PLACE NAMES

OF

HAVERING

Produced by Julie Johns
Havering Central Reference & Information Library
November 2000
PLACE NAMES OF HAVERING

SCOPE

This list deals with the place, street and house names lying within the London Borough of Havering. Although Havering has few old buildings, many local places have names with very old origins. The list only includes names dealt with in the various published sources listed in the accompanying bibliography. No attempt has been made to conjecture on the origin of other names as guesswork may often be misleading. A selection of names such as this necessarily omits many of interest but incomplete it must necessarily be. Because of the fragmentary information available the origins of many names is undiscoverable. On the other hand some names usually street names have been excluded because their origin is virtually self-explanatory eg those derived from prominent buildings in the locality (Station Lane, Church Road) or directional names (London Road, South Street).

ARRANGEMENT

Entries run in alphabetical order and comprise the following components:

1. The name itself - followed by an indication of its location if appropriate. Occasionally details of date are also included. Many modern names are secondary ones derived from an older already existing name. These are all dealt with under the one heading.
2. The entry proper - explanations by the various sources are given, each followed by a short bibliographical reference for the source in brackets. Fuller bibliographical information may be obtained from the list of works consulted. (Alternative explanations are always given but where the explanations given are very repetitive, only a sample are included). Quite often there are a number of alternative explanations given due to the archaic character of many placenames and the fact that we can rarely know precisely when and by whom they were originally coined or came into use. There will always be an element of conjecture on their interpretation.
LIST OF WORKS CONSULTED


BENTON Tony  Upminster: the story of a garden suburb (Tony Benton,1996) 0952935902

BENTON Tony  Upminster and Hornchurch.  Sutton Publishing 1997 0750912596

BIRD E.A.  Rainham Village and its Ferry  (E.A. Bird 1971)

BIRD E.A.  The two villages (E.A.Bird 1982)

BODY Valerie  The Upminster story.  Swan Libraries 1973


CELEBRATION OF HAVERING  (London Borough of Havering, 1982)

CURTIS N.L.  Streets of history in Havering  History Review no 3 p28-32

DRURY John  Domesday Havering.  Farthings Publications 1989 0951549502

DRURY John  A history of Upminster and Cranham.  Ian Henry, 1986 0860254054

DRURY John  Treasures of Havering.  Ian Henry, 1998 0860254876

ELM PARK:  A Brief history.  1987  (School Project)

EVANS, Brian  Bygone Dagenham and Rainham.  Phillimore 1992 085053831X

EVANS Brian  Bygone Hornchurch and Upminster.  Phillimore 1990 0850337542

EVANS Brian  Bygone Romford.  Phillimore 1988 0850336596

EVANS Brian  A Century of Romford.  Sutton 1999 0750924284

EVANS Brian  Hornchurch and Upminster: a pictorial history.  Phillimore 1996 1860770290

EVANS Brian  Romford.  Sutton 1998 075091811X

EVANS Brian  Romford, Collier Row and Gidea Park  Phillimore 1994 0850339227

FIELD J  Place names of Greater London.  Batsford 1980 0713425385

HISTORY OF HAVERING  Benham 1965

JONES Cathleen M  Bridge over troubled waters IN Romford Record no 26. P11-13

JONES Cathleen M  Squirrels Heath IN Romford Record no 1 p1-9

LEWIS Frank  A History of Rainham with Wennington and South Hornchurch  Peter R. Davis 1966


MARSON G.L.  Some place-names of the area IN Romford Record no 14 p19-20

MAY Beatrice  The History of Havering-atte-Bower.  Women’s Institute 1957.

MORANT Philip  The History and antiquities of the County of Essex  Printed for T. Osborne 1816.

MUILMAN P  A new and complete history of Essex  1769-72

OGBORNE Elizabeth  The history of Essex.  I Keymer, 1814.

O’LEARY John G  Dagenham place names.  Borough of Dagenham 1958


REANEY P.H.  The Place-names of Essex.  Cambridge University Press 1969  52107505X

SALMON Nathaniel  The history and antiquities of Essex. 1740- 2


SMITH Richard C.  Hornchurch offensive volume 2 1941 to the airfield’s final closure. Grub Street, 2001 1902304799

SPARKES I.G.  Gidea Hall and Gidea Park  I.G. Sparkes, 1966


TERRY George  Memories of old Romford and other places within the Royal Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower.  T. Robinson, 1880.

ABBEY WOOD / ABBEY WOOD LANE (Rainham)
The Crosses, Berwick Manor Lords from 1729, holding the tradition that land near Rainham once belonged to Barking Abbey named the small wood Abbey Wood. [Lewis: History of Rainham]
Woodland belonging to an abbey referring to Barking Abbey [Field: Place names of Greater London]
Near Abbey House which is marked on the OS map of 1883, both referring to land once belonging to Barking Abbey [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

ABBS CROSS / ABBBS CROSS GARDENS, LANE (Hornchurch)
This spot would appear to be named after St Ebba, the name being corrupted to St Abbs. St Ebba founded a monastery of which she became Abbess at St Abbs, East Berwick Scotland in the 7th century (c A.D. 685). Exactly how Abbs Cross came by its name is lost in antiquity but there is little doubt that there is some connection between the early saint and the cross-roads [Perfect: Ye Olde Village of Hornchurch].
Personal names of a previous occupier of an estate , Aps [Celebration of Havering] Is to be associated with the family of William (le) Aps [Reaney: Place names of Essex]

ABRAHAMS PLACE (North Road, Havering-atte-Bower. Demolished 1967)
(Later known as Elizabeth Row Cottages)
After Benjamin Abrahams who owned them in the early 1800’s [Saltmarsh: Havering Village to Harold Wood]

ADNAMS WALK (Elm Park)
After Group Captain A.G.Adnams, station commander RAF Hornchurch in 1943 [Smith: Hornchurch offensive vol 2]

ALBYNS FARM (Off the South End Road, South Hornchurch)
The name is claimed to trace back to Richard Albyn (Hornchurch Priory Documents) [Lewis: History of Rainham]
Probably to be associated with the family of Walter Albyn (fl 1257)[Reaney: Place names of Essex]
Marked as Albyns on the 1888 OS map, earlier the land of Albyn 1385, a manorial name from the family of Walter Albyn 1257; the farmhouse itself dates from the 16th century [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

ALDERGROVE WALK (Elm Park)
Named after the RAF station [Smith: Hornchurch Offensive vol 2]

ANGEL COTTAGES (Noak Hill)
Originally in the 17th Century was a private house known as Little Wrights Bridge built in 1588 by John Wright. It was turned into a pub in 1707 and named the Angel. The Angel was acquired by Sir Thomas Neave in 1818 who converted the pub into 2 farm cottages known as Angel Cottages [Lingham: Harold Hill & Noak Hill]

APPLETON’S ALMHOUSES (High Street Hornchurch Demolished 1967)
After the founder of the charity begun in 1587, Henry Appleton [Butler: Hornchurch Story]

ARDLEIGH GREEN
Site of a green enclosed in 1811 [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]
Marked as Hardley Green on the 1883 OS map, earlier Hadleygrene 1514, Hardey Green 1777, named from le Haddeleye 1362, that is ‘heath clearing, clearing where heather grows’ from Old English haeth and leah, with the later addition of Middle English grene ‘village green’ [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

ARMSTEADS (Hornchurch)
Probably associated with the family of William Armstead (fl 1567) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

ASHBURNHAM GARDENS (Upminster)
The only reference to this name is in connection with Upminster Bridge. In 1419 Joane widow of Roger Ashburnham held ‘Briggehouse’ or ‘Bridge House’ [Curtis: Streets of history]

ASTRA CLOSE Elm Park
With reference to the RAF motto [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]
ATHELSTAN ROAD (Harold Wood)
Reflects the areas association with saxon royalty [Saltmarsh : Havering to Harold Wood]

AYLETT ROAD (Upminster)
After Colonel Benjamin Aylett Branfill (1828-1899), second son of Champion Edward Branfill of Upminster Hall. He drew the sketches in Wilson’s ‘History & Topography of Upminster’ published in 1880. He emigrated in 1881 to New Zealand where he lived until his death in 1899 [Curtis: Streets of history]

AYLETTTS (Rainham)
Probably to be associated with the family of John Ayleward (fl 1339) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]
Marked thus on the 1883 OS map, earlier Ellots on maps of 1777 and 1805 and recorded as Aylwards in 1568, a manorial name from the family of John Ayleward 1339 [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

AYLOFFS CLOSE/WALK (Emerson Park)
The Ayloff family played an active part in the history of Essex for about 3 centuries owning large estates and acting as High Sheriff of Essex. In the reign of Henry VII Bretons was purchased by William Ayloff [Evans: Hornchurch and Upminster]

BADER WAY (Elm Park)
Street named after the famous pilot [Celebration of Havering]

BALDWINS (North Ockendon)
Probably to be associated with Edmund Baldewyn (fl 1313) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

BALDWINS MANOR (East of Wingletye Lane Hornchurch)
Later known as Lee Gardens. Was named after a family recorded in the parish from the 13th Century [Victoria history of the County of Essex vol 7]

BALGORES LANE (Romford)
Perpetuates the name of Reginald Algor mentioned in early documents relating to the area [Jones: Squirrels Heath]
Associated with the family of Reginald Algor (fl 1272) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

BEAM RIVER (Continuation of the River Rom flowing through the south of the borough)
The name is from the old wooden or Beam Bridge at Dagenham which is mentioned as long ago as 1299. [Jones: Bridge over troubled waters]
A back-formation from Beam Bridge and Dagenham Beam Bridge [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

BEAUMONT CRESCENT (Elm Park)
After the Hon. Walter Beaumont DFC who flew with 152+111 Squadrons. He shot down 7 enemy aircraft during the Battle of Britain but was reported missing by Fighter Command in the early sweeps in France [Streets honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98]

BEDFORDS/BEDFORDS PARK (Havering-atte-Bower)
Is a remnant of property held in the Middle Ages by the family of Robert de Bedeford 1285 [Field: Place-names of Greater London]
From a John Bedford who witnessed an important deed in connection with Gidea Hall in 1376 (Close Rolls) [Smith: History of the Parish of Havering-atte-Bower Essex]
From the family of John Bedford who was holding land in the area in 1362 [Victoria County history vol 7]
Probably to be associated with the family of Robert de Bedeford [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

BELL CORNER (Upminster)
Crossroads in the heart of Upminster from the inn formerly on the site which has been demolished. Sold in 1962 for redevelopment and replaced by a block of shops [Body: Upminster story]

BELL HOUSE/BELL HOUSE ROAD (Rush Green)
Records the name of Nicholas Belhouse (1339) [Marson: Some place-names of the area]
Probably to be associated with the family of Nicholas Belhouse (fl 1339) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]
BELLS (Cranham)
Probably to be associated with the family of Robert Bell as mentioned in documents relating to Hornchurch Priory [Reaney: Place names of Essex]

BENNIONS CLOSE (Elm Park)
After Pilot Officer George Bennions, a pilot stationed at RAF Hornchurch [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

BEREDENS (Brentwood)
Beredens is probably to be associated with the family of John de Berden (fl 1363) [Reaney: Place names of Essex]
Northern section of Front Lane was renamed Beredens Lane when it was cut in two following the building of the A127 Arterial Road in the 1930’s. The manor house of Beredens lay to the west of Beredens Lane to the North of where this road is now bisected by the M25 [Drury: Treasures of Havering]

BERRY CLOSE, Elm Park
After Squadron Leader Ronald Berry, a pilot stationed at RAF Hornchurch [Smith: Hornchurch Offensive]

BERTHER ROAD (Emerson Park)
After the site foreman (of the Emerson Park Estate) Mr J A Berther [Mannox: The making of Emerson Park]

BERWICK MANOR (FARM) (Rainham)
Berwyk 1361, Berwyck 1412, Baruuyk 1496, Berwick 1805 from Old English bere-wic, literally ‘barley farm’ but often denoting ‘an outlying part of an estate’. It gives name to Berwick Pond and Berwick Ponds Farm [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

BERWICK ROAD/BERWICK POND/BERWICK POND ROAD/CLOSE (Rainham)
After the Manor of Berwick which was so named because it was originally a Benepic (country hamlet) [Morant: History & Antiquities of the County of Essex]
Berwick - Barley Farm[Field: Place-names of Greater London]

BILLET LANE (Hornchurch)
Takes its name from the public house named the Crooked Billet [Perfect: Ye olde village of Hornchurch]
Took its name from a former hostelry the Crooked Billet which had closed by 1870 and had been demolished by 1917 [Benton: Upminster and Hornchurch]

BISHOPS OCKENDON
See Ockendon Episcopi

BLACKS BRIDGE/LAKE/BROOK (Gidea Park)
Became known by the name of an owner of Gidea Hall, Alexander Black, a napoleonic war profiteer [Jones: Bridge over troubled water]
Probably to be associated with the family of Alexander Black [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

BLENHEIM COURT (Elm Park)
RAF related, a reference to the aircraft of that name [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

BLIND LANE (Now Suttons Garden leading to Suttons Avenue)
Called Blind Lane because it use to turn and twist so much [Ballard: Our old Romford and District]

BOUCHIER WALK (Elm Park)
Air Vice Marshall Sir Cecil ‘Boy’ Bouchier commanded RAF Hornchurch during the Battle of Britain. He was in charge of the fighter air cover during the Normandy landings and joined McArthur during the campaign against Japan [Streets honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98]

BOULTER GARDENS (Elm Park)
After pilot John Clifford Boulter. Served with 603 Squadron and shot down 6 ME 109’s. Awarded DFC in 1941 but died after crashing in his Hurricane on take-off [Streets honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98]
BOWER HOUSE (Havering-atte-Bower)
The house was built in 1729 near the site of the Bowre 1418, 'the royal residence' from Middle English bour (Old English bur). When first built it was called Monthavering and later Manor House. Nearby Bower Farm and Bower Wood are also named from the former royal palace at Havering [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

