

The Streets of Battersea

Their Names and Origins

Keith Bailey



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Cover picture Grayshott Road on the Shaftesbury Park Estate,
Battersea, c.1900. (Wandsworth Heritage Service)

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Introduction

For many years, members of the Wandsworth Historical Society have been collecting material relating to the meaning of street-names across the Borough, with a view to eventual publication. Given that this process is, by definition, an unending one, in the sense that many names will elude interpretation, it is a matter of judgement as to when collecting stops and writing-up begins, and also the format used to present the information to a wider audience.

This book, the first of a potential series of studies, focuses on Battersea, not only when the area was defined solely as a parish, but later as a Metropolitan Borough between 1900 and 1965, and in the years that have followed. It takes account of the substantial amount of information on street-names available throughout those periods, and the fact that Battersea forms a readily identifiable unit despite its merging with Wandsworth in the 1960s and the attempts by estate agents and others to subsume parts of it within Clapham or Chelsea.

The method employed is as follows. For each street of which there is any record, the name is listed alphabetically, with cross-references in the case of name-changes. This includes names that appear on early maps and in some pre-nineteenth-century documents, although there are relatively few of these, given that Battersea in 1801 was a largely agricultural parish with only 2,500 people. These early names were often somewhat fluid, with different names at different dates, sometimes covering only part of a longer through-route. Often they appear in the form 'the road to Wandsworth', 'the London road', etc. After about 1840, however, the number of streets mushroomed in line with the vastly increased population. The latter reached a peak of about 175,000 on the eve of the Great War in 1914, when little land was left for new housing. Many names from the period between 1840 and 1914 were proposed but never used on the ground, but they have been included here where known, with reference to the name actually used, if appropriate. From 1919 to the present day there have been successive waves of rebuilding, often entailing the creation of new names, especially since about 1960. These are included here, although in some cases as little is known about the reasons for choosing a particular name as is the case for much older street-names.

When we turn to the question of street-name origins, a distinction must be drawn between *what* the name signifies, and *why* it was used in a particular place at a particular date. Thus, it is often straightforward to identify the individual or place from which the name is taken, but very much more difficult to say precisely why it was used in Battersea. For example, Canford Road takes its name from an area of Bournemouth, but we do not yet, and may never, know what association this held for the developer or builder applying to use the name. In these cases, the name, place or event behind the street-name is noted, but not explained. Where neither of these criteria can be satisfied, the name is merely given with its date of origin.

The date(s) shown after the name are usually taken from the invaluable London County Council (LCC) publication *Names of Streets and Places in the Administrative County of London*, in various editions between 1912 and 1955. They refer to the year(s) in which approval was given to the name, and you should note that building often took place well after that date, and over a protracted period, so that it is only a very general guide to the date of houses. In some instances, building began *before* the name was approved, or first mentioned

in the sources. Before 1856, the process of name-giving was not formalised, and the dates used here denote the first occurrence in the Battersea Rate Books, if known. The names of ancient roads and tracks cannot be tied down in this way, but fortunately there are few of these.

To help readers find names which are now lost because of demolition and redevelopment, the relevant sheet number of the excellent Godfrey Edition of the late-nineteenth-century Ordnance Survey 25-inch to the mile plans is given, in the form G88, etc. Also shown, where appropriate, is a reference to the building estate on which Victorian and Edwardian streets were laid out. The list is given in Appendix 1, which appears at the end of the booklet, but note that it omits any estate that did not contain whole streets. In the case of major thoroughfares like Lavender Hill and Battersea Park Road, which passed through many estates, a list is given in Appendix 2.

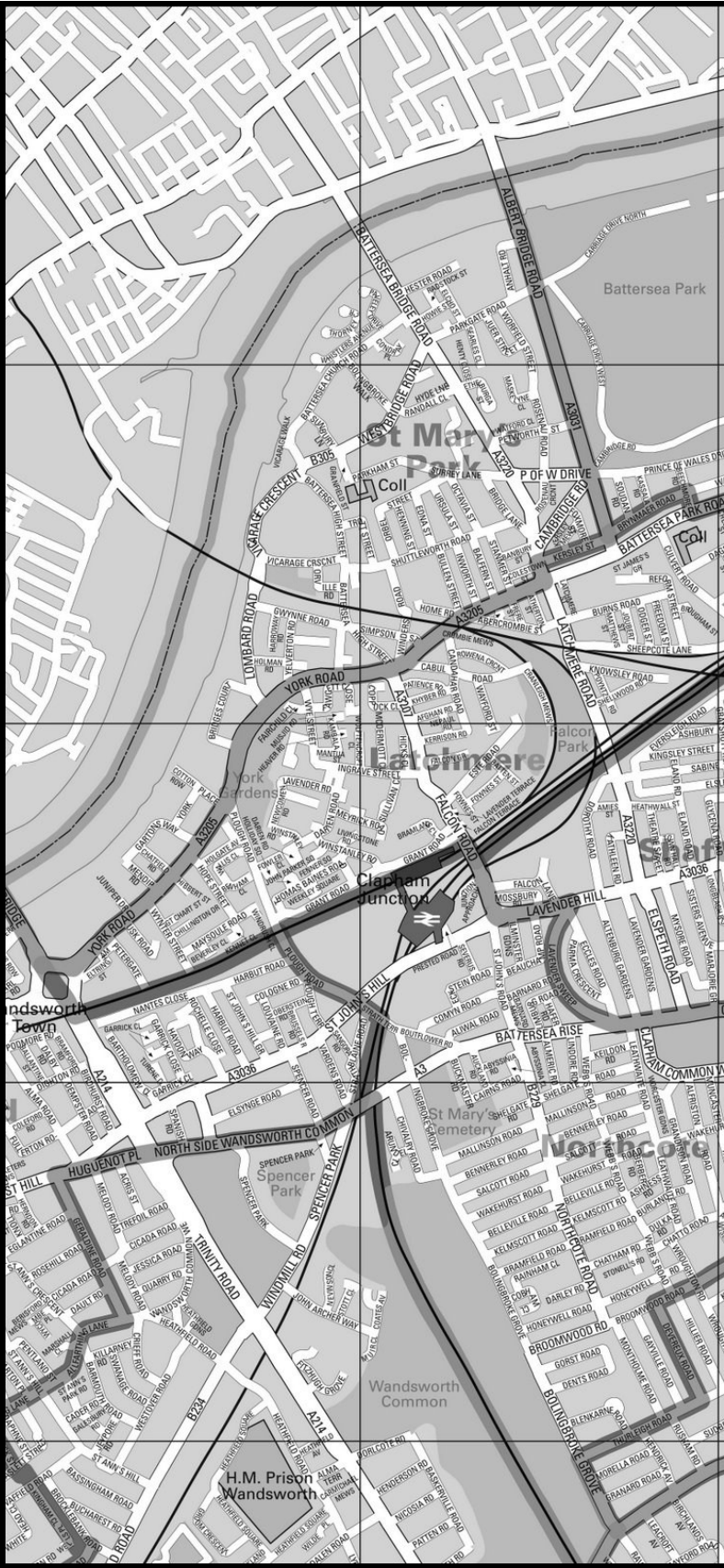
A common feature of Victorian streets were subsidiary terraces and parades, and these were usually numbered separately in series from no. 1 onwards. They were often topical, but not formally approved. These have been researched in some detail, and where they are known, their names are listed under the relevant street-name in the main part of the book.

By definition this is still a work in progress, and the author would like to hear from any reader with new information on names and their interpretation. Material will be retained for a possible updated edition, or deposited at the Wandsworth Heritage Service, which is located at Battersea Library.

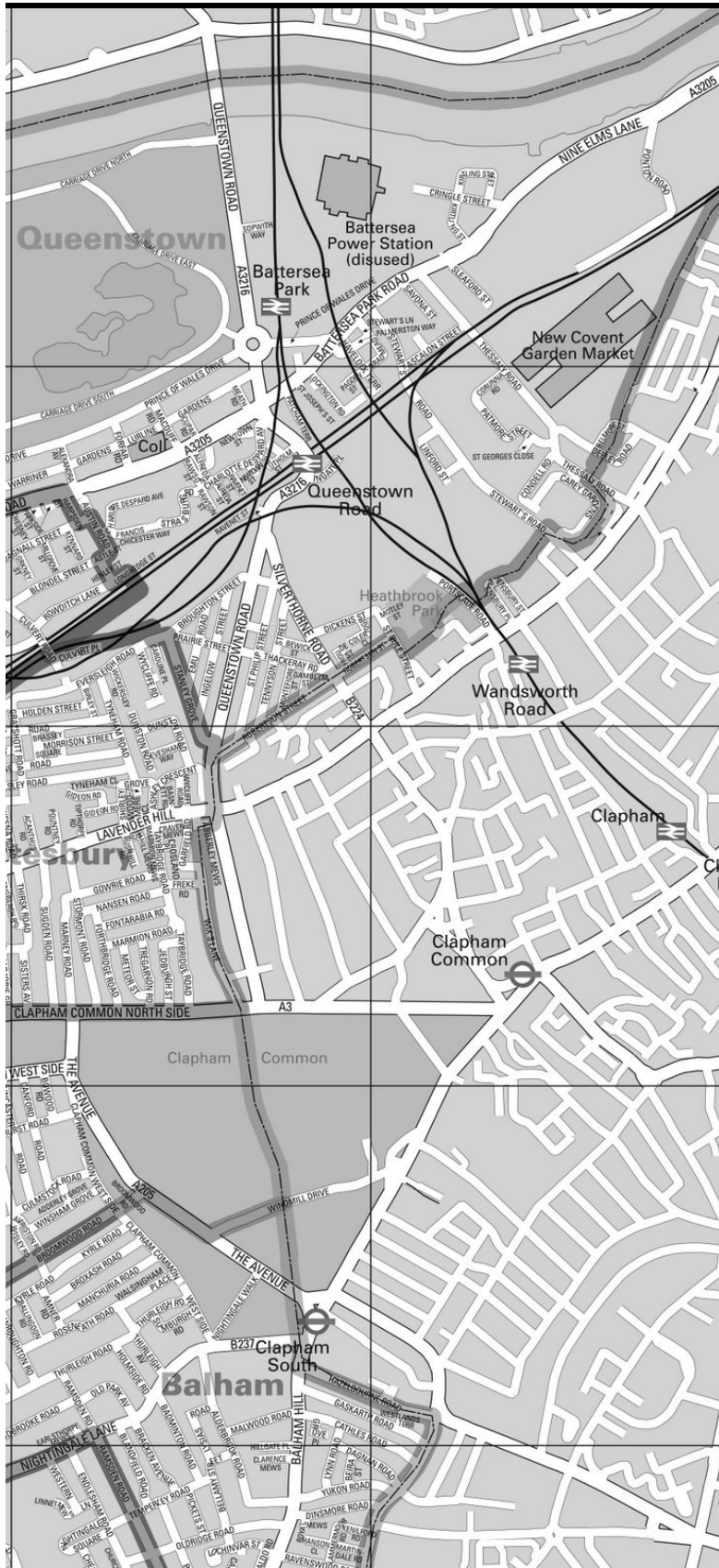
I should like to thank Julie Gregson, onetime Wandsworth Borough Archivist, and her colleagues at what has now become the Wandsworth Heritage Service for their assistance in producing documents and some interpretations. I am grateful to Gareth Jones at Wandsworth Council for information on post-1970 names, to Raymond Pidduck also of Wandsworth Council for permission to reproduce the map on pages 4 and 5, and to Roger Logan for reading and commenting on the full draft text. Thanks also go to Neil Robson for his customary expertise in getting the text ready for publication. It is regrettable that neither Don Pollock nor Patrick Loobey, both outstanding local historians in their time, lived to see work on the Borough's street-names come to a wider audience. I hope that they would have found the results worth waiting for.

Keith Bailey, Autumn 2008

Street map of present-day Battersea.



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The Streets of Battersea A – Z

A

Abercrombie Street (1867) G100; Estate 119

Probably a surname, connection with this development not known. Also a village in the East Neuk of Fife, south of St Andrews.

Abyssinia Road (1869) G114; Estate 93

A British expedition to what is now Ethiopia was sent under General Napier at the end of 1867. The Christian king of Abyssinia, Theodore II, had requested British aid against his Moslem enemies in 1867, and had taken British hostages to ensure a favourable response. This was delayed until the Liberal government had been replaced by the Conservatives led by Disraeli. More than 13,000 troops were despatched from Bombay in December 1867, with the campaign reaching a victorious climax at Magdala in March 1868.

Acanthus Road (1867) G101; Estate 122; proposed as **Claremont Road**

The acanthus leaf was one of the most important architectural and decorative features of the 19th century. It is native to central Europe, and was used by the Greeks from the 5th century BC to decorate the Corinthian column. Edward I'Anson, who developed this estate, was an architect and also the local District Surveyor. A proposal of 1868/71 extended the line north towards the later **Birley Street**.

Acre Street (1861/64) G101; Estate 79; proposed as **South Alley** and **Brook Street South (1861)**

John Brooks, who owned the land on which this estate was built, lived at *Acre Cottage*, Clapham.

Adderley Grove (1898) G115; Estate 216; **Culmstock Street** until 1910

A village in Shropshire north of Market Drayton, also a surname; connection with this development not known.

Aegis Grove (1849) G88/101; Estate 49

A Latin word meaning 'shield or protection', originally with special reference to Jupiter or Athena. The reason for choosing this classical word for a humdrum suburban street is unclear. It forms part of Battersea New Town, developed by a London merchant John Patient.

Subsidiary names: *Berwick Cottages* abolished 1892 – the builders Lathey Brothers came from Berwick St John in Wiltshire; *Devonshire Terrace* and *Dover Cottages* 1881.

Afghan Road (1879) G100; Estate 163

One of a group of names in this area relating to the contemporary war in which Britain sought to expand its influence to protect India from possible Russian aggression. Coincidentally, General Sir George Pollock, a hero of the first Afghan War of the 1840s, lived in Battersea for many years.

Albert Bridge Road (c.1873) G87/100; Estate 36, 149; formerly **Albert Road**, appears on OS 1868 as **Prince Albert Road**

Subsidiary names: *Queen Anne Terrace*, *York Terrace* and *Hertford Gardens* were abolished in 1894; *Neville Villas* 1881.

Albert Road (c.1853) G87/100; Estate 36, 149; became **Albert Bridge Road**

Albert Studios (n.d.)

Prince Albert (1819-61) married Queen Victoria in 1840. Battersea Park was developed by the Crown on former agricultural land under an Act of 1846. After many delays, the Park was finally opened by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in March 1858. Albert Bridge opened in 1873.

