

SANDS END REVISITED

A LOCAL HISTORY GUIDE

We found useful information at the Archive and Local History centre in Hammersmith. There were people that came into school and helped us with our research because they had been residents in Sands End or pupils at Langford many years ago. We also went to Elizabeth Barnes Court Old People's home to hear more stories and memories of people who knew Sands End in the past.

Some of the places in Sands End are named after people that lived here, for example Bagley's Lane, is named after the Bagley family, locally well known for market gardening and were called the 'Kings of Fulham'.

Elaysha

This local history guide about the Sands End area, has been compiled by Y6 from Langford Primary school. Working in partnership with Hammersmith and Fulham Urban Studies Centre, LBHF's Archives and Local History Centre, and local interest group Sands End Revisited, Oak class became 'History Detectives' and were taken back in time to discover the stories of Sands End and the changes that have taken place over the years.

By visiting local landmarks, such as the Community Centre on Broughton Road - which was once the old Sunlight laundry - examining old photos at the Archives, and sharing the memories of former local residents and pupils of Langford School, the children discovered a wealth of information, learnt about the changes that have taken place over the years and tried to uncover any secrets about the local area. The stories presented here are a mixture of fact, personal experience, and maybe a little bit of urban myth thrown in to really get you thinking!

Thanks to Heritage Lottery Fund for the grant to produce the project. Also a very big thank you to all the volunteers, former residents and past pupils who helped us with our project.



KOPS BREWERY

Kops Brewery (known locally as the Reject building) used to make non alcoholic drinks but they soon became unpopular and the building was taken over by Convoy's who packed fruit and other food and goods, taking over the brewery sometime after the second world war.

It is thought the name Kops was chosen to rhyme with hops, the main ingredient of Kops Ale.

Built in 1890, what remains of the Brewery is a large building divided into numerous sections with a few outbuildings. Despite the trashed state, a few items of equipment survive, probably from later uses of the building.

Abubaker and Diyar



LANGFORD PRIMARY SCHOOL

This is a brief history of Langford Primary School. Using memories and stories gathered from past and present pupils.

Langford primary school is a genuine Victorian building that was built in 1890 and was owned by the School Board for London. It was designed by eminent architect TJ Bailey, the designer of over 200 school buildings. At the time it was compulsory that children from 4-11 attended school. For some time the boys

Former pupils from Langford came to visit us to recount their memories of school life in the 1940s and 1950s. They had a school dinner and we took them on a tour of the building.

and girls had different entrances but the children were taught in mixed-sex classes. Every year Langford primary school celebrated Empire Day. That was the same day as the late Queen Victoria's birthday, first celebrated in 1902. On Sept 11, 1940, a bomb landed at the school and exploded 7 hours later, there were also reports of an incendiary bomb on 15 October that year. There was a nursery where the pupils first attended at the age of 4. They then were transferred to the reception classes and so on.

Aisha



CHURCHES

Our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church

Our Lady of Perpetual Help Catholic Church is on Stephendale Rd.

It is thought that this Church was built by a lady to remember her son who was killed in WWI.

It is thought that there used to be a rubbish dump here first.

It has Egyptian features inside. It is designed to look like a Roman building on the outside.



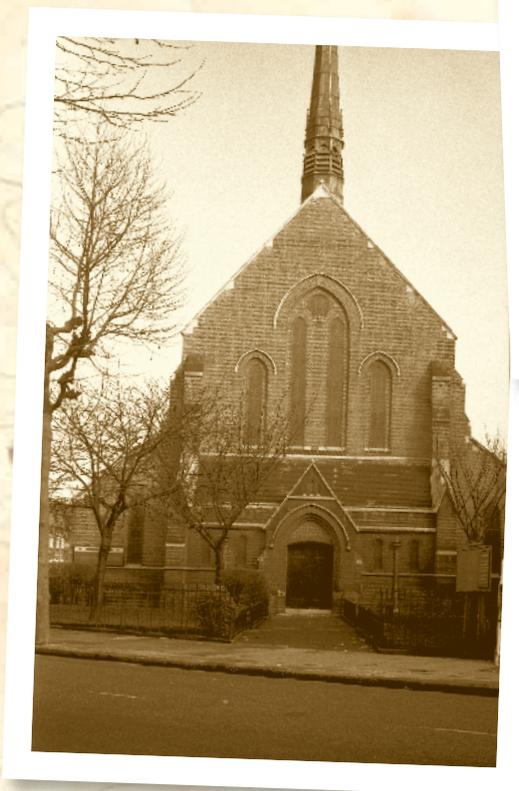
St Matthew's church

St Matthew's church was built using money given to the local area by the Sullivan family who were very rich. Charlotte Sullivan said that the money must be used to build a church.

This church was rebuilt in 2000, some of the local people were sad when it was rebuilt because a lot of them were married there and they liked how it used to look. It took 30 years to get permission to build a new church.

At the back of the new church there is a row of new houses that was built on the land of the old church. It is called Church Terrace.

