

Sites of interest (numbered on map overleaf)

1) (A) **Deal Porters Statue**, by **Philip Bews** Dockers carrying heavy timber across shoulders

2) (B) **Dockmasters Office and Clock Tower (1892)**

3) **King George's Field (public open space dedicated to King George V (1865-1936)**
Site of All Saints Church. Destroyed during WWII

4) **Metropolitan drinking trough (from 1865)**

Fountains established by public subscription for humans, then troughs for horses and dogs, following C19 out breaks of cholera due to contaminated drinking water

5) (B) **Site of St. Olave's Hospital (1870-1985)**

On site of workhouse said to have influenced Dickens' portrayal of workhouses. Birth place of actor Sir Michael Caine

6) **Helen Peele Cottages (1901)**

Built in memory of Helen Peele by her son, a partner at Brandrams (see 32)

7) (B) **36 Gomm Road**

Abbeyfield and Carr-Gomm Societies founded here

8)* **China Hall Public House**

Site of playhouse visited and diarised by Pepys. Destroyed by fire 1779

9) (A) (R) (D) **Southwark Park (1869)**, (9a) **Bandstand (1884, reconstructed 2001)**

63 acres designed by Alexander McKenzie. Jabez West (temperance) drinking fountain. Caryatides by Henry Poole (1897). Cafe (*). Sculpture on lake island by Yumi Shimada
www.friendsouthwarkpark.co.uk

10)* (A) (D) **Cafe Gallery and (10a) Dilston Grove (former Clare College Mission Church)**

Regular art exhibitions. First poured concrete church, designed by Michael Ayton, Grade II listed
www.cpplondon.org

11) **Southwark Park Bowls Club (Established 1908)** southwarkparkbowls@googlemail.com

12)* **St Peter & the Guardian Angels Church (RC) Circa 1904**

For Mass times please call 020 7237 2969

13) **Edward III (1327-77) moated Manor House ruins. C17 site of pottery factory**

Manor ruins remain accessible to the public after archaeological work in the 1980's
www.rhhistory.org.uk

14) (A) **Dr Alfred Salter (1873-1945) sculpture by Diane Gorvin 2001**

Commemorates local GP and MP who did much to improve conditions for local people
www.bewsgorvin.co.uk/work/salter.htm

15)* (R) **The Angel (restored C19 galleried pub on C15 pub site)**

Originally kept by Bermondsey Abbey monks. Noted by Pepys
www.pubs.com/angese16.htm

16) **41 Rotherhithe St. (now Fulford Street) sole remaining terraced Lightermans house**

River walls 200 years old, built as land reclamation

17) (A) **Queen's Jubilee Stone (1977) (Silver) replaced 2002 (Golden Jubilee)**

Sculpture by Emily Hoffnung Queen unveiled original. Replacement unveiled by Duke and Duchess of Wessex.

18) **Rotherhithe Road Tunnel (1908)**

Dug partly by Greathead Shield (over entrance at each end). Engineer Maurice Fitzmaurice
www.rhhistory.org.uk

19) **Albion Street**

Once busy retail/market street. Current community led regeneration

20)* (D) **St. Olav's Norwegian Seamen's Mission and Church (1927)**

Centre for WWII resistance; church/cultural centre for Norwegians in UK & Ireland
www.norway.org.uk

21)* (D) **The Finnish Seamen's Church in London (1957-9)**

Church/cultural centre for Finns in UK & Ireland. Finnish sauna, cafeteria and shop. Open daily
www.finnishchurch.org.uk

22)* (B) (D) **The Old Mortuary (1895)**

Since 1980 houses Time & Talents, a charity which has worked with local people since 1887
www.timeandtalents.org.uk

23) **Hope Sufferance Wharf (C19)**

Goods landed under Custom rules to ease river congestion

24) **Watch House and Engine House (village fire engine) (1821)**

Parish Constable base for grave watch to prevent body snatching for medical students

25)* (+) (A) (B) **St Mary's, Rotherhithe (C14 rebuilt 1715)**

Third church on the site Grade II listed. Timbers from the Termeraire. Grinling Gibbons carvings. Fine peel of eight bells. Links with sailing of The Mayflower. Byfield organ. Tomb of Prince Lee Boo of Pelau
www.stmaryrotherhithe.org