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Albert Street (1867)

A one-off reference to houses being built by David Cross. The name was not officially approved, and it is unclear what name was used in its place. See above for origin.

Albert Tavern Road (1846)

The tavern stood just to the south of the later Albert Bridge, and the site was absorbed within Battersea Park a few years later.

Alexandra Avenue (1880) G101; Estate 149

Part of the Crown estate around Battersea Park. Princess, later Queen, Alexandra of Denmark (1844-1925) married the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII, in 1863. They visited the area in April 1879 to free Chelsea, Albert and Battersea Bridges from tolls.

Alexandra Terrace (1873) G101; Estate 146; proposed name for the eastern side of **Brassey Square**

Princess, later Queen, Alexandra of Denmark (1844-1925) married the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII, in 1863.

Alfred Place (1825) G100; Estate 16, 137; became **Saltdean Place**

No information on the origin of this name.

Alfred Road (1858) G101; Estate 74; became **Alfred Street**

Not clear whether this name was actually used in practice.

Alfred Street (1868) G101; Estate 74; was **Alfred Road**, became **Alfreda Street**

Prince Alfred was the second son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, born June 1844, died 1900.

Alfreda Street (1937) G101; formerly **Alfred Street**

Renamed to avoid duplication of names. In this case, the LCC took the easy way out by using the girl's version of the name, albeit one that was rather out of fashion by the 1930s.

Alfriston Road (1908) G115; Estate 223; part was formerly known as **Winsham Street** and then **Winsham Grove**, q.v.

A village in East Sussex. Most of the names on this estate, whose principal developer was local estate agent Edwin Evans, are of rural locations in the south of England, although the reason for choosing those particular places is as yet unclear.

Aliwal Road (1886) G114; Estate 190

A river in Cape Province, South Africa; or the site of a battle in India in January 1846.

Almeric Road (1875) G114; Estate 153; alternatively **Almeric Street**, abolished 1911.

There is no map or documentary evidence that this was ever called anything but Almeric Road. No information on the origin of this name.

Altenburg Gardens (1868/97) G114; Estate 126, 209

A relatively common place-name in Germany, meaning 'old castle/fortification'. Which one was meant here is now unclear.

Althorp Place (1861) G100

Althorp Road (1864) G124; Estate 100

Subsidiary names: *Gray's Villas*, *Smith's Terrace* (belonged to a Mr Smith, 1871) and *Tetbury Cottages* abolished 1891; *Althorpe Terrace* 1871.

Althorpe Grove (c.1856) G100; Estate 71

Althorpe Mews (1979)

The Northamptonshire estate of the Earls Spencer, who were lords of the manor of Wandsworth & Battersea from the 1760s. Althorp Road (the correct spelling of the village name) lies on the boundary between Battersea and Wandsworth, on land that had formerly been part of Wandsworth Common.

Althorp Street (1867) G100; Estate 120; not used, became **Barmore Street**

See above.

Ambrose Mews (1988)

A Mr Ambrose was the occupier of several strips of land in Battersea Common Field at the time of the 1839 Tithe Apportionment.

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Amies Street (1880) G100; Estate 166 proposed as **Amies Avenue**

First appeared as Amy's Avenue, which seems likely to have been a misreading of the developer's proposal. He was local builder John Dickeson.

Amner Road (1897) G115; Estate 214

John Amner (1579-1641) was a composer of church music, but there is as yet no known link between the family and street-name.

Andoe Road (1864) G100; Estate 103; formerly **Station Road**

Subsidiary names: *Spencer Villas*, *Bloomfield Villas*, *Ivy Cottages* and *Clapham Junction Houses* abolished 1887. No information on the origin of this name; probably a surname.

Anerley Street (1863) G101; Estate 88

An area in Penge, close to Crystal Palace. Penge was a detached part of Battersea until 1888; so this is a 'local' name. Originally a single house next to the Croydon Canal, the name is from Scots meaning 'lonely or isolated'. It was rapidly built over from the 1850s.

Angelo Road (1881) G114/115; name on the proposed Heaver Park Estate, not developed.

No information on the origin of this name.

Angus Street (1869) G101; off Sheepcote Lane, not built.

No information on the origin of this name.

Anhalt Road (1878) G87; Estate 149

A German principality, centred on Dessau and Köthen, south of Magdeburg in the former East Germany. Possibly a link with Prince Albert.

Ann Street (c.1845) G100; Estate 23

One of a series of streets in this area named after members of the Carter family of market gardeners, who developed the estate from the late-1830s.

The Arches (n.d.)

Part of the New Covent Garden Market complex at Nine Elms, named after the viaduct built by the London & South Western Railway when it was extended from Nine Elms to Waterloo, opened in 1848.

Arden Street (1863) G88; Estate 89

A district in Warwickshire, including the area around Stratford-upon-Avon; connection with this development not known.

Arliss Road (1881) G101; Estate 165; became part of **Broughton Street** and **Eversleigh Road** in 1911.

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Armfield Road (1868) G101

Name proposed as part of the Parkfield Estate, which was not developed, but replaced by the Shaftesbury Park Estate of 1873/74. No information on the origin of this name. Alignment followed by **Eversleigh Road**.

Armitage Road (1868) G100/101

Name proposed as part of the Parkfield Estate, which was not developed, but replaced by the Shaftesbury Park Estate of 1873/74. Its alignment is the same as **Eversleigh Road**. No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Arthur Street (1858) G101; Estate 74

Prince Arthur was the third son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, also known as the Duke of Cambridge (1850-1942). He was a noted soldier; field marshal 1902, Governor-General of Canada 1911-16.

Arundel Close (1983)

On the site of New Wandsworth railway goods yard, originally opened by the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway in 1858 and closed in 1968. Arundel is a West Sussex town with a major castle, served by the railway that runs past the development.

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Ascalon Street (1889) G101; formerly **Cross Street**

Once a Philistine city in Palestine, later the seat of a medieval bishop, ruined in 1270. One of several Mediterranean names used in this area for renaming streets.

Ashbury Road (1874) G101; Estate 146; proposed as **Derby Road**

A village in Berkshire, or west Devonshire, also a surname; connection with this development not known.

Ashdown Road (1879) G100; Estate 163; not used, became **Musjid Road**

The name of a forest in the Sussex Weald or part of the Berkshire chalk downland, also a surname; connection with this development not known.

Ashley Road (1873) G100/101; Estate 146; proposal, became **Elsley Road**

The surname of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who gave his name to this estate, was Ashley-Cooper. The Hon. Evelyn Ashley was Chairman of the Artizans' & General Labourers' Dwellings Company.

Ashness Road (1884) G114; Estate 188; formerly **Upper Leathwaite Road**

Thomas Ashness lived at Battersea Rise. He died in 1827, leaving £100 to the parish. George Ashness (b. c.1771) lived on Clapham Common West Side in 1841.

Ashurst Street (1867) G100; Estate 67, 106

A village in East Sussex or Kent, also a surname; connection with this development not known.

Ashtons Buildings (c.1845) G100; Estate 33

Developed by Job Ashton, a corn and salt merchant.

Astle Street (1937) G101; Estate 96, formerly **Kennard Street**

Thomas Astle (1735-1803), an antiquary and Keeper of the Records at the Tower of London, lived on Battersea Rise.

Atherton Street (1867) G100; Estate 119

Henry Atherton is mentioned in Battersea Tithe Award 1839.

Auckland Road (1863) G114; Estate 93; approved as **Auckland Street**

Robert Eden, vicar of Battersea from 1835 to 1847, became 4th Lord Auckland, also Bishop of Sodor & Man and then Bath & Wells. However, the developer Christopher Todd came from Bishop Auckland in Co. Durham. An unusual case of two equally probable origins.

Austin Road (1852) G101; Estate 60, 61

No information on the origin of this name.

Subsidiary names: *Wyld's Cottages*, *Park Cottages*, *Statham's Cottages*, *Austin Terrace* and *Martha's Cottages* abolished 1870.

The Avenue (n.d.)

Route of the South Circular Road across Clapham Common, refers to lines of trees in the area.

B

Badric Road (1937) G100; Estate 128; formerly **Urswicke Road**

A modernised spelling of Beaduric, the supposed Anglo-Saxon founder of Battersea. The name first occurs in the late-7th century; the second element, meaning 'island, low-lying marshy ground', refers to the area between the Falcon Brook/Heathwall Sewer and the Thames.

Bagley Street (1862) G101; Estate 84; became part of **Brougham Street (1887)**

No certain information on the origin of this name. A surname that may be connected with the developer William Glasier.

Bakery Place (1990)

There is a former bake house within the development.

Balfern Street (1867) G100; Estate 119, 161

Village near Kirkcinner, Wigtownshire, also a surname; connection with this development not known.

Balham Lane (1604)

Old name for **Nightingale Lane**.

Balham Park Road (1878) G124; Estate 168; proposed as **Shakespeare Road**

Only the western end lies within Battersea; the development straddles the boundary with Streatham parish.

Ballingdon Road (1892) G115; Estate 204

A village in Suffolk or in the Chilterns near Chesham; connection with this development not known.

Banbury Street (1863) G100; Estate 91

North Oxfordshire market town, also a surname; connection with this development not known.

Bardsley Street (1866) G100; Estate 113; not used, became **Simpson Street**

A place in Lancashire near Oldham, also a surname; connection with this development not known.

Barmore Street (1867/76) G100; Estate 120; proposed as **Althorp Street**

Island in Loch Fyne, Scotland, also a surname; connection with this development not known.

Barnard Road (1904) G114; Estate 222

Sir John Barnard (d.1764) was Lord Mayor of London in 1737. He had a house at Battersea Rise.

Basnett Grove (1866) became **Basnett Road** in 1883.

Basnett Road (1866/79) G101; Estate 115, 165; formerly **Basnett Grove**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Bastow Street (1869) G101; off Sheepcote Lane, not built

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Batten Street (1937) G100; formerly **Pearson Street**

Possibly Sir William Batten (d.1667), an admiral at the time of the Civil War, on the Parliamentary side. No known local connection.

Battersea Bridge Road G87/100; see Appendix 2; formerly **Bridge Road**

The road leading to Battersea Bridge, created with the bridge in 1771-72.

Subsidiary names: *Clyde Cottages* and *Surrey Villas* abolished in 1899, *Carlton Mews* in 1937; abolished in 1871:

Albert Place

East Cottages

Milan Place/Terrace

Anglesea Terrace

Eden Terrace

Myddleton Terrace

Bridge Road Villas

Egremont Villas

Oak Place/Terrace

Caledonian Terrace

Europa Place

Providence Place

Cambridge Terrace

Franklin Villas

Tonbridge Villas

Culmstock Place

Lansdown Place/Terrace

Victoria Terrace

Dorset Terrace

Marlborough Terrace

Other subsidiary names:

Albert Terrace 1861

Farnborough Place 1861

Prescott Place 1861

Allin Villas 1851

Francis Place 1851

Robert Villas 1851

Bennetts Terrace 1851

Gaines Cottages 1871

Russell Place 1851/71

Bridge Place 1861

George Place 1841/51

Sandwich Terrace 1851/61

Caledonian Cottages 1851/71

Hyde Terrace 1861

Surrey Terrace 1851/61

Clifton Villas 1871

Miles Terrace 1861

Surrey Villas 1881

East Cottages 1871

Morocco Row 1851

Wellers Farm 1871

Battersea Church Road G100; Estate 8, 12, 33, 57, formerly **Church Road/Street and **Spencer Street****

After St Mary's parish church.

Subsidiary names abolished in 1869:

Bolingbroke Gardens/Place/Terrace

Durham Cottages

Sidmouth Terrace

Boore's Cottages

Europa Cottages

Somerset Cottages/Terrace

Brompton Cottages

Pinn's Terrace

Union Place

China Cottages

St Mary's Terrace

Yarmouth Place

Church Terrace

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Other subsidiary names:

Bournes Terrace 1851
Westbrook Cottages 1871

Europa Place 1861
St Mary's Place 1861

The Ten Houses 1851

Battersea High Street G100; see Appendix 2; formerly **High Street**

The principal thoroughfare of the ancient village, although it always remained largely residential, with a thin scatter of pubs and shops.

Subsidiary names: *Battersea Square*, *Alexander Place*, *Manor Terrace*, *Clifton Terrace* and *Castle Terrace* abolished 1875.

Other subsidiary names:

Alexander Place 1851
Castle Place 1841/61
Castle Row 1851

Cross Yard 1851
George Place 1851
Keates Yard 1841/71

Manor Terrace 1871
Union Place 1861

Battersea Park Road G100/101/88; see Appendix 2; formerly **Lower Wandsworth Road**

The name changed progressively during the 1870s, Battersea Park having opened in March 1858, and was made formal in 1875.

Subsidiary names: *Dorcas Terrace*, *St Saviour's Residences*, *Brigade Terrace* (from the adjacent Fire Brigade Station) and *Napier Terrace* were abolished in 1886, and part of **Cabul Road** in 1898.

Names abolished in 1871:

Alfred Place
Ashville Place
Battersea Park Terrace
Carlton Cottages
Ceylon Terrace
Church Terrace
Clockhouse Place
Cromwell Terrace
Dawsons Buildings
Derby Villas
Dovedale Terrace

Gloucester Terrace
Henley Place
Medina Cottages
Moat Terrace
Norton Villas
Orkney Terrace
Park Grove Terrace
Park Road Villas
Park Terrace x2
Park Terrace East
Pavilion Place/Terrace

Pine Villas
Rochester Terrace
Royal Terrace
Russell Terrace
St George's Place
Sleaford Villas
Thoresby Place
Westbourne Terrace
York Place

Other subsidiary names:

Arthur Place 1871
Burroughs Cottages
Carlton Terrace 1851
Chapel Place 1841-51

Christ Church Terrace 1881
Clifton Terrace 1871
Clockhouse Terrace 1871
Crown Terrace 1871

Latchmere Cottages 1841
Symonds Cottages 1841/61
Victoria Terrace 1881
York Row 1841

Battersea Rise G114; see Appendix 2

Although the topography fits the obvious explanation of this name, with two steep hills down to the erstwhile Falcon Brook crossing, it probably derives from an Old English word meaning 'brushwood', no doubt a feature of the area before it was cleared for agriculture in medieval times. The lost Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement of **Washingham** lay in this area.

