

Burgess Park connections & Camberwell

LONDON BRIDGE STA
(Northern Line)

- Borough - Peckham Rye Sta 5.6 km
- Peckham - Kennington Sta 5.6 km
- Kennington - Borough Sta 6.7 km
- Camberwell - Burgess Pk 3.6 km
- Options

WALK UNDER CONSTRUCTION



Camberwell

Camberwell was already a substantial settlement with a church when mentioned in the Domesday Book, and was the parish church for a large area including Dulwich and Peckham. It was held by Haimo the Sheriff of Kent. Its Domesday assets were: 6 hides and 1 virgate (750 acres /300 hectares); 1 church, 8 ploughs, 63 acres/25 hectares of meadow, woodland worth 60 hogs. Up to the mid-19th century, Camberwell was visited by Londoners for its rural tranquillity and the reputed healing properties of its mineral springs. Like much of inner South London, Camberwell was transformed by the arrival of the railways in the 1860s. Camberwell Green is now a very small area of common land; it was once a traditional village green on which was held an annual fair, of ancient origin, which rivalled that of Greenwich.

Camberwell today is a mixture of relatively well preserved Georgian and 20th-century housing, including a number of tower blocks. Camberwell Grove, Grove Lane and Addington Square have some of London's most elegant and well-preserved Georgian houses.

The Camberwell Beauty butterfly, rarely found in the UK, was first identified on Coldharbour Lane in 1748. A large mosaic of the butterfly, which used to adorn the Samuel Jones paper factory on Southampton Way, was removed and re-installed on the side of Lynn Boxing Club on Wells Way.

The Free Library and Art Gallery moved from Battersea to Camberwell in 1887 and over the following decade John Passmore Edwards funded new buildings that became the South

London Gallery and the Camberwell School of Art (now Camberwell College of Arts, part of the University of the Arts London).

Grand Surrey Canal

1801 The Grand Surrey Canal was authorised by an Act of Parliament. Intended to link the River Thames to Portsmouth via Epsom.

1810 Canal stopped at Camberwell Road due to a lack of funds.

1823 The Friendly Female Society, 'for the relief of poor infirm aged widows and single women of good character who have seen better days' opened its almshouses for 20 occupants in Chumleigh Street off Albany Road. Buildings that are now in Burgess Park. 1824 St George's Church, Wells Way, by Francis Burford, was built in the Greek Revival style.

1826 Peckham Canal extension was built from Glengalls Wharf to Peckham High Street.

Burgess Park

The park was inspired by local people like Jessie Burgess whom the park is named after, by post-war optimism and by the Abercrombie Plan – a grand plan to rebuild London in the 1940s. The aim of the park was to create a 'green lung' for South London. Burgess Park's significance is due not so much to its size (although it is large) but to its history, and the unusual way it was created within recent living memory. The park slowly emerged from the space left by demolished factories, churches and streets as well as bomb damaged areas and the filled-in Grand Surrey Canal branch from Camberwell to Peckham.



1745



1830