Chloe



WILLIAM PARNELL 'PINEAPPLE' PARK

Fact or Fiction - Which do you believe?

It was thought that Pineapple Park got its name because of an incident that happened in the 1920s. Nicky, who we met at Elizabeth Barnes Court and lived in Sands End as a child, told us the story:

"A shipment of fruit arrived at the docks and a box of pineapples was stolen and probably taken to William Parnell house, where it was shared out among those who lived there, but nobody was ever caught because the neighbours never 'grassed' and there was no evidence who had stolen it, even though they probably found lots of skin and left over bits of pineapple."

Abubaker

The wooden pineapple sculpture in William Parnell park stands on the site of the old William Parnell flats. One of the stories is that a lorry carrying pineapples dropped its cargo outside the flats.

Elaysha



GROVE HOUSE

Grove house was located in Bagley's lane and was probably rebuilt in 1890 as part of a large estate.

Bagley's lane was named after a well off family of market gardeners named Bagley. They were known as the kings of Fulham as they owned so much property.

The house had a large garden.

Grove house has been devoted to public use and at one point was a day nursery.

Saskia

HAZLEBURY ROAD

Around 7pm on Saturday February 1968 the peace of Hazlebury Road was shattered by several loud bangs. At least six shots were fired in a flat at number 51. Terence 'Ba Ba' Elgar died at the scene from a bullet wound to the chest and Anthony Lawrence survived two gunshots to the head. The shootings were the result of a gangland feud, probably between rivals who ran scrap metal yards in Fulham.

Tim

IMPERIAL ROAD

Hello, have you ever walked past Imperial Road and wondered what the big cylinder gas tanks are? If you read this all your questions will be answered! So keep on reading and enjoy.



In Sands End the Imperial gas company bought the Sandford manor estate in the 1820s. The area was a market garden site. A local gardener who worked next to the gas works complained as his plants were dying from being polluted by the gas.

When the gas works were first built, a railway track transported coal that went through half of the country and was only a one way track, which means there was only one track. They used coal to power the gas works. When they stopped using coal in the 1970s a lot of people lost their jobs. When the gas works were fully functioning, approx 2500 people worked there. 'Why?', you ask, Well

because a lot of people dropped out of school and were looking for jobs. If you wanted to work in the gas works you had to be an apprentice and do a course to start working there. It was hard working there - the men had to be brave. In the second world war it is reported they had to be able to work heavy artillery guns, put up with being constantly bombed, late shifts and not get any extra pay for it. Not really a great job is it? Would you like to work there?

Barrage balloons floated over the tanks to prevent German bombs destroying the Gas works. The Germans were given specific instructions to bomb the Gas Works, showing just how important they were!

After the second world war German immigrants were employed as gas workers and lived in Imperial Square because the British gas workers went on strike because of the bad pay. When the Germans came to England they had houses built for them to live in. Back then Imperial square was nick named German Square. Emden Road, was named after the German port where the immigrants sailed from.

The gas works extended from Bagley's Lane across Imperial Road to Chelsea creek up to Harwood terrace and down to a pier on the Thames where coal was brought in from small boats called colliers or from barges pulled by steam tug boats.

In 1968 gas from coal was replaced by gas from oil using steam and chemical catalyst. The business was falling apart after the next few decades with the site being used for the storage of the North Sea gas and as a filming location for popular TV series such as The Sweeney and the Professionals

In the past the Square used to be for housing people who were employed by the gas works. It was mostly local people and some German immigrants who worked there.

By Anton and Mohammed



KILKIE STREET

In Kilkie Street one house is usually occupied by one family, but in the 1950s and 60s the houses would usually be split into flats and people would live with or very near to other members of their extended families.

Some people think it is possible the name came from Ireland.

Did you know? The film *Lassiter* was filmed on Kilkie Street featuring Tom Selleck and ex James Bond girl Jane Seymour. They starred in the thriller with co-star Bob Hoskins.

There used to be a fish and chip shop at the end of Kilkie Street.

Gill Prindville, local resident and Sands End Revisited contributor who used to live in 16 Kilkie St shares her memories:

"Our rent was £2.25 per week. For this we had a completely self contained two bed roomed flat with a large front room, a smaller living room, a kitchen and our own bathroom and toilet. We were very happy in Kilkie Street and were very lucky to have our own flat especially as it was self contained."

Martell and Saskia



FULHAM POWER STATION

In the mid 1930s the Fulham Power station at Sands End was built. It was used to make electricity. You may not know but the electricity produced here was also used to heat homes. It had three very tall chimneys and later on a fourth got put in, but the pollution from all of them might have made people sick. It is thought all the chimneys were taken down in 1970s.

The power station was shut down by 1980 and was demolished a few years later. The façade remains.

In the power station most people worked shifts.

The power station was powered by coal, which was transported on colliers (ship carrying coal) from as far away as Newcastle so that's why it was made next to the river.

Constructing the first Fulham power station. (Hammersmith & Fulham archives)

Kevin