Subsidiary names abolished in 1887:

Belle's Cottages
Brookland Villas
Catherston Terrace
Clapham Common Gardens

Claremont Terrace
Hopefield Terrace/Villas
Lime Cottages/Terrace

Lordship Terrace
The Parade
St George's Place

Other subsidiary names:

Regent Place 1851

St Johns Place/Terrace 1851

Beauchamp Road (1881) G114; Estate 174, formerly **Bleisho Road**

Maintaining the St John family link in this area, it seems probable that this commemorates Margaret Beauchamp (1410-63), whose second husband was Oliver St John of Bletsoe. Clearly, somebody involved with this development had an unusual interest in genealogy.

Beaufoy Road (1879/81) G101; Estate 165

The Beaufoy family, makers of vinegar, lived at South Lambeth. They owned Pays Bas Farm in this part of Battersea, on part of which they built an acetic acid works.

Beechmore Road (1880) G101; Estate 149

No certain information on the origin of this name. It is a surname, also Beechmore Farm near Whitchurch in Buckinghamshire, but the name may be 'made up' to sound suitably rustic for a new development. The

developer/ building contractor, Thomas Pink, had lived for a while in Australia, where a geological formation called the Beechmore Block is to be found in New South Wales.

Belfour Street (1863) G87; Estate 68

Edmund Belfour, a solicitor and associate of landowner/developer Thomas Ponton.

Belle Vue Road (Date unclear, probably coincided with the adjacent development by the British Land Co. (1864)) G124; Estate 100

Probably from the extensive views across Wandsworth Common, which forms the north side of the road.

Subsidiary names: *Bellevue Terrace* and *Rothsay Place* abolished 1888.

Belleville Road (1875/78) G114; Estate 133, 152

No information on the origin of this name. It derives from the French for 'fine/beautiful town', which occurs also in several states in the US. It may have been 'made up' to enhance the attractiveness of this estate. Possibly a surname.

Subsidiary name: *Florence Villas* abolished 1882.

Benfield Street (1867) G100; Estate 120; proposed as **Northampton Street**

No information on the origin of this name. There is a place of this name near Newton Stewart in Wigtownshire, Scotland; more likely a surname.

Benham Close (1970)

Benham Street (1867) G100; Estate 121

A group of names in Berkshire near Kintbury, or a surname; connection with this development not known. The Close replaced the Street when it was redeveloped in the 1970s.

Bennerley Road (1869/82) G114; Estate 133, 182, proposed as **Beverley Road**

A village near Ilkeston, Derbyshire; connection with this development not known.

Subsidiary names: *Adelaide Villas*, *Stratherne Villas*, *Roseneath Villas*, *Ada Villas*, *Carisbrook Villas* (sic), *Brentor Villas*, *Homeland Terrace* (builder/developer Alfred Heaver had a penchant for Homeland names), *Hazeldean Villas* and *Brompton Villas* abolished 1882; a typical collection of personal association and 'resort' names applied piecemeal as the street was built up.

Bentham Road (1878) G124; Estate 168; not used, became part of **Sarsfeld Road**

Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832), political philosopher and proponent of Utilitarianism.

Berber Road (1884) G114; Estate 182

Topical name from the Sudanese wars of the 1880s, associated with General Gordon. It lies east of the Nile, north of Atbara. Berber is also a generic name for tribes from the Sahara region.

Berger Road (1864) approved as part of the Speke Road 'explorers' group but not used.

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Berkley Street (1862) G101; Estate 84, became **Wilditch Street**

No information on the origin of this name. A surname, it may have some link with the developer William Glasier.

Subsidiary names: *Garlick's Cottages* and *Railway Cottages* 1871

Bevan Road (1867) G87; not used

Was to have been a turning off Ford's Place. No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Beverley Close (1978)

Possibly after Beverley Brook, a tributary of the Thames flowing from Worcester Park to Barn Elms, which forms the western boundary of the Borough of Wandsworth for much of its course.

Beverley Road (1869) G114; Estate 133; not used, became **Bennerley Road**

Possibly a misprint in the official sources.

Bewick Street (1877) G101; Estate 98

Thomas Bewick (1753-1828) from Northumberland, a well-known engraver, especially of animals and birds. Two books on him had been published in 1868 and 1870.

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Birds Hedge or Edge Road (1863) G101

Bird's Hedge Shot was one of the subdivisions of Battersea's medieval and later Common Field. The name appears in the parochial Rate Book, but was never officially sanctioned. It seems likely that **Orkney Street** is intended.

Birley Street (1874) G101; Estate 146; proposed as **Henrietta Street**

A place in Herefordshire or a surname; connection with this development not known.

Bishops Road (n.d.)

Not officially recognised. Bishops was the name of the removal and storage company that previously operated on the site.

Bleisho Road (1881; abolished 1890) G114; Estate 174; became **Beauchamp Road**

A corrupt form of Bletsoe, Bedfordshire. This had links with the St John family, once lords of the manor of Battersea, whose name is commemorated in several local streets.

Blenkarne Road (1875/76) G114; Estate 151

John Blenkarne was associated with the British Land Company, which developed several estates in Battersea and neighbouring parishes from 1855.

Blondel Street (1869) G101; Estate 156

A minstrel associated with the captivity of King Richard I (the Lionheart) in Austria on his return from the Holy Land during the 1190s.

Bognor Street (1909) G101; Estate 86, formerly **New John Street**

Sussex seaside resort; one of several Sussex names used in this area to replace earlier street-names duplicated elsewhere in London.

Bolan Street (1874) G100; Estate 147

Pass in Baluchistan, part of Pakistan, 5,880 ft above sea level; important road and rail crossing towards Afghanistan. The period when the name was given was one of military activity on the North-West Frontier.

Bolingbroke Grove G114/124; see Appendix 2; formerly **Five Houses Road**; appeared on a plan of 1869 (Estate 131) as **Tooting Road**

The St John family acquired the title of Viscount Bolingbroke in 1712. Henry St John (1678-1751), 1st Viscount, was an important Tory politician in the early 18th century.

Subsidiary names: *Bolingbroke Grove Villas*, *Tudor Villas*, *Kingsdown Villas* and *Stevens' Terrace* abolished 1887; *Elm Cottages* 1881.

Bolingbroke Road 1 (1864) G 114; not used, became **Northcote Road**

Abandoned because of local duplication.

Bolingbroke Road 2 (1887) G100; Estate 8; formerly **Bolingbroke Terrace**

Bolingbroke Terrace (1844), became **Bolingbroke Road**

See above. This street lay close to the riverside Manor House, demolished in the 1850s.

Boundaries Road (1864/90) G124/125; Estate 168

Refers to the boundary between Battersea and Streatham parishes.

Boundary Road (1839) G114; Estate 23; became **John Street** and later **Petergate**

First part of the Carters' market garden to be developed; the boundary between Battersea and Wandsworth runs up the centre of the street.

Bournes Place (1844 or 1856) G100; Estate 29

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Boutflower Road (1888) G114; Estate 190

Henry Boutflower Verdon (d.1879) was a curate in Battersea for five years.

Bowerman Road (1868) G101

Name proposed as part of the Parkfield Estate, which was not developed, but replaced by the Shaftesbury Park Estate of 1873/74. No information on the origin of this name; a surname. Alignment followed by **Kingsley Street** and **Morrison Street**.

Bowood Road (1908) G115; Estate 223

Places in Dorset, Wiltshire and Devonshire or a surname; connection with this development not known.

Bradley Mews (1987)

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Bradmead (1977)

Field-name, from Old English, meaning 'broad meadow', first mentioned in 1201. It did not, however, lie in this part of Battersea.

Bramfield Road (1890) G114; Estate 200

Village in Hertfordshire or Suffolk, also a surname; connection with this development not known.

Bramlands Close (1970)

Field-name, from Old English, meaning 'land where broom or bramble grows'. This was the name of a furlong in Battersea Common Field on which houses were built after 1864. This name was given when the area was redeveloped.

Bramwell Street (1865) G101; only nos. 3-35 lay in Battersea, the rest in Clapham parish.

A village in Somerset, or a surname; connection with this development not known.

Brassey Square (1874) G101; Estate 146; eastern side proposed as **Alexandra Terrace**

Thomas Brassey (1805-70), one of the most important railway contractors in Victorian Britain, also worked in Europe, India, and North and South America. Connection not known.

Bridge Lane (1940) G100; formerly **Surrey Lane South**

A turning off Battersea Bridge Road, not leading to the bridge itself.

Bridge Road (c.1771-72) became **Battersea Bridge Road** in 1871.

Bridge Road West (n.d.) part formerly **King Street**, became **Westbridge Road**

Named from the wooden bridge built between Battersea and Chelsea in the early 1770s.

Bridges Court

Not an official name. Commemorates the manor of Bridges or Bridge Court, which had lands in the area. It passed into the hands of the archbishops of York in the 15th century.

Brighton Terrace (c.1864) G101; Estate 98, changed to **Patcham Terrace**

This isolated group of houses was once part of the Park Town estate, but the building of new high-level railway lines into Victoria in the mid-1860s led to the demolition of many brand-new houses in this area. The eight survivors stood only a few feet from the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway viaduct.

Britannia Place (1865) G100; Estate 105, changed to **Holgate Avenue**; alternatively known as **Britannia Street** 1866-83.

From the *Britannia* beershop.

Brodrick Road (1864) G124; Estate 100; proposed as **Northampton Road**

The Brodrick family, Viscounts Middleton, were associated with Wandsworth. Only the eastern extremity of the road lies in Battersea.

Brook Street North (1861) originally proposed as **North Alley**, became **Etruria Street**

Brook Street South (1861) originally proposed as **South Alley**, became **Acre Street**

John Brooks was the developer of several streets in this area. Might relate to the Heathwall Sewer, which formed the southern boundary of this estate, and also the boundary between Battersea and Clapham.

Broomwood Road (1880/95) G114/115; see Appendix 2

The house and estate on which this and neighbouring roads were built was called *Broomfield*. The reason for the change is unclear, but had taken place by 1865.

Subsidiary name: *Broadlands Terrace* abolished 1905.

Brougham Street (1862/1902) G101; Estate 84; parts formerly **Bagley Street** and **Council Street**

George Henry Brougham Glasier, a relative of the developer, auctioneer and surveyor William Glasier. It is possible that the LCC and Battersea Council thought that the name derived from the well-known early-19th

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century politician Lord Brougham, who was especially associated with attempts to spread education to the working classes. If so, good evidence that the origins of street-names were as obscure a century ago as they are today!

Subsidiary names: *St James's Cottages* abolished 1887; *Brougham Terrace* 1871

Broughton Street (1863) G101; Estate 98; part formerly **Arliss Road** until 1911

William Grant Broughton (1788-1853) was first Bishop of Australia, and later of Sydney. The Flower family of merchants who developed Park Town had Australian connections.

Broxash Road (1897) G115; Estate 214

Named from Brox Ash, a house apparently in the 'Chinese style', which stood facing Clapham Common at the east end of this development.

Brussels Road (1865) G114; Estate 80

Capital of Belgium, one of a group of European names on this estate of the Mackley family. Thomas Mackley was a merchant, but it is unclear whether the names commemorate his business activities, or merely holidays abroad. This district was originally known as New Wandsworth, there being a marked reluctance to name parts of Battersea after the mother parish.

Brynmaer Road (1880) G100/101; Estate 149

Near Abergavenny in Gwent; connection with this development not known.

Buckmaster Road (1937) G114; Estate 93, formerly **Middleton Road**

John Buckmaster (1823-1908), member of Battersea Vestry, churchwarden 1867. His son Stanley Owen Buckmaster (1861-1934) became 1st Earl Buckmaster in 1933.

Buckton Street (1869) G100; Estate 128; not used; became **Holman Road**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname or place-name.

Bullen Road (1881) G114; Estate 174, became **Dives Road** then **Ilminster Gardens**

Bullen Street (1868) G100; Estate 119, 161

A surname, and also a version of Anne Boleyn's surname. The histories of the two developments are quite different, the origins unclear and not necessarily the same. In the case of Bullen Road, it seems likely to relate to Sir Thomas and his daughter Mary Boleyn, who were ancestors of Anne Leighton, who married Sir John St John in 1611, thereby maintaining the St John theme in names on this development.

Burland Road (1885) G114/115; Estate 188

Places in Shetland and Cheshire, more likely a surname; connection with this development not known.

Burns Road (1901/02) G100; Estate 217

John Burns MP (1858-1943). A prominent trade unionist and member of the Social Democratic Federation, and later the Liberal Party. Became LCC Member for Battersea in 1889 and MP in 1892. He was President of the Local Government Board from 1906, later of the Board of Trade. Lived latterly on Clapham Common North Side.

Burnthwaite Road (1894) G115; Estate 213; not used, street layout on the estate changed before development.

Burnthwaite Farm lies at the foot of Wasdale in the western Lake District; connection with this development not known.

Byron Road (1872) G101; Estate 141; not used

George Gordon, 6th Lord Byron (1788-1824). A major poet of the early-19th century. *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* is one of his best-known works. He died in Greece, where he had gone to support the Greek fight for independence from the Ottoman Empire. One of a group of 'literary' names proposed for this estate, but not used, probably because of duplication with streets elsewhere in London.

C

Cabul Road (1880) G101; Estate 163; part formerly **Sheepcote Lane** until 1882

Now Kabul, capital of Afghanistan. One of a series of names on this estate commemorating the Afghan War of 1879. (See **Afghan Road**)

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Subsidiary names: *Church Terrace* (Christ Church), *Dickeson's Cottages* (builder John Dickeson), *Falmouth Terrace*, *Wayford Terrace*, *Albert Cottages*, *Carter's Cottages* (Carter family, market gardeners in this area) and *Viaduct Cottages* (West London Extension Railway built 1859-63) abolished 1885.

Cairns Road (1869) G114; Estate 133; approved as **Pelling Street (1863)**

Hugh Cairns, Tory Lord Chancellor in 1866. The estate was developed by the Conservative Land Society. Subsidiary names: *Cairns Villas*, *Bolingbroke Villas* and *Cairns Terrace* abolished 1882; *Stanley Villas* 1881.

Calico Row (1989)

Kind of cotton fabric, derived from Calicut in India. One of a group of nautical and tropical trading names on the site of Plantation Wharf.

Cambridge Road (1880) G100; Estate 149

George, Duke of Cambridge (1819-1904) was a grandson of George III. He was commander-in-chief of the British army from 1856 until his death. The road lies on the Crown estate surrounding Battersea Park. There is a *Duke of Cambridge* pub nearby in Battersea Bridge Road.

