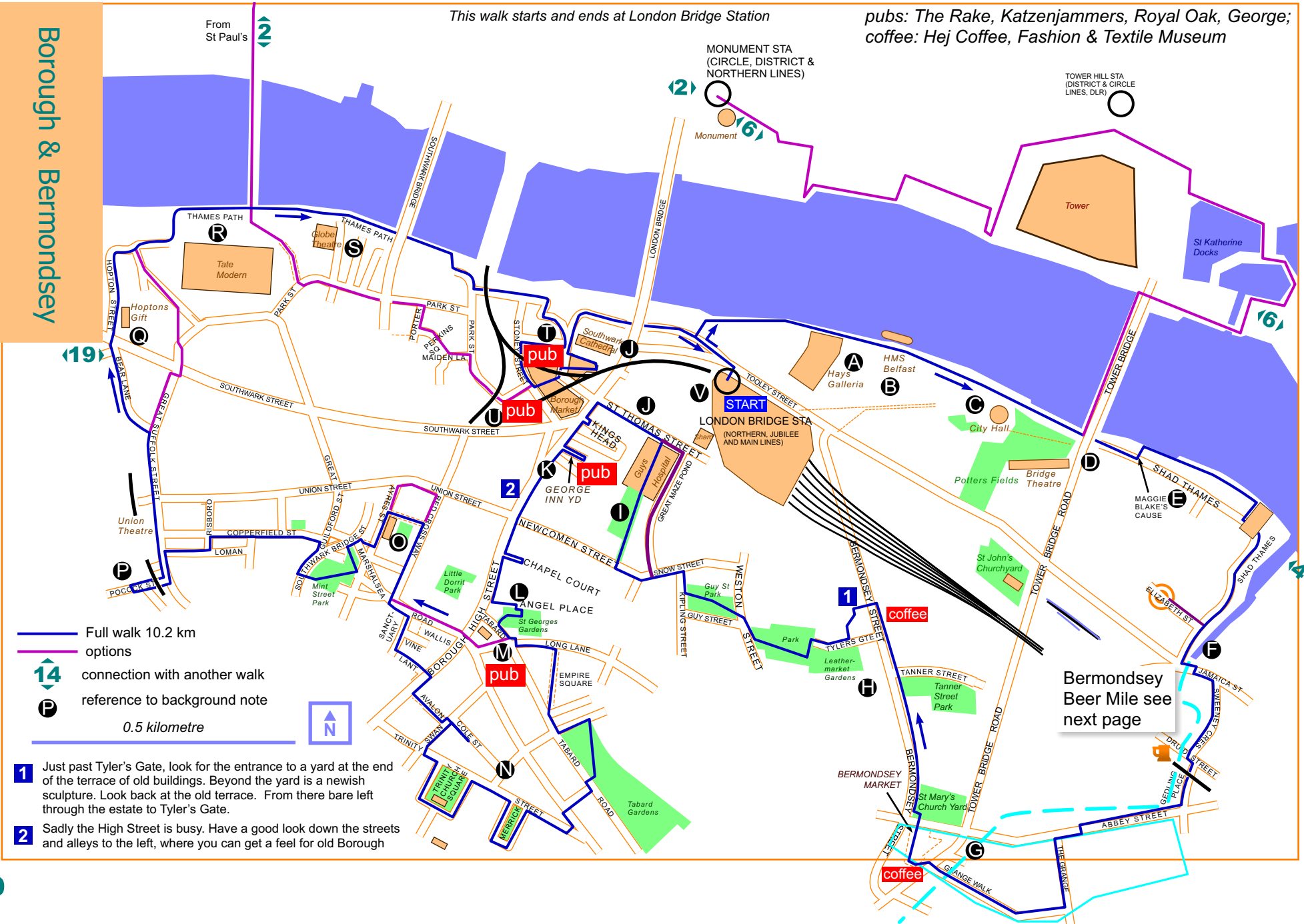


This walk starts and ends at London Bridge Station

pubs: The Rake, Katzenjammers, Royal Oak, George;  
coffee: Hej Coffee, Fashion & Textile Museum



- Full walk 10.2 km
- options
- ↕ 14 connection with another walk
- P reference to background note
- 0.5 kilometre