26) **Old School House (1697)**

Est. 1613 for education of 8 sons of seamen by Peter Hills. Moved here 1795

27) **Thames Tunnel Mills**

Mid C19 steam grain mill and warehouse. Site of steam ferry. Early residential conversion

28)* (R) **Mayflower Inn (1780) (formerly Spredaeagle)**

List of passengers who sailed on the Mayflower. Licensed to sell US and UK stamps

29) (B) (D) **Rotherhithe Picture Research Library & Sands Films Studios (Grice's Granary 1795)**

Library includes section on Rotherhithe. Film studio, production and costume making facilities. Houses one of London's smallest cinemas. www.sandsfilms.co.uk

30)* (A) (B) (R) (D) **Brunel Museum and Cafe (1842)**

Scheduled Monument. Accredited Museum. Brunel's first and last projects. Subterranean gallery tours. Queen's Award 2010. Open daily www.brunel-museum.org.uk

31)* **Rotherhithe Station (1884) and Thames Tunnel (1825-1843) (first trains 1869)**

International Landmark Site First river tunnel. Oldest tunnel in underground system in the world. Opened as shopping arcade, underwater banquet hall and underwater fairground. Arches and Doric capitals visible from Wapping platform

32) **Brandram's Wharf (1870)**

Paint, vitriol, drysalt and colour chemicals wharf

33) **Charles Hay & Co (C19)**

Barge building and repair works

34) (A) **Pilgrim Statue (1991) by Peter McLean**

35) **Clarence Pier (1882)**

Coal unloading to gas works (replacing whale oil) & Old Kent Road gas works by canal

36) **Site of Kings Mills (1554)**

Crown water mills for manufacture of gunpowder by monks from Bermondsey Abbey. Converted (C18) to make ships biscuits. Land used for Surrey Docks entrance and tunnel vent

37) **Bascule Bridge (1) replaced original swing bridge over dock entrance**

Original entrance to Surrey Canal

38) **Surrey Basin, then Surrey Dock now Surrey Water**

39) **Thames Rice Mill (1883)**

At 20 x 13 bays, the biggest granary on the river, then a rice mill, now apartments

40) **Old Fire Station (1903)**

Serving "island" of high risk timber wharves, when Bascule Bridges open to shipping

41) (B) **Lavender Dock (1815) and Lavender Pond Pumping Station (1929)**

Lavender Pond and Nature Reserve www.urbanecology.org.uk

42) **Nelson Dock (1820-1968) and dry dock (1707) and house (1754)**

Last remains of Rotherhithe shipyard. Typical shipyard master builder's residence

43) (A) **Stave Hill Ecology Park and Butterfly Park**

Hill formed from Albion canal spoil and topped with relief docks map www.urbanecology.org.uk

44) **Russia Dock Woodland (1979)**

Basin of former dock with original crane tracks www.russiadockwood.ukfriends.com

45)* (+) (A) **Holy Trinity Church (CE) (1837) destroyed 1940, rebuilt 1960**

Destroyed first day of Blitz. Annual commemorative peace service. Hans Fiebusch mural
www.holy-trinity-rotherhithe.org.uk

46)* (R) (D) **Surrey Docks Farm (Founded at Greenland Dock 1975, moved here 1986)**

Farm animals, blacksmith, orchard, bees, vegetables, stag beetle loggery and wild area
www.surreydocksfarm.org.uk

47) **Dockhead Crane - last remaining example**

48) **Greenland Dock (C17) (formerly Howland Dock)**

Laying up and fitting out base, then whaling ship base, then granary and timber

49) **Norway Dock (1813)**

50)* (D) **Surrey Docks Watersport Centre**

Various watersports taught, with Sailability for Disabled sdwsc-sales@fusion-lifestyle.com

51) (A) **James Walker Statue by Michael Rizzello (1990)**

Walker (1781-1862) was engineer of Greenland Dock

52) **Bascule Bridge (2)**

Replaced original swing bridge over dock entrance

53) (A) **Dockers shelter (replica) with Mural (Bermondsey Artists' Group).**

Dockers morning assembly "call on" point for work

Map available at staffed sites (*) Surrey Quays management offices and at www.se16.com