BOWLES BROOK (now Ravensbourne)
Took its name from some man called Bolle, a common Middle English name [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

BRADWELL CLOSE (Elm Park)
Reference to the RAF Station [Field: Place names of Greater London]

BRANFILL ROAD (Upminster)
The Branfills were owners of Upminster Hall from 1685 to the beginning of the 20th Century [Curtis: Streets of history]

BRETONS (South Hornchurch)
The name may be traced back to Radulphus Briton (1177) Brittons School has adopted the modern form of the name [Lewis: History of Rainham]
Probably took its name from the Breton family which lived at Hornchurch from the 12th to the 14th centuries [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]
Appears to have taken its name from the ancient family of this name [Ogborne: History of Essex]
Probably associated with the family of Radulphus Briton (fl 1177) [Reaney: Place names of Essex]

BRICKELS/ BRICKILLS/ BRICK HILL (Lay on the south side of Havering Park, Havering-atte-Bower)
Name of Havering Grange pre 1813. There may have been a brick kiln on the site in Tudor times or earlier, or it may have taken its name from some former occupier or owner [Smith: A history of the Parish of Havering-atte-Bower]

BRICK HOUSE FARM (Nags Head Lane)
Was the site of an early brickfield [Drury: A history of Upminster and Cranham]
Commemorated a former brick field [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]

BRICK KILN FARM (Straight Road Harold Hill, later known as Hilldene Farm)
The name may have been derived from actual brick-kilns in use during the farm's early history [Lingham: Harold Hill and Noak Hill]

BRIDGE AVENUE (Upminster)
From the old Bridge House Farm [Ballard: Our old Upminster and district]

BRIDGE HOUSE (Upminster)
This manor stood near the bridge over a brook from which it takes its name [Morant: History and antiquities of Essex]

BRITTONS SCHOOL
See Bretons

BROADHURST WALK (Elm Park)
Harry Broadhurst was commanding officer at Hornchurch and is credited with 12 victories and 4 probables. He was the youngest Air Vice-Marshall in the Air Force and took charge of Bomber Command in the 1950's. He was knighted and promoted to Air Marshall. He attended the unveiling ceremony of the RAF memorial to Hornchurch in the grounds of Mitchell School in the 1980's [Streets honour our air aces Recorder 11.9.98]

BROOKMANS (Upminster)
Marked thus on the 1883 OS map, no doubt a manorial name from a family called Brookman [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

BROOKSIDE (Emerson Park)
After a brook which once stretched right along the bottom of Brookside [Mannox: The making of Emerson Park]
BROXHILL COMMON/ ROAD (Havering-atte-Bower)
Meaning badgers hill [Celebration of Havering]
‘Badgers burrow’ [Reaney: Place names of Essex]
Named from Brox Hill, earlier brokisbourgh(s)hilles 1542 i.e. ‘hills at the badger’s burrow’ from Middle English brok and borow with hill [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

BRYANT AVENUE (Harold Wood)
Named after one of the owners of Harold Wood Hall, Edward Bryant of Bryant and May Matches, who became a benefactor of the neighbouring village of Harold Wood at the turn of the century [Saltmarsh: Havering village to Harold Wood]

BUSH ELMS (Hornchurch)
Bush Elms which now survives solely in the name of a road was a farmhouse dating from the 15th century which stood near Hyland Way. The name goes back to the 13th century when there is mention of land held by the Busch family 1233-7 [Butler: Hornchurch story]
Bush Elms is probably associated with the family of William le Bush (fl 1269) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

BUSH FARM (Upminster)
Probably to be associated with the family of Laurence Busch (mentioned in 14th century documents) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

BYRON PARADE (Corbets Tey Road Upminster)
Major Howard, who was killed at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, lived at High House in Corbets Tey Road. He was a friend of Lord Byron and it is thought likely that Byron visited him at High House hence the naming of the shops in Corbets Tey Road occupying the site [Curtis: Streets of history]
Took its name from the poet who was an occasional visitor to High House when his friend Major Howard who died at Waterloo lived there. High House was pulled down in September 1935 and the site developed into shops and flats [Benton: Upminster and Hornchurch]
On the demolition of High House, the parade of shops on the site was called Byron Parade in memory of the house’s famous visitor. [Drury: Treasures of Havering]

CAGE ROW (North Street Hornchurch)
A row of 6 tiny 17th century cottages so named because they faced the village cage or lock-up which was built right over the pathway. The cage was removed in 1860. Cage Row was demolished in 1856 [Butler: Hornchurch story]
From the village lock-up [Reaney: Place- names of Essex]

CAPEL NELMES (Sylvan Avenue Emerson Park)
This house was formerly the stables, groom’s quarters and what is believed to have been the chapel of Nelmes Manor. [Benton: Changing face of Hornchurch]

CARBURY CLOSE (Elm Park)
After Flying Officer Brian Carbury, a pilot stationed at RAF Hornchurch during the Battle of Britain [Smith: Hornchurch Offensive]

CARTER ROAD (now Maybush Road Emerson Park)
After William Carter of Parkstone in Dorset, the developer of the Emerson Park Estate [Mannox: The making of Emerson Park]
Took its name from the Estate owner [Benton: Changing face of Hornchurch]

CASTELLAN AVENUE (Gidea Park)
Many of the roads in the vicinity bear the names of past owners of Hare Hall including Castellan (owned Hare Hall between 1897 until just before the First World War [Drury: Treasures of Havering]

CELY’S PLACE (Later known as Havering Grange)
In the early 16th century it was held by George Cely keeper of the south gate. [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]

CHAFFORD as in Heath, Hundred, later Walk, Ways, School
‘Calves enclosure’ from the old English. There is some doubt about the etymology of Chafford (which is also the ancient hundred name) as forms with ‘l’ eg Chalfewurd 1183 are rare, however early spellings do not support any probable alternatives [Field: Place-names of Greater London]
Probably calves enclosures, despite the rarity of ‘l’ forms The Hundred was named after the heath on which it met [Reaney: place names of Essex]
Or Cedd's Ford – striking example of the clinging attachment with which the names of benefactors hold onto places centuries after the origin of such names has faded quite out of remembrance. A missionary named Ceadda, Cedd or more commonly Chad was sent from the monastery of Lindisfarne. It was chiefly in and around the present Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower and especially at West Tilbury that the labours of Ceadda or Ceda the apostle of Essex and of which Bede informs us he was made Bishop, were bestowed [Terry: Memories of old Romford]

Or Chad's Ford, where the saint is supposed to have crossed the Ingrebourne on his journeys to his missionary church at Tilbury [Story of Upminster]

It is written in records Ceafford, Ceffeord and Ceffeurd, the latter part of which name was, undoubtedly taken from a ford through the Ingrebourne or some ford through the other brook that partly divides this hundred from that of Barnstable. As to the first part of the name that is a similar Saxon word meaning swift strong but whether it is derived from that or from Ceadda, otherwise Cedd the famous Bishop of the East Saxons is unclear [Morant: History and antiquities of the county of Essex]

Chafford Hethe 1461, named from Ceford c.1075, Cefeorda 1086 (Domesday Book), Cheaffeworda 1130, Chaffewurth c.1175, probably ‘enclosure of a man called Ceaffa’, from an Old English personal name and Old English worth, with the later addition of Middle English hethe. This was the meeting place of the ancient Essex hundred of Chafford [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

CHAIN HOUSE (High Street Hornchurch demolished 1928)
So named because of the low chain fence separating the front of the house from the pavement [Benton: The Changing face of Hornchurch]

CHAMPION ROAD (Upminster)
In 1685 Captain Andrew Branfill purchased the Manor of Upminster Hall. He was born in 1640 in Devon and made a fortune out of privateering from his ship ‘The Champion’. He died in 1709. His son was named Champion Branfill (1683-1738) and each succeeding male heir to the estate has since been given the name ‘Champion’ [Curtis: Streets of history]

Took its name from Champion Edward Branfill of Upminster Hall [Benton: Hornchurch and Upminster]

CHAPMANS (Upminster)
Probably to be associated with the family of Robert le Chapman (mentioned in 14th Century documents) [Reaney: Place names of Essex]

CHASE CROSS
Probably ‘wayside cross in the forest’. No very early forms of the name are extant but possible references to the cross occur in personal names of the area [Field: place-names of Greater London]

Was probably the home of Reginald de Cruce (1281) and Richard atte Crouch (fl 1355) [Reaney: Place names of Essex]

‘Cross of crossroads by the chase’ from Middle English chace ‘tract of ground for hunting’ with reference to Hainault Forest which once extended as far east as this [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

CHERRY TREE (South Hornchurch)

1777 Chapman and Andre map shows this land as ‘Cherry Garden’. Our forefathers held this fruit in high regard. So here is the origin of the names in the area [Lewis: History of Rainham]

CHESTNUTS, THE (demolished 1935, on the corner of Station Road and St Mary’s Lane Upminster)

Named after the trees in the front garden [Story of Upminster]

The chestnut trees in the garden gave the name to the house [Benton: Hornchurch and Upminster]

CLAY TYE HILL/FARM (North Ockendon)

Probably the home of John atte Tye [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

Probably the home of John atte Tye 1327 i.e. ‘(living) at the small enclosure’ from Middle English atte and tye, with the later addition of cley ‘clay’ [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

CLAYTON AVENUE (Upminster)

The congregational church minister Rev. George Clayton built a ‘smaller manor house of Gaines’ in 1846 after the demolition of the enormous manor built by Sir James Esdaile in 1771 [Ballard: Our old Upminster and district]
CLOCK HOUSE (St Mary’s Lane Upminster)
The mansion called New Place was pulled down in 1924. Adjacent to the house was a large stable block over which was erected a large clock which was brought from the arsenal at Woolwich. There being no other public clock in the village at that time, it was referred to as the village clock and in fact in later years the house itself became known as the Clock House [Drury: Treasures of Havering]

COCKERELS (Harold Hill, later known as Dagnam Park Farm)
The name came from a tenant called Cockerel who held the manor during the reign of Henry III. Roger Cockerell or Kokerell is frequently mentioned in the Hornchurch Priory documents as witness to deeds issued in 1233-36.[Lingham: Harold Hill and Noak Hill]
Took its name from an owner [Morant: History and antiquities of Essex]
Associated with the family of Roger Cokerel [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

COCKHIDES (Upminster)
May owe its name to the common growth of some plant known as cockhead or cock’s head [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

COLDHARBOUR POINT (Rainham)
Coldharbour is usually explained as meaning a place of shelter for the traveller without accommodation suggesting refuge in an isolated position where long waiting periods may be necessary. Adam Clodhamer held land here in 1200 and there is a possibility his name could have been corrupted into Coldharbour but the name denoting a retreat exists all over England.
It is probable that a recognised river crossing existed from early times near here [Lewis: History of Rainham]
‘Cheerless lodging’ [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

COLLIER ROW
‘Charcoal Burners’ dwellings’. The area was still densely forested when this name was first recorded and it was normal for the charcoal burners’ to live near the scene of their labours in their own ‘row’ or hamlet [Field: Place-names of Greater London]
Colliers (Charcoal burners) recorded in the 15th and 16th centuries gave their name to
Collier row [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]
‘Charcoal Burner’ [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]
‘Row of houses occupied by charcoal burners’ from Middle English colier and rewe or rowe. This was originally a hamlet at the edge of Hainault Forest and the production of charcoal was clearly once a local industry here [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

COLTISHALL ROAD (Elm Park)
After the RAF station [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

CORBETS TEY
‘Corvyn’s Enclosure’ alluding to the family of the 13th Century feudal tenant Henry Corvyn c.1270 and Osbert Corbin 14th Century [Field: Place-names of Greater London]
According to the historian Morant, Corbets Tey derives its name from an ancient owner of the area, together with the Saxon word meaning enclosure – Corbets Enclosure. A more popular but less likely explanation is the one concerning Queen Elizabeth I on her way to Tilbury to review the fleet which was threatened by the Spanish Armada. It is said that she passed through the village and on admiring the scenery called to one of her aids ‘Corbet stay’. There was a Corbet family close to the throne at this time which makes the story feasible but Morants explanation is the more credible. [Drury: History of Upminster and Cranham] Probably takes its name from the 13th Century family of Corbin or Corvyn or from 15th Century John Corbyyn. [Victoria History of the County of Essex vol.7]
The name derived from the family of Corbet or Corbin who resided in the area in early times, the name appearing in several documents relating to land deals. Tey or Tye comes from the old English word meaning enclosure. The legend is that when Queen Elizabeth I was on her way to Tilbury, she passed through the area and called to a servant saying ‘Corbet, stay and ask the name of the place.’ When there was no name she ordered it to be called after her first words. [Body: Upminster story]
A manoral name deriving from the family of Henry Corvyn. (mentioned in the 13th Century) and Osbert Corbin (mentioned in the 14th Century documents) [Reaney: Place names of Essex]

COTTONS/COTTONS RECREATION GROUND (London Road, Romford)
Built on the site of an older house by Mr. Nicholas Cotton who occupied a prominent position in the town. Died in 1570. [Terry: Memories of old Romford]
COURTENAY GARDENS (Upminster, built 1907)
in 1200 Gaines Manor was held by William de Courtenay as a gift from King John. [Curtis: Streets of History]
Named after the Courtenay family who held Gaines Manor in the 12th Century. [Benton: Upminster and Hornchurch]

COXES FARM (Hornchurch)
Probably associated with the family of Robert Cox (fl. 1296-72). [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