- 1** Just past Tyler's Gate, look for the entrance to a yard at the end of the terrace of old buildings. Beyond the yard is a newish sculpture. Look back at the old terrace. From there bare left through the estate to Tyler's Gate.
- 2** Sadly the High Street is busy. Have a good look down the streets and alleys to the left, where you can get a feel for old Borough



# Bermondsey Beer Mile

## Notes

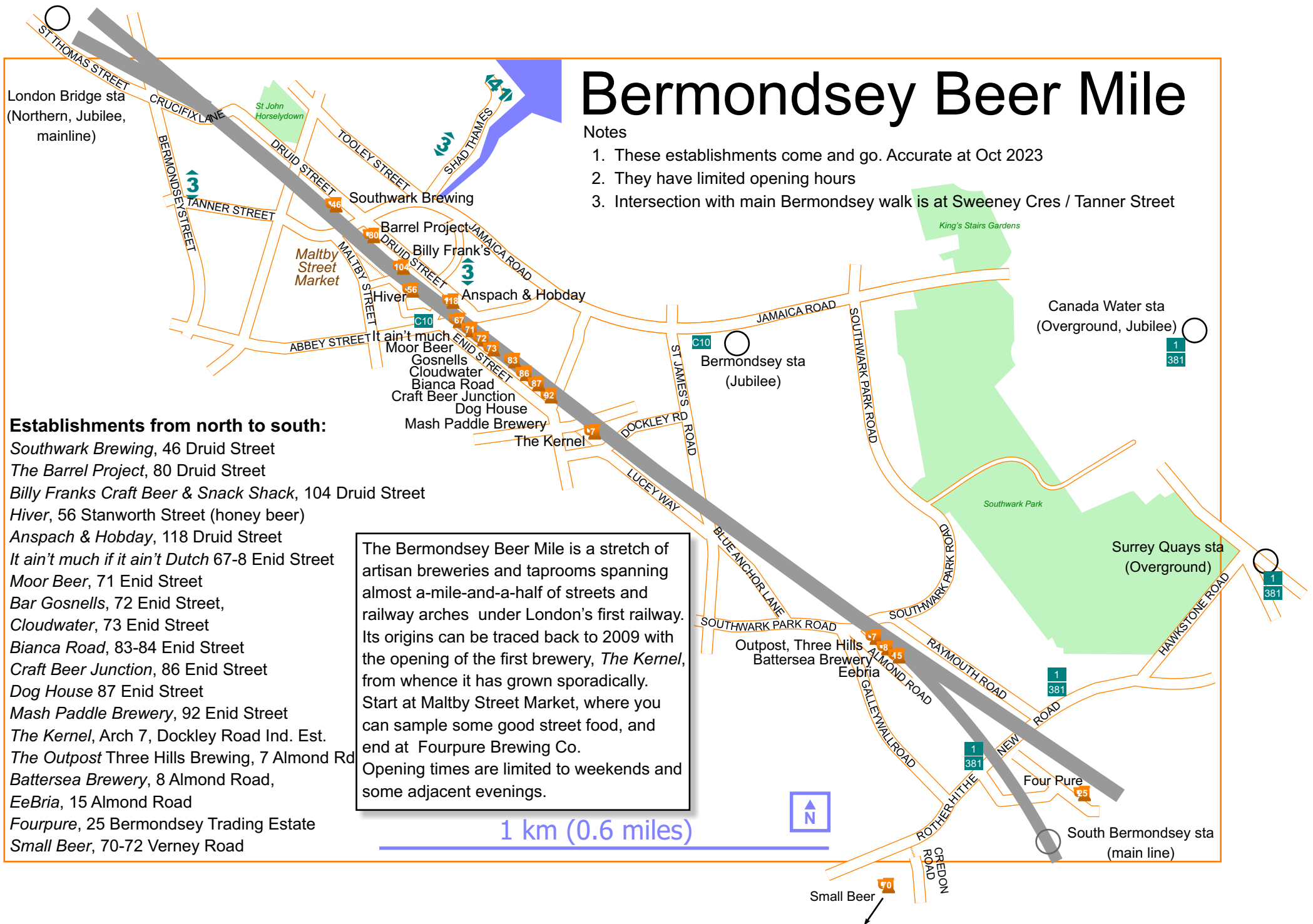
1. These establishments come and go. Accurate at Oct 2023
2. They have limited opening hours
3. Intersection with main Bermondsey walk is at Sweeney Cres / Tanner Street