Candahar Road (1879) G100; Estate 163

Now Kandahar, the second city of Afghanistan. Another of the group of Afghan names on this estate. (See **Afghan Road**)

Canford Road (1908) G115; Estate 223

A district of Bournemouth, one of several resort names on this development.

Canterbury Place (1842) G100; Estate 26, became **Eldred Place**

Apparently after the cathedral city in Kent; connection with this developer is not known.

Can(n)terbury Way (1501)

An early name for what became Battersea Rise and North Side Clapham Common.

Carey Gardens

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Carlton Grove (1863) G100; Estate 97, became **Leitrim Grove**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname or place-name.

Carlton Street (1863) name rejected, probably became **Orkney Street**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname or place-name.

Carmichael Close (1965)

Mrs J. Carmichael was a member of Battersea Borough Council in 1964, one of several members of the Housing Committee commemorated on this estate, the last before the merger with Wandsworth.

Carne Street (1877)

A 20-ft passageway between High Street and York Road; not developed.

The Carne family had a boat-building business in Battersea in the mid-19th century.

Caroline Place

No information on the origin of this name.

Carpenter Street (1872) G101; Estate 143, became **Weybridge Street**

Estate developed by the Carpenter family, headed by James Carpenter, a dock contractor from Bermondsey (b. 1824).

Carpmael Road (1866) G100; Estate 113; rejected

Possibly after William Carpmael (1804-67), a patent agent who lived at Streatham. His son Charles (1846-94) was a meteorologist.

Carters Road (1851 Census) G100; Estate 23

The Carter family of market gardeners developed this substantial estate south of York Road from the late-1830s. This name did not however survive.

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Cassin Street (1866) G100; Estate 113

The Rev. Burman Cassin was vicar of St George's Nine Elms in the 1860s, but his connection with this development is not known. His father Henry was an East India Company Agent and may have provided finance.

Castle Lane/Street (1867/82) G100; Estate 119, 158, 161, became **Shuttleworth Road**

From the Castle Inn in Battersea High Street. First reference in the parish records 1702, but said to date from 1600.

Subsidiary names abolished in 1882:

<i>Arthur Terrace</i>	<i>Georgiana Terrace</i>	<i>Laura Terrace</i>
<i>Beaconsfield Terrace</i> ¹	<i>Gladstone Terrace</i>	<i>Laburnum Terrace/Villas</i>
<i>Castle Lane Terrace</i>	<i>Harcourt Terrace</i> ³	<i>Myrtle Terrace</i>
<i>Cromwell Terrace</i>	<i>Hartington Terrace</i> ⁴	<i>Plimsoll Terrace</i> ⁵
<i>Evans Terrace</i> ²		

1. Benjamin Disraeli was elevated to the peerage as Earl of Beaconsfield.
2. George Evans was a coffee-house keeper in Poland Street, off Oxford Street.
3. Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary 1880.
4. Spencer Cavendish, Marquess of Hartington, later 8th Duke of Devonshire, Secretary of State for India 1880.
5. Samuel Plimsoll MP, originator of the load line for shipping.

Cattermole Road or Street (1868) G101

Name proposed as part of the Parkfield Estate, which was not developed, but replaced by the Shaftesbury Park Estate of 1873/74. No information on the origin of this name; a surname. Alignment partly followed by **Holden Street**.

Caxton Court (n.d.)

No information on the origin of this name; a surname or place-name. Printing introduced to England by William Caxton in 1476.

Ceylon Street (1863) G88; Estate 90

Now Sri Lanka. Became a British colony in stages from 1796, and fully from 1818. Vol. 1 of Sir James Tennent's *Ceylon: An Account of the Island* was published in 1860 and may have provided the idea for this street-name.

Chalmers Street (1873) G101; Estate 98

Part only in Battersea (nos. 1-35 and 2-30), rest in Clapham. Includes part of **Motley Street** from 1900. No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Subsidiary name: *Motley Place* abolished 1900.

Chanter Road (1881) G114/115; name on the proposed Heaver Park Estate, not developed.

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Charlbury Road (1879) G100; Estate 162; builder's favoured alternative for **Lavender Terrace**

Oxfordshire village in the south-east Cotswolds; connection with this developer is not known.

Charlotte Despard Avenue

Mrs Despard (1844-1939) was a suffragette, and also noted for her philanthropic work in Nine Elms, the poorest neighbourhood in Battersea.

Chatfield Road (1937) G100; Estate 185, formerly **Sewell Road**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname or place-name.

Chatham Road (1855) G114; Estate 69

Probably from William Pitt the Elder (1708-78), Earl of Chatham 1766. Prominent Whig politician, MP from 1735, Prime Minister 1766-68. This estate was developed by the National Freehold Land Society whose object was to increase the Whig/Liberal vote through the sale of freehold plots.

Subsidiary names abolished in 1879:

<i>Bolingbroke Terrace</i>	<i>Denmark Cottages</i>	<i>Laurel Villas</i>
<i>Brownwood Villas</i>	<i>Ford's Cottages</i>	<i>Lee Cottages</i>
<i>Cambridge Cottages</i>	<i>Forest's Cottage</i>	<i>Minerva Cottages</i>
<i>Carter's Cottages</i>	<i>Hughes Cottages</i>	<i>Palmer Villas</i>
<i>Chatham Terrace</i>	<i>Hyde Cottages</i>	<i>Stonell's Place</i>

Other subsidiary names:

Dungates Cottages, Gaines Cottages, Hyde Cottages (belonged to John Hyde), *League Cottages* 1871

Chatham Street (1863) G101; Estate 88, 92, became **Dagnall Street**

Probably from the town and naval base in north Kent, but cf. Chatham Road above. The NFLCo was not involved here, however.

Subsidiary names: *Chatham Villas* and *Terrace* abolished 1891.

Chatto Road (1885) G114/115; Estate 188

Thomas Potts Chatto owned land here prior to development, successor to the Potts family who owned the land in 1839.

Chaucer Road (1872) G101/115; Estate 141; not used, became **Marmion Road**

Geoffrey Chaucer (c.1340-1400), England's most important poet of the late-14th century, making a vital contribution to the development of early Modern English. His best-known work is *The Canterbury Tales*. One of a group of 'literary' names proposed for this estate, but not used, probably because of duplication with streets elsewhere in London.

Cheam Road (1891) G100; Estate 202; not used, became **Town Hall Road**

Formerly a village and now a suburb in Surrey, between Sutton and Epsom; connection with this development not known.

Cherwell Street (1863) G88; Estate 89

A tributary of the Thames rising north of Banbury and flowing south through Oxfordshire to join the river at Oxford. Connection not known.

Chesney Street (1869) G101; Estate 135

No certain information on the origin of this name. There is a Chesney Farm in the East Riding of Yorkshire, just east of Drifffield; also a surname. Chesney Wold is a country house estate in Charles Dickens's *Bleak House*, published 1853.

Chislehurst Road (1874)

A village, now a London suburb, in north-west Kent; connection with this development not known.

Chivalry Road (1872) G114; Estate 144, see also **Mabel Road** and **Phoebe Road**

No certain information on the origin of this name.

Christ Church Road (1867) G100; part of **Sheepcote Lane**, later **Cabul Road**

Christ Church was erected on a triangle of land between Sheepcote Lane and Battersea Park Road in 1847.

Church Lane (c.1810) G100; Estate 8, became **Sunbury Lane**

From St Mary's parish church, close by on the river bank.

Subsidiary name: *Althorpe Cottages* (Northants. seat of the Earls Spencer) abolished 1887.

Church Road G100; became part of **(Battersea) Church Road 1869**

After St Mary's, the original parish church of Battersea.

Church Street G100; became part of **(Battersea) Church Road 1869**

Church-Hill Road G124; named as such on a plan of 1864 (Estate 100), not clear if it was used in practice, usually known as **St James's Drive**

The church in question would be Holy Trinity, Tooting Bec, built 1854-60.

Cinnamon Row (1989)

Spice obtained from the bark of the cinnamon tree. One of a group of nautical and tropical trading names (see Calico Row).

Clapham Common North Side G114/115; see Appendix 2

Forms the northern side of Clapham Common, in both Battersea and Clapham parishes. Until the mid-19th century, this was known as Battersea East Heath, an area of rough grazing interspersed with gravel pits, some of which contained ponds.

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Clapham Common West Side G115; see Appendix 2

Forms the western side of Clapham Common.

Subsidiary names: *Nightingale Gardens* and *Broomwood Gardens* abolished 1906.

Clapham Junction Approach (1913) G114; was **Railway Approach** and **Clapham Junction Passageway**.

The principal approach to Clapham Junction Station from St. Johns Hill

Clapham Junction Passageway (post-1863) G114; became **Clapham Junction Approach**

Probably the subway linking the various platforms at Clapham junction, opened March 1863.

Clapham Road became **Battersea Rise/Wandsworth Common North Side**

Part of the main road between London Bridge and outlying market towns such as Kingston and Richmond. Renamed during the 19th century to avoid confusion with the better-known Clapham Road between Stockwell and Kennington.

Clapham Terrace (1881) G114/115; name on the proposed Heaver Park Estate, not developed.

Claremont Road (1867) G101; Estate 122; became **Acanthus Road**

Probably after the 18th century mansion near Esher in Surrey, one of several names from the county used on this development by the architect and surveyor Edward I'Anson.

Cleveland Street (c.1875) G101; Estate 98; an early proposal from the developers, became **Dobell Street**, then **Ruskin Street**

No information on the origin of this name.

Clove Hitch Quay (1989)

A type of knot used for tying vessels to a post. One of a group of nautical and tropical trading names (see Calico Row).

Cobden Street (c.1860) G101; Estate 9

Richard Cobden (1804-65), merchant in Manchester and radical politician, known for his championing of the abolition of the Corn Laws, which were seen as keeping prices high to the detriment of working-class consumers.

Cobham Close (1972)

A village in north Kent, one of a group of Kentish names in the area taking their cue from Chatham Road, q.v. The latter may not, however, derive from the naval town, but from William Pitt the Elder, 1st Earl of Cobham.

Colbert Street (1870) G100; Estate 139; rejected

Jean-Baptiste Colbert (1619-83) was minister of finance under Louis XIV of France. He was famous for practising mercantilism and for developing manufacturing.

Coleridge Close (n.d.)

Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834), the poet. Probably best known for the *Rime of the Ancient Mariner* (1797).

Colestown Street (1867/78) G100; Estate 119, 161; the original street of this name was apparently abandoned in 1878, to be replaced by a new version on a different alignment, in place of the eastern end of the proposed **Newbattle Street**

Edward Robert Coles, a Rochester merchant, and other members of his family were involved in the development of this major estate on either side of Battersea Park Road in the mid-1860s. The name did not however become established, unlike for example Cubitt Town and Camden Town, and survived only in the street-name.

Cologne Road (1863) G114; Estate 80

City on the Rhine famed for its cathedral. One of a group of 'European' names on this estate, developed in the early-1860s by the Mackley family (see Brussels Road).

Comyn Road (1886) G114; Estate 190

The Comyns were a prominent baronial family in medieval Scotland, one of them a claimant to the throne in 1291. John 'the Red' Comyn was murdered in Greyfriars Church, Dumfries in 1306. Comyn features in several works by Sir Walter Scott, including *Redgauntlet*.

Condell Road (1937) G101; Estate 148, formerly **Sterndale Road**
Henry Condell (1757-1824), composer and violinist, is buried at Battersea Church.

Condray Place (1987)

Condray Street (1937) G100; Estate 57, formerly **Frances Street**
Possibly after Richard Coudray or Condray, who is recorded as vicar of Battersea 1325-28; or a much later surname.

Coppock Close (1978)

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Coral Row (1989)

Marine animals noted for the creation of coral reefs. One of a group of nautical and tropical trading names (see Calico Row).

Cornwall Road (1865) G101; Estate 30; part of **Cross Street**

This reference comes from the Poor Rate Book, and is evidently the name given unofficially by the collector to the first few houses at the west end of Cross Street, adjacent to the *Duke of Cornwall* pub.

Corunna Road (1865) G101; Estate 9

City in north-western Spain. A battle took place there in January 1809, part of the Peninsula War campaign against Napoleon. British troops were led by Sir John Moore.

Corunna Terrace (1865) G101; Estate 107

See above. *Elizabeth Terrace* abolished 1892.

Cotswold Mews (1988)

From the range of hills in Gloucestershire.

Cottage Place (c.1820) G87; Estate 12

Probably reflects the small size of these terraced houses built to house workers in Battersea's burgeoning riverside industries.

Cotton Row (1989)

Link with sub-tropical trade; one of the Plantation Wharf group of names.

Council Street (1901) G101; Estate 217; rejected by LCC, became part of **Brougham Street**, **Reform Street** and **Freedom Street**

This was Battersea Borough Council's first major housing development, and they chose names that emphasised radical politics, although this one seems to have been too ambiguous for the LCC.

Cranleigh Mews (1989)

A village in Surrey, close to Horsham.

Craven Mews (1873) G101; Estate 145

No information on the origin of this name.

Creek Street (1851) G100; Estate 50

Named from Battersea Creek, the name given to the mouth of the Falcon Brook, between the Thames and York Road. The stream was culverted after 1850, but the Creek remained open for many years giving access to Price's Candle works, which grew up on both sides after 1856.

Subsidiary names: *Myrtle Villas* and *Woodbine Villas* abolished 1869; *York Terrace* 1871.

The Crescent (1881) G114; Estate 173; became **Parma Crescent**

From the crescent-shaped carriage drive which served the two houses whose land was occupied by this development.

Crescent Place (1834) G100; Estate 20

Named from its shape, a gentle curve off the west side of Battersea High Street.

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Cringle Street (1888)

No certain information on the origin of this name. A cringle is a small ring of rope or metal fastened to the edge of a sail, and may relate to shipping activity on the Thames nearby. It is also a surname.

Crombie Mews 1 (1873) G101; Estate 145; became **Rush Hill Mews**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Crombie Mews 2 (199?)

Derived from adjacent Abercrombie Street.

Crosland Place (1985)

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Crosland Road (1868) G101

Name proposed as part of the Parkfield Estate, which was not developed, but replaced by the Shaftesbury Park Estate of 1873/74. Alignment followed by **Ashbury Road**.

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Cross Street (1864) G101; Estate 30, became **Ascalon Street**

So called because it linked a series of streets along its north side between Stewarts Lane and Sleaford Street. It lay on part of John Lucas's estate severed from the rest by the embankment of the London & Southampton Railway, opened 1838.

Crown Place, became **Leitrim Passage**

No information on the origin of this name.