CRANHAM
‘Crows ridge’. [Field: Place names of Greater London]
Place of the crows. [Celebration of Havering]
It is not clear how the name was founded. The explanation by some historians is that it was the home of the crows, or cranes or even a heronry. [Body: The Upminster Story]
Either ‘Crawe’s ridge and farm’ or ‘crow-ridge and farm’. [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]
Cranham appears to have got its name in the 15th Century from a report that there were cranes in the area. The hawking of cranes was a popular pastime then. The second part of the name possibly derives from ‘hoh’ or ‘ridge’, referring to the raised ground running east-west across the parish. Alternatively Cranham may have got its name from being called ‘the place of crows’. [Drury: A history of Upminster and Cranham]
I should imagine it came from a resort of cranes here, the hawking of which was an ancient sport. [Morant: History and Antiquities of Essex]
The name of Cranham, in records, does not appear earlier than in the reign of King Edward IV, before being known as Wokendon Espiscopi (that is the Bishop’s) because at this time it belonged to the Bishop of London. Both Salmon and his copyist Morant, are of opinion, that the name of Cranham was taken up for reasons of brevity. And they both imagine that the name Cranham came from a report of cranes here, the hunting of which was an ancient sport. [Muilman: A new and complete history of Essex]
‘Spur of land frequented by crows’ from Old English crawe and hoh [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

CRAWFORD-COMPTON CLOSE (Elm Park)
After Squadron Leader W.V. Crawford-Compton, a pilot stationed at RAF Hornchurch during World War 2 [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

CROMWELL HOUSE (Havering Drive, later known as Rose Court and Havering Court)
Built in 1858 by Mr. J Gladding who named it. Said to be a great admirer of Cromwell. [Smith: A history of the parish of Havering-atte-Bower]

CROWLANDS (Romford)
Probably to be associated with the family of John Crowland (fl. 1480) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]
Records the name of John Crowland (1480) [Marson: Some place names of the area]

CUMING HALL (Romford)
Probably to be associated with the family of William Cumyn (fl. 1274) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

CURTIS ROAD (Emerson Park)
After the site manager of the Emerson Park estate Mr. W H Curtis. [Mannox: The Making of Emerson Park]
Took its name from the main contractor and agent for the development of the Emerson Park estate, William Horace Cowley Curtis. [Benton: Upminster and Hornchurch]

DAGNAMS (Harold Hill)
Named after a family named De Dakenham or Dagenhams, possibly because they came from the neighbouring parish of Dagenham. Successive generations held the manor from the early 13th to the later 14th Century. In a will of 1495 and in other records of the same period Dagenham now became known as Dagnams because the title tended to be confused with the neighbouring parish of Dagenham. [Lingham: Harold Hill and Noak Hill]
Early records refer to the estate as Dagenham but in the 15th Century it seems to have changed its name to Dagnam or Dagnams probably to avoid any confusion with Dagenham Parish in the Becontree Hundred. The name seems to have come from the tenant of the royal manor called Thomas of Dagenham who held this acreage on behalf of the King. It looks as if this man came from Dagenham Parish. [Drury: Treasures of Havering]
The name came probably from an owner who wrote himself De Dagenhams [Morant: History and antiquities of Essex]
DALE COTTAGE (Now part of Wykeham Cottage, High Street, Hornchurch)

DAME TIPPING SCHOOL (North Road, Havering-atte-Bower)
After Dame Anne Tipping, daughter of Sir Thomas Cheke of Pyrgo which she inherited on his death. Ran a little school for the village children in Havering-atte-Bower and when she died in 1724 she left £10 a year for the education of poor children. [Celebration of Havering]

DAMYNS HALL (Destroyed by fire 1965, stood near the Aveley Road)
Probably to be associated with William Damyon. [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]
From William Danyon who resided here in 1450. [Lewis: History of Rainham]
Name derived from William Danyon who lived there in 1450. [Drury: Treasures of Havering]

DAWSON DRIVE (Elm Park)
Paul Dawson a Fleet Air Arm Pilot with 64 Squadron claimed seven victories before being shot down during the Battle of Britain. [Streets honour air aces - Recorder 11.9.98]

DEBDEN WALK (Hornchurch)
After the RAF station [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

DEERE AVENUE (Elm Park)
Alan Christopher Deere, a pilot from New Zealand and a legend during World War 2. Credited with 22 victories, he survived a dramatic incident while scrambling from Hornchurch RAF Station when his aircraft was blown upside down. He finished his career in the RAF with the rank of Air Commodore while in charge of the East Anglian sector of Fighter Command. [Streets honour air aces - Recorder 11.9.98]

DENHOLME WALK (Elm Park)
George Denholme commanded 601 Squadron during World War 2. He was credited with six victories and was awarded the DFC. He was promoted to Wing Commander. [Streets honour air aces - Recorder 11.9.98]

DERHAM GARDENS (Upminster built 1926-8)
After William Derham. Born at Stroughton, Worcestershire on 26th November 1657. He graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, was a member of the Royal Society, a naturalist and scientist. He was rector of Upminster from 1689-1735. He is buried in the chancel of Upminster Parish church [Curtis: Streets of history]
Named after Upminster's most famous rector [Benton: Upminster]

DETLING CLOSE (Elm Park)
After the RAF station [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

DEWEY PATH (Elm Park)
After Pilot Officer Robert Dewey, a pilot stationed at RAF Hornchurch. Killed October 1940. Buried in military cemetery at St Andrews Church, Hornchurch [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

DEYNCOURT GARDENS (Upminster, built 1907)
In 1383 Gaines Manor and Estate reverted to Sir John Dewyncourt of Blakeney, Lancashire and was held in the Dewyncourt family until the death of Ellyn Wayte, daughter of Robert Dewyncourt in 1545 [Curtis: Streets of history]
Named after a former owner of Gaynes Manor [Benton: Upminster and Hornchurch]

DIGBY WALK (Elm Park)
After the RAF station [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

DOGGETT'S CORNER (Corner of Wingletye Lane and Upminster Road Hornchurch, where Dury Falls stands)
Mr Doggett was one of the churchwardens in 1779 and doubtless also lived at Duryfalls [Perfect: Ye olde village of Hornchurch]
Known as Doggett's Corner from the 18th Century probably after Mr Doggett, a churchwarden in 1779, who presumably also lived at Dury Falls [Drury: Treasures of Havering]
DOVERS CORNER (South Hornchurch)
From Great Dovers ancient manor house which stood on the site and Little Dovers Farmhouse. The name hoves back to the Kent seaport. The Norman noble entrusted to look after the castle at Dover for William the Conqueror adopted Dover as his surname. The De Dover family later spread their landed possessions over into Essex. It was this family who gave the name to the manor of Dovers in the 14th Century of which Great Dovers was the manor house [Lewis: History of Rainham]
The Manor of Dovers was built up in the 13th Century by Richard of Dover, yeoman in the service of Robert Passelawe, deputy treasurer of England [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]
Associated with the family of Richard de Dovera (fl 1233-7) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

DOWDING WAY (Elm Park)
After Pilot Officer Derek Dowding, a pilot stationed at RAF Hornchurch during World War 2. Son of the AOC in C Fighter Command, joined 74 Squadron in July 1939 and served with distinction in the Dunkirk operations and the Battle of Britain. He left 74 Squadron in August 1940 and later became a Flight Commander with 135 Squadron and served as a test pilot in the Middle East. He remained in the RAF after the war and retired in 1956 as a Wing Commander [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

DRYWOODS
See Maylands

DUCKING STOOL ALLEY / DUCKING STOOL COURT (a court off north-east corner of Romford Market)
Where the ducking stool was located [Evans: Bygone Romford]

DURYFALLS (Wingletye Lane Hornchurch)
The name of this house is an extremely ancient one. The family ‘Doryval’ resided in this area in the 14th century and in the 16th century parish registers mention ‘Durifalls’ [Butler: Hornchurch story]
The origin of the name has often been the subject of conjecture. One would naturally associate such a name with something of a waterfall but anyone who knows the position would hardly likely to suggest that any such had ever been in the vicinity. I think however a reason for the name may be found in the fact that one Durifalls, is mentioned in the parish registers in the 16th century and it is therefore probable that Durifalls lived in this house [Perfect: Ye olde village of Hornchurch]
Named from the family of Doryval alias Alwy who lived in that part of Hornchurch from c1230 to c1380 [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]
It was probably connected with Robert Doryval who lived in 1349 [History of Havering]
The name of the house derives from the 14th century Doryval family [Evans: Bygone Hornchurch and Upminster]
Probably took its name from a family named Durifall, named in the parish in the 16th century [Benton: Changing face of Hornchurch]
Probably associated with the family of Robert Doryval (fl 1349-77) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

DUXFORD CLOSE (Elm Park)
Referring to the RAF Station [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

EARLS (Manor, Havering-atte-Bower)
Took its name from Hugh d’Albini, Earl of Sussex (or of Arundel) who died in 1243 [Smith: A history of the parish of Havering-atte-Bower]
The name clearly refers to the brief association with the Arundels [Victoria history of the County of Essex vol 7]
From Hugh d’Albini, Earl of Sussex (died 1243) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

EAST HALL (Rainham)
‘East manor house’ from Middle English est and hall [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

EDDRIDGE CLOSE (Elm Park)
After Pilot Officer Hilary Edridge, a pilot based at RAF Hornchurch during the Battle of Britain. Killed October 1940. [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

EDWIN LAMBERT SCHOOL (Formerly Park Lane School. Renamed 1955)
After a local councillor who died in 1931 [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]
**ELDRED GARDENS** (Upminster)
Presumably after Mr Eldred, the old Upminster blacksmith [Ballard: Our old Upminster and district]

**ELM PARK**
Self-explanatory, the street names of the neighbourhood suggest a veritable arboretum [Field: Place-names of Greater London]
The name derives from two facts. Elm Farm was situated roughly in the centre of the area. The word Park was added in the expectation that people from the grimy streets of London would be attracted to a place whose name suggested trees and grassy fields [Elm Park: a brief history]

**EMERSON PARK**
Mr William Carter of Parkstone in Dorset (the developer) called the estate after his eldest son Emerson. [Mannox: The making of Emerson Park]
The estate developer was William Carter of Parkstone, Dorset and the estate was named after his eldest son Emerson (b. 1878). [Benton: The changing face of Hornchurch]

**EMERY FARM** (Upminster)
Probably to be associated with the family of Elizabeth Emery (mentioned in 13th Century documents). [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

**ENGAYNE GARDENS** (Upminster, built 1907)
Gaines Manor was held by the Engayne family until 1367. [Curtis: Streets of history]
The Branfill family sold part of the estate of Upminster Hall to the developer W.P. (Peter) Griggs who from 1906 built the Upminster Garden Suburb. Roads were given names with illustrious local connections: the Engaynes were a 13th Century family who gave their name to the manor of Gaynes. [Benton: Upminster and Hornchurch]

**ERNEST ROAD** (Emerson Park)
Mr William Carter of Parkstone in Dorset, the developer of Emerson Park remembered one of his sons in Ernest Road. [Mannox: The making of Emerson Park]
Ernest Road was probably named after one of the children of William Carter the developer of the Emerson Park estate, Charles Ernest Owen (b. 1887). [Benton: The changing face of Hornchurch]

**ESDAILE GARDENS** (Upminster. Built 1909)
Gaines Manor was purchased by Sir James Esdaile in 1761 and held by the Esdaile family until 1839. Sir James was a wealthy banker in the City of London and was knighted in 1778 when he was elected Lord Mayor. He died in 1792. [Curtis: Streets of history]

**ETHELBURGA ROAD** (Harold Wood)
Reflects the area's association with Saxon royalty. [Saltmarsh: Havering Village to Harold Wood]

**EVANS CORNER** (Rush Green Road)
The shops and houses nearby were erected by P. H. Evans, a local builder and contractor. [Evans: A century of Romford]

**FAIRLOP CLOSE** (Elm Park)
After the RAF airfield [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

**FAIRKYTEES**
The present building dates from 17th century but the name is on record from as early as 1520, it is no doubt a manorial name from a Middle English surname Fairkyte of some local family [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

**FAMILIARUM** (North Street, close to Church Lane, Romford)
‘House of servants’, doubtless for the accommodation of the servants from Havering palace when royalty was staying there. [Terry: Memories of old Romford]
Called so because it is believed that some of the servants stayed there when royalty visited Havering Palace. [History of Havering]

**FINUCANE GARDENS** (Elm Park)
Brendan (Paddy) Finucane flew with 65 Squadron from RAF Hornchurch and was credited with 32 kills. Promoted to Wing Commander, he drowned in 1942, after crash-landing his damaged Spitfire in the Channel following a fighter sweep across France. [Streets honour air aces - Recorder 11.9.98]
FOLKES (Cranham)
Probably to be associated with the family of Thomas Ffakys or Ffaukes (fl. 1463, 1473). [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

FORD LANE (South Hornchurch)
Name remembers the large residence ‘Ford Lodge’ once situated here. It is stated that a house stood here for centuries. In the 1914-18 war the house was taken over for Belgian injured and later pulled down. Reginald de la Forde is a witness to a document of 1205. [Lewis: History of Rainham]
Ford Lodge was probably the home of Reginald de la Forde. [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

FOUNDRY COTTAGE (Billet Lane, Hornchurch)
The Wedlake family had a foundry in Hornchurch from the early 19th century until about 1931. Although remnants of the foundry have long since disappeared, until well into the current century a visible reminder was the old Foundry Cottage in Billet Lane. This little cottage served as the foundry office [Benton: Changing face of Hornchurch]

FOUR WANTZ COTTAGES (Upminster)
Literally ‘four paths of ways’ from Middle English wente, referring to a crossroad [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

