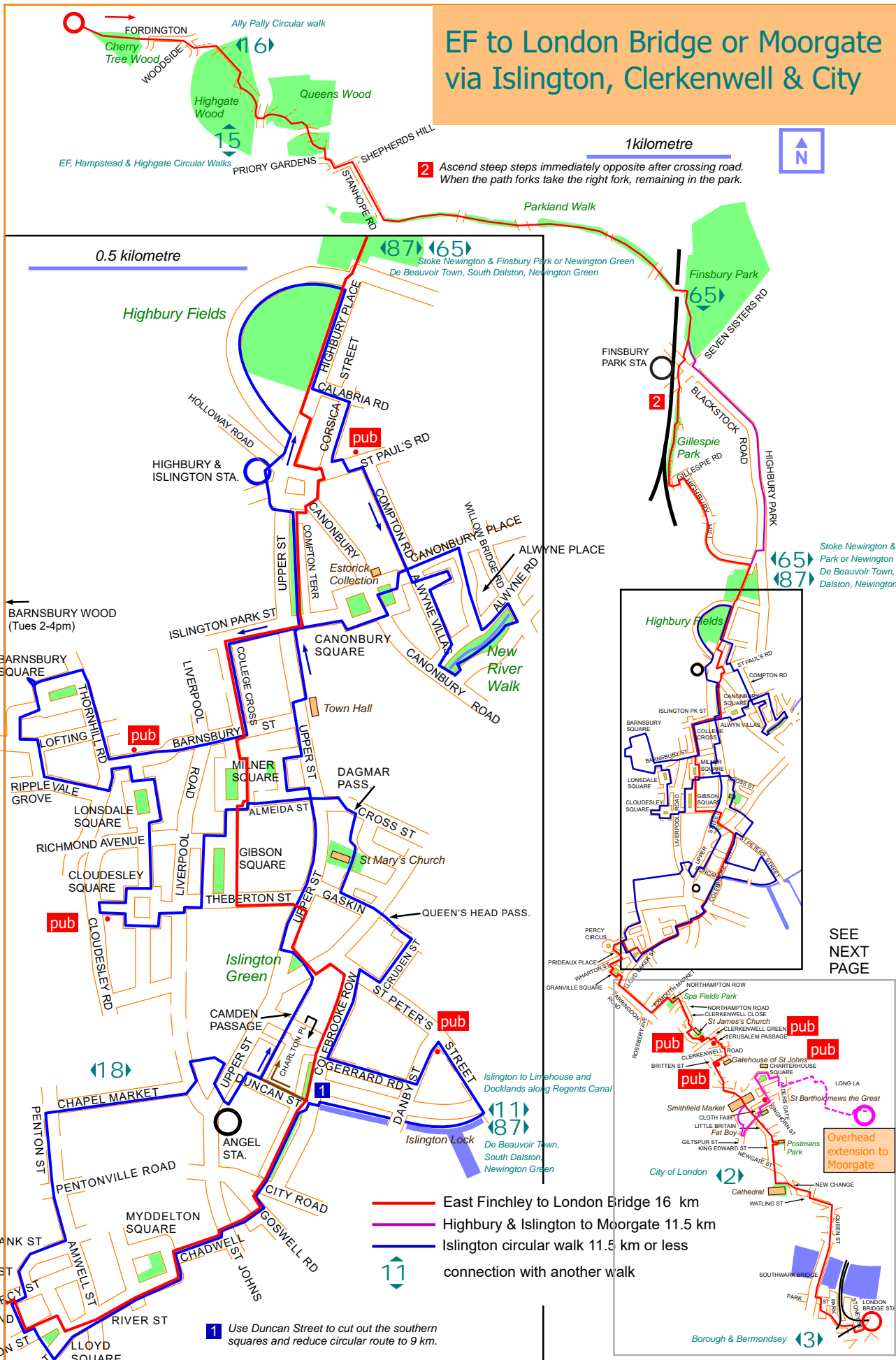


EF to London Bridge or Moorgate via Islington, Clerkenwell & City

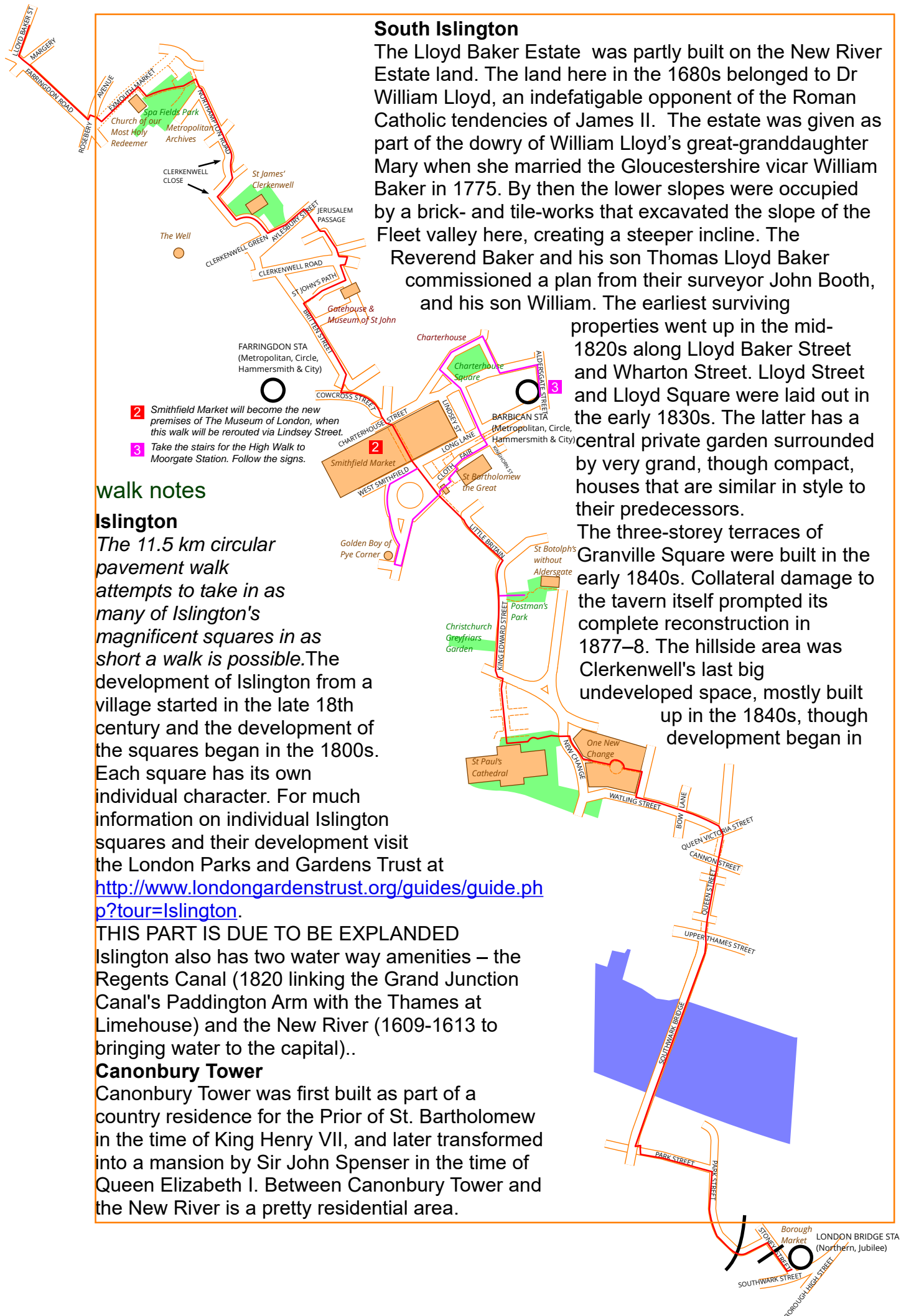


2 Ascend steep steps immediately opposite after crossing road. When the path forks take the right fork, remaining in the park.

1 Use Duncan Street to cut out the southern squares and reduce circular route to 9 km.

- East Finchley to London Bridge 16 km
 - Highbury & Islington to Moorgate 11.5 km
 - Islington circular walk 11.5 km or less
- connection with another walk

Pubs: Draper's Arms, Crown (in Islington and in Clerkenwell), Duke of Cambridge, Dovetail, Jerusalem Tavern, Old Red Cow



South Islington

The Lloyd Baker Estate was partly built on the New River Estate land. The land here in the 1680s belonged to Dr William Lloyd, an indefatigable opponent of the Roman Catholic tendencies of James II. The estate was given as part of the dowry of William Lloyd's great-granddaughter Mary when she married the Gloucestershire vicar William Baker in 1775. By then the lower slopes were occupied by a brick- and tile-works that excavated the slope of the Fleet valley here, creating a steeper incline. The Reverend Baker and his son Thomas Lloyd Baker commissioned a plan from their surveyor John Booth, and his son William. The earliest surviving properties went up in the mid-1820s along Lloyd Baker Street and Wharton Street. Lloyd Street and Lloyd Square were laid out in the early 1830s. The latter has a central private garden surrounded by very grand, though compact, houses that are similar in style to their predecessors.

