

Theydon Bois and District Rural Preservation Society



Photograph by Hugh Meynard

New & Old - the Avenue (see page 7)

Newsletter and Notice of AGM 2013

On **Friday 12th July 2013** at 8.00 pm in the Village Hall there will be an illustrated talk: *A Theydon Boy's Memories* by Bob Day. This will be followed by refreshments and the **Annual General Meeting** which will start at approximately 9.00 pm. All are invited to attend. Please see page 15 for the Notice of Meeting.

On **Friday 4th October 2013** at 8.00 pm in the Village Hall there will be an illustrated talk: *A Ramble through the Epping Forest Act - A Verderer's View of the Forest* by Michael Chapman, Epping Forest Verderer. Admission free – all welcome.

Scan this QR code to go to the Rural
Preservation Society pages on the Village website.



Officers for 2012/2013

PRESIDENT	Alan Gillies, 1 Elizabeth Drive	813571
VICE PRESIDENT	Michael Chapman, Goosebury Hall, Epping Long Green	575451
CHAIRMAN	Peter Newton, 26 Hornbeam Road	813708
VICE-CHAIRMAN	Martin Boyle, 9 Elizabeth Drive	813132
SECRETARY	Jim Watts, 69 Hornbeam Road	812027
TREASURER	Geoff Haslehurst, 51 Morgan Crescent	812177
MINUTES SEC'Y	Valerie Suckling, 85 Dukes Avenue	812418

Executive Committee

Bob Day	Barry Frankland	Robert Levene	Christine Lowe
Hugh Meteyard	Anthony Purkiss	Trevor Roberts	Connie Shears

The Society

It was founded in 1943 to improve, protect and preserve Theydon Bois village and the surrounding countryside. Since then the Society has intervened where undesirable development was proposed and has, in some cases, helped to prevent ugly overdevelopment and the destruction of our rural environment. This is not solely a negative exercise and where possible constructive comments and suggestions are made. The Society also joins with other organisations such as the Parish Council and the Epping Forest Conservators in discussing and seeking solutions to matters of common concern.

If you feel strongly about the future of Theydon Bois, let us know your opinions by contacting a member of the Society's committee. And, of course, the larger our membership the better able we are to represent the interests of the Village. Help us to do this by joining the Society.

For the latest information visit the 'Preservation Society' page on the Village website - www.theydon.org.uk

Chairman's Report

In every generation some major threat seems set to affect the Village. In 1966 the route of the M11 was planned to cross Abridge Road between Coopersale Lane and Parsonage Farm but the Society and others successfully petitioned for it to be moved 450 yards further east to where it is now. Currently many of you will have responded to the Issues and Options Consultation which contained ideas that seemed to pose a threat to the Green Belt round the Village. The Society took the lead in orchestrating local responses to the document, drafting the initial guidance notes and I would like to thank two committee members, Jim Watts for his sterling

effort in its preparation and Robert Levene for printing the final leaflet that went to every house in the village.

This consultation is a forerunner to the Epping Forest District Council (EFDC) Local Plan. It is vital that this is in effect as soon as possible because from March this year the National Planning Policy Framework seems likely to make it easier for developers to put forward plans that may harm our Village unless a current Local Plan is in place to safeguard our interests. Workshops are taking place in the first three months of this year in order to compile a draft Local Plan that will then be put out for consultation and it may finally come into force some time in 2014. We have sought advice on what may happen in the interregnum but so far without success.

During 2012 the Society put on a colourful photographic demonstration of the local street trees at the Open Gardens Day and the Horticultural Show. Also, with our newly acquired 'gazebo', we had an exhibit at the re-arranged Donkey Derby, only for it to be deluged by torrential rain! On each occasion printed copies of the first edition of the Village Design Statement were available for inspection as were leaflets about the EFDC 'Tree Donation Scheme'.

The Village Design Statement was prepared with input from the Society and has already proved its worth by being referred to in planning applications. Although printed copies are not generally available, loan copies are kept in the Parish Office and it can also be downloaded via the Theydon Bois Village Website. (www.theydon.org)

Conducted walks went ahead as usual – the one at the end of July had a visitor from Australia who was visiting relatives in the village – but the September walk had no 'takers' due to the same downpour that affected the Donkey Derby!

This year we plan to hold the same pattern of exhibitions and walks (see page 14) including another visit to the Deer Sanctuary on May 12th. See notice boards and posters round the Village with details.

