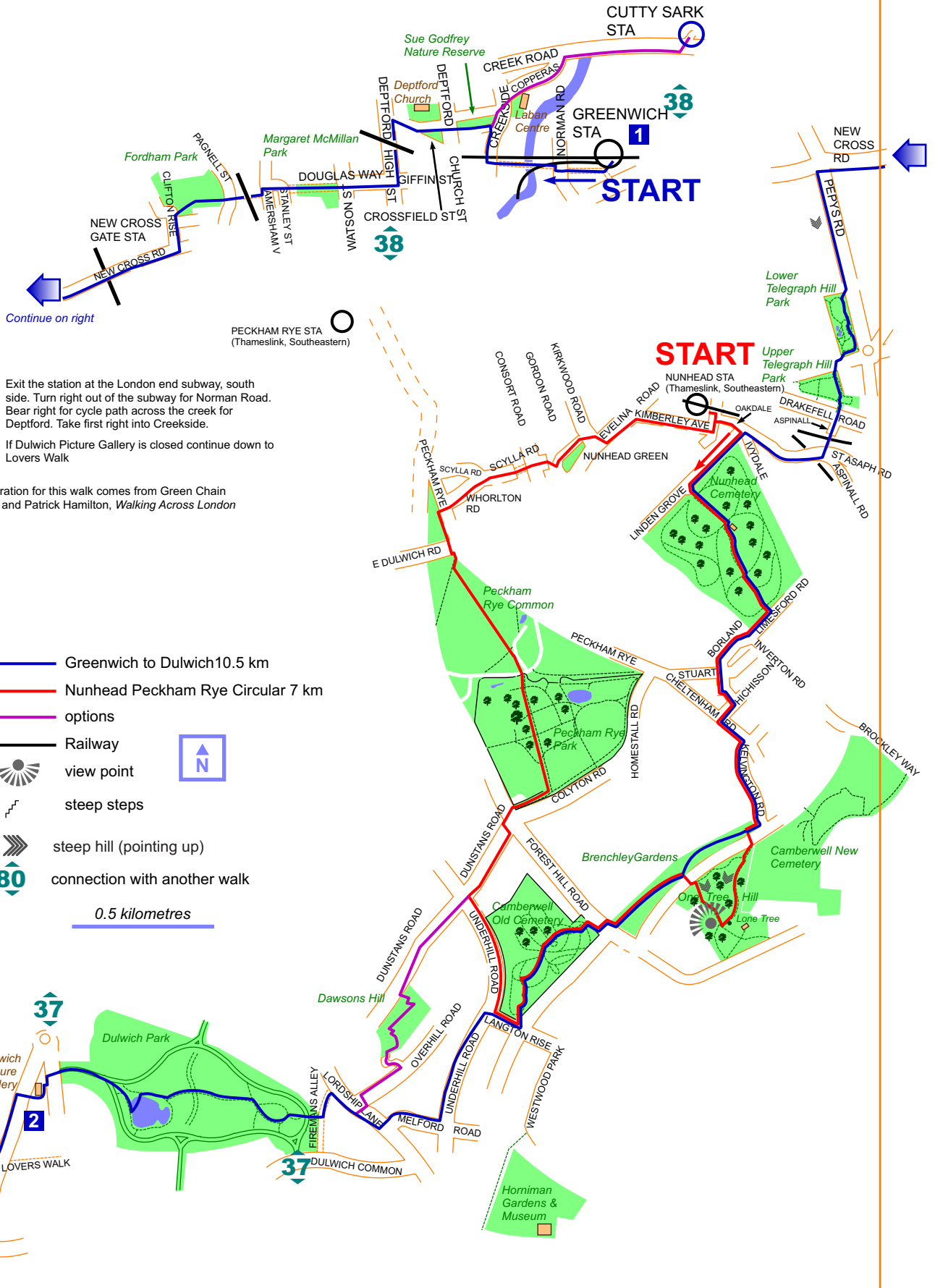


Greenwich to Dulwich, Nunhead circular walk



walk notes

Greenwich to Dulwich, Nunhead circular walk

The map shows a long distance walk from Greenwich to Dulwich and a circular walk based on Nunhead and Peckham Rye. The distance walk starts with a bridge over Deptford Creek. It continues via Deptford High Street and a string of small parks to gain height at Telegraph Hill Park where there is a fine view across London.

Telegraph Hill

For many years from 1614 Telegraph Hill was covered by market gardens known as Plowed Garlic Hill, owned by the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers, one of the ancient livery companies of London. It rises to around 50 metres at its highest point and got its name from a shutter telegraph station there constructed on the summit of the hill circa 1795 but which was closed down in 1814. In the late 19th century the Haberdashers decided to develop Telegraph Hill for housing. Most construction took place around 1871. The villas are distinctive in style and as a result of this architectural unity Telegraph Hill is now a conservation area. In the 1895 the LCC opened Telegraph Hill Park to the public.

Nunhead Cemetery

Nunhead Cemetery is one of the 'Magnificent Seven' cemeteries in London. Consecrated in 1840, it was almost full by mid 20th Century and is now a nature reserve. Symbols see <http://www.tonero.me.uk/walkmaps/symbolsgravestones.pdf>

Honor Oak Park

One Tree Hill is a 7 hectare public park, local nature reserve and Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation, Grade 1, named after the Oak of Honor which marked the southern boundary of the Norman Honour of Gloucester. Before the end of the eighteenth century, the East India Company built a semaphore station on the top of the hill to signal when ships were sighted in the Channel, and it was used as a beacon point by the Admiralty during the Napoleonic Wars.

Adjacent to the hill is the Honor Oak Reservoir, the largest underground brick reservoir in the world when finished in 1909, and it remains the largest in Europe.

Peckham Rye Park

In the early 1860s there was much concern about Peckham Common becoming privately owned and misused. After 32 vans of Wombells Wild Beast show arrived in 1864 local people took the matter to Parliament. As a result, in 1868 the rights of the Lord of the Manor - which included the Common, Goose Green, and Nunhead Green - were purchased by the Camberwell Vestry and in 1882 transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Works, securing the land. LCC bought 51 acres of farmland by Peckham Rye and added them to the common, to open Peckham Rye Park in 1894.

Dulwich Park

In 1606 theatre impresario Edward Alleyn purchased the Manor of Dulwich which included the site of Dulwich Park. He founded a college for the maintenance of twelve poor men and women and the education of twelve children. In 1883 the governors of Dulwich College appointed a committee to consider the possibility of donating a suitable portion of their estate for the purpose of a public park. The land was gifted in 1885 and the park was opened in 1890.

Belair Park

Belair Park (originally called College Place) is Southwark's only Grade II* listed landscape. There are also listed structures within the park -these include the park lodge, entrance gate and an old stable building. Belair (the house/mansion) was built in 1785 in the style of, or possibly by, the architect Robert Adam. Its grounds included an artificial lake made by damming the River Effra. The lake in Belair Park is the only substantial stretch of the ancient River Effra remaining above ground. The house was damaged in World War II and was later taken over by Southwark Council, which renovated it