Culmstock Road (1908) G115; Estate 216; formerly **Culmstock Street**

Culmstock Street (1898) became **Culmstock Road**

A village in Devon; connection with this development not known.

Culvert Place (1880) G101; Estate 170

Culvert Road (1860) G101; see Appendix 2

Probably after one of the many drainage ditches which criss-crossed Battersea's low-lying Common Field, progressively built over from the 1830s, during which the erstwhile ditches were often culverted and incorporated into the new drainage system. There was a proposal in 1868 to extend Culvert Road south of the railway on the line of **Birley Street**.

Subsidiary names: *Latchmere Terrace*, *Culvert Terrace* abolished 1870, *Albert Terrace* abolished 1870/86, *St George's Terrace*, *Alpha Terrace*, *Railway Cottages* and *Cleveland Terrace* abolished 1886.

Cupar Road (1890/93) G101; Estate 149; proposed as **Toski Road**

Town in east Fife, Scotland, one of a number of Scottish names on this part of the Crown estate around Battersea Park.

Currie Road (1867) G100; Estate 101

Subsidiary name: *Spencer Villas* (lords of the manor) abolished 1882

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Currie Street (1863) G88; Estate 68

James Currie, solicitor, was associated with landowner/developer Thomas Ponton.

Cut-throat Lane (1827); alternative name for **Lavender Lane**

Probably a comment on the risk of highway robbery on local roads.

D

Dagnall Street (1937) G101; formerly **Chatham Street**

Sophia Dagnall (b.1781), local landowner and house proprietor.

Dampier Road (1874) G101; Estate 148; not used

William Dampier (1652-1715) was a buccaneer and explorer, supposedly the first Englishman to have made contact with Australia. His name is carried by a town in the north of Western Australia.

Darien Road (1887) G100; Estate 101, formerly **Palk Road**

Central America, site of an unsuccessful attempt to set up Scotland's only colony in the 1690s. Maintains the exploration theme on this development.

Subsidiary names: *Wiltshire Terrace*, *Wharton Cottages*, *Marlborough Cottages* abolished 1882

Darley Road (1866) G114; Estate 114; absorbed **Skeldon Road**

Place in Derbyshire, with an abbey. Connection with this development not known; also a surname.

Subsidiary names: *Amelia Terrace* and *Verdon Terrace* (see Boutflower Rd.) abolished 1891.

Dashwood Road (1874) G101; Estate 148

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Daylesford Road (1882) G124; Estate 179; became **Granard Road**

There is no evidence that this name was ever used; it is clearly Granard Road on the OS Plan of 1894-96.

The village of Daylesford is in north-east Gloucestershire; connection with this development not clear.

Dents Road (1881) G114; Estate 176

John and Mary Dent owned the land on which the estate was developed.

Derby Road (1873) G101; Estate 146; proposal, became **Ashbury Road**

Probably after the Earl of Derby, one of several aristocratic names initially chosen for this estate.

Devereux Road (1880) G114/115; Estate 171, 193

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Devonshire Road (1873) G100/101; Estate 146; proposal, became **Sabine Road**

Probably after the Duke of Devonshire, one of several aristocratic names initially chosen for this estate.

Devonshire Street (1864)

No information on the origin of this name.

Dickens Street (1877) G101; Estate 98

Charles Dickens (1812-70), novelist and writer, one of a group of streets with literary associations in Park Town.

Didcot Street (1907) G100; Estate 23, formerly **Weston Street**

Town and railway centre in Berkshire, now Oxfordshire; connection with this development not known.

Dives Road (1881) G114; Estate 174, formerly **Bullen Road**, became **Ilminster Gardens**

Thomas Dives (1798-1880), Battersea miller and landowner, lived in a house off Lavender Hill. His mill lay on the Thames, close to Battersea parish church. The estate was broken up for building after his death.

Dobell Street (1877) G101; Estate 98; approved but not used, became **Ruskin Street**

Sydney Dobell (1824-74) was a poet and critic. He was also noted as a breeder of deerhounds. Several streets on the Park Town estate have literary themes.

Doddington Road/Grove (1848) G103; Estate 47, 96, originally **Victoria Place**

The developer, Henry Hart Davis, was born at Doddington (sic) in Somerset c.1807. He experienced several financial crises in the 1840s, and was bankrupt in 1850.

Dorothy Road (1888) G100; Estate 196

After Dorothy (b.1881), daughter of Henry Corsellis, lawyer and developer of several Battersea estates.

Downeys Dock Road (1871) G88

In 1861 John Downey (b.1814) was the owner of Downeys Wharf at Nine Elms. He was a licensed waterman and wharfinger and claimed to employ 100 barges (*recte* 10) and 60 men and boys. By 1871, he and his family had moved across the river to Millbank Row.

Downton Square (1880) G100; Estate 181; proposed name for the southern end of **Latchmere Grove**.

Villages in Hampshire and Wiltshire, also a surname; connection with this development not known.

The Streets of Battersea

Driver Street (1937) G101; Estate 9, formerly **Seymour Street**

John Driver was a market gardener in the area c.1805. The family is recorded in Battersea from the early-17th century. The estate was developed by the Stewart family, also market gardeners.

Dromore Road (1891) G115

Name proposed for part of a Clapham Common Estate. Not developed, replaced by Estate 216 in 1898. A cathedral town in County Down, Northern Ireland.

Duffield Street (1878) G100; Estate 55, originally intended to be **Guildford Street**

No information on the origin of this name; surname or village north of Derby.

Dulka Road (1885) G114; Estate 188

An island below the fourth cataract on the Nile, possibly connected with General Gordon, who was killed at Khartoum in 1885.

Duncan Street (1867) G100; Estate 119; not used, became **Atherton Street**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Dundee Road (1885) G100; Estate 149; not used, became **Kassala Road**

Dundee, Scotland's fourth city, famous for 'jute, jam and journalism', would have been one of a number of Scottish names on this development, in this case substituted by a more topical name reflecting the conflict in the Sudan.

Dunghill Square (1745)

A self-explanatory name redolent of Battersea's agricultural past. It was an open area at the south end of Plough Lane opposite the Plough Inn.

Dunston Road (??)

No information on the origin of this name; a surname or place-name.

E

Earl Spencer Place (1845) not on G; Estate 31

The Earls Spencer purchased the manor of Battersea & Wandsworth in 1763. They were already lords of the manor of Wimbledon, which included Putney and much of western Wandsworth. Names associated with them occur throughout the area, mainly as streets and pubs. This development was begun in the mid-1840s, but never completed. The few houses that were actually completed were compulsorily purchased and demolished to make way for Battersea Park and the surrounding streets.

Earlsthorne Mews (1984)

Developed by Earlsthorne Estates.

Eastlake Road (1868) G101

Name proposed as part of the Parkfield Estate, which was not developed, but replaced by the Shaftesbury Park Estate of 1873/74. Alignment partly followed by **Kingsley Street** and **Morrison Street**. Possibly after the painter, Sir Charles Eastlake (1793-1865).

Ebony Street (1867) G100; Estate 120; not used, became an extension of **Ingrave Street**

A tropical hardwood, connection with this development not known.

Ebson Street (1864) G101; Estate 30, formerly **Porson Street**

A Richard Ebson was Battersea churchwarden 1599-1601, although the connection seems rather tenuous.

Eccles Road (1881) G114; Estate 175

John Eccles, landowner, lived in a house on Lavender Sweep. In 1871, Charles Eccles was a retired merchant. Eccles is also the name of a town near Manchester.

Eckstein Road (1886) G114; Estate 190

German, meaning 'corner rock or stone'. There is a mountain of this name near Rimbach in Hessen. It is also a surname. A civil engineer called William Eckstein lived in Ulva Road, Putney in 1881, and may have had some connection with the estate developer, Alfred Heaver.

Edmunds Place (1839) G100; Estate 23, became **Holtby Place**
No information on the origin of this name.

Edna Street (1876) G100; Estate 158
Edna Davy was the first wife, or the daughter (b.1843) of the developer, Edward Pain.
Subsidiary names: *Edna Villas* and *Hawkesbury Villas* abolished 1886.

Edward Street (1858) G100; Estate 73; became **Wye Street**
No information on the origin of this name.
Subsidiary names: *Garden Terrace*, *Grove Place* and *Terrace* 1861.

Eland Road (1867/74) G101; Estate 122, 146; proposed as **Headley Road**
Type of antelope found in Africa.

Elcho Street (1864) G87/100; Estate 102
Lord Elcho (1818-1914), Whig politician and uncle of Lord Lucan (of Charge of the Light Brigade fame).
Chairman of the National Rifle Association, which began to use Wimbledon Common for its competitions in the 1860s.

Eldred Place (1910) G100; Estate 26, formerly **Canterbury Place**
Ealdred was a common Anglo-Saxon name, the most famous of whom was bishop of Worcester from 1044-69 and archbishop of York 1060-69. The name may have been chosen because of the later medieval connection between this part of Battersea and York. Alternatively, John Eldred was one of those granted the rights to Battersea ferry by James I c.1605.

Elm Grove (1867) Off Lavender Hill, possibly on Estate 115

Elm Road (1880) Off Falcon Lane, probably on Estate 163

Elm Street (1862) Off Battersea Park Road

None of these names was officially sanctioned, and none became established, although it is not clear what they became. They probably mark prominent elm trees or groves previously on the site.

Elsley Road (1874) G100/101; Estate 146; proposed as **Ashley Road**
No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Elsbeth Road (1891) G114/115; Estate 203
No information on the origin of this name; probably a relation of the developer.

Elstead Road (1867) G101; estate 122; became **Grayshott Road**
Villages in Surrey, one of several proposed for this development. Family connection of the developer Edward I'Anson.

Elsynge Road (1853) G114; Estate 66, formerly **Park Road**
Henry Elsynge (1577-1635), Clerk to the House of the Parliaments (1621-35); his son, Henry junior, was Clerk of the Commons in the Long Parliament during the momentous Civil War period (1639-48). The family lived in Battersea.

Emma Street (c.1845) G100; Estate 23, became **Hope Street**
Probably a Carter family name. They were local market gardeners who developed the area from the late-1830s.

Emu Road (1886) G101; Estate 98
Flightless Australian bird. One of several names with Australian connections in Park Town, relating to the trading links of the Flower family of merchants who were the developers from 1860.

Estcourt Road (1882) G114/124; Estate 179, proposed but not used, became **Hendrick Avenue**
Thomas Estcourt was MP for North Wiltshire, who sponsored British settlement in South Africa, but any connection with this development is not known.

Este Road (1871) G100; Estate 55, formerly **Grove Road**
Probably from the Villa d'Este near Rome, famed for its water gardens.
Subsidiary names: *Alfred Terrace* and *South Terrace* abolished 1871; *South Grove* 1867, *Eccleston Terrace*, *Grove Terrace* and *Wayford Terrace* 1871

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Ethelburga Street (1871) G100; Estate 34, 40, 147, 195, formerly **Marsh Lane**

Æthelburh (Ethelburga) was the first abbess of the Anglo-Saxon nunnery at Barking in Essex, founded c.670 by her brother Eorcenweald, Bishop of London. Battersea was one of the estates initially granted to support the new abbey, although it was lost to them long before 1066. After that, the estate was granted to Westminster Abbey.

Subsidiary names: *Denbigh Terrace North & South* abolished 1871, *Caroline Place* and *Villas*, *Denbigh Villas* and *Albert Cottages* abolished 1887.

Eton Grove (1866) G101; Estate 115; not used, became **Wycliffe Grove**.

Buckinghamshire town on the Thames, home to Eton College. One of a group of 'public school' names originally proposed for this estate.

Etruria Street (1861) G101; Estate 79; originally proposed as **North Alley** then **Brook Street North (1861)**

Ancient province of Italy, although the name was used by Josiah Wedgwood for the pottery that he established in Staffordshire in 1769. Its connection with this development not known.

Eukestons Road (1894) G115; Estate 206; became part of **Stormont Road**

Named after the early 19th century house that formerly faced Clapham Common, on whose awkwardly shaped grounds the road was laid out. Eukeston/Euxton is a village in Lancashire, also a surname.

Europa Place (c.1825) G100; Estate 12

From the *Europa* beerhouse, which stood on the corner of Church Road.

Everett Street (1863) G88; Estate 68; formerly **Ponton Street West**

Samuel Everett, landowner and master cooper, born Bermondsey 1813.

Everitt Road (1879) G100; Estate 149; not used, became **Foxmore Street**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Eversleigh Road (1874/81) G100/101; Estate 146; 165; proposed as **Lichfield Road**; part formerly **Arliss Road** until 1911.

Charles Kingsley was the vicar of Eversley, Hampshire from 1834 to 1875. He is also commemorated by a street on the Artizans' & General Labourers' Dwellings Company estate known as Shaftesbury Park.

Evesham Way (1974)

Market town and medieval abbey in Worcestershire, site of a major battle in 1264 between royal and rebel forces led by Simon de Montfort. Its connection with this development not known.

F

Fairchild Close (1992)

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Falcon Grove (c.1850) G100; Estate 55

See Falcon Road.

Lydia Cottages and *Prospect Cottages* abolished 1885.

Falcon Lane G100/114, became **Falcon Road**

See Falcon Road. First named on Rocque's map of 1745.

Falcon Road (1882) G100/114; see Appendix 2, formerly **Falcon Lane**

Named from the Falcon Inn, which has stood at the corner of St Johns Hill since at least the mid-18th century. It was mentioned in the parish register as 'The Foulken' in 1760. It was originally the way from Battersea to the hamlet of Wassingham. The inn takes its name from the crest of the St John family, lords of the manor of Battersea until 1763.

Queen's Parade abolished 1891.

Subsidiary names abolished in 1882:

Albert Villas

Auckland Place

Berkley Villas

Chesterfield Villas

Falcon Cottages/Market/Villas

Grosvenor Terrace/Villas

Holly Villas

Junction Cottages

Mayfair Villas

Oxford Cottages

Rose Villas

South Crescent

Victoria Terrace

Other subsidiary names:

Cleveland Villas 1881

Junction Terrace 1881

Pembroke Villas 1881

Era Cottages 1871

Lavender Villas 1861

Princes Place 1841

Falcon Yard 1851

Falcon Terrace (1865) G100; Estate 108, 162

See Falcon Road.

Falcon Place and *Hope Cottages* abolished 1885.

Farnham Road (1867) G101; Estate 122; became **Tipthorpe Road**

Market town in west Surrey; one of several 'Surrey' names originally chosen by the developer, architect and surveyor Edward I'Anson.