At our AGM on 13th July we had a fascinating talk by Tricia Moxey on the 'Versailles' that Wanstead House almost was and on 19th October some ninety people enjoyed an advanced look at the 150th anniversary of the London Underground with their Design and Heritage Manager, Mike Ashworth.

There are still vacancies on the Committee, which meets six times a year on a Wednesday evening in the village hall for about two hours. Volunteers of all ages are welcome but if you are of the recently retired 'baby boomer' generation perhaps you are just the person we are looking for! If

you can spare the time we would be pleased to welcome you – perhaps for a ‘taster’ visit to see what happens?

Finally I should like to thank all the members of the Committee for their support and interest during the past year and those others who deliver the Newsletter and collect subscriptions. The size of the membership is significant when we have to write to authorities either local and/or national.

Peter Newton



Planning Surveillance

The Society continues to monitor planning applications and comment on any that adversely effect Theydon Bois or our Green Belt. There were 68 planning applications for Theydon Bois between 1st July 2012 and 18th February 2013 (the latest list at time of writing). This is similar for the same period last year, but still lower than in years preceding 2010. As mentioned last year this seems to be more to do with people building within ‘eased’ Permitted Development Rights. Here the applicant can build within ‘the rights’ and then just submit an application for a Certificate of Lawfulness to EFDC to prove their development has been ‘lawful’ if they want to.

The Society still produces a weekly list of the Planning Applications for Theydon Bois that it extracts from the full Epping Forest District list and we post this on our Notice Board adjacent to the estate agents in Forest Drive. The Society wrote six letters to EFDC and one to the Planning Inspectorate in Bristol, following an appeal, during this period.

Members from our Society’s committee also regularly attended the Parish Council Planning Committee meetings to offer our advice and suggestions both on the applications we write directly to EFDC about and also many of the other Theydon applications. To avoid unnecessary objections to applications we can offer suggestions as to how the proposals could be made more acceptable, and maintain the character of our Village, and this often results in an amended application. These meetings are open to all members of the public and the dates of the meetings can be found on the Parish Council pages of the Village Website (www.theydon.org.uk). As submissions on applications usually have to be made to EFDC within three weeks of a listing there will be a PC Planning Meeting with the application number appearing on the agenda shortly after the EFDC list appears.

Agendas can be seen on the Parish Council's Notice Board or obtained from the Parish Clerk. If you have made an application to EFDC or are a neighbour who has concerns about a nearby application it is well worth attending these meetings as any issues can be raised and often sorted out by minor revisions of the application. This will then result in no objections being made and will speed the application through the planning process.

Major Issues 2012/13

As our Chairman mentioned in his report EFDC have begun work on their new version of a Local Plan which will determine policies for growth and development in the district over the next 20 years. This new plan will set targets for jobs and homes and indicate how these targets will be met. The first stage was the Consultation Issues and Options and it was important that our views on any potential for growth in Theydon Bois and the protection of our Green Belt are made clear to the planners. The Society submitted a very detailed 7,500 word response to EFDC (if you are interested this can still be viewed via the Issues & Options page on the Village Website) and we were very happy to report that, perhaps with only a little help from our 'Guidance Notes', well over 200 villagers also responded or signed up to a 'Group Response'. We believe this was probably the highest response from any part of the district. Our views on the Theydon Bois and related Options should at least be clear to the planners.

The Society also responded to the Department for Communities and Local Government proposals for the further extension of 'Permitted Development Rights'. This was a technical consultation mainly aimed at Local Authority Planning departments, but some of the proposals if they go ahead will allow detrimental development within our Village without planning permission and/or will quite likely set neighbour against neighbour and increase harm rather than avert it.

Jim Watts



Tree Report

Last spring London Underground contractors began work to stabilise the tube embankment between Theydon Bois and Debden, which involved a number of trees being felled. The contractors used the green area at the end of Green Glade as a 'depot'. Fortunately the three trees on this grass area, which had only been planted a year or so ago, were saved by being transferred, at short notice, to the District Council's nursery. This

was largely thanks to the prompt action of Jane Turner, who notified the Council. The trees were eventually replanted at the end of Green Glade in November and hopefully will be none the worse for their upheaval.

In July some of the Primary School children, helped by Epping Forest Countrycare staff, took part in a study of the old hedgerow in the school grounds. They learned to recognise different trees from their leaves and how to work out the age of a hedgerow. Their hedgerow was estimated to have been in existence for around 250 years. In November the children helped to enhance the hedgerow by planting a variety of native species in gaps which have appeared over the years.