The three-storey terraces of Granville Square were built in the early 1840s. Collateral damage to the tavern itself prompted its complete reconstruction in 1877–8. The hillside area was Clerkenwell's last big undeveloped space, mostly built up in the 1840s, though development began in

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- 2 Smithfield Market will become the new premises of The Museum of London, when this walk will be rerouted via Lindsey Street.
- 3 Take the stairs for the High Walk to Moorgate Station. Follow the signs.

walk notes

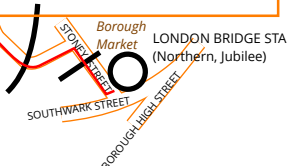
Islington

The 11.5 km circular pavement walk attempts to take in as many of Islington's magnificent squares in as short a walk is possible. The development of Islington from a village started in the late 18th century and the development of the squares began in the 1800s. Each square has its own individual character. For much information on individual Islington squares and their development visit the London Parks and Gardens Trust at <http://www.londongardenstrust.org/guides/guide.php?tour=Islington>.

THIS PART IS DUE TO BE EXPLAINED
 Islington also has two water way amenities – the Regents Canal (1820 linking the Grand Junction Canal's Paddington Arm with the Thames at Limehouse) and the New River (1609-1613 to bringing water to the capital)..

Canonbury Tower

Canonbury Tower was first built as part of a country residence for the Prior of St. Bartholomew in the time of King Henry VII, and later transformed into a mansion by Sir John Spenser in the time of Queen Elizabeth I. Between Canonbury Tower and the New River is a pretty residential area.



the early 1820s with Great Percy Street. This was followed by Percy Circus (1841–53) and Holford Square (1841–8), while building in Great Percy Street itself also continued until 1853.

Clerkenwell

Around 1140 Jordan de Briset and his wife founded the hospital and priory of St John of Jerusalem and the nunnery of St Mary. The sisters of the convent drew their water from a well that became known as the clerks' well because City students performed an annual miracle play close by.

In 1370 Sir Walter de Manny established the Carthusian priory of Charterhouse, which was rebuilt as a rambling mansion after Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries. It subsequently became Charterhouse school and is now London's most picturesque retirement home.

Parts of St John's priory have survived and a revived 'venerable order' (which has metamorphosed into the health care organisation St John Ambulance) later returned to St John's Gate, where they maintain their headquarters and a museum.

From medieval times Clerkenwell attracted edge-of-City trades like jewellery, lock-making, printing, bookbinding, and the making and repair of clocks and watches. When many of the larger firms closed or moved out to suburban industrial estates, they left behind factories and warehouses that have now been converted for 'loft style living'. Meanwhile most of Clerkenwell's Georgian terraces and municipal and philanthropic tenement blocks from the first half of the 20th-century remain.

Clerkenwell was for a while the administrative centre for Middlesex. Visit <http://hidden-london.com/gazetteer/clerkenwell/>

Thomas Britton

Across the busy Clerkenwell Road, turning right in front of St Johns Gateway brings us to Britton Street. Thomas Britton started out as a coal man but developed wide interests and had a very

good singing voice. In 1678 Britton fitted the loft of his Clerkenwell house out as a tiny concert hall, fitting a harpsichord and an organ with only five stops. The relative novelty of a series of concerts attracted a considerable audience and many musicians of note played there.

Smithfield Market

Meat has been traded at Smithfield Market for more than 800 years. The market grew in size and significance over the centuries until by the end of the Eighteenth Century the number of animals being brought into London was causing mayhem. The arrival of the railways brought about a revolution in the movement of animals. By 1849 almost one million of the animals sold at Smithfield came to London by rail. In 1852 the Smithfield Market Removal Act relocated the livestock market to a new open site north of Islington and plans put into place for a new market specialising in cut meat. They included an underground area where meat could be unloaded from the trains. City Architect, Sir Horace Jones, was charged with designing the new market. Work was completed by 1868 – the building you see today.

Watling Street

After passing through brand new shopping centre 1 New Change, the walk joins Watling Street, the Roman road that ran from Dover to London and onward via St. Albans (Verulamium) to Wroxeter. The walk then takes Queen Street to the River Thames. Queen Street and King Street were laid out following the Great Fire of London in 1666, cutting across more ancient routes in the City. They were the only notable new streets following the fire.

The bridge came later, in 1811, The architect, John Rennie, designed a bridge of three cast-iron arches, the two outer and smaller spans being 210 feet long, while the central and largest arch covered 240 feet. This was replaced in 1921 by the current bridge.