FOUR WANTZ WAY (Later known as Bell Corner Upminster)
That is, the place where 4 roads meet [Story of Upminster]
Four paths, a crossroads [Field: Place-names of Greater London]
Probably the home of Walter de Wauntz (fl.1248) [Reaney: Place names of Essex]

FOXHALL (Corbets Tey Road Upminster)
Was called at one time Foxhunters Hall or Vauxhall, which may have given it its later name. [Story of Upminster]
Foxhall Road now occupies the site where Foxhall stood [Drury: Treasures of Havering]

FRANCES BARDСLEY SCHOOL (Romford)
Formed in 1973 by the amalgamation of Romford County High School for Girls and Heath Park Secondary Modern School for Girls. It was named after the first headmistress of Romford county High School [Victoria county history of Essex vol 7]

FRANKLIN ROAD (Elm Park)
After Pilot Officer William Franklin, a pilot based at RAF Hornchurch. Awarded Distinguished Flying Medal July 1940. He was lost from RAF Tangmere Christmas 1940. [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

FRANKS FARM (Upminster)
A manorial name from lands held here by a certain Frank de Scotteslond mentioned in 1262, the farmhouse itself dates partly from the 15th century [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

FREEBORNE GARDENS (Elm Park)
John Freeborn pilot who served at RAF Hornchurch, had 13 victories and was awarded the DFC and Bar. In 1943 he became commander of 118 Squadron [Streets honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98]

FRESHFIELDS ROAD (Upminster)
After Freshfields House, north of Freshfields Road [Ballard: Our Old Upminster and district]

FROG ISLAND (Rainham)
No doubt so called from the number of frogs frequenting this small marshy promontory where Rainham Creek flows into the Thames [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

FULLERS FARM (Romford)
Probably to be associated with Robert Fullo (fl 1233-7) and John Fuller (fl 1317) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

GALLOWS CORNER (Romford)
Where criminals were hanged [Celebration of Havering]
Because the gibbet or gallows was positioned there [Lingham: Harold Hill and Noak Hill]
Near the site of a former gallows [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]
GARBUTT ROAD (Upminster)
Built 1912, it was named after William Garbutt Key J.P. (1865-1931) He was a director of W.P. Griggs and Co Ltd and largely responsible with Sir Peter Griggs for the development of large parts of Ilford and Upminster including the Upminster Garden Suburb. W. Garbutt Key also built the Commemoration Hall, Station Road and Upminster Methodist Church. He was instrumental in promoting the Upminster Gold Club Ltd and drove off the first ball at the opening ceremony in 1927. He lived at Glen Caladh in Hall Lane and is buried in St Lawrence Churchyard [Curtis: Streets of history]

GARDNERS CORNER (junction of Wingleye Lane, Hacton Lane and Upminster Road)
So called in the 1920's because Thomas Gardner lived in Dury Falls [E.G. Ballard: Our old Romford and district]

GAYNES MANOR/HOUSE LATER COURT, PARK ROAD (Upminster)
From a very considerable family named De Engaine [Morant: History and antiquities of Essex]
(Also spelt Gaines) The name derives from the family de Engen or Engaine, originally coming from Engen near Boulogne with William I. In 1242 Vitalis Engaine acquired the manor. The manor remained in this family until the death of the last male Sir Thomas Engayne in 1367[Body: Upminster Story]
The family of Vitalis (or Viel) Engayne gave its name to Gaynes. There has been much speculation about the origin of the name, which was at first believed to have been that of the man who managed the engines of war for William the Conqueror and was called ‘de Ingenis'
Morant, however thinks that it is a family name and not that of an office. The other suggestion is that it may be due to some personal quality of brilliance on the part of the man who held it (Latin ingenuus – clever or talented) [Story of Upminster]
Gaynes Road was named after Great Gaynes, the residence of Henry Joslin J.P.D.L. of Gaynes Park, Upminster [Curtis: Streets of history]
Probably to be associated with the family of Vitalis Engayne[Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

GERPINS _ Later GERPINS LANE
Took its name from the ancient family of Jarpenville [Morant: History and antiquities of Essex]
The first holders of Gerpins Manor from which it took its name were John and Lawrence Jarpenville who came from the French town of Gerpenville on the Seine and were at the manor in the 13th century [Lewis: History of Rainham]
Gerpins Manor probably got its name from the French Jarpenville family that came from Gerpenville on the River Seine in the 13th Century [Drury: Treasures of Havering]
Probably to be associated with the families of John and Lawrence Jarpe(n)ville and William Jerpeville mentioned in 13th and 14th century documents which probably came from Gerponville [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]
Gerpins Lane perpetuates the name of Gerpins Manor Farm [Bird: The Two Villages]

GIDEA HALL/GIDEA PARK
The name of this mansion occurs under a variety of forms, not unlikely derived from ged - pike and ea - water. The word is not very likely to mean as some have thought giddy or frolicsome [Terry: Memories of Old Romford]
Gidea must be an old word and probably came from ged signifying pike and ea for water [Sparkes: Gidea Hall and Gidea Park]
Gidea park - ‘park at Giddy-Hall ie foolish building’. Although the name may refer to the unwisdom of a building enterprise, rather than particular features of the hall itself, giddy used elsewhere seems more likely to allude to unsteadiness of construction rather than to a building normally known as a folly. No certainty seems possible without other evidence about the exact sense of Giddy in Gidea Park [Field: Place-names of Greater London]
Interpretation of this name is obscure. The first element looks like the common adjective giddy (Old English gyd) but it is difficult to see how except by way of a nickname, this could be applied to a hall [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]
Literally ‘the foolish or crazy hall’ from Middle English gidi and hall, perhaps alluding to a building of unusual design or construction, but possible to the eccentric behaviour of those who lived here [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

GILLAM WAY (Elm Park)
Denys Gillam a RAF pilot was awarded the DFC while with 616 Squadron for being in constant action from August 15 to September 2nd 1940. Later commanded 306 Squadron and rose to the rank of Group Captain. He is credited with nine victories [Streets honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98]
GILROY CLOSE (Elm Park)
After Pilot Officer George Gilroy, a pilot stationed at Hornchurch during World War 2. In August 1940 he was shot down over Ilford. He baled out but was attacked by civilians who mistook him for a German parachutist until he was rescued by a woman bus conductress who recognised his RAF uniform [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

GLADSTONE HOUSE (Junction of Berther Road and Butts Green Road)
Now a convenience store. From 1911 it was the home to the local Liberal and Radical Association who gave the property the name Gladstone House [Benton: Upminster and Hornchurch]

GOBIONS (Collier Row)
From an owner’s name, found in other parts of Essex and in Bedfordshire [Morant: History and antiquities of Essex]
Probably associated with the family of John Gobion (fl 1488) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

GOOSHAYS (Harold Hill)
‘Goose enclosure’ [Field: Place-names of Greater London]
Gooshays Chase led to the farmhouse which had once been the ancient manor house of Gooshays. The road, which now follows the line, is not surprisingly named Gooshays Drive. [Saltmarsh: Havering village to Harold Wood]
‘Goose enclosure’ [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

GOSPORT DRIVE (Elm Park)
After the RAF airfield [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

GRAY GARDENS (Elm Park)
Colin Gray, a RAF pilot from New Zealand first saw action over Dunkirk with 54 Squadron. He became the highest serving New Zealander with 27 victories. He was awarded the DFC and 2 Bars [Streets honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98]

GREAT GARDENS (Hornchurch)
Probably the home of Edmund de Gardino (fl 1233) and John atte Gardyne (fl 1327) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

GREAT PETTITS/PETTITS BOULEVARDE/CLOSE/ROAD
Records the name Thomas Petit 1233-37 [Marson: Some place-names of the area]
Probably to be associated with the family of Thomas Petit (fl 1233-7) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

GREAT READINGS (Upminster)
Probably the home of Gilbert de la Rudinge (mentioned in 13th century documents) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

GREAT TOMKYNS (Upminster)
The name is recorded as Tomkyns Wood 1612, Tompkins 1629, a manorial name from a family so called [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

GREY TOWERS AVENUE
After Grey Towers, a castellated mansion in the style of the 12th century built by Lt. Col. Henry Holmes in 1876 [Drury: Treasures of Havering]

GROVE PARK ROAD (South Hornchurch)
Preserves the memory of a farm here ‘Groves Farm’ [Lewis: History of Rainham]

GUBBINS LANE (Harold Wood)
After Great Gubbins which derived its name from the former occupier of the estate [Celebration of Havering]
Must be distinguished from a house called Gobions on the east side of Collier Row common though it probably took its name from the same family Gobion [Victoria County history of Essex vol 7]

GUYSFIELD DRIVE (South Hornchurch)
Preserves the memory of a farm here. ‘Guysfields’ is noted on maps of early last century and Guys Field Farm in the 1861 census [Lewis: History of Rainham]
HACTON (Upminster)
‘Farm on a hook-shaped piece of land’, this place being on the tongue of land formed by
the junction of the lngrebourne and a tributary (formerly called Hakelondsroke ‘stream in
hookland’) [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

HARE STREET (now Gidea Park)
(Place by) army road alluding to the Roman road from London to Colchester which would
have been used by the saxons for military purposes [Field: Place-names of Greater London]
Can be traced to Old English for ‘army street’. This in turn is a relic of the presence of the
Romans in the area who built the Great Roman Road which ran parallel to the present main
road [Celebration of Havering]
The name of King Harold still lingers in this neighbourhood as in Harold Street contracted
into Hare Street. [Terry: Memories of old Romford]
Old English for ‘army street’, a common name in the charters for an ancient road, here the
Roman road from London to Colchester [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]
Literally ‘army road’ i.e. ‘main road suitable for the passage of an army’, from Old English
here-street. The reference is to the old Roman road from London to Colchester (Main
Road) [Mills: dictionary of London place names]

HAROLD HILL, HAROLD PARK
Named from Harold Wood [Field: Place-names of Greater London]
Harold Hill - originally the estate was to be known as Dagnam Park, but it was felt that
there would be confusion with the other LCC estate at Dagenham, so it was decided to call
it Harold Hill. The name was more suitable because of the close proximity of the estate to
Harold Wood and also the historical links with the original King Harold - a farm called
Harold Hill was already located in the area [Lingham: Harold Hill and Noak Hill]

HAROLD WOOD
‘(Earl) Harold’s Wood’. This is part of the Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower which was held
by Harold until his death in 1066 [Field: Place-names of Greater London]
At the time of the Conquest and earlier the whole hinterland of Essex was covered by dense
forest. Place names in the immediate area point to its former presence. Havering became
a favourite retreat for Edward the Confessor and at his death to King Harold. The place
names Harold Wood and Hill are derived from this connection [Lingham: Harold Hill and
Noak Hill] ‘Harolds Wood’ Earl Harold held Havering in 1066 [Reaney: Place-names of
Essex]

HARWOOD HALL (Upminster)
Possibly ‘stony wood’ from Old English haer and wudu; the hall itself dates from the late
18th century [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

HARRER Lodge (Hornchurch)
Earlier site of Harrow Farm 1777, but no certainty is possible as to the origin or
interpretation of the name [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

HARWOOD HALL (Upminster)
Possibly ‘stony wood’ from Old English haer and wudu; the hall itself dates from the late
18th century [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

HATTERS WOOD (Noak Hill)
Associated with the family of Ralph le Hatter [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

HAVERING ATTE BOWER
The settlement of the Haeferingas ie the people of Haefer. Atte Bower from being by the
king’s residence [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]
The name of Havering is plainly derived from 2 Saxon words Haefer, a goat and ing a
pasture ie goats pasture. But there is another derivation though quite legendery and
fabulous. Sir John the Evangelist under the disguise of an old beggar asked alms of Edward
the Confessor. The King gave him a ring from his finger. Some years after St John sent the
ring back by two pilgrims with notice that he would die in 6 months. They delivered the
message and ring to him here at his bower; from which circumstance this place is said to
have received the name of Have-ring. It was named Bower from some fine bower or shady
walk [Morant: History and antiquities of Essex]
Probably Havering takes its name from a personal name ‘Haver’ which survives in the
surname Havers. Havering would mean first the descendants or followers of Haver and next
the place where they settled. The word Bower originally meant a dwelling, then the
private part of one, then in particular a lady’s chamber. In the early 13th century
documents mention ‘ the king’s chamber’ at Havering, nearly in the sense of the king’s
house. When the manor became part of the Queen’s portion ‘Bower’ replaced ‘chamber’.
With regard to the legend of St Edward the Confessor and the ring the derivation is
impossible [Smith: A history of the parish of Havering-atte-Bower, Essex]
It is quite probable that this name is derived from ‘haure’ the Danish word for oats. This probably is strengthened by the fact of the Danish connection with this locality. Havering would accordingly signify oat meadow [Terry: Memories of Old Romford]

Havering is a Saxon name probably meaning the meadows or estates of a noble named Haefer, although it might refer to a place where oats were grown or goats grazed [Celebration of Havering]

The name may have derived from 2 Saxon words ‘haefer’ a goat, and ‘ing’ pasture, or from ‘haure’ the Danish word for oats. A large number of Frank adventures from the Germanized district of Northern France, the Boulogne area, are thought to have joined in the descents which the Saxons made on Britain, and a number of Essex families are traced to have come from that district. The Haeferings from Hauringtam may have settled at Havering [May: History of Havering-atte-Bower]

It is believed that early in this period a Saxon chieftain called Haefer lived in the wooded uplands and that with his people or Inges, he created the name Havering [History of Havering]

Wooded, shaded and secluded, its name would soon incorporate the appendage ‘atte Bower’ [Saltmarsh: Havering village to Harold Wood]

‘(Settlement of) the family or followers of a man called Haefer from an old personal name and -ingas. The affix, found from the 13th century, means ‘at the bower or royal residence’ from Middle English atte and bour (Old English bur), and refers to the former royal palace which once dominated the hilltop here [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

