

Stockwell Circular Walk

This short pavement walk passes some interesting and unusual victorian architecture

- Main route 4.6 km
 - options
 - railway
- Stockwell Green
2 196 333 bus stop

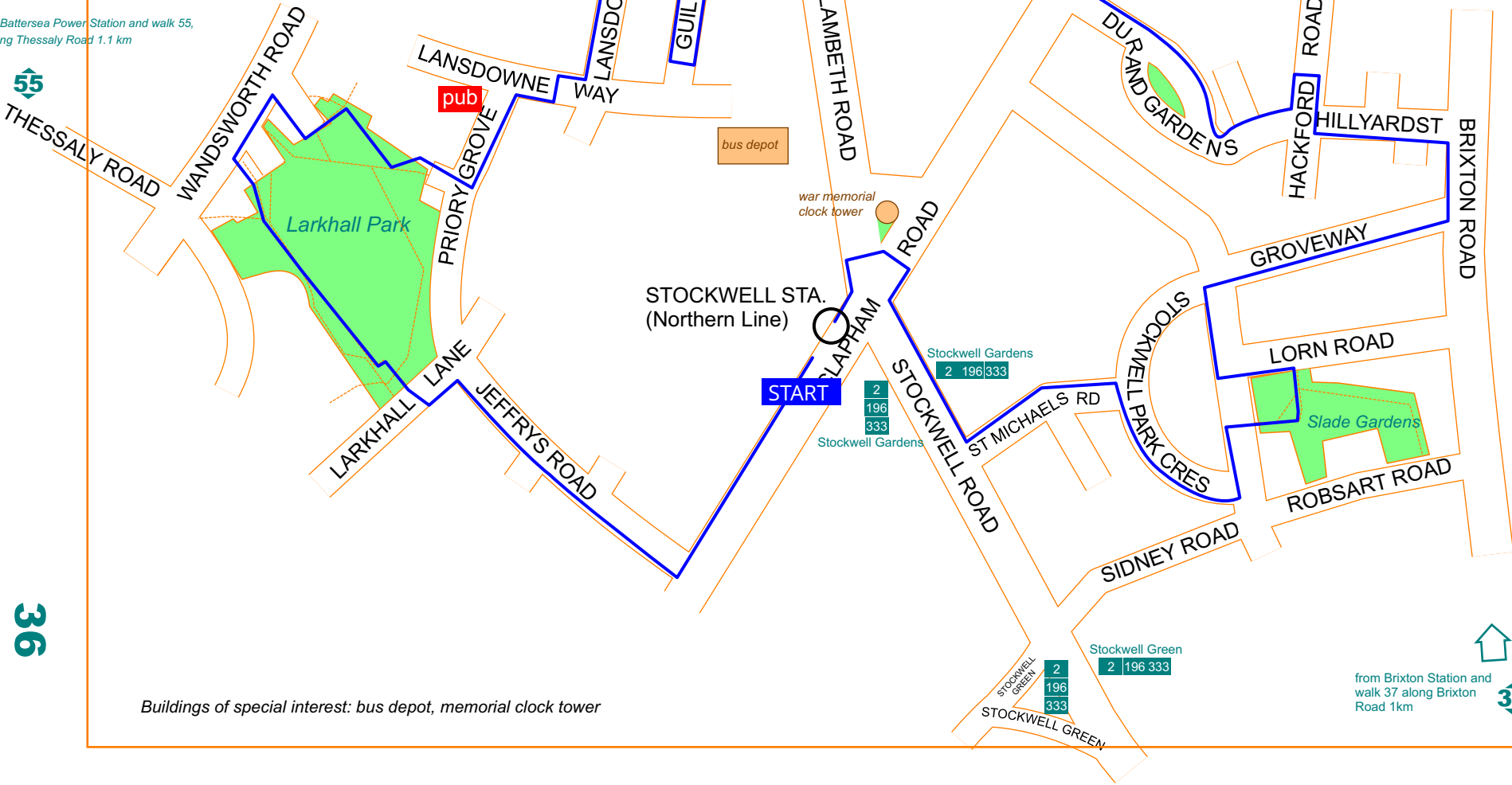


0.5 kilometres



to Oval Station (.85 km) and walk 19 (.6 km) along Clapham Road

To Battersea Power Station and walk 55, along Thessaly Road 1.1 km



Buildings of special interest: bus depot, memorial clock tower



from Brixton Station and walk 37 along Brixton Road 1km



Stockwell

This short 4.6 km pavement walk explores the elegant terraces and villas of Stockwell from its hey day as a suburb (following the construction of the first Vauxhall Bridge in 1816). The centre of the original village with its wells and manor house was at Stockwell Green somewhat to the south and anyone wishing to go there can take a bus (two stops) from the beginning of the walk. The Green is long since built over but some of the original buildings on the south side, which would have faced the green, are still there.

Stockwell

From the thirteenth to the start of the nineteenth century, Stockwell was a rural manor at the edge of London. It included market gardens and John Tradescant's botanical garden – commemorated in Tradescant Road, which was built over it in 1880, and in a memorial outside St Stephen's church. In the nineteenth century it developed as an elegant middle class suburb. Stockwell was the terminus of London's first successful tube railway in 1890 - the City and South London Railway. but it was after the Second World War that

the landscape was again transformed – this time by the construction of several large municipal estates, notably the LCC's Stockwell Gardens (on the site of Stockwell College), the GLC's Springfield, and Lambeth council's Stockwell Park. Despite this, significant pockets of the old elegance still exist.

Stockwell Park

The land covered by Stockwell Park Crescent was purchased for development in 1806 but much of it was built after 1838. The town houses of Durand Gardens were built from 1840 onwards, the irregular shape may be due to it being the site of a plague pit. Albert Square, a typical fine garden square, was built on market garden land and completed in 1851; Adalbert Terrace came later between 1865 and 1875. A sculpture on the corner of Wilkinson Street and St Stephen's Terrace commemorates the Tradescant family who had a garden on this land. Lansdowne Circus comprises uniform Neo-classical style terraces around a central circular garden. It formed part of speculative housing development, largely undertaken by John Snell in 1843-50 on land owned

by James Humphries, and was designed to cater particularly for the middle classes. The layout of axial roads around the formal circus, numerous street trees, and detached, semi-detached and terraced houses has changed little since the mid 19th century.

Larkhall Park was conceived around 1943 but not started until 1974 and was named after Larkhall Lane.

Type Archive

Hackford Road is home to the Type Archive which holds the National Typefounding Collection, purchased with grants from the National Heritage Memorial Fund; broadly comprising; the typefounding materials of the Sheffield typefounders, Stephenson Blake, (a collection dating from 16th century London typefounders to their 20th century counterparts); the hot-metal archive and plant of the Monotype Corporation, operating from Salfords in Surrey from 1897, and in London's Lambeth from 1992 to date; and the Woodletter pattern collection and plant of Robert DeLittle in York from 1888, and in Lambeth from 1996 <http://www.typearchive.org/collections.htm>