Your tree wardens carried out their usual annual check of street trees around the Village during the summer months and pruned suckers where necessary. They also took part in a national survey to study the damage caused to horse chestnut trees around the Village. Most of you will have seen the brown patches on horse chestnut leaves in recent years, which are caused by the caterpillars of tiny leaf miner moths, which lay their eggs on the leaves. This does not kill the trees, which produce fresh green leaves each year, but it may result in smaller conkers being produced. Clearing the dead leaves from under the trees seems to help.

The horse chestnut tree problem was overshadowed when news about the spread of ash dieback disease (*Chalara fraxinea*) made the headlines. This very serious fungal infection has spread from Europe and causes leaf loss and crown dieback. There has been a lot of publicity about the disease, so I will just give a reminder of the Forestry Commission website which gives a lot of information about the disease, how to identify it and how to report it: www.forestry.gov.uk/chalara

It has already had a devastating effect on the ash tree population in Europe, and it does not look as if we can prevent its spread across Britain. (Over 350 cases had been recorded by January 2013.) It is hoped that some trees will have a certain level of immunity from the disease. I spoke with the Deputy Director of the Institute of Chartered Foresters at a seminar in the Village Hall in January. He said that some established ash trees in Europe, which had been infected with the fungus, appeared to be making a comeback, so there is a glimmer of hope. I think that the level of news coverage of this disease has brought about a much greater awareness of the value of trees and how devastating it would be to lose them.

New Tree Protection Orders (TPOs) were placed on trees in the Village, including a lovely cedar in Piercing Hill and an oak tree in Loughton Lane, which was unfortunately subjected to ring barking - the removal of a strip of bark, including the tree's life support system, around

the circumference of a tree - in an attempt to kill it. TPOs are a recognition of the importance of trees where they add considerably to the character of the landscape and our Village and it is hoped that the damaged oak tree will survive with careful management.

During the Autumn/Winter season new trees have been planted around the Village to compensate for those we have lost to disease. Two of these will probably be more noticeable because of their colour: an upright flowering cherry in Woodland Way and a liquidambar in the green area in Green Glade, near the junction with Theydon Park Road. I originally assumed that the liquidambar was a maple tree, because of the leaf shape, but it is in fact a sweet gum, which is related to witch hazel. The autumn leaves have a wonderful colour like many maples and it should make a very attractive sight. If residents are aware of a particular gap in the verges around the Village that would benefit from the addition of a tree, please let either of your tree wardens know: Jane Turner 812652 or Sue Warren 813045. Not every location is suitable for a tree, but we will forward any suggestions to our District Council Street Trees department.

Sue Warren, Tree Warden



The Avenue of Trees

The original Avenue of Trees was planted in 1832 on both sides of Loughton Lane and it is understood that all the trees were planted in a single day. The reason for the planting is unknown, though it was reasonably common for such Avenues to be planted by land owners, normally though on their own estate roads often leading to their houses, which is, of course, not the case for our Avenue.

The Avenue is all of oak and all thought to be of local origin, but as anyone looking at the Avenue will note it is quite clear, from both the girth and the height of the trees, that they have grown at different rates. This can be put down to a number of reasons, one of the most popular being that the trees all being planted in a day, the workmen were provided with “refreshments” at the Bull and that after luncheon less care was taken.

As can be seen as you look at the original Avenue over the last 180 years since their planting several have died and been replaced, and indeed the Conservators of Epping Forest for some years had a policy of doing this.

The whole condition of the trees in the Avenue was becoming of

increasing concern as in the time since their planting Loughton Lane had been developed and tarmacked. Heavy vehicles and increased road traffic were thought to affect the roots as well as the fact that the Green has always been known for its wet conditions which are not ideal.

Different trees grow at different rates so that while the poplar trees on Poplar Row are well known for their fast rate of growth, they are relatively short-lived and despite their size, to the casual observer, are much younger than the Avenue of Trees.

The age of oak trees can be estimated from the girth taken at about four foot from ground level and according to the research done by one charity a twelve to fourteen foot girth would be typical of trees of this age, however as you walk down the Avenue you will see trees of many different girths that we know were planted at the same time, showing how soil type, but also the density of planting can affect the tree growth. Avenues such as this were typically planted at a much greater density than intended at their maturity and would have been thinned.

In 2006 the concern over the condition of the trees as a whole reached a peak and in March 2007 a special meeting of the Epping Forest Open Spaces Committee of the City of London took place at the Avenue to discuss its future, as a result of which Consultants were appointed and various options for the future of the Avenue of Trees were investigated.