## Establishments from north to south:

*Southwark Brewing*, 46 Druid Street  
*The Barrel Project*, 80 Druid Street  
*Billy Franks Craft Beer & Snack Shack*, 104 Druid Street  
*Hiver*, 56 Stanworth Street (honey beer)  
*Anspach & Hobday*, 118 Druid Street  
*It ain't much if it ain't Dutch* 67-8 Enid Street  
*Moor Beer*, 71 Enid Street  
*Bar Gosnells*, 72 Enid Street,  
*Cloudwater*, 73 Enid Street  
*Bianca Road*, 83-84 Enid Street  
*Craft Beer Junction*, 86 Enid Street  
*Dog House* 87 Enid Street  
*Mash Paddle Brewery*, 92 Enid Street  
*The Kernel*, Arch 7, Dockley Road Ind. Est.  
*The Outpost Three Hills Brewing*, 7 Almond Rd  
*Battersea Brewery*, 8 Almond Road,  
*EeBria*, 15 Almond Road  
*Fourpure*, 25 Bermondsey Trading Estate  
*Small Beer*, 70-72 Verney Road

The Bermondsey Beer Mile is a stretch of artisan breweries and taprooms spanning almost a-mile-and-a-half of streets and railway arches under London's first railway. Its origins can be traced back to 2009 with the opening of the first brewery, *The Kernel*, from whence it has grown sporadically. Start at Maltby Street Market, where you can sample some good street food, and end at Fourpure Brewing Co. Opening times are limited to weekends and some adjacent evenings.

1 km (0.6 miles)



## walk notes

### **Hays Galleria**

📍 Hay's Galleria is named after its original owner, the merchant Alexander Hay, who acquired the property in 1651. In around 1840 John Humphrey acquired a lease on the property and asked William Cubitt to convert it into a 'wharf' in 1856. An enclosed dock, it was renamed Hay's Wharf. During the nineteenth century it was one of the chief delivery points for ships bringing tea to the Pool of London.

### **HMS Belfast**

Built by Harland & Wolff in 1936, HMS Belfast was commissioned in 1939 and immediately called to help the maritime blockade on Germany. After only two months at sea she was hit by a magnetic mine and did not return to active service for another three years.

When she re-joined the fleet in 1942, HMS Belfast was still the largest and most powerful cruiser in the Royal Navy. She was equipped with the most advanced radar systems, which allowed her to play a crucial role in protecting arctic convoys to Russia.

HMS Belfast was also involved in the Battle of North Cape, notable for the sinking of German cruiser *Scharnhorst*. She continued to protect arctic convoys until 1944, when she was called upon to support the D-Day landings.

After the war, HMS Belfast played an active role in supporting Allied Forces in the retreat of American and South Korean troops in the Korean War. Her final years were spent performing peace-keeping duties until HMS Belfast was retired from service in 1963.

It now is a museum and hosts offices.

### **City Hall**

served as the headquarters of the Greater London Authority between July 2002 and December 2021. It was designed by Foster and Partners.

A 500-metre helical walkway ascends the full ten storeys. At the top is an exhibition and meeting space with an open viewing deck that was occasionally open to the public. The walkway provides views of the interior of the building, and is intended to symbolise transparency; a similar device was used by Foster in his design for the rebuilt Reichstag.

### **Tower Bridge**

In 1876 over 50 designs were submitted to a competition for a new river crossing, but wasn't until 1884 that Sir Horace Jones, the City Architect, in collaboration with Sir John Wolfe Barry, offered the chosen design of a bascule bridge for as a solution.

Its bizarre Neo-Gothic design was chosen to blend with the Tower of London, a request by Queen Victoria, despite the

tower itself not being gothic!

Tower Bridge was completed in 1894.

### **Shad Thames**

The area takes its name from a corruption of 'St John at Thames', which refers to the former landowners of the spot, the Knights of St John.