Fauntleroy Road (1891) G115

Name proposed for part of a Clapham Common Estate. Not developed, replaced by Estate 216 in 1898. From the eponymous hero of Frances Hodgson Burnett's children's story *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, published 1885-86.

Fawcett Close (1978)

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Fenner Square (1965)

W. Fenner, Battersea Borough Councillor in 1964, one of several members of the Housing Committee commemorated on this estate, the last developed by Battersea Borough Council before it merged with Wandsworth.

Ferris Street (1873) G114; Estate 87

This was a cul-de-sac at the eastern end of Prested Road. Mr Ferris was a local licensed victualler.

Ferry Lane, became **Bridge Road West**, then **Westbridge Road**

There was a ferry between Battersea and Chelsea from medieval times until the wooden bridge opened in 1771. The road from Battersea village did not follow the line of Church Road, which was only extended in a direct line to Bridge Road in the 1840s.

Field Place (c.1840-45) G100; Estate 23

Probably from the agricultural landscape which the cottages replaced.

Subsidiary name: *Garden Cottages* 1871.

Fife Road (1890) G101; Estate 149; not used, became **Macduff Road**

Ancient kingdom, now part of Scotland between the Firths of Forth and Tay. One of a group of Scottish names selected for this development during the 1880s.

Five Houses Road (1827), became **Bolingbroke Grove**

So called because in the early-19th century, there were only five substantial houses facing Battersea West Heath, now Wandsworth Common.

Florence Street (1862) name rejected, was to have been in the vicinity of Ponton Road.

No information on the origin of this name.

Florence Way (1994)

Despite being on the site of St James's Hospital, the link is apparently not with Florence Nightingale, but with the Italian city.

The Folly (c.1820) G87; Estate 12, became **Ford's Place**

Possibly from a former feature in the grounds of the manor house, although this area became industrialised from the 1770s onwards.

Folly Lane (c.1820) G87/100; Estate 12, became **Ford's Place**

Fontarabia Road (1890) G115; Estate 201; proposed as **Cathles Road**

A town in northern Spain (Fuenterrabia) near the Bay of Biscay on the French frontier; connection with this development not known.

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Foote's Row (1867) G101; Estate 124

Clifton Cottages abolished 1898.

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Ford's Buildings (1780) G100; Estate 1

A long terrace fronting York Road, probably built for workers in nearby factories.

Ford's Folly (c.1820) G100; Estate 12

Ford's Place (c.1870) G100; Estate 12; originally **The Gardens** and **The Folly**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Perseverance Cottages abolished 1907.

Forfar Road (1880/85) G101; Estate 149

Town in Angus, Scotland; one of a group of Scottish names on this part of the Crown estate around Battersea Park.

Forthbridge Road (1890) G115; Estate 201; proposed as **Lutterward Road**

The rail bridge across the Firth of Forth was opened on 4 March 1890.

Fowler Close (1965)

W. R. Fowler was Battersea Borough Council's principal architect, commemorated along with members of the Housing Committee on Battersea Council's last estate before the merger with Wandsworth.

Fowlser Road (1881) G114/115; name on the proposed Heaver Park Estate, not developed.

A Foulser Road was laid out a few years later on one of Alfred Heaver's Tooting developments.

Fownes Street (1937) G100; Estate 55, formerly **Newman Street**

The Fownes family manufactured gloves at a nearby factory for much of the 19th century, before moving to Worcester. They owned the land on which the neighbouring Falcon Park estate was built from 1879.

Foxmore Street (1879) G100; Estate 149

No information on the origin of this name.

Frances Street (1851) G100; Estate 57, became **Condray Street**

No information on the origin of this name.

Subsidiary names: *Somerset Cottages/Terrace* 1861.

Francis Street (1844), G100; Estate 27, became **Lithgow Street**

Named from landowner and market gardener, Francis Lithgow. Renamed because of duplication with streets elsewhere in London.

Freedom Street (1903) G100/101; Estate 217; formerly **Council Street**

This was Battersea Borough Council's first major development, and they chose names associated with radical politics.

Freeland Street (1867) G100; Estate 123

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Freemasons Road (1866) G114; approved but not used.

The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, a support charity for distressed freemasons, was located nearby between 1853 and 1934. Replaced by the Peabody Estate when the school relocated to Rickmansworth.

Freke Road (1872) G115; Estate 141

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Frere Street (1867) G100; Estate 119

Sir Bartle Frere (1815-84) was a colonial administrator, connection with this development is not known.

Froude Street (1877) G101; Estate 98

James Froude (1818-94) was a noted Oxford historian. The name is one of a group with literary/academic associations on this part of the Park Town estate.

G

Gaines Cottages (1863) G101; Estate 95

The Gaines family were local market gardeners and nurserymen. Eliza Gaines owned the land on which this cul-de-sac was built.

Gambetta Street (1879) G101; Estate 98

Leon Gambetta (1838-82), French republican politician. Member of the National Assembly from 1869, and active during and after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71.

Garden Place (c.1840) G100; Estate 23, became **Holtby Place**

Probably refers to the market gardens on which these streets were developed.

Garden Wharf Lane (1868 OS) G100

Led to the chemical works on Garden Wharf. Probably named after the gardens of Battersea Manor House. Later swallowed up by the expansion of Morgan's Crucible works.

The Gardens (c.1820) G100; Estate 12, became part of **Ford's Place**

Probably from the gardens of Battersea Manor House, which stood just to the west of this development.

Garfield Mews (1988 – but used unofficially before then)

Garfield Road (1882) G101; Estate 180

James Garfield, 20th President of the United States, a Republican elected in 1880. He was shot by an embittered attorney on 2 July 1881, and died on 19 September that year.

Gartons Way (1986)

Garton's glucose factory stood on this site before redevelopment. For many years the source of the 'Battersea Smell', a sweetish odour which cloaked the surrounding area and seemed to defy all attempts at eradication.

Gayford Road (1876) not used, became **Rusham Road**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Gayville Road (1880) G116; Estate 171, 193

No information on the origin of this name.

George Hill Road (1861) proposal only, later became one of the Brussels Road group.

No information on the origin of this name.

George Place (1851)

No information on the origin of this name.

George Street 1, became **Wellington Road**, then **Hester Road**

No information on the origin of this name.

George Street 2 (1846) G100/114; Estate 23, became **Hibbert Street**

George Carter, member of a local market-gardening family, took the lead in developing this substantial estate from the late-1830s, having acquired the land from Earl Spencer in 1835-36.

Gideon Road (1867) G101; Estate 122; proposed as **Lavender Road**

No information on the origin of this name; probably a surname.

Bright's Cottages abolished 1898.

Gladstone Street (1863) G101; Estate 99

William Ewart Gladstone (1809-98), probably the best-known Liberal politician of the 19th century, held most of the principal offices of state, and was Prime Minister four times.

Gladstone Terrace (1863/69) G101; Estate 99, 134

See above. *Park Place* abolished 1892.

Glanfield Road (1868), G100; Estate 128, became part of **Gwynne Road**

No information on the origin of this name; probably a surname.

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Glycena Road (1884) G101; Estate 186

Glycena Lodge stood on this site; probably built in the early-19th century. An example of the villas built along the crest of Lavender Hill in the first wave of neo-suburban building in Battersea, commanding panoramic views of the Thames and towards London. The name seems to derive from the Spanish word *glicena*, a type of wisteria.

Golding Terrace (n.d.)

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Gold Ring/Goldring Road (1868) G105

Name proposed as part of the Parkfield Estate, which was not developed, but replaced by the Shaftesbury Park Estate of 1873/74. Alignment followed by **Sabine Road**.

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Gonsalva Road (1879) G101; Estate 164

No information on the origin of this name.

Gorst Road (1881) G114; Estate 176

The Gorst family owned land here prior to selling-up for building. Sir John Gorst (1835-1916) was a lawyer and Conservative MP.

Goslings Yard (1840s) G100; Estate 25

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Goulden Street (1868) G100; Estate 119, 161

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Gowrie Road (1872) G101/115; Estate 141

No information on the origin of this name. Probably a surname, or from the Carse of Gowrie, a low-lying agricultural area north of the Tay estuary between Perth and Dundee.

Granard Road (1882) G124; Estate 179; formerly **Daylesford Road**

No evidence that Daylesford Road was ever used.

No information on the origin of this name.

Grandison Road (1885) G114/115; Estate 188

Oliver St John (1560-1630), lord of the manor of Battersea from 1627, ennobled as Viscount Grandison.

Granfield Street (1868) G100; Estate 127

In 1886, the Wandsworth District Board of Works proposed to change part of this to **St John Street**, but this was rejected by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Grant Road (1864) G100/114; Estate 50, 103

James Augustus Grant (1827-92), well-known African explorer, one of a group of such names used on this development.

St Mark's Terrace abolished 1870.

Grayshott Road (1867/74) G101; Estate 122, 146; proposed as **Elstead Road**

Hampshire village, linked with the family of Edward I'Anson, architect and surveyor, developer of this estate. He lived on Clapham Common North Side for many years, and was also the local District Surveyor.

Grayshott Villas, Elgin Villas, Clyde Villas and *Cotside Terrace* abolished 1887.

Green Lane (1697) G100, became **Vicarage Crescent**

This name is customarily used for an unpaved track leading to or through fields for access. In this case it linked High Street with the Thames.

Orville Terrace, Spencer Terrace and *Bancroft Terrace* abolished in 1891.

Green Lane (n.d.) G114, also known as **Lavender Lane**, now **Lavender Walk**

A field path connecting Lavender Hill with Clapham Common.

Grierson Road (1872) G101/115; Estate 141; not used, became the eastern part of **Freke Road**
No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Grove Lane (1844) G100; Estate 27, became **Lithgow Street**
Probably after trees previously occupying the site.

Grove Road (1851) G100; Estate 55, became **Este Road**
Probably associated with Falcon Grove q.v., designed to impart a rustic flavour to these new streets off Falcon Road.

Guelph Road (1881) G114/115; name on the proposed Heaver Park Estate, not developed.
The surname of a major German dynasty from the 11th century to 1918. At the time this name was proposed, they were rulers of Brunswick-Lüneburg. As the House of Hanover they ruled Britain from 1714 until Queen Victoria's death in 1901.

Guildford Street (1878) G100; Estate 55, became **Duffield Street**
William Wilmer Pocock (1813-99), the architect who developed this estate from 1845, stood unsuccessfully as Liberal candidate for Guildford at the General Election of 1865.

Gwynne Road (1868) G100; Estate 142; part formerly **Glanfield Street**
James Gwynne (b.1833, Ireland) an engineer, paid £7,000 for this estate in 1864. He lived in Marylebone. In 1861, his mother and aunt were both 'house proprietors'. In 1871, Gwynne was a JP and civil engineer, living in Harley Street. By 1901, he was at Folkington Manor House, near Eastbourne, with no fewer than eleven servants; so clearly his investment in Battersea and other real estate paid handsome dividends!

H

Hafer Road (1881) G114; Estate 173
According to LCC 1912, the name was changed from **Hafer Street** in 1911. It was however approved as Road and never known as Street. No information on the origin of this name.

Haines Street (1863) G88; Estate 89
Frederick Haines (b.1827, London), a solicitor who developed several estates in Battersea in the 1860s.

Halfway House Road (1861) G103
After the *Halfway House* public house, presumably from its position between Battersea village and Nine Elms.

Halston Close (1972)
Said to be one of a group of Kentish names in this area taking its cue from the existing Chatham Road. Possibly misspelling of Lower Halstow, between Gillingham and Sittingbourne.

Hamilton Street (1869)
No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Hanbury Road (1879) G101; Estate 165
Henry Benjamin Hanbury Beaufoy, a member of the family of vinegar-makers from South Lambeth, who owned this land and had an acetic acid factory.

Handley Street (1937) G100; Estate 8, formerly **Somerset Street**
Possible after William de Hanleye, vicar of Battersea 1364-66.

Harbut Road (1880) G114; Estate 167

Harbutt Square (1880) not used
No information on the origin of this name; a surname. The developer was George R. Butt, a contractor based at Red Lion Works, Barbican in the City of London. It is possible that this is a very rare example of a 'punning' street-name, designed to overcome the ban on names based on living persons.

Harcourt Road (1880) G114; Estate 167
Possibly after Sir William Vernon Harcourt (1827-1904), a Liberal politician. An MP from 1868, appointed Home Secretary in 1880.

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Harleton Street (1937) G100; Estate 65, formerly **Harley Street**

Harlton is a village in Cambridgeshire, but this name may be an ‘invented’ one, replacing a name duplicated elsewhere in London.

Harley Street (1853) G100; Estate 65, became **Harleton Street**

Surname, including that of the Earls of Oxford; connection with this development not known.

Harpsden Street (196?) G101; Estate 82, 96, formerly **Henley Street**

Oxfordshire village near Henley, replacing a duplicated name.

Harrow Grove (1866) G101; Estate 115; not used, became **Tyneham Grove**

One of a group of ‘public school’ names originally proposed for this estate.

Harroway Road (1868) G100; Estate 128

No certain information on the origin of this name. There is a Harroway Farm near the Hampshire village of Ramsdean.

Hart Street (1848) G100; Estate 46, became **Scholey Street**

Jacob Hart, builder, born Bethnal Green 1787, developed this very small estate.

Subsidiary names: *Victoria Cottages* 1871.

Hatfield Crescent (1876) G100; Estate 109; alternative name for part of **Lothair Street**

Benjamin Hatfield built houses here. He was born in Yorkshire in 1817, and lived at Peckham Rye in the 1870s.

Hatley Street (1866) G100; Estate 111; approved but not used.

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Hauberk Road (1881) G114; Estate 173

According to LCC 1912, the name was changed from **Hauberk Street** in 1911. It was however approved as Road and never known as Street.

A knee-length coat of chain mail in medieval times; reason for its use here unknown.

Havelock Terrace (1856) G101; Estate 72

Major-General Sir Henry Havelock (1795-1857), hero of the Indian Mutiny.

Victoria Place abolished 1900.

Haward Street (1841) G88; Estate 24

The Haward family of market gardeners owned the land, which was developed by Edward Haward.

Haydon Way (1996)

Possibly from a ward name in St John’s Hospital, which used to stand on this site.

Headley Road (1867) G101; Estate 122; became **Eland Road**

Village on the North Downs north of Reigate. One of several Surrey names proposed by developer architect and surveyor Edward I’Anson, but not used.