The Consultants came up with eight different suggestions and Theydon Bois Parish Council suggested two further options and all of these were put to public consultation in the Village Hall on the 18th February 2008 (which the writer attended at that time representing the Friends of Epping Forest).

Of the ten suggestions 53% of respondents supported the planting of a second row of trees on both sides of the road. The second most popular of the options, supported by 23% was the closure of this part of Loughton Lane to extend the life of the trees by removing the traffic damage. None of the other options gained more than 7% support.

As a result of this, on the 7th July 2008, the City, Epping Forest and Open Spaces Committee approved the result of the public consultation and approved the expenditure to proceed, at that time estimated at £16,000, using an innovative system to anchor the trees below ground to avoid staking. The intention was to do the works during the winter of 2009/10.

Further investigation, however, showed that the ground was very wet and after discussions more traditional systems were used with the Village Tree Wardens along with other representatives visiting Barcham Trees (Europe's largest tree nursery) to select the trees.

These were planted in November 2010 after the whole area had

been aerated to try to improve the drainage. They were fitted with special water gaiters which could hold one to two weeks water that would be dripped to the roots. It was intended that these be used for two years to help them get fully established, but in fact were only used for one year due to the wet weather.

The second Avenue had two “official openings” one for the City dignitaries and various local people together with a second aimed at the Village as a whole, especially the children.

Because of the increased costs and as part of their community involvement there was an opportunity for local people to contribute to the costs, perhaps as memorials, and an information board together with details of the donors is planned to be erected at the Coppice Row end of the Avenue soon.

The old Avenue is not being abandoned, but is being closely monitored. In the autumn of 2012 members of your Society, your Tree Wardens, Parish Councillors and others met with representatives of the City, their Tree Advisors and independent Consultants. As a result of this two of the trees that were felt to be in deteriorating condition were felled. Specialist Tree Advisors review the Avenue on an annual basis.

Robert Levene



Plant Histories 3 - Goldilocks and the three buttercups

Of the three common species of buttercup the most handsome is the meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) which once turned fields in summer a haze of yellow; modern agricultural practices make this a less common sight. The creeping buttercup (*R repens*) prefers damper soils and spreads by runners making it a troublesome weed in pastures, gardens and waste places. The bulbous buttercup (*R bulbosus*) can be distinguished from the other two by its sepals being reflexed (turned back against the flower stalk). At times all three buttercups can be found in the grassy area at the lower end of The Plain. In popular culture the buttercup is treated as one kind of plant with little recognition of the species differences. An alternative name for buttercup is ‘crowfoot’ on account of the deeply divided leaves; for instance, creeping buttercup is often called creeping crowfoot. The name ‘buttercup’ is probably because the flower has the yellow colour of butter but there is also the fact that the plant grows in fields where dairy cows graze. The name only appeared in the 18th century; before that there

was a multitude of expressive local names. Geoffrey Grigson in *The Englishman's Flora* lists 80 or so names including butter flower, goldweed, soldiers buttons and crowpickel. The old Essex name of kingcup is now usually restricted to the marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*).

A fourth but less common species is the goldilocks buttercup (*Ranunculus auricomus*), often just called 'goldilocks'. It can be distinguished by its basal leaves being kidney shaped. It is a woodland plant and has been recorded as growing under trees at the edge of the St Mary's churchyard, a designated local wildlife site. When the writer moved to Theydon Bois in 1961 he and his wife rented a farm cottage at Thrifts Hill. At that time large carpets of goldilocks covered the ground under the lime trees that bordered the drive to Thrifts Hall. Sadly, on revisiting the site a few years ago no goldilocks buttercups could be found.

The meadow buttercup has at times been used to illustrate the basic structure of a flower to school and college students. This is because it has five coloured petals and five green sepals, the standard pattern in many flowering plant families. Despite this the buttercup family (*Ranunculaceae*) is a 'primitive' group in which evolution has 'experimented' with different numbers of floral parts. For instance, the lesser celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*) has 7 to 12 petals but only 3 sepals. It is not unusual to find flowers of goldilocks buttercup with less than the standard 5 petals, sometimes none. The climbing plant traveller's joy or old man's beard (*Clematis vitalba*) has a flower with 4 petal-like sepals but no true petals. The wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*) again has no petals but 6 to 8 white petal-like sepals. The columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*) has the standard five petals (usually blue but sometimes white) but with long nectar-containing spurs; the five sepals are also blue.