During the Victorian era, Shad Thames was home to the largest warehouse complex in London. The tea, coffee, dried fruit and spice warehouses of Butler's Wharf were completed in 1873.

### **St Saviours Dock**

St Saviour's Dock was originally the mouth of the River Neckinger, which got its name from Neckinger Wharf. The devil's neckinger (neckcloth) was the name of the rope used to execute pirates there. The Abbey used the lower reach to travel to the Thames, and cultivated the marshes around it. Eventually the area downriver became an infamous slum, Jacob's Island.

### **Bermondsey Abbey**

Bermondsey Abbey goes back before the Norman Conquest and was located where Bermondsey Square is today. The remains of the south-western tower of the Abbey church can be seen below the glass floor of the Del'Aziz restaurant and bar on Bermondsey Square and houses on Grange Walk incorporate some of the Abbey's remains. Within the structure of

the houses numbered 5, 6 and 7 is part of the late medieval stone gatehouse. Bermondsey Street led to the abbey.

### 🏡 **Leathermarket Gardens**

Leathermarket Gardens were laid out in the 1930s overlooked by flats of the same period. The garden derives its name from the leather market and tanneries that existed here and on the north side is an early C19th leather warehouse.

### 🏥 **Guys Hospital**

The hospital was founded in 1721 by Thomas Guy, a publisher of unlicensed Bibles who had made a fortune in the South Sea Bubble. It was originally established as a hospital to treat "incurables" discharged from St Thomas' Hospital. Guy had been a Governor and benefactor of St Thomas' and his fellow Governors supported his intention by granting the south-side of St Thomas' Street for a peppercorn rent for 999 years.

### 🏛️ **Borough**

A church was founded on the south bank of the Thames just next to London Bridge to minister those south of the river. In 1106 it became an Augustinian priory, under the patronage of the Bishops of Winchester, in whose diocese it was. They built Winchester Palace to the west in 1149 and remains can be seen on Clink Street. The original name of this

priory, St. Mary Overy, signified St. Mary over the river. Streets fanned out from the end of the bridge in all directions and constituted the Borough.

With the growth of London, it was decided to split the diocese and form a new diocese of Southwark, the church of St Mary Overy becoming Southwark Cathedral. It contains a large stained glass window dedicated to William Shakespeare.

### 🛣️ **Borough High Street**

As the main access to London from the south for many years, the High Street grew in importance and hosted many coaching inns. The 17th century *George Inn* is the last remaining example of a galleried coaching inn in London. Originally built around a courtyard only the south side remains. When London Bridge was replaced on a new alignment, the High Street went with it.

### 🏰 **Marshalsea**

The Marshalsea (1373–1842) was a notorious prison for many transgressions it became known, in particular, for its incarceration of the poorest of London's debtors. The wall of Angel place is what remains of the Marshalsea. The prison featured prominently in Dickens's novels and many roads around here are named after his characters.

### 🏛️ **Church of St George the Martyr**

In 1122 the first church of St George the

Martyr was presented to the Abbey of Bermondsey by Thomas Arden and his son. The present building is the third on the site. The current brick-built Georgian style building was designed by John Price and completed in 1735. It has suffered structurally. It was from near this spot that the pilgrims would set out from the Tabard Inn to Canterbury.

The large brick wall on the boundary of the church yard remains from the Marshalsea prison, made famous by Dickens. Throughout the area are streets named after Dickens' characters.

### 🏡 **Trinity House Estate**

The development of the elegant Trinity House Estate began with the formation of Trinity Street in 1813–14 and the construction of Trinity Church Square and Holy Trinity church between 1824 and 1832. Most of the square was built by William Chadwick, who had the contract for mason's work for the church. So-called Trinity Village is owned by the charitable arm of The Corporation of Trinity House, the official lighthouse authority.

### 🏡 **Red Cross/White Cross Cottages**

This delightful group includes the cottages, the Bishop's Hall and George Bell House, the hall leading through to the Red Cross Hall with Redcross Gardens behind it. Red Cross Cottages, Community Hall, and Garden were laid

out in the 1880s on the site of a disused paper factory, under the influence of Octavia Hill. The cottages and Hall were by Elijah Hoole and the gardens were laid out by Emmeline Sieveking.