HAVERING, LONDON BOROUGH OF

Named from Havering-atte-Bower. In medieval times the Royal Liberty of Havering, created by a charter of Edward IV in 1465 covered much the same area [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

HAWKINGE WAY (Elm Park)

Refers to the RAF Station [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

HAY STREET (Now Wingletye Lane)

Mentioned in 1438, took its name from the Hay (enclosure) and Hay Green, near Lilliputs Farm [Victoria County history of Essex vol 7]

HAYES DRIVE (Elm Park)

P.S. Hayes, a sergeant pilot with 65 Squadron was killed just 7 days after joining the Squadron when his section was ‘bounced’ by waiting ME109’s attacking shipping in the Channel [Streets honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98]

HAYNES PARK (Hornchurch)

From the family name of William Haynes referred to in local records in 1497 [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

Probably associated with the family of William Haynes (fl 1497) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

HEATH FARM (Upminster)

Probably the home of John atte Hethe, mentioned in 14th Century documents [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

HEATH PARK

So named from the former heathland here [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

HEATON GRANGE (Straight Road built c1815, rebuilt 1905, demolished 1955)

Took its name from John Heaton. Owner of Bedfords from 1771. When the commons were enclosed he gained a great deal of Romford Common, on some of which he built the model farm of Heaton Grange. He was probably the most influential man in Havering in his day [Smith: A history of the parish of Havering-atte-Bower]

HERBERT ROAD (Emerson Park)

William Carter of Parkstone in Dorset (the developer of Emerson Park Estate) remembered one of his sons in Herbert Road [Mannox: The making of Emerson Park]

Named after Emerson Park estate developer William Carter’s second son, Herbert (b 1880) [Benton: The changing face of Hornchurch]
HESSELYN DRIVE (Elm Park)
Ray Hesselyn, a RAF pilot, served with 234 and 249 Squadrons. His total score was 21 kills. He was shot down over France and taken prisoner. [Streets honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98]

HIGH STREET (Hornchurch, Romford)
The principal or once principal thoroughfare in many towns is called High Street. ‘High’ here means chief, important [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

HILL RISE (Upminster), HILLCREST ROAD (Hornchurch)
Intrinsic features of a road may generate an appropriate name. Hill as the specifying element occurs in a great variety of street names [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

HILLARY CLOSE (Elm Park)
After pilot and author Richard Hillary who was based at Hornchurch during the Battle of Britain. Shot down September 1940. He was rescued from the sea but was badly burned. Spent many months at the East Grinstead Hospital Burns Unit under the care of the pioneering plastic surgeon Archibald McIndoe. Wrote The Last Enemy describing his memories of Hornchurch during the Battle of Britain. Killed in an air crash in 1943 [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

HOLDEN WAY (Upminster)
This road has been given a name which reminds us of the historical connections of this site (Between 1770 & 1780 the advowson, or right to present the living of St Lawrence Church Upminster was acquired by William Holden of Birmingham and in 1780 he presented his son John Rose Holden. From that date until the end of 1970 members of the Holden family were Rectors of Upminster and the advowson is still held by the Holden family [Celebration of Havering]

HOLY BREAD FIELD (Rainham)
Field mentioned in the tithe map of 1831, perhaps indicating that the field was endowed to provide the ‘holy loaf’ used at the pre-Reformation Mass. Seemingly there was some sacred character attracted to this particular field. The name seems carried back further by a record of 23rd December 1294 concerning John de Halyfelde and as Halyfelde is a likely rendering of ‘holyfield’ the field and its sanctified name existed then in all probability [Lewis: History of Rainham]
Provided the holy loaf used at pre-Reformation mass. Gravel working destroyed it. [Evans: Bygone Dagenham and Rainham]

HORNCHURCH
The name of Hornchurch is variously accounted for. The most probable explanation is that Hornchurch is a contraction of Havering Church. There was no other church in Havering in early times. From Havering church to Hornchurch is a natural contraction, and the promiscuous way of pronouncing the vowels ‘a’ and ‘o’ might easily introduce the difference. [Salmon: Antiquities of Essex]
On what occasion the name of Horn-church was given to this place we have no certain information. The origin of many names is undiscoverable and why this place should be called Hornchurch is what we are not able to make out. There is a tradition, though a groundless one, that Hornchurch was built by a female convert, to expiate her former sins and that it was called Hor-church at first, till a certain King riding that way (but it is not said who) nick-named it Hornchurch and caused a pair of ox’s horns, to be fixed at the east-end (Weavers Funeral Monuments). But it is much more probable, that the bull’s head affixed to the end of the chancel, was the coat or crest belonging to the religious house in Savoy, to which it was a cell [Muirman: A new and complete history of Essex]
There are various opinions respecting the origin of this name, which, however is still involved in obscurity [Ogborne: History of Essex]
It is conjectured that Hornchurch took its name from a colony of curriers settled there, whose sign a pair of horns, still ornaments the east wall of the church [Palin: Stifford and its neighbourhood]
On what account the name of Hornchurch was given to this place we have no information. The origin of many names is undiscoverable. It is possible that the bull’s head affixed to the church was the coat or crest belonging to the religious house in Savoy, to which this was a cell [Morant: History and antiquities of the county of Essex]
Many are the conjectures as to how the village came by its name. Most of the recognised authorities on Essex history have advanced at least one theory on the subject including Palin, Morant and Salmon. John Audrey, the antiquarian was of the opinion Hornchurch got its name from the horns of a hart that happened to be killed by the King’s dog, near the church as it was being built and the horns were put in the walls of the church. Another
explanation is that Hornchurch means the church of Horn, Horn being a personal name.
The conjecture by Palin that Hornchurch owes its name to its early currying and leather
dressing industry whose sign is a pair of horns seems as near the truth as any. [Perfect: Ye olde village of Hornchurch]
The small hilltop where St Andrews Church now stands was probably a centre of pre-
Christian worship, The Druids may well have celebrated their rites here, including the
sacrifice of bulls. This may account for the incorporation of the word ‘horn’ into the name
in the early medieval period. Further reinforcement of this symbol as a local icon occurred
when monks from the St Nicholas and St Bernard monastery at Montjoux in Savoy were
invited to set up a small Priory at Hornchurch in 1158/9, the mother house was designated
Cornutem Monasterium or the ‘Horned Monastery’. It may even have been built on the spot
where there had earlier been a temple to Diana, using the symbolism of the bull’s head. In
the Middle Ages the village was becoming an important centre of the leather trade and this
too would have been a factor in the use of the bull’s head and horns as local badge and
symbol. [Evans: Bygone Hornchurch and Upminster]
There is much doubt as to how the name originated. One possible answer is the association
of the area with the leather currying industry which had a stag’s head with horns as its
guild sign. [Butler: Hornchurch story]
The origin of Hornchurch is not clear. Though there are bulls horns on the end of St.
Andrews Church, the name is older and how it came about is more difficult to decide. It
may have been named because of the local leather workers for whom the bull’s head and
horns were an obvious sign or it may have come from the badge of the monks of St. Bernard
who kept Hornchurch Priory which stood where the church is now. [Celebration of Havering]
Various explanations of this name have been advanced. It has naturally been associated
with the figure of a bull’s head with horns now affixed to the eastern gables of the church
but there is no evidence that this figure is older than the end of the 18th Century. The only
association of a horned bull’s head with Hornchurch is to be found in a figure on the Prior’s
seal of 1384-5, a seal which apparently did not exist in the mid 13th Century. The church
may have been so called because it was decorated with horns. The name is obscure.
Monasteriam Cornutum is the latinised form of the original name, whatever its exact
significance. [Reaney: Place names of Essex]
‘Church with horn-like gables’ from the Old English horn and cirice. The figure of the bull’s
head now affixed to the east end of the church here is probably 18th century. The name
must refer to a much more ancient architectural feature probably to gables notable for
their width and size [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

HOWARD ROAD (Built 1909, Upminster)
Major Howard lived at High House in Corbets Tey road. Killed at Waterloo in 1815. [Curtis: Streets of history]

HUBBARD'S CHASE (Hornchurch)
Hubbards Farm survived until the present Century and gave its name to Hubbards Chase.
[Victoria county history of Essex, vol.7]

HUGO GARDENS (Elm Park)
Petrus Hugo a Dutchman was an RAF pilot credited with 22 victories with 41 Squadron. He
led a wing in North Africa. [Streets honour air aces – Recorder 11.9.98]

HYLANDS PARK (Hornchurch)
Ernest J. Little, architect and surveyor of Kilarney, Brentwood Road was the son of John
Little of Hylands, Brentwood Road. Between 1896 and 1899 he bought around 24 acres of
land from O.S.D. Osborne with the intention of developing the Hylands estate. This
development site on Globe Road, which no doubt took its name from his father’s house or
some other family connection, remained essentially undeveloped on its owner’s death in
1911 and later became Hylands Park. [Benton: The changing face of Hornchurch]

HYTHE LANE (Hornchurch)
Lost name probably referring to a landing place on the Ingrebourne. [Reaney: Place names of Essex]

INGREBOURNE RIVER
Ingre is corrupt. Erkwall in his ‘English river-names’ suggests that the first element may
have been Ingan from Inga, a personal name found in Inworth or from Ininga-, from the
personal name Ine. Thus ‘the stream of Inga or of the people of Ina’. [Reaney: Place names of Essex]
From Old English burma ‘stream’ with an uncertain first element, possibly the Old English masculine personal name Inga, thus ‘Inga’s stream’ [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

ISABEL ROAD (Later became Burntwood Avenue, Emerson Park)
William Carter of Parkstone in Dorset (the developer of Emerson Park) remembered his daughter in the name of this road. [Mannox: The making of Emerson Park]
May have been called after William Carter’s daughter Mary Annie Isobel who died as a baby in 1887. [Benton: The changing face of Hornchurch]

JACK CORNWELL’S MEMORIAL HOMES (Station Lane, Hornchurch)
The opening of these houses formed a lasting memorial to the boy V.C. Cornwell’s award was won on board the Chester at the battle of Jutland when he refused to leave his battle station though wounded. He did not survive the action. He joined the Navy aged 15 and died when only 16. [Evans: Bygone Hornchurch and Upminster]

JOYS FARM (Noak Hill, renamed Widdington Farm 1870’s or 1880’s)
Was named after the first owner John Joye who was in possession of the farm in 1497. [Lingham: Harold Hill and Noak Hill]
Associated with the family of John Joye (fl. 1497). [Reaney: Place names of Essex]

KEELINGS/KEEELINGS COTTAGES (Corbets Tey)
These were probably named after Joseph Keeling who was the parish surveyor for the highways covering the south of the parish of Upminster in 1766. [Drury: History of Upminster and Cranham]
Probably named after Joseph Keeling or some other member of his family. He was Surveyor of Highways for the South Ward of Upminster in 1766. [Evans: Bygone Hornchurch and Upminster]

KILMARTIN WAY (Elm Park)
John Kilmartin was an RAF pilot who flew with 43 Squadron in 1939 and scored 15 kills before leading a wing from Hornchurch in 1943. [Streets honour air aces - Recorder 11.9.98]

KING ALFRED ROAD (Harold Wood)
Reflects the area's association with Saxon royalty. [Saltmarsh: Havering Village to Harold Wood]

KING GEORGE’S PLAYING FIELDS (Romford)
Commemorating King George V (1910-1930). [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

KINGABY GARDENS (Elm Park)
Donald Kingaby, a RAF pilot, joined 64 Squadron at RAF Hornchurch in 1942. Known as the ‘109 specialist’ he finished the war with 28 kills. [Streets honour air aces - Recorder 11.9.98]

KIRTON CLOSE (Elm Park)
After the RAF airfield [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

LAKE STREET (Now Station Lane and Suttons Lane, Hornchurch)
Took its name from a lake probably sited south of Hornchurch Station on what was later the railway sidings. [Benton: The changing face of Hornchurch]
Known as Lake Street in the 13th-15th Centuries. The lake from which the street was named existed in 1297–1320. It may have been on the site of the railway sidings south of Hornchurch Station. [Victoria history of the county of Essex, vol.7]

LANDTHORPE HOUSE (Wennington)
A manorial name from the family of John Leventhorpe (mentioned in 15th Century document) which probably came from Leventhorpe Hall. [Reaney: Place names of Essex]

LANGTONS (Hornchurch)
Probably the home of Thomas de Langedun. [Reaney: Place names of Essex]
The present building dates in part from the 18th century, but the name is much older appearing as Langedune (the home of Thomas de Langedun) in the 13th century, later as Langtonsland in 1514 and Langton in 1777, so originally ‘the long hill or down’ from Old English lang and dun [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]
Launders (Rainham)
The manor of Launders was named from Richard de Landa who in 1205 acquired land in Rainham on marriage. [Victoria history of the county of Essex Vol. 7]
Launders Barn is probably associated with the family of John Lauder (mentioned 1503). [Reaney: Place names of Essex]
Launders Lane perpetuates the name of the manor of Launders. [Bird: The two villages]

Laundry Cottages (Wennington)
Reminds us of the time when a laundry stood opposite. [Bird: The two villages]
Near the southwest corner of Lenthorpe House stood a ruinous range of one-storey buildings once containing smithy, steam laundry and habitable bungalow. The central laundry building was very large serving the men from the Cornwell a training ship moored at Purfleet a mile away. Laundry Cottages on the Wennington Road nearby suggest by the name that they were for housing the working staff. [Lewis: History of Rainham]
Near the site of a former laundry. [Victoria county history of Essex, vol.7]