There are 30 species of *Ranunculus* native to Britain, including such marsh species as lesser spearwort (*R. flammula*) and celery-leaved buttercup (*R. sceleratus*). Most have yellow flowers but the water crowfoots (eg *R. aquatilis*) have white flowers. These aquatic species have given the genus its name which means 'small frog' (*rana* is Latin for frog).

Buttercups are used in the traditional children's game of holding a flower under the chin; a yellow glow reflected from the skin is taken to indicate that the subject 'likes butter'. Plant scientists from Cambridge University have offered a more technical explanation (see report in the RHS magazine *The Garden* for March 2012). A transparent epidermal layer of the leaf interacts with an underlying starchy layer to reflect ultraviolet light that is visible to many pollinating insects. An air gap between the two layers allows the reflected light to converge and become more directional, appearing as a 'flash'. The xanthophyll pigments of the petals

absorb blue-green light but reflect yellow light, hence the ‘yellow glow’.

Most members of the buttercup family are poisonous. Monkshood (*Aconitum napellus*) is the most poisonous plant in Britain. The active principle *aconitine* is a powerful pain-killer and has other medicinal properties; but its use in Western medicine was discontinued in the 1950s. Buttercups have an acrid sap which makes them unpalatable to grazing animals; there are cases of livestock being poisoned although buttercups in hay do not seem to cause a problem. If the sap is rubbed on skin it can raise blisters and in olden times this effect was sometimes used by beggars to elicit sympathy; an old name for the plant was ‘blistercup’. The plant contains *ranunculin* which, following crushing or wounding of its leaves, is converted enzymatically into glucose and the toxin *protoanemonin*, the latter responsible for the blistering.

The commercial value of the buttercup family lies mainly in the market for garden plants. Across the country nurseries and garden centres offer more than 600 different varieties of *Clematis*. There are also many colourful varieties of *Anemone*, *Aquilegia*, *Delphinium*, *Helleborus* and *Ranunculus*. It is surprising to think that these gaudy garden flowers are all ‘cousins’ of the humble buttercup.

Barry Frankland



Nationally Listed Buildings and Our Local List

Listing buildings helps us acknowledge and understand our shared history. It marks and celebrates a building's special architectural and historic interest, and also brings it under the consideration of the planning system so that some thought will be taken about its future. The National List is in fact a register compiled by the Department of Culture Media and Sport (it was formerly compiled by the Department of the Environment). Nationally Listed Buildings enjoy special protected status under planning law. The older a building is, the more likely it is to be listed. In England there are about 374,100 listed building entries, in three categories:

- Grade I buildings (2.5%) are of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be internationally important.
- Grade II* (5.5%) buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest.
- Grade II buildings (92%) are nationally important and of special interest. It is the most likely grade of listing for a home owner.

There are just over 1,300 Listed Buildings in the Epping Forest District. These include sixteen Grade I listed buildings, such as Hill Hall at Theydon Mount, but the vast majority are Grade II and range from timber framed cottages to more unusual buildings such as village pumps, bridges or telephone kiosks. The full lists are kept at the District Council offices and can be inspected during office hours.

There are twelve Nationally Listed Buildings in Theydon Bois Parish. All are Grade II:

- Parsonage Farm House and The Barn, Abridge Road.
- Piggots Farmhouse and The Barn, Abridge Road.
- St. Mary's Church.
- The Queen Victoria and The Bull Public Houses.
- Baldocks, Orchard Drive.
- The Cottage and Trail, Poplar Row.
- 4 & 6 Theydon Park Road.

In addition to the National Register, Epping Forest District Council has produced a list of buildings and other structures that are of local architectural or historic interest. This list is known as The Local List. It includes a wide variety of buildings and structures that are of local interest, but do not quite meet the national criteria for inclusion on the statutory list, but are still given some additional planning protection. There are 23 Locally Listed Buildings in Theydon Bois:

- Woodside, No. 40 Blackacre Road. Detached red brick dwelling, c1860.
- The Old Schoolhouse, Coppice Row. Yellow brick school building, 1840 date stone.
- Theydon Lodge, Coppice Row. Late 19th century red brick dwelling, rendered in 2008, with thatched shed to the rear.
- Beaulah House, Coppice Row. Detached yellow brick dwelling with red brick banding, c1880.
- Ivy Cottage, Coppice Row. Detached red brick dwelling, possibly 1890s.
- Milestone, Epping Lane, 120m southwest of Hill Farm near Abridge, 18th century.
- Mulberry Cottage, Forest Side. Detached Victorian dwelling with smooth render & decorative quoins, c1860.
- Brackley, Forest Side. Detached Victorian dwelling with smooth render & decorative quoins, c1860.
- Ridge House, Forest Side. Detached Victorian dwelling with smooth render & decorative quoins, c1860 with late 19th century extension.