ROTHERHITHE

Rotherhithe, originally called Redriff from C13 and frequently mentioned by the C17 diarist Samuel Pepys, came from the Anglo Saxon for a haven where cattle were landed. It was closely connected to Bermondsey Abbey, as well as having ancient river crossing points associated with shipbuilding and supporting trades (from C17 and probably from the middle ages), and seafaring is recorded in church memorials and gravestones. Rotherhithe Street housed ship builders, seafarers, doss houses, taverns and had bridges between buildings (some remain near 27 on map) for cargo movement. At various places are Waterman's stairs, named after an adjacent hostelry or historic landmark where a waterman and his wherry could be hailed.

Rotherhithe was the first place (C17) to have docks for the convenience of London, from C19 it was the centre of London's timber trade. The Grand Surrey Canal (1801-1970) was planned to Portsmouth via Surrey, but actually only reached Walworth Road and Peckham. It was linked to the Croydon Canal (1801-1835) and widened to build Albion and Russia docks.

New docks constrained the space available for shipbuilding and the introduction of iron ships ended production in 1870 with the launch of Lothair, but repair, breakers and salvage continued to 1914. One of the most famous to be broken up was the Temeraire, its towed passage up the Thames from Margate to Beatson's yard in 1838 was recorded by the C18 artist JMW Turner & now displayed in the National Gallery. By the second world war, 85% of the Rotherhithe peninsula (460 acres) was docks and timber ponds. Timber came from Scandinavia and the Baltic and foodstuffs from Canada.

The docks were mostly destroyed during the first blitz of WWII, and only Nelson Dock shipyard remained. Shipyards became timber yards/ship salvage or granaries (incorporating ships timbers). When the last ship left in 1970, draining and filling in, begun during the war, continued and the area underwent major redevelopment as conversions and new buildings became apartments. Around 90% of the docks were filled in. Since 1980, over 5,500 new homes have been built, along with the Surrey Quays shopping centre, leisure park and industry. The area around Canada Water basin forms part of a major regeneration programme.

The Manor of Rotherhithe was recorded in Norman times as part of the royal demesne. One of the most famous Lords of The Manor was Sir William Gomm (1784-1875) who with his second wife Lady Elizabeth gave generous aid to the charities, schools, and churches of Rotherhithe. Elizabeth survived her husband by two years and bequeathed the estate to her niece Emily Blanche Carr-Gomm who continued the family tradition of charitable service.

The Thames Path National Trail, a 3½ mile stretch of the 184 miles from the Cotswolds to the Thames Barrier, traces much of Rotherhithe's history.

Key to sites of interest

A = Art **B** = Blue Plaque **+** = Churches **H** = Hotel/Hostel
T = Transport **R** = Pubs/Restaurants/Cafes **D** = Full disabled access with toilet (all sites are accessible outside)

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ROTHERHITHE

A map of the sites of interest.



Key

-  Thames Path
-  Key pedestrian routes
-  River and water bodies
-  Green spaces
-  Main vehicular routes
-  Schools
-  Health centres/GP
-  Retail
-  Industry/Office
-  Cultural buildings/landmarks
-  Community buildings
-  Sports/leisure
-  Key view points
-  Play areas
-  Sports facilities
-  Place of worship
-  Approx. location of bus stops
-  River travel
-  Underground/Overground railway station
-  Hotels/Hostels
-  Pub, restaurants, cafe
-  Site of interest listed on reverse page

Other useful web sites, for what's on in Rotherhithe -
<http://www.se16.com>
 Rotherhithe and Bermondsey Local History Society
www.rbhistory.org.uk
 Open House weekend
www.londonopenhouse.org
 Southwark Heritage Association
www.southwark.org.uk
 Arts Council England's Art South
www.artscouncil.org.uk
 Southwark Tour Guides
www.southwark-guides.co.uk
 Thames Path
www.nationaltrail.co.uk/thamespath
 Southwark Council
www.southwark.gov.uk (inc list of Blue Plaques)
 Friends of Southwark Park
www.friendsofsouthwarkpark.co.uk