Laurie Town/Square/Walk (Romford)
John Laurie was a London saddler of Scottish descent. He prospered. He became a magistrate, a sheriff of London, MP and held many other offices. Locally he settled at Marshalls in 1840 and soon launched a scheme to improve the east end of Romford. He built a development known as Laurie Town which included a square flanked by two public halls and with pairs of houses across the back. All this has been swept away by later development. John Laurie's name is still remembered in Laurie Walk. [Celebration of Havering]

Lawns Way/Lawns Recreation Ground (Collier Row)
The only large property in Collier Row in the 19th Century was Lawns House. Became a social club but has since been demolished for building development. [Drury: Treasures of Havering]

Lazy Corner (Junction of South Street and Market Place, Romford)
Retired or otherwise unemployed characters were often pictured lingering here thus giving it the nickname of Lazy Corner. [Evans: Bygone Romford]

Leathart Close (Elm Park)
Records the name of James Anthony Leathart who flew from RAF Hornchurch. (Served with distinction during the Dunkirk operations and the Battle of Britain. Assumed command of 54 Squadron in 1940 and received the DSO from King George VI at Hornchurch on 28th June 1940. After leaving Hornchurch he was in a number of posts both here and abroad during the Second World War. He held a series of appointments post-war, retiring as an Air Commodore in October 1962.) [Benton: The changing face of Hornchurch]

Leconfield Walk (Elm Park)
After the RAF airfield [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

Lee Gardens Avenue (Hornchurch)
The Manor of Lee Gardens was on the east side of Wingletye Lane. In 1919 it was put up for sale as an estate of 167 acres. Part of it was subsequently developed for housing in Wingletye Lane, Lee Gardens Avenue and neighbouring roads. [Victoria county history of Essex, vol.7]

Leventhorpes (Wennington)
Received its name from an ancient owner and was mentioned as early as Richard II [Lewis: History of Rainham]
About 1418 John Leventhorpe (died 1484) acquired this estate on marriage. Thereafter the estate was known as Leventhorpes. [Victoria county history of Essex vol 7]
Took its name from the family of Leventhorpe [Morant: History and antiquities of the county of Essex]

Lilliputts (Hornchurch)
Probably a fanciful literary name, the allusion being to the imaginary country of Lilliput peopled by pygmies in Swift’s Gulliver’s travels [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

Little Gaynes Lane/Little Gaynes Gardens (Upminster)
Takes its name from a small house called Little Gaynes which was a hundred yards or so past the junction with the Grove towards Hacton Lane [Drury: A history of Upminster and Cranham]
LOCKE CLOSE (Elm Park)
Eric Locke had 26 victories to his credit. He was believed to have been shot down over France. [Streets honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98]

LOCKWOOD WALK (Romford)
Bears the name of local personages. [Celebration of Havering]

LONDON ROAD
Name which indicates the town towards which the road leads [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

LONDONS (Demolished c1961 Corbets Tey Road Upminster)
Built by Esdaile in 1790, was named after Dr London the parish doctor who lived there from 1804 until his death in 1819. Londons Close was built on this site in the early 1960’s [Benton: Upminster and Hornchurch]
Was named after Dr London, the parish doctor who occupied it in 1804 and died there in 1819 [Story of Upminster]
Probably to be associated with the family of Thomas London (mentioned in documents 1777) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

LONGWOODS CLOSE (Upminster)
After the Longwoods in Corbets Tey Lane [Ballard: Our Old Upminster and district]

LOVELL WALK (Elm Park)
Anthony Lovell was a RAF pilot who served with 41 Squadron before joining a squadron in Malta. Served with 244 Squadron during the invasion of Italy and scored 19 kills before falling in combat close to the end of the war [Streets honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98]

LOWER CROSS FIELD/UPPER CROSS FIELD (Rainham)
Name suggests that these were sites where a simple cross marked a rallying place for burial or worship in converted East Saxon land before the erection of consecrated buildings [Lewis: History of Rainham]

MALAN SQUARE (Elm Park)
Adolf 'Sailor' Malan was a South African pilot who served throughout the war, totalling 32 kills, one of the highest scoring pilots. He was responsible for producing Ten Rules of Air Fighting which became the bible for fighter pilots throughout the RAF [Streets honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98]

MANOR FARM (Noak Hill Road, Noak Hill)
Created out of the original lands of the manor of Gooshays, probably coming into existence before 1846 [Lingham: Harold Hill and Noak Hill]

MANOR FARM (Built c1900, corner of Ockendon Road and Pea Lane North Ockendon)
Built on the site of an old manor house [Drury: Treasures of Havering]

MANSTON WAY (Elm Park)
Reference to the RAF station [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

MARDYKE
A problem exists concerning the origin of the name Mardyke formerly belonging to the Beam River. Mardykes are found in other parts of the country. They form the boundaries of parishes and such streams were known as mark dykes, shortened to mar-dykes [Lewis: History of Rainham]
In Romford and Rainham - boundary ditch [Jones: Bridge over troubled waters]
Boundary ditch [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]
The manor of Mardyke lay on the edge of the marsh about a half a mile south of Dagenham Bridge. It originated in a half a virgate of land which, early in the 13th Century, Gillian, daughter of Ellis carried in marriage to William of Mardyke. Much of what became Mardyke Farm has since been dug for gravel or used for housing. The tower blocks of the Mardyke housing estate built in the 1960’s occupy part of the farm land [Victoria County history of Essex vol 7]
From the Old English meaning ‘boundary ditch’. It was the boundary between the parishes of Dagenham and Hornchurch [O’Leary: Dagenham place names]
MARKS (Romford)
It is to be associated with the family of Simon de Merk (fl 1330) which no doubt owed its name to the fact that it lived on the forest boundary [Reaney: Place names of Essex]
The manor of Marks was probably named from an owner or possessor. There is the name of Markdich in a local Edward III land grant [Morant: History and antiquities of the county of Essex]
Probably derives from meaning ‘a boundary’ or a family name Merk, Robert le Merk appears in a Marks document of 1348 [O’Leary: Place-names of Dagenham]

MARKS GATE (Romford)
Gate by (forest) boundary [Field: Place-names of Greater London]
There were once gates leading to Hainault Forest and one of them was Marks Gate [History of Havering]
A small hamlet near Marks and one of the gates into Hainault Forest [O’Leary: Place-names of Dagenham]

MARSHALLS (demolished 1959, Romford)
Records the manor of William Marescall (1189) [Marson: Some place-names of the area]
Took its name from the Marshall family which occurs in many local records from 12th century onwards [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]
Like many Essex houses it derives its name from an ancient owner - one William Marescall was witness to a local document dated 1189. These names have come down through the centuries and are now written without that apostrophe that originally signified 'the house of' [Evans: Romford]
Probably to be associated with the family of William Marescall (fl 1189) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

MARSHFOOT FARM (Hornchurch)
Probably the home of Walter de Marisco [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

MARTINS (Upminster)
Probably to be associated with the family of Gilbert Martyn (mentioned in 13th Century documents) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

MARTLESHAM CLOSE (Elm Park)
After the RAF airfield [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

MASHITERS HILL (Romford)
After Thomas Mashiter (1816-88) [Marson: Some place-names of the area]

MASON’S WELL (Hornchurch)
Spring formerly to the rear of Hornchurch Windmill. A Waterloo veteran named Mason used to add to his small military pension by drawing water from the spring and hawking it. Mason was very tall compared to his contemporaries and was quite a village celebrity [Perfect: Ye olde village of Hornchurch]

MAWNEYS (Romford)
Records the name Sir Walter de Manny (Mauney) (1355) [Marson: Some place-names of the area]
The estate was called the Manor of Romford in 1280 and it was not until the 14th century that the manor assumed the name of Mawneys, although the spelling was different when Lord Mauny, Walter de Mauny held the estate [Drury: Treasures of Havering]
Called Mawneys after Sir Walter de Manny who once held the manor. He had been a great soldier fighting in the campaigns of Edward III and he had founded a famous monastery, the Charterhouse in London. Died 1372 but today is honoured by the name Mawney Road [History of Havering]
Sir Walter Manny or Mauny was a commander in the armies of Edward III. He married Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Norfolk and through her came to own estates in Romford which became known as Manny’s or Mawneys (died 1372) [Celebration of Havering]
The manor of Romford seems after the death of Sir Walter de Manny in 1372 to have changed its name to that of Manny’s, corruptly Mawney’s or Mancies from Sir Walter its ancient possessor [Morant: History and antiquities of the county of Essex]
Probably to be associated with the family of Sir Walter de Manny [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

MAYLANDS (Harold Hill)
From Middle English land ‘cultivated land, estate’, possibly with may ‘hawthorn’ [Mills: Dictionary of London place names[}
MAYLANDS (Hornchurch)
The manor of Maylands Green and Wybridge was about a mile south-west of Hornchurch village. It comprised two ancient tenements lying respectively north and south of Bowles brook, a tributary of the river Beam. The name Maylands was corrupted in the 19th century to Maylands, a form preserved in Maylands Avenue, Elm Park. It must be distinguished from Drywoods in the Lane or Maylands, in Wingletye Lane. Maylands was probably named from the Maylour family, which was recorded in Hornchurch in the 13th and 14th centuries [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]
Known as Maylands, or Maylands Green or Drywoods in the Lane. Originally named after the family of Geoffrey Le Meilur who appears in documents dated 1240. In a 1674 deed the Drywood family is associated with it [Evans: Bygone Hornchuch and Upminster]
The manor of Maylands with which the Manors of Wybridge has gone for some considerable time was probably named from an owner [Morant: History and antiquities of the County of Essex]
Is to be associated with the family of Geoffrey le Meilur, Drywoods from that of William Drywoods [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

MENZDOZA CLOSE (Hornchurch)
Bears the name of a local celebrity (Daniel Mendoza came to the Dell, Hornchurch to defend his heavyweight title in 1795. Mendoza was the 16th heavyweight champion of the old prize ring and had defeated about 32 opponents before this fight. The fight was won by Mendoza’s opponent, ‘Gentleman John Jackson’) [Celebration of Havering]

MERMAGEN DRIVE (Elm Park)
After Squadron Leader H.W. Mermagen, a pilot based at RAF Hornchurch during World War 2 [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

MRS SKEALE’S CHARITY SCHOOL (South Hornchurch)
In 1864 a school was built close to the current junction of South End Road and Wood Lane. The school was partially funded with income from Skeale’s charity (set up under the will of Sibell Skeale in 1679). It became known as Mrs Skeale’s Charity School. In 1889 it was renamed the South Hornchurch Board School [Benton: Changing face of Hornchurch]
Is to be associated with Sybella Skeale’s who founded a charity in 1678 [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

MITCHELL JUNIOR AND INFANT SCHOOLS (Opened 1967, Elm Park)
Named after the designer of the Spitfire [Celebration of Havering]
From the creator of the Spitfire [Benton: Changing face of Hornchurch]

MOOR HALL (Rainham)
‘Manor house on the moor or marshy ground’, from Middle English more and hall [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

MOWBRAYS (Romford)
A farmhouse between Collier Row and Romford named from Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, owner of Mawneys (died 1400) [Terry: Memories of Old Romford]
Associated with Richer Moubrey (fl 1332) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

MUNGO PARK ROAD (Elm Park)
John Mungo Park was an RAF pilot. Relation of the British explorer Mungo Park (1771-1806)) who investigated the course of the Niger River in West Africa. John Mungo Park who was killed in action over France, was credited with 13 victories [Streets honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98]

NEAVE CRESCENT/SCHOOL (Harold Hill)
Bears the name of the Neave family owners of Dagnams and surrounding lands from 1772 until the 20th Century [Celebration of Havering]

NELMES (Hornchurch)
Manor house dating from the 16th century, demolished in 1967. The name is probably associated with the family of John ate Elms who is mentioned in a document of 1333.
Means a family living near an elm tree [Celebration of Havering]
The House dated from Tudor times, but the name is older and is derived from a tree, the elm [History of Havering]
The manor of Nelmes had in earlier times been known as Elms, taking its name from the family of Elms (de Ulmis) who were prominent locally in the 13th and 14th centuries. Nelmes Road was named after the manor [Benton: Changing face of Hornchurch]
This was the home of the Elmes (de Ulmis) family. The family name is of local origin however meaning ‘at the Elms’ [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

**NEW HALL FARM** (now Morris Dancer Public House Harold Hill)
The name is medieval in derivation and as the farm is the oldest in Harold Hill, first mentioned in 1461, it was probably named after the first farm house or hall to be built, therefore the New Hall [Lingham: Harold Hill and Noak Hill]
Can trace its history back to at least 1461 when it was part of Gooshays Manor. This was probably the first farm to be created out of the three principal manors in the area [Drury: Treasures of Havering]

**NEW PLACE** (House demolished 1924, Upminster)
This estate was called New Place as opposed to the ancient residence of Gaynes [Body: Upminster Story]
New Place Gardens, built 1928 was named after New Place which was at one time a small manor house [Curtis: Streets of history]

**NEWBURY LANE** (Havering-atte-Bower)
In 1618 skirted the east edge of Pyrgo Park, disappeared by c1777. Took its name from a small medieval manor merged in Pyrgo Park in the 16th Century [Victoria history of the County of Essex vol 7]

**NEWTONS CORNER** (South Hornchurch)
Newtons Farm, owned by a family of that name in the 18th Century and demolished for development in 1960 was situated at Newtons Corner [Lewis: History of Rainham]

**NOAK HILL**
Hill of the Oaks [Celebration of Havering]
Its name comes from an oak tree and like many in the area the name reminds us of the woods which once covered this part of Essex [History of Havering]
Was the home of Richard atte Noke or means ‘at the oak tree’ [Reaney: Place-names of Essex] The place name Noak Hill was first used in 1490 although it was spelt Nook Hill. The traditional meaning of the name is thought to derive from the extensive woodlands in the area during medieval times - Noak from the oak tree. But there is another possible explanation. From about 1250 until 1450, a family Le Noke held land in Noak Hill and the place name may have been derived from their connection with the area [Lingham: Harold Hill and Noak Hill] ‘Hill by the Oak Tree’ - the initial N being from mis-division of the Middle English atten oke [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