Heathwall Street (1906) G100

Heathwall Sewer was the watercourse that effectively made the northern part of Battersea into an island, linking the Falcon Brook near Clapham Junction with the River Effra close to its confluence with the Thames at Vauxhall. It formed the parish boundary with Clapham and Lambeth at its eastern end, and was culverted after 1850 as building spread across the area.

Heaver Road (1879) G100; Estate 163

Alfred Heaver (1841-1901) developed the Falcon Park estate from 1879. Originally a carpenter, he progressed to estate development in the mid-1870s and was responsible for hundreds of houses and shops in Battersea, as well as in neighbouring Balham, Tooting and Fulham.

Hedgeway Road (1866) Name not used.

No information on the origin of this name.

Hendrick Avenue (1882) G114/124; Estate 179, proposed as **Estcourt Road**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Henley Street (1862) G101; Estate 82, 96, became **Harpsden Street**

Oxfordshire market town on the Thames, became an important rowing centre from the mid-19th century. Connection with this development not known.

Henley Terrace abolished 1879.

Henning Street (1876) G100; Estate 158

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Henrietta Street (1873) G101; Estate 146; proposal, became **Birley Street**

No information on the origin of this name.

Henry Street (1866) G100; Estate 113, became part of **Winders Road**

No information on the origin of this name.

Henty Close

G. A. Henty (1832-1902), children's author of historical and adventure stories, lived at 33 Lavender Gardens from 1894 to 1902.

Hepsie Road (1881) G114; Estate 174; not used

No information on the origin of this name. Hepsie was a 19th-century girl's name, a shortened form of Hephzibah.

Hester Road (1937) G87; formerly **George Street** and **Wellington Road**

Joseph Hester was the last toll collector on Battersea Bridge, prior to its freeing from toll in 1879.

Hibbert Street (1882) G100/114; Estate 23, formerly **George Street**

No certain information on the origin of this name; surname. The Misses Sarah and Mary Ann Hibbert lived on Clapham Common North Side, and built almshouses in Wandsworth Road in memory of their father.

Hicks Close (1978)

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Hillier Road (1880) G115; Estate 171, 193

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Hiscox Square (1879) G100; Estate 163, proposed name, actually laid out as **Nepaul Square**

Joseph Hiscox, a public works contractor, born Rotherhithe 1825, was active locally as a developer from the 1860s, and a vestryman at the time Falcon Park was laid out. It is possible that he provided finance to the developer Alfred Heaver. For some reason, the proposed name failed to materialise, perhaps because Hiscox was still alive; although cf. **Heaver Road**.

Holden Street (1874) G101; Estate 146

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Holgate Avenue (1931) G100; Estate 105, formerly **Britannia Place**

Robert Holgate, Archbishop of York 1545-54. The archbishops had a house at nearby York Place from the mid-15th century, and owned a substantial amount of land in Battersea down to the 1850s. Holgate was also a local surname in the 16th/17th centuries.

Holliday Square (1965)

C. A. S. Holliday was a Battersea Borough Councillor in 1964. Several members of the Housing Committee are commemorated on this development, the last before the merger with Wandsworth.

Holman Road (1868) G100; Estate 128

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Holmside Road (1926)

A village in County Durham, connection with this development not known.

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Holtby Place (1914) G100; formerly **Edmunds Place** and **Garden Place**

Parish in North Yorkshire, 5 miles ENE of York; also a family name, connection with this area not known. Too early to refer to the writer Winifred Holtby (1898-1935).

Home Road (1867) G100; Estate 119, 161; part formerly **Horace Street**

On the original plans for this estate, Home Road was on the south side of Battersea Park Road, and was built as **Abercrombie Street**. It was then relocated to the north side of the main road when the layout was substantially changed.

Athol Terrace and *Glenisla Terrace* abolished 1887.

No information on the origin of this name; possibly from the Scottish surname, pronounced 'Hume'.

Honeywell Road (1880) G114/115; Estate 171

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Hope Street (1937) G100; Estate 21, formerly **Emma Street**

After the Hope Tavern.

Henry Terrace abolished 1869.

Hoveton Road (1891) G115

Name proposed for part of a Clapham Common Estate. Not developed, replaced by Estate 216 in 1898. A village and broad in the Norfolk Broads.

Howie Street (1864) G87/100; Estate 102; **Howey Street** shown as an alternative spelling in LCC 1912.

William Howie (or Howey), born Putney 1798, died Barnstaple in Devon 1866, was a market gardener, who owned this land, as well as a larger estate north of Clapham Junction.

Howey Terrace abolished 1869.

Hughes Mews (1987)

The developer was Robert Hughes.

Huitt Square (1966)

W. J. Huitt was the last Borough Engineer of Battersea prior to the merger with Wandsworth in 1965.

Hurstbourne Square (1880) G114; Estate 167, became **Maysoule Road**

Hurstbourne Priors and Tarrant, two Hampshire villages north and east of Andover. Connection with this development not known.

Hyde Grove

Hyde Lane (n.d.) G100; Estate 51, 65

Possibly from the Old English word Hide, a measure of land theoretically for the support of one family, later the basis of a medieval land tax. Another possibility, perhaps more likely, is Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, who married Anne Ayliffe (*née* St John, cousin of Sir Walter St John) at Battersea in 1631-32. He was Lord Chancellor under Charles II and visited Battersea Manor House in 1661.

Prescot Place, *Hyde Cottages & Terrace*, *Market Place* and *Somerton Terrace* abolished 1887.

Other subsidiary names:

Bridge Road Villas 1871

Grove Villas 1881

Market Place 1871

Chestnut Terrace 1871

Hyde Grove 1871

Woodbine Terrace 1861

Hygeia Gardens/Gate/Road/Terrace (1872) G100

These names relate to a unique proposal to build houses to a special design, including flat roofs, between two railway lines to the east of Latchmere Road. The plans were by Philip Brannon, architect and civil engineer, and were to be built to his 'sanitary plans and patent monolithic and stone felt construction' for the owner, Richard Bell of Bridlington in Yorkshire. Most unusually for the time, trees were to be planted along the pavements, and the asphalted roofs of the houses were to have gardens on them.

Hylton Grove (1872) G101/115; Estate 141; not used

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

I

Iminster Gardens (1887) G114; Estate 174, formerly **Bullen Road** and **Dives Road**

Somerset market town. Possible link with Margaret Beauchamp (see above), whose first husband was John Beaufort, 1st Duke of Somerset.

Lincoln Terrace abolished 1887.

Imani Mansions (n.d.)

No information on the origin of this name.

Ingate Place (1908) G101, formerly **Tramway Road** and **Queens Road** (part)

No certain information on the origin of this name. Ingatestone is an Essex village near Chelmsford.

Ingden Road (1868) G101/115; Estate 129; not used, became **Sugden Road (1868)**

No information on the origin of this name.

Ingelow Road (1886) G101; Estate 98

Probably after Jean Ingelow (1820-97), an English poetess and writer of successful songs and ballads. Viewed favourably by Alfred, Lord Tennyson, who is commemorated in a nearby street. Part of a group of names with literary themes on the Flower Estate.

Ingrave Street (1866) G100; Estate 111, 120

A village in Essex, connection with this development not known.

Subsidiary names abolished in 1880:

<i>Ada Villas</i>	<i>May Villas</i>	<i>Rose Villas</i>
<i>Belvedere Villas</i>	<i>Norfolk Terrace</i>	<i>Spencer Villas</i>
<i>Cambridge Terrace</i>	<i>Orchard Cottages/Place/Terrace</i>	<i>Suffolk Villas</i>
<i>Emma Villas</i>	<i>Richmond Terrace</i>	<i>Victoria Cottages</i>
<i>Manning Terrace</i>		

Inisfallen Road (1861) proposal only, later became one of the Brussels Road group.

An Irish abbey on Lough Leane near Killarney, noted for its medieval annals.

Inworth Street (1867) G100; Estate 119, 161

A village in Essex, near Kelvedon. Connection with this development not known.

Ivory Square (1989)

One of a group of nautical and tropical trading names on the site of Plantation Wharf.

J

Jaggard Way (1982)

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

James Street (1866) Possibly an early name for **St James's Grove** G100

No information on the origin of this name.

Jansen Walk

Stephen Theodore Jansen, began the Battersea enamel works at York House in 1750. The undertaking was a financial failure and closed in 1762. Its products are very rare today.

Jedburgh Street (1896) G115; Estate 213; proposed as **Northside Road**

Scottish Border town and abbey in Roxburghshire; connection with this development not known.

John Parker Square (1966)

A Battersea Borough Councillor prior to the merger with Wandsworth in 1965.

John Street (c.1845) G114; Estate 23, became **Petergate**

John Carter, one of a dynasty of local market gardeners who were responsible for developing this area from the late-1830s.

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Joubert Street (1901) G100; Estate 217

Piet Joubert (1831-1900), Prime Minister of the Transvaal when it was annexed by Britain in 1878; a Boer general in the 1899-1902 war. Died soon after the siege of Ladysmith. One of a group of names on the Battersea Borough Council's Latchmere Estate commemorating figures associated with freedom and opposed to the Establishment.

Juer Street (1888) G100; Estate 195

Henry Jeur (sic), market gardener and nurseryman held this land in 1839. He died in 1874. The Juer family are first recorded in Battersea in 1641.

K

Kambala Road (1881) G100; Estate 178; part formerly **Natal Road**

One of a group of names associated with the 1879 Zulu War. An action took place at Kambala or Khambula, the camp of the British commander Sir Evelyn Wood, on 30 March 1879.

Kassala Road (1885) G100; Estate 149

A province in north-eastern Sudan, taken by the Dervishes in July 1885.

Kathleen Road (1888) G100; Estate 196

Kathleen Corsellis (b.1879), daughter of the developer of this estate, solicitor Henry Nicholas Corsellis.

Keildon Road (1882) G114; Estate 182

No information on the origin of this name.

Kelmscott Road (1890) G114; Estate 200

Kelmscott Manor in Oxfordshire was the country home of writer, artist, craftsman and socialist William Morris (1834-96). Also the name of the printing press which he established at Hammersmith in 1891.

Kennard Street (1879) G101; Estate 96, became **Astle Street**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Kenneth Road (1874) G101; Estate 148, not used, became part of **Stewarts Road** (1880)

No information on the origin of this name; both a forename and surname.

Kennet Close (n.d.)

Berkshire river, joins the Thames at Reading.

Ker Road (1874) G101; Estate 148; not used; also proposed as **Trellis Road**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Kerriemuir Road (1885) G101; Estate 149; not used, was correctly spelled **Kirriemuir** on a plan of 1883.

One of a group of Scottish names on this part of the Crown estate surrounding Battersea Park. Kirriemuir is a village in Angus, north-west of Forfar.

Kerrison Road (1880) G100; Estate 163; part formerly **Nepaul Square**

Possibly Sir Edward Kerrison, baronet (1774-1853). He was a General and MP, from Suffolk.

Kersley Mews (1880) G100; Estate 149

Kersley Street (1879) G100; Estate 149

No information on the origin of this name; a surname. Kersley Hall is near the Suffolk village of Stradbroke.

Keythorpe Street (1868) G101

Name proposed as part of the Parkfield Estate, which was not developed, but replaced by the Shaftesbury Park Estate of 1873/74. A village in Leicestershire; connection with this development not known.

Khyber Road (1879) G100; Estate 163

The famous pass on the border of Pakistan and Afghanistan, occupied by the British during the second Afghan War in May 1879.

Kilton Street (1866) G101; Estate 112, 132

No certain information on the origin of this name. A village in the North Riding of Yorkshire, also a surname.

King Street (1859), became **Bridge Road West**, then **Westbridge Road**

No information on the origin of this name; probably from the surname.

Kingsbridge Road (1861) proposal only, later became one of the Brussels Road group.

No information on the origin of this name. The village of Kingsbridge lies at the head of the estuary of the same name in south Devon.

Kingsley Street (1874) G101; Estate 146; proposed as **Stanley Street**

Charles Kingsley (1819-75), author of many books, including *The Water Babies*. Connection not known.

Kingsworth Place (n.d.)

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Kirtling Street (1888)

Parish in Cambridgeshire, 5½ miles south-east of Newmarket; connection with this development not known.

Knowsley Road (1870) G100; Estate 139

In Lancashire, now part of Liverpool; also a surname. Connection with this development not known.

Knox Road (1865) G100; Estate 101

William Knox, one of the directors of the Conservative Land Society, developers of this estate. Was living in Belgrave Square in 1866.

Hampden Villas abolished 1882.

Kyrle Road (1880/97) G115; Estate 171, 204, 214

The Kyrle Society was founded in 1875 by Octavia Hill, well known for her work with the poor of London, especially in respect of housing conditions. She was also one of the founders of the National Trust in 1895. The society was named after an 18th-century philanthropist John Kyrle, and aimed to bring beauty to the working classes by improving housing and the wider environment.

L

Laing Street (1868) G101

Name proposed as part of the Parkfield Estate, which was not developed, but replaced by the Shaftesbury Park Estate of 1873/74. Part of the alignment is followed by **Birley Street**.

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Landseer Street (1864) G101; Estate 94**Landseer Terrace (1864 abolished 1900)** G101; Estate 94

Sir Edwin Landseer (1802-73) was one of the best-known Victorian artists, whose works including many Highland scenes, notably *The Monarch of the Glen*. He also designed the lions at the foot of Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square.

Langeland Road (1876) G114; Estate 177; not used, became **Strathblaine Road**

Name of an island in Denmark; connection with this development not known.

Langley Street (1873) G101; Estate 146; proposal, became **Morrison Street**

No information on the origin of this name. A common place-name and surname.

Latchmere Grove (1851/82) G100; Estate 56, 138, 181

Latchmoor Common, later Latchmere Allotments, takes its name from the Old English *læcce mor*, meaning 'pool by a sluggish stream'. The flat landscape of north Battersea was criss-crossed by many streams and drainage ditches before it was largely built over during the 19th century. Most of the land was part of Battersea's Common Field, several hundred acres of strips grouped into furlongs, many of which were used for horticulture from the 17th century. The area was ideally placed for the ever-growing London market. Latchmere seems to have been preserved as an area of rough grazing, and was also used to provide raw material for making bricks, some of which were used in the tower of St Mary's Church in 1639. In 1835, Battersea Vestry converted the Common into allotments, dividing the land into a series of much narrower strips than those in the surrounding Common Field. After various unsuccessful attempts to dispose of the land for building, the

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area was finally developed as the first municipal housing estate by the new Battersea Borough Council in 1901-03, although part was retained as an open space.