### 📍 **King's Bench / Drapers Almshouses**

The King's Bench Conservation Area is located between Glasshill Street and the railway to the east and Rushworth Street to the west, between King James Street in the south and Pocock Street to the north. The wider character of the area is of a later 18th century street pattern overlaid first by the mid-19th century brick railway viaduct and then by later 19th and earlier 20th century residential, religious and industrial development, mostly of two or three storeys. The terrace of 5 almshouses was rebuilt in 1820.

### 📍 **Hopton's Gift**

Behind delightful gardens, these almshouses were built in 1752 with money left by Charles Hopton of the Fishmongers Guild. 26 poor men were selected to live in the almshouses who also received £6 per annum together with a chaldron of coals. The cottages have been continuously occupied and after modernisation in 1988 twenty one-bedroomed units have been available for Southwark residents over 60 who have lived in the borough for over three years.

### 📍 **Bankside Power Stn /Tate Modern**

The City of London Electric Lighting

Company Ltd submitted to the LCC plans for a second power station at Bankside. Though highly controversial as it continued industrialisation of the South Bank, the new 300MW Bankside B power station was approved by the Cabinet in 1947. The building was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, the designer of Liverpool Anglican Cathedral. It had three sections - main turbine hall in the centre, with the boiler house to the north and the electricity transformers and switch house to the south. Designed to be coal-fired it was redesigned to use oil following a coal shortage.

In the late 80s the Tate Gallery had outgrown its home on Millbank and decided to create a new gallery to house its international modern art. Bankside Power Station was available having closed in 1981. An international architectural competition was held, which over seventy architects entered; the young Swiss practice, Jacques Herzog and Pierre de Meuron, was chosen to convert the building to Tate Modern.

### 📍 **Globe Theatre**

Shakespeare's Globe is the south bank's 'replica' of Shakespeare's theatre plus Sam Wanamaker Playhouse, an indoor candle-lit venue. The Globe Theatre officially opened in 1997. A 'roofless', open-air theatre in the shape of an icosagon, a 20 sided polygon, it can hold

870 people seated, 700 standing. In 1970 Sam Wanamaker set out to build a reconstruction of Shakespeare's original Globe on Bankside. To recreate the 1599 amphitheatre as accurately as possible. Built from oak beams, lime-plaster walls and a water-reed thatched roof, it is the only thatched-roof building in London and required special dispensation from anti-thatch laws.

### 📍 **Borough Market**

There has been a market in Borough since before the conquest. There were two in the middle ages which caused irritation to the authorities across the river by undercutting the City of London's own traders. In the 1270s the City forbade its citizens to go to Southwark to buy "corn, cattle, or other merchandise there". It also clamped down on those who bought bread in Southwark and resold it in London. In 1406, Henry IV granted the City of London authorities "assay and assize of bread, wine, and ale and other victuals and of any other things belonging to the clerk of the market of the King's household". Southwark's market became, to all intents and purposes, an extension of London. For an excellent history read <http://boroughmarket.org.uk/history>

### 📍 **Hop Exchange**

The Hop Exchange served as the centre for hop trading for the brewing industry.

opened in 1867 and designed by R.H. Moore. Hops harvested from farms hop gardens in Kent were brought by railway to London Bridge Station, or by boat up the River Thames to be stored in the many warehouses in the Borough area. A fire in 1920 led to the top two storeys being removed, and the Hop Exchange was then converted into offices.

### ▼ **London Bridge Station**

London Bridge has had a most complex history involving frequent rebuilding, multiple and changes of ownership. The Greenwich built the viaduct which was quickly shared by the Croydon, South Eastern and Brighton, Parliament enforcing this. The viaduct was widened first on one side then the other, the companies swapped lines and stations to avoid crossovers, demolished and rebuilt several times. The Croydon was absorbed by the Brighton and the Greenwich was leased by the South Eastern, leaving two companies with totally separate stations until amalgamation in 1923.

The Government-sponsored Thameslink Programme recently transformed the station and tracks with a five-year, £1bn redevelopment, completed in 2018.

The new station by Grimshaw accommodates over 90 million passengers per year.