**NOKE HOUSE** (Demolished 1966-stood quarter of a mile south east of the church on the edge of the marsh Wennington)
The Noke family held land in the area in the 13th and 14th centuries [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]
Home of Henry atte Noke (mentioned in 14th century documents) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

**NORTH OCKENDON**
As the name implies, lies north of South Ockendon. It is in records written Wokyndon. Septem Fontiumar Fontam, either from some owner of that surname or from seven fountains or springs formerly famous here. As to the name of Ockendon Salmon is of the opinion it came from the number of oak trees grown here [Muilman: A New and complete history of Essex]
‘(Village) north of Wocca’s hill’. The initial W was lost early but restored in some later documents [Field: Place names of Greater London]
Whether from the Saxon Ac ing dun ie Oak pasture hill or from Wocen or Woca, a proper name, it was so called, is difficult to determine [Morant: History and antiquities of the county of Essex]
‘Wocca’s hill’ North Ockendon was also named after Ralph de Septem Fontibus [Reaney: Place names of Essex]

**NORTHOLT WAY** (Elm Park)
Refers to RAF stations [Field: Place names of Greater London]

**OCKENDON EPISCOPI** (Cranham)
See Cranham

**OGLETHORPE SCHOOL**
Named after the founder of Georgia, USA [Celebration of Havering]
OLD MILL PARADE (Romford)
The Victoria Steam Flour Mill, Victoria Road, seems to have originated in 1851 as an adjunct to the old windmill in South Street and to have been known as the Star Mill. It was closed c1928. In 1975 the site was occupied by the shops in Old Mill Parade [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]

OLDCHURCH
It is thought that in the Middle Ages the people actually lived at Oldchurch where the hospital now stands. About 1323 a chapel was built for them. By 1406 the main settlement had moved to its present site and the King gave permission for the chapel to be moved to the present site of St Edwards Church in the Market Place. Ever since that time the original site has been called Oldchurch [History of Havering]
The Old Chapel of Romford stood a mile nearer to Hornchurch than the present church and the place still bears the name of Old Church [Mullman: History of Essex]

ORANGE TREE HILL (Havering-atte-Bower)
Origins of the name remain obscure. Certainly the cultivation of oranges had become popular in Elizabethan and Jacobean England and it is not inconceivable that an orangery was attached to the neighbouring palace [Saltmarsh: Havering village to Harold Wood]

OSBORNE ROAD (Hornchurch)
Developed on the estate of Osborne Samuel Delgano Osborne whose name it presumably took [Benton: Changing face of Hornchurch]

PAGES FARM (Built 1663 Shepherds Hill Harold Wood)
Thomas Page lived here in the early 18th Century. He was Overseer of the Poor in 1708 [Story of Upminster]

PAINES BRIDGE (Noak Hill)
To be associated with the family of Margaret Paynes (mentioned in documents in 1320) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

PARK CORNER FARM (Destroyed by bombing in the Second World War, Upminster)
The farm acquired its name because of its proximity to Gaines Park [Evans: Bygone Hornchurch and Upminster]

PARK MEWS
After Air Vice-Marshal Keith Park, station commander at RAF Hornchurch during the late 1920’s. In an outstanding career he went on to command 11 Group (which controlled Hornchurch) that bore the brunt of the burden in the Battle of Britain. He then commanded Egypt and Malta, was Air Officer Commanding Middle East in 1944 and Allied Air Commander in Chief in South East Asia Command 1945-6. Retired to his native New Zealand and died in 1975 [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

PARKSTONE AVENUE (Emerson Park)
Called after Emerson Park’s developer William Carter’s home town of Parkstone in Dorset [Mannox: The making of Emerson Park]

PARSONAGE FARM SCHOOL (Opened 1964 Allen Road/Farm Road Rainham)
The Rectory manor or Parsonage Farm lay in the south west of the parish of Rainham between the Upminster Road and the River Ingrebourne [Victoria county history of Essex vol 7]

PEAR TREE COURT (Romford)
Took its name from an orchard which belonged to Cotton’s [Terry: Memories of old Romford]
PEASE CLOSE (Elm Park)
After Flying Officer Peter Pease, a pilot based at Hornchurch during the Battle of Britain. Friend of Richard Hillary. Shot down in combat over Kent in September 1940 [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

PELL STREET (Now High Street Hornchurch)
Hornchurch was an early centre of the leather industry from which Pell Street, recorded from the 13th century probably took its name [Victoria county history of Essex vol 7] The main street in Hornchurch was once called Pell Street from the number of pelt-mongers or skinners there [Mulman: History of Essex] Lost name, probably named from the leather industry here [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

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Supposed to be a corruption of Parkgate, having been one of the grand entrances to the more ancient royal park and palace of the Saxon Kings [Terry: Memories of old Romford]

There are different conjectures respecting the derivation of this name but not any conclusive; some imagine it may be from park-gate, probably from being built near the park-gates, or from the Saxon words pyrige and hoo [Ogbourne: History of Essex]

The first syllable seems derived from park, perhaps it was Park-gate as there were several gates to Havering Park. Hereabout may have been one which gave name to the place before the house was erected. Or else it is most probably derived from 2 Saxon Words pirige and hoo [Morant: History and antiquities of Essex]

Probably ‘triangular plot of ground where pear trees grow’, from Old English pyrige and gara [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

QUARLES SCHOOL (Harold Hill)
Named after the 11th century Romford poet [Celebration of Havering]

QUEEN’S BUILDING/QUEEN’S HOUSE (High Street, Romford)
So called because it is reported that Princess Charlotte stopped there for coffee on 8th September 1761 on her way to marry King George III [Ballard: Our old Romford and district]

QUEEN’S THEATRE (Opened 1953 in Station Lane, Hornchurch)
Was named in honour of the recently crowned monarch [Benton: Changing faces of Hornchurch]

RAINHAM
‘Village of the Roegings’ embodying the name of a tribe unrecorded apart from references in this name and in Rainham in Kent. The tribal title means ‘prevailing ones’ [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

The early form was Renham. Ren as affixes are considered to imply the ‘ruler’ or ‘mighty one’. The name Renham has been transmuted into Rainham which thus could mean ‘the home of the ruler’ [Lewis: History of Rainham]

The name of the village which is Saxon in origin is thought to mean a ‘settlement of ruling or prevailing people’ (reoginga-ham) [Bird: the Two villages]

Name associated with the stem of the Old English word rogian ‘to flourish, prevail’. Thus Roegingas one of the early forms of Rainham denotes some powerful or prevailing people [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

Is derived from the two Saxon words Rein, clean or Ran, a wild goat, ham a habitation [Morant: History and antiquities of Essex]

Ryne, a watercourse, a running stream; ham, a home or village. Thus the name Rynehem, Rainham connects it merely with its river running through the still waters of the level. Mr Pearson goes further ‘Ham, hom, that which surrounds or encloses something. So often coupled with words implying the presence of water (as Rain-ham) as to create a probability that it denotes a piece of land surrounded with paling or wicker-work as a defence against the stream (Historical maps of England). East Anglia no 29 p373 gives this explanation: According to Blomefield, the Norfolk Raynhem was named from its situation near a running stream of water, the Rye or Rey, from rivers. I take it that all these names are derived from a stream, the Ram, Rain or Raine, formerly, and perhaps even still running through or near; from the Welsh rhen, a brook, rivulet. Hence Rainham in Essex [Palin: More about Stifford and its neighbourhood]

The name ‘roegingaham’ meaning ‘settlement of the ruling people’ occurs across the river in Kent and is thought to be the origin of both Rainhams [Evans: Bygone Dagenham and Rainham]

Possibly ‘homestead of village of a man called Regna’, from an Old English personal name and ham. Alternatively, this name may be identical in origin with Rainham in Kent recorded as Roegingahem in 811, probably ‘homestead of the Roegingas’ (an Old English tribal name of uncertain meaning, but possibly ‘the ruling or powerful people’) [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

RAINHAM FERRY
The ferry at Rainham (probably existing from very early times) afterwards gave the surrounding hamlet its name [Lewis: History of Rainham]

RAINHAM ROAD
Name which indicates the town towards which the road leads [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

RAME’S CHARITY ESTATE (Hornchurch)
Anthony Ram(e) bequeathed money in his will in trust for the poor [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]
RAPHAEL PARK (Romford)
Herbert Raphael [1859-1924] purchased the Gidea Hall estate in 1897. It is said that his gift of the lake and 15 acres in the westernmost part of the estate to Romford council as a 'public' park was a way of protecting the character of the garden suburb he was to develop on the rest of the site [Evans: Romford Collier Row and Gidea Park]
Named after Sir Herbert Raphael, a Liberal MP, who presented it to the town of Romford in 1904 [Mills: dictionary of London place names]

RAVENSBORNE
Stream frequented by ravens [Celebration of Havering]
‘Raven stream’ [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

RECTORY GARDENS (Cranham)
Cranham Parsonage was sited where Rectory Garden is now and as the name suggests was the residence of the Rector [Drury: A history of Upminster and Cranham]

REDDEN COURT (Harold Wood)
The tenant of Redden Court Manor had to furnish reeds for the King's chamber at Havering. This suggests that Redden here means 'growing with reeds' [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]
Court is an old name for a great man's house and Red(d)en may be derived from 2 Saxon words Red, a reed, and den, a valley. Or it might possibly have taken its name from an ancient family surnamed Reding mentioned in an old deed [Morant: History and antiquities of Essex]
From the Old English word 'ryden' meaning clearing [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]
Several of the schools in Hornchurch preserve old names including Redden Court School.
Redden Court was a manor house [History of Havering]

REED POND WALK (Gidea Park)
Takes its name from the pond which lay within this circular road which is now dried up and a copse [Drury: Treasures of Havering]

RIESEBANK (Romford)
Born in Dagenham, he came to Hornchurch around 1910 and opened a bakers and confectioners business, later expanding the business with shops in Romford and Rainham.
He played an active part in the community serving variously as a local councillor, including chairman of Hornchurch Urban District Council, a county councillor, a JP as well as participating in voluntary organisations. Among his contributions to the area was the Jubilee Youth Centre and his name is appropriately commemorated in the Robert Beard Youth Centre [Benton: Changing face of Hornchurch]

ROBERT BEARD CENTRE

ROBOROUGH WALK (Elm Park)
After the RAF airfield [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

ROCHFORD CLOSE (Elm Park)
After the RAF airfield [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]
ROGER REEDE ALMSHOUSES (Romford)
Though his name is still known in Romford through the charity he founded comparatively little is known of Roger Reede himself. When he died in 1484 he left much of the land he owned in the area to pay for 5 poor men to live in his house and pray for his soul. Through the centuries the value of the legacy has greatly increased [Celebration of Havering]

ROM RIVER
A late back formation from Romford [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]
The river took its name from the ford. (Romford meaning broad or roomy ford). Before that it was known as Merchedyche or ‘dirty stream’ [Celebration of Havering]

ROMFORD
Takes its name from the ford through the little stream, which passes through the town. Maybe a contraction from Roman ford or a compound of the Saxon words Rom, (a ram) or Rum, (broad) and ford [Morant: History and antiquities of Essex]
May be a contraction from Roman ford, or the first syllable may be from the breath of the brook, if having no banks to confine it. Rum signifies broad [Muilman: A new and complete history of Essex]
Probably ‘the wide ford’ [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]
Different derivations have been given of the word Romford. The word has been traced to Roman-ford. The name is commonly but very erroneously supposed to mean ‘the town on the Rom’. The first syllable of the word is the Saxon word for broad and is a very near relative of room, roomy. Romford accordingly would simply mean ‘broad-ford’. [Terry: Memories of old Romford]
The town of Romford eventually grew up on the old Roman road and at a spot where it crossed a little stream. The crossing-place was wide and called the roomy ford and thus Romford obtained its name [History of Havering]
Romford first recorded in 1153-4 probably means ‘wide ford’. [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]

RONEO CORNER (Romford)
Junction of South Street and Hornchurch Road. The Neostyle Manufacturing Company, later Roneo Ltd opened works there in 1908 [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]

ROPER’S HILL (Harold wood)
Squirrels Heath Road slopes gently up Roper’s Hill so called after Adam Roper who farmed New Redden Court [Saltmarsh: Havering village to Harold Wood]

ROUND HOUSE (Havering-atte-Bower)
So called because of its distinctive oval shape. In the 19th century it was nicknamed ‘The Teas Canister’ because of its unusually deep eaves which give the appearance of a lid [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

RUSH GREEN
‘Green place’ where rushes grow [Field: Place-names of Greater London]
Self-explanatory ‘village green where rushes grow’ [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

RYDER GARDENS (Elm Park)
Edgar Ryder, a long serving officer first joined the RAF in 1936 and is credited with being the first pilot to successfully ditch a spitfire. He was shot down over France and spent four years as a prisoner of war [Streets honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98]

ST. LAWRENCE ROAD (built 1907, Upminster)
After Upminster Parish Church which was named after St Lawrence, a Christian Martyr who was reputed to have been burnt to death for his faith on a rid-iron [Curtis: Streets of history]

ST. LEONARDS COTTAGE HOMES (Hornchurch)
Homes provided originally for the accommodation of the children of the Parish of St Leonards by the Board of Guardians of Shoreditch [Perfect: Ye olde village of Hornchurch]

ST. MARY’S LANE (Upminster)
Originally known as Cranham Lane. Was renamed in 1922 to correspond with the dedication to St Mary of Gaines Chapel in the parish church [Body: Upminster Story]
SANDERS DRAPER SCHOOL: Sanders Draper was an American pilot who in the Second World War stayed in his crashing aircraft to avoid the school and was killed in the accident [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7].