- 17 & 19 Heath Drive. Art Deco style semi-detached dwellings, smooth render with zig-zag banding.
- Little Gregories, Little Gregories Lane. Large red brick dwelling with projecting front bay, late 19th century.
- The Old Vicarage, Piercing Hill. Large 19th century yellow brick dwelling.
- 21 Piercing Hill. Large 19th century yellow brick dwelling with decorative quoins.
- 23 Piercing Hill. Large 19th century dwelling with smooth render and decorative quoins.
- 29 Piercing Hill. Large 19th century dwelling with smooth render and decorative quoins.
- Fairmeads, No. 39 Piercing Hill. Large late 19th century yellow brick dwelling with red brick banding, featuring 2-storey red brick turret.
- Wansfell College and pagoda theatre, Piercing Hill. Large Victorian yellow brick building, built 1871, 'Wansfell' engraved over door; pagoda theatre in rear garden likely to be a late Victorian garden feature.
- Telephone Exchange, The Green. Large red brick building, 'neo-Georgian' style, 1930s.
- Chestnut Cottages Nos. 1 & 2 The Green. Yellow brick cottages with red brick banding, mid 19th century.
- Theydon Towers, Theydon Road. Large late 19th century yellow brick mansion with stone dressings.
- Bowlands Meadow, Theydon Road. Large red brick dwelling in Queen Anne style, early 20th century.
- Boundary Post B172. City of London cast iron Coal Duty Post; dated 1861.
- Boundary Stone 1500m south of Theydon Bois Station.

In view of the fact that six of the Grade II Listed Buildings mentioned above are scattered around the Village Green, with its iconic avenue of oak trees, it is encouraging that the recent Heritage Survey has recommended that it become a Conservation Area, together with St Mary's Church, the Old School House and the Victorian Villas in the original Piercing Hill.

Jim Watts



Walks

We look forward to seeing members, their friends and visitors to Theydon on the walks which are FREE. All walks are on Sundays, start at 2.00pm from the Village Hall in Coppice Row (park considerately in local streets as the car park is closed on Sundays), are at a moderate pace and last about 2 hours. Well controlled dogs on leads are welcomed on all the walks except for May 12th.

April 14th	Tracks - Past and Present
May 12th	Inside the deer sanctuary
June 9th	Country Estates - Then and Now
July 7th	Trees - Old and New
Sept 8th	Around the Village Boundary

For further details see the Village website and posters around the Village.

Peter Newton & Robert Levene

Subscriptions

This newsletter is distributed by our team of volunteer subscription collectors who will try to find you at home, and will call again if you are out. However if you have been missed and wish to join the Society please pass your subscription (£1 per person, £2 per household) to Martin Boyle, 9 Elizabeth Drive, or to any member of the Committee, a list of which is on the notice board by The Bull. Volunteers are needed for the important job of collecting subscriptions. If you can help please contact Martin Boyle on 813132. The committee wishes to thank all those who have given their help with collecting in the past.

Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Theydon Bois and District Rural Preservation Society will be held in the Village Hall on Friday 12 July 2013 at approximately 9.00 pm. It will follow the talk by Bob Day which commences at 8.00 pm.

Agenda

1. Apologies for absence.
2. Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 13 July 2012.
3. Chairman's Report – see page 2.
4. Treasurer's Report and Financial Statement – to be tabled.
5. Election of Officers.
6. Election of Committee.

(A list of Officers and Committee Members is set out on page 2. All are available for re-election. Any other nominations for election as an Officer or Committee Member must reach the Secretary (see slip below) by 5 July 2013, duly signed by the nominee, proposer and seconder.)

7. Any other business, which must be notified to the Secretary by Friday 5 July 2013.

J. Watts, Hon. Secretary

To: The Secretary, Theydon Bois and District Rural Preservation Society,
69, Hornbeam Road, Theydon Bois.

Nomination for _____ (Officer/Committee Member)

Signed by: Nominee _____

Proposer _____

Seconder _____ Date: _____

Photograph by Barry Frankland



Meadow buttercups growing wild in an Elizabeth Drive garden. (see page 9)

Photographs by Jim Watts



4-6 Theydon Park Road (above) & Trail (below) (see page 12)