SARRE AVENUE: After Sergeant A.R. Sarre, a pilot based at Hornchurch during the Battle of Britain [Smith: Hornchurch offensive].

SCARGILL SCHOOL: Thomas Scargill (died 1476) held Bretons [Terry: Memories of old Romford].

SCHIT(E) BURNE LANE: Is probably the name of a small stream (the Old English scite-burna ‘brook that receives dung, sewer’) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex].

SCOTTS FARM: Probably associated with the family of John le Scot [Reaney: Place-names of Essex].

SEVERN AVENUE: Bears the name of a past owner of Hare Hall (Benjamin Severn who owned Hare Hall 1814-1827) [Drury: Treasures of Havering].

SIBELL SKEALES COTTAGES: Sibell Skeales (died 1678) bequeathed a charity, out of which were purchased these almshouses and two acres of ground [Lewis: A history of Rainham].

SIMPSON ROAD: The RAF pilot Peter Simpson flew with 64 Squadron and in 1943 commanded the Hornchurch wing during the Normandy landings. He scored 16 kills [Streets honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98].

SKEALE’S COURT: The trustees of the United Charities built these 30 almshouses using the proceeds from the sale of the properties belonging to Appleton’s, Pennants and Skeale’s charities [Victoria history of the County of Essex vol 7].

SOUTH END ROAD: Reminds us that this area was once within the old parish of Hornchurch forming the ‘South End’ [Lewis: History of Rainham].

SOUTH HALL: So named from its situation in the southern part of the parish of Rainham [Muilman: History of Essex; Morant: History and antiquities of Essex]. Because of its position became known as South Hall [Lewis: History of Rainham].

SOWREY AVENUE: Lt Frank Sowrey shot down the L32 airship during the First World War [Streets honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98].

SPRINGFIELD GARDENS: Believed to have been named after a spring which existed in the grounds at the rear of Hunts - a farmhouse which formerly occupied the site of the shops at the corner of Corbets Tey Road and Springfield Gardens [Story of Upminster]. It is likely that there was a spring in the vicinity [Drury: History of Upminster and Cranham].

SQUADRONS APPROACH: With reference to RAF Hornchurch [Smith: Hornchurch offensive].

SQUIRRELS HEATH: Heathland held by member of the Squirrel family. The family is named in local records several centuries before the earliest record of the place name [Field: Place-names of Greater London]. After the Esquirrel family of the 13th century [Marson: Some place-names of the area]. The name almost certainly derives from a family who are mentioned in 13th Century documents as Scurell and Esquirrel [Evans: Romford]. Probably to be associated with the families of Geoffrey Scurell and John Esquirell [Reaney: Place names of Essex].
STANSTED CLOSE (Elm Park)
Referring to the RAF station [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

STEPHEN AVENUE (Elm Park)
Harbourne Stephen was a RAF pilot with 74 Squadron and saw action over Dunkirk. With 23 kills to his credit, he finished the war leading a wing in India [Streets honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98]

STEWARDS WALK (Romford)
Reminds us of the historical connections of the site (the manor and estate of Stewards) [Celebration of Havering]

STUBBERS (North Ockendon)
Took its name from William Stubber, yeoman who formed the estate in the years between 1439 and his death in 1484 [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]
The first reference to the land which evolved into the Stubbers estate was in 1334 but it was not until 1439 when William and Alice Stubber acquired the property and various other parcels of land in the area that the property took on the name we know today [Drury: Treasures of Havering]
Probably to be associated with the family of William Stubber [Reaney: Place-names of Essex] Stubbers Lane was named after the manor house [Ballard: Our old Upminster and District]

SUTTONS
The name comes from its southern situation with respect perhaps to Hornchurch Hall [Morant: History and antiquities of Essex]
The name is supposed to denote its southern situation with respect to Hornchurch Hall and is said to be a corruption of the word south - southon - Sutton. It is more likely the name of an early owner of the manor as most of these names are personal. Thomas Sutton the founder of Charterhouse had estates in Essex in the 16th Century and the name may have connections with him or his ancestors [Perfect : Ye olde village of Hornchurch]
The name came from an early resident of the land [Drury: Treasures of Havering]
Probably to be associated with the family of Richard Sutton (mentioned 1510) [Reaney: Place names of Essex]
Suttons School preserves the name of Suttons manor and farm [History of Havering]

SUTTONS GATE (demolished 1936 Station Lane)
Called so as there was originally a gate across what was then called Suttons Lane (now Station Lane) on the north side of the house to stop villagers from Hornchurch approaching the property and having access to the Suttons Manor estate where the road in past centuries was across private land [Drury: Treasures of Havering]

TADLOWS (261 Corbets Tey Road, Upminster)
So called from an occupant holding it in 1790 [Story of Upminster]
Many of the houses in Old Upminster were known by the name of the occupier. Mr Tadlow was a superintendent of improvements for Sir John Esdaile and worked on the grounds of Gaines Park [Evans: Bygone Hornchurch and Upminster]
Was part of the Manor of Gaynes and housed workers on the estate. This practice dated from the earliest days as the house takes its name from Mr Tadlow who was engaged on the work to create the lake now in Parklands Open Space [Benton: Hornchurch and Upminster]

TANGMERE CRESCENT (Elm Park)
Referring to the RAF station [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

TEMPHEST WAY (Elm Park)
Lieutenant W.J. Tempest, a pilot from ‘B’ Flight at Hornchurch Airfield, shot down the second airship during the 1914-18 war [Streets honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98]

TENNYSON WAY (Hornchurch)
Poets and other writers are regularly commemorated in street names either individual or grouped [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

TILEKILN FARM (Later Hilldene Farm, Harold Hill)
In 1775 John Heaton of Bedfords unlawfully built a brick-kiln on land enclosed from the common in Harold Wood Ward. This was probably the kiln, which then lay south of Noak Hill Road near its junction with the present Straight Road. In c1870 the site was occupied by Tile Kiln Farm [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]
TUCK ROAD (Elm Park)
Robert Stanford Tuck, a RAF pilot saw action over Dunkirk flying with 92 Squadron. A high scoring ace he was shot down during a sweep over France. He managed to escape from the Germans in 1945 and reached the Russian lines before being repatriated [Street honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98]

TYLERS COMMON/TYLERS HALL FARM (Upminster)
From 2 Saxon words importing earth fit for the making of tiles [Muilman: A new and complete history of Essex]
Derived from Tilehurst from two Saxon words signifying a wood affording earth fit for making tiles [Morant: History and antiquities of Essex]
Tylers is a corruption of the old name 'Tigelhyst' used from remote times which was derived from two Saxon words Tigel and Hyrst signifying a wood affording earth fit for making tiles [Story of Upminster]
The name Tylers is supposed to derive from Tigelhurcst which comprise the Saxon words meaning wood and earth fit for tilemaking. The wood on the common has disappeared but brick earth abounds in the area [Drury: History of Upminster and Cranham]

UPHAVERING (Collier Row)
The Manor of Gobions or Uphavering lay on the south side of Collier Row Common near Marks Gate. The name Uphavering, by which it was usually known before the 16th century, fits its position in the uplands of the parish, but the manor may have been named after the Uphavering family, many of whom are recorded from the 13th century [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]
Uphavering Farm is probably associated with the family of Ralph Uphavering (mentioned in documents 1408-28) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

UPMINSTER
The word minster though it generally signifies a Cathedral or collegiate church, frequently means a parish church. Up is most certainly for some distinction, probably from Southminster in Dengy Hundred, or in respect to one of the neighbouring churches which stands lower, or perhaps from its situation on a rising ground above the rivulet ie the Ingrebourne [Muilman: A new and complete history of Essex]
Church on the hill [Story of Upminster]
Wright in his history of Essex of 1836 said that the 'minster' part is Saxon signifying a cathedral or collegiate church, although it sometimes applies to a parish church as in Upminster's case. 'Up' is considered to relate to its elevated position [Drury: History of Upminster and Cranham]
Great Church on higher ground. In a flat countryside, a slight elevation often merits being recorded in a place name. Here the church was built on slightly rising ground [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

UPPER CROSS FIELD
See Lower Cross Field

VICTORIA ROAD (Romford)
The name of monarchs are frequently used in the designation of streets [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

WALDEGRAVE GARDENS (built 1907 Upminster)
The Waldegraves are a very ancient family who held lands in many parts of England. Sir William Waldegrave of Navestock is mentioned in volume two of Morant’s History of Essex as being possessed of certain lands in Upminster, Rainham and Wennington. John Redman, the owner of Tylers Hall Farm, Upminster Common in the 18th century also mentions the Waldegraves in his notebook 'my grandmother, Damaris Branfill was borne in the Rodings in Essex but lived at Navestock, as we go to Willingale from Upminster where Lord Waldegrave now lives' [Curtis: Streets of History]
Named after one of the former manorial families of Upminster [Victoria history of the county of Essex]

WALLINGER AVENUE (Gidea Park)
Bears the name of past owners of Hare Hall (John A Wallinger built the present house in 1769. Passed out of the family’s name in 1812) [Drury: Treasures of Havering]

WARREN FARM (Romford)
'Rabbit warren belonging to the manor of Marks' [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]
WATERLOO GARDENS/ROAD (Romford)
Recalls the Battle of Waterloo [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

WEALD BROOK
So named from South Weald in Essex by which it flows [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

WEDLAKE CLOSE (Hornchurch)
Commemorates the association of the Wedlake family with Hornchurch (ran a foundry in Hornchurch from about 1810-1937) [Benton: Changing face of Hornchurch]

WELLS GARDENS (Elm Park)
Edward Wells was a RAF pilot who was known as ‘Hawkeye’. Joined 266 Squadron and later 41 Squadron. Promoted to Wing Commander [Streets honour air aces Recorder 11.9.98]

WELWYN (Walden Way, Hornchurch)
Home of Allen Coryn a member of the firm of E A Coryn and Son, local builders and developers, taking its name from Welwyn Garden City where Allen Coryn had worked as clerk of works after qualifying as an architect from Regent Street Polytechnic [Benton: Changing face of Hornchurch]

WENNINGTON
It seems named from the bending or winding of the river [Morant: History of Essex]
The origin of the name is considered by the historian Palin to come from the Saxon word ‘winder’ to wind, an allusion to the course of the Thames here. Others consider it contains the name of a Saxon chief Wynna his home or settlement [Lewis: History of Rainham]
The first record of the village occurs over 1000 years ago as ‘Winintuna’ which has taken to be an illusion to the course of the Thames at this point. Others consider it to be a personal name being the home of the Saxon Chief Wynna [Bird: Two villages]
Elements of the name suggest early sea-borne settlement [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]
‘Wynna’s tun’ (ton ‘enclosure’ farmstead estate, village) [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]
‘Farmstead or estate associated with a man called Wynna’, from an Old English personal name with Old English connective -ing and tun [Mills: Dictionary of London place names]

WEST MALLING WAY (Elm Park)
Reference to the RAF Station [Field: Place-names of Greater London]

WESTERN AVENUE (Gidea Park)
Bears the name of one of the owners of Hare Hall (J Western occupied the estate in the first half of the 19th century) [Drury: Treasures of Havering]

WHYBRIDGE (South Hornchurch)
The manor and farm of Whybridge probably took its name from the Whybridge family who held several tenements in Hornchurch in the 13th and 14th centuries. In the 15th century it took the second name of Rands after it was bought in 1455 by one John Rand and the manor was usually known then as Whybridge and Rands [Benton: Changing face of Hornchurch]
Probably associated with the family of Walter de Wybregg [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

WILLOUGHBY'S HILL (Havering-atte-Bower)
Is to be associated with the family of Richard de Wylughby [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

WINGLETYE LANE (Hornchurch)
Its present name probably came from Wingletye Hill [Victoria history of the county of Essex Vol 7]

THE WITHERINGS (Emerson Park)
Named after Thomas Withering (d 1651), Postmaster General to Charles I who had lived in Nelmes Manor House [Benton: Changing face of Hornchurch]

WITTERING WAY (Elm Park)
After the RAF airfield [Smith: Hornchurch offensive]

WOODLANDS AVENUE (Emerson Park)
Was cut through a pine wood [Benton: Changing face of Hornchurch]
WRIGHTS ALMSHOUSES (Hacton Lane Hornchurch)
In 1932 Misses E A and L K Wright conveyed to trustees land in Hacton Lane, where 8 almshouses were built soon after. In 1969-70 they were converted into five flats [Victoria history of the County of Essex Vol 7]

WRIGHTSBRIDGE (Noak Hill)
The place name Wrightsbridge is derived from the family of John Le Wright who held a tenement of land there from 1332 [Lingham: Noak Hill and Harold Hill]
So called from the family of John Le Wright of Havering (fl 1332) who held a grant of land nearby [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

WYBRIDGE (Hornchurch)
Name seems to have been associated with a family called Wybridge [Victoria history of the county of Essex vol 7]
The history of the name is uncertain. If it is local in origin it may contain a lost name of the Beam River [Reaney: Place-names of Essex]

WYCH ELM (Hornchurch)
Wych Elm Farm stood where Wych Elm Road is today off Wingley Lane. Took its name from a magnificent wych elm tree of abnormal proportions which once stood in front of the house [Drury: Treasures of Havering]

WYKEHAM AVENUE (Hornchurch)/WYKEHAM HALL (Market place Romford)
After William of Wykeham (1324-1404). He became bishop of Winchester and chancellor of England. He founded Winchester College and New College Oxford. In 1391 he bought the lands of the former Hornchurch Priory and gave them as an endowment to New College [Celebration of Havering]