Latchmere Lane (c.1860) G100; Estate 55, 56, 118, 160; 163; 181; formerly the western end of **Sheepcote Lane**, became **Cabul Road**

The lane from Battersea High Street to Latchmere Common/Road. The name lasted only from around 1860 to the late-1870s, arising when Sheepcote Lane was severed by the West London Extension Railway after 1859.

Latchmere Passage

See Latchmere Grove

Latchmere Road G100; see Appendix 2; formerly **Pig Hill Path** or **Lane**

See Latchmere Grove

Subsidiary names: *Shellwood Terrace*, *Market Place* and *Latchmere Terrace* abolished 1885.

Latchmere Street (1868) G100; Estate 131 See Latchmere Grove

Lavender Gardens (1886) G114; Estate 189; originally proposed as **Malone Road**

This area was known in the 18th and early 19th centuries for its fields of lavender, part of the local horticultural industry supplying the insatiable London market. The fields were however gradually encroached upon by Londoners seeking country retreats enjoying the well-drained soils and the extensive views towards the City. An assortment of villas and grander mansions spread along Lavender Hill and Clapham Common North Side from about 1750. Most had extensive ornamental gardens, all of which succumbed to the estate developer and speculative builder in the fifty years after 1860. The Shrubbery, on whose grounds Lavender Gardens was built, is one of a handful of surviving houses, hidden behind St Barnabas Church of 1898.

Lavender Hill G101/114; see Appendix 2

See Lavender Gardens

Shakespeare Parade abolished 1911.

Subsidiary names abolished in 1886:

Altenburg Terrace

Eland Terrace

Seymour Terrace

Aston Villas

Garfield Terrace

Sisters Terrace

Basnett Terrace

Glynde Terrace

Somers Villas

Bellevue Terrace

Lavender Place/Terrace

Stormont Terrace

Crown Terrace

Marmion Terrace

Wycliffe Terrace

Cumberland Villas

Rush Hill Terrace

Wymering Terrace

Ecclesbourne Terrace

Selborne Villas

Lavender Road 1 (1850) G100; Estate 50

See Lavender Gardens

Subsidiary names abolished in 1869:

Alexander Villas

Eden Place/Villas

Richers Villas

Arthur Villas

Gloucester Villas

Shakespeare Villas

Auckland Terrace

Lavender Villas

Wroughton Terrace

Cornelia Terrace

Lavender Road 2 (1867) G101; Estate 122; not used, became **Gideon Road**

Name already in use in the vicinity.

Lavender Sweep (1881) G114; Estate 173, 175

See Lavender Gardens; the name derives from the long curved drive, which served two houses that were demolished around 1880 to make way for the new estates.

Subsidiary names: *Alders Cottages* 1841; *Belgrave Terrace* abolished 1884.

Lavender Terrace (1858) G100; Estate 108, 162

See Lavender Gardens

Junction Cottages (Clapham Junction just to the south) abolished 1885

Lavender Walk formerly **Green Lane** or **Lavender Lane**

See Lavender Gardens

Lawn Street (1878) G100; Estate 55, became **Lubeck Street**

Takes its name from the Lawn on East Hill, Wandsworth, the home of William Willmer Pocock (1813-99), architect and developer of this estate, between 1850 and the mid-1880s.

Leathwaite Road (1882) G114/115; Estate 182, 188

No information on the origin of this name; probably a surname.

Leighton Road (1879) G100; Estate 149; not used, became **Cambridge Road**

Probably after the famous Victorian artist Frederic, Lord Leighton (1830-96).

Leitrim Grove (/18971908) G100; Estate 97, formerly **Carlton Grove**

County Leitrim is in the province of Connaught, Ireland; connection with this development not known. *Park Road Villas* abolished 1897.

Leitrim Passage (1937), formerly **Crown Place**

See above

Leuthford Road (1881) G114/115; name on the proposed Heaver Park Estate, not developed.

The developer Alfred Heaver's first two wives were sisters Isabella and Patience Luetchford.

Lichen Road (c.1892) G101/115; Estate 205; not used, became **Longbeech Road**

Possibly a misprint for Linden, an old word for lime trees. If not, appears to be strange choice for a new suburban street.

Lichfield Road (1873) G100/101; Estate 146; proposal, became **Eversleigh Road**

Probably after the Earl of Lichfield, one of several aristocratic names originally chosen for the Shaftesbury Park estate.

Lidstone Road (1861) proposal only, later became one of the Brussels Road group, although it seems to have been used for the first few houses.

A village in Oxfordshire; connection with this development not known.

Limburg Road (1881) G114; Estate 173

A province of Belgium and the Netherlands; city in Germany on the River Lahn.

According to LCC 1912, the name was changed from **Limburg Street** in 1911. It was however approved as Road and never known as Street.

Linda Street (1872) G114; Estate 23, formerly **Ann Street**

Possibly a Carter family name. They were market gardeners who developed this estate from the late-1830s.

Subsidiary name: *Elizabeth Terrace* 1881.

Lindore Road (1875) G114; Estate 153

According to LCC 1912, the name was changed from **Lindore Street** in 1911. It was however approved as Road and never known as Street.

No information on the origin of this name. Possibly from Lindores, a village with an abbey in Fife, Scotland.

Linford Street (n.d.) G101; Estate 9; part formerly **Cobden Street**

Mary Linford was the sister of landowner/estate developer Charles Stewart.

Leamington Place, George's Place, Ann's Place, Burrows Buildings, Oxford Terrace abolished in 1883, *Phoenix Terrace* in 1892.

Lithgow Street (1887) G100; Estate 27, formerly **Francis Street** and **Grove Lane**

Francis Lithgow, local landowner and market gardener, developed a small estate here in the 1840s. He was born at Greenlaw in Berwickshire.

Little Europa Place (1848) G87/100; Estate 12, became **Morgans Walk**

Named from the *Europa* beerhouse, built in Battersea Church Road around 1842.

New Bridge Terrace abolished 1892 (Battersea Bridge was rebuilt and reopened in 1890).

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Livingstone Road (1864) G100; Estate 50, 103

Livingstone Walk (c.1965)

David Livingstone (1813-73), explorer and missionary in Africa. One of a group of 'explorer' names on this development.

Subsidiary names: *Park Terrace* and *Livingstone Cottages* abolished in 1893; also *Collingwood Terrace* 1881.

Lockington Road (1864) G101; Estate 99

Village in Leicestershire or the East Riding of Yorkshire. Connection with this development not known.

Lombard Road (1745) G100; Estate 128, 142, 197, formerly **Nutt Lane, Sayers Lane & Lombard Street**

No certain information on the origin of this name. May relate either to the Lombards, a Germanic tribe who settled in northern Italy, or to Lombard Street in the City of London, named after medieval bankers from Lombardy.

Subsidiary names: *Chapel Place* 1861; *Industry Row* 1841/61; *Meeting House Row* 1871; *Wharf Cottages* 1841-61.

Long Alley (1867 OS) G100

Long narrow passageway from Lombard Road to the Thames.

Longbeach Road (1911) G115; Estate 205 formerly **Longbeech Road**

Unlikely to be the place in southern California. The developer John Wilson came from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, so it may relate to one of the long stretches of sandy coast in Northumberland.

Longbeech Road (1893) became **Longbeach Road**

It is unclear either what the origin of this name was, nor why it was changed so subtly. Neither form exists elsewhere in the LCC area. Appears in this form on the 1894 OS Plan. Perhaps there had been a prominent beech tree or a beech hedge on the site prior to development.

Longhedge Street (1879) G101; Estate 96, part formerly **Lucy's Terrace**

The long hedge ran along the south side of Battersea Park Road, from about Sleaford Street to opposite Meath Street, separating a series of enclosed fields from the road, and already there in 1647. It gave its name to Longhedge Farm, part of which was replaced in the 1860s by the Longhedge Works of the London, Chatham & Dover Railway.

Lothair Street (1870) G100; Estate 109, 155; part formerly **Rayner Street**

Lothair was a novel by the politician Benjamin Disraeli. It was published in 1870.

Louvaine Road (1862) G114; Estate 80

City with a well-known university in central Belgium, one of a group of 'European' names on this development.

Love Lane G100; became **Surrey Lane South**

No certain information on the origin of this name. Perhaps a favourite trysting place for the young of Battersea village when this was a wholly rural area before the 1850s.

Lower Wandsworth Road became **Battersea Park Road**

The road from Vauxhall through Battersea to Wandsworth running on low-lying ground parallel with the River Thames. In contrast to the high-level route along Lavender Hill and St Johns Hill.

Lubeck Street (1878) G100; Estate 55, formerly **Lawn Street**

Hanseatic city and port in northern Germany; connection with this development not known.

Lucy Road (1867) G101; Estate 96, became **Oulton Street**

Lucy's Terrace (1867) became part of **Longhedge Street (1885)**

The estate was developed by members of the Lucy family. Daniel Lucy, a tallow melter, paid £600 for about one acre of land in Sheppards Shot in Battersea Common Field 1861.

Lurline Gardens (1885/90) G100/101; Estate 149; eastern part of **Warriner Gardens** until 1885.

No certain information on the origin of this name. The name occurs in California and Australia, while there was a famous greyhound called Lurline, b.1870.

Lutterward Road (1890) G115; Estate 201; became **Forthbridge Road**

This place-name appears in Sir Walter Scott's verse epic *Marmion*, written 1806-08. Described as 'a Tale of Flodden Field in six cantos', it concerns the exploits of Lord Marmion a favourite of Henry VIII, whose name had already been given to a neighbouring street in 1872.

Lysaght Road (1878) G125; Estate 168; not used

No information on the origin of this name; probably a surname.

M

Mabel Road (1872) G114; Estate 144; became **Chivalry Road**

No information on the origin of this name; probably a name from the developer's family.

Mabel Street (1873) G100; Estate 146; proposal for street linking the end of Eversleigh Road and Ashley (Elsley) Roads, abandoned when the layout was changed.

No information on the origin of this name; probably a family name.

Macduff Road (1890) G101; Estate 149; proposed as **Fife Road**

Scottish noble house, featured in *Macbeth* by William Shakespeare. One of several Scottish names on this part of the Crown's Battersea Park estate.

Mallinson Road (1869) G114; Estate 133, 182, proposed as **Wylson Road** or **Manners Road**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Subsidiary names: *Arran Villas*, *Woodside Terrace*, *Devonshire Terrace*, *Ebenezer Villas*, *Golden Villas*, *Keith Villas* and *Cambridge Villas* abolished 1882; also *Eton Villas* 1881.

Malone Road (1885) G114; Estate 189; not used, became **Lavender Gardens**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Manchuria Road (1901) G115; Estate 214

A province of north-eastern China, invaded by Russia in 1900.

Manners Road (1869) G114; Estate 133; not used became **Shelgate Road**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Mansfield Street (1867) G101; Estate 135; not used, became **Chesney Street**

A town in Nottinghamshire, or a surname; connection with this development not known.

Mantua Street (1858) G100; Estate 73; part formerly **Tugela Road (1883)**

City in northern Italy.

St Dunstan's Terrace abolished 1883, *Offord Terrace* 1908.

Marcilly Road (1937) G114; Estate 66, formerly **St Anns Road**

Only parts of some houses on the eastern side are actually in Battersea.

Marie Clara des Champs de Marcilly (1676-1750) married Viscount Bolingbroke, lord of the manor of Battersea & Wandsworth.

Marjorie Grove (1894) G115; Estate 207

No information on the origin of this name; probably a family name.

Market Entrance

Access road to the New Covent Garden Market, London's main fruit and vegetable market, which relocated from Central London to Nine Elms in 1974.

Marlborough Grove (1866) G101; Estate 115; not used, became **Wickersley Grove**

One of a group of 'public school' names originally proposed for this estate.

Marmion Road (1872/90) G101/115; Estate 141, 201; the later section was approved as **Scrivelbaye Road**

Marmion Mews (1872) G101; Estate 141

Verse epic by Sir Walter Scott, published 1808. It concerns the exploits of Lord Marmion at the time of the Battle of Flodden, which took place in 1513 between England and Scotland and resulted in a crushing defeat for the latter.

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Marney Road (1886) G115; Estate 191

Layer Marney, a village near Colchester in Essex, home of the Corsellis family from the late-16th century. They were refugees from religious persecution in the Netherlands. The estate was developed by local solicitor Henry Nicholas Corsellis, in association with the Stanbury family of builders.

Marsh Lane, became **Ethelburga Road**

The road from Battersea village into the marshy area which formed the northern part of Battersea Common Field.

Marsh Wall Road, became **Park Road**, then **Parkgate Road**

Originally a track along the embankment wall separating Battersea Common Field from the land by the Thames subject to flooding. The flood defences date back to the medieval period, and were progressively strengthened over the years until the area was developed as Battersea Park after 1846.

Maskelyne Close

John Nevil Maskelyne (1839-1917) was a magician, who became involved in the development of cinematography. He lived nearby in Albert Bridge Road.

Matthews Street (1902) G100; Estate 217

William Matthews (c.1856-1901) was a stonemason by trade, and had lived in Battersea since about 1890. He was a Progressive, and elected to Battersea Vestry in 1894, becoming Chairman of the Works Committee and of the Vestry. He was elected to the new Borough Council for Latchmere Ward in 1900, and was closely involved in the planning of the Latchmere Estate as a member of the Housing Committee.

Maxwell Road (1871) G100; Estate 160; not approved, became **Stainforth Road**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Mayford Road (1883/94/99) G124; Estate 208

No certain information on the origin of this name. Mayford is a district of Woking, Surrey; also a rare surname.

Maysoule Road (1880) G114; Estate 168, see also **Hurstbourne Square**

The Rev. Israel May Soule (1806-73) was Battersea's Baptist minister for more than thirty years. His wife was Amelia Tritton, member of a family of local landowners and City bankers.

McDermott Close (19??)

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Meath Street (1880) G101; Estate 149; proposed as **Park Street**

County in Ireland, but most likely after Reginald Brabazon, 12th Earl of Meath (1841-1929), Conservative politician and philanthropist, who became a member of the LCC and supported its programme of developing open spaces.

Mendip Road (1842) G100; Estate 26

Range of hills in north Somerset. The developer Edward Pain was born in Somerset in 1804.

Meteor Street (1896) G115; Estate 213

No information on the origin of this name. Possibly from the appearance of a meteor at that time.

Meyrick Road (1864) G100; Estate 50, 101, 103

Augustus Meyrick was one of the directors of the Conservative Land Society, which developed this estate.

Subsidiary names abolished in 1874:

<i>Alexandra Terrace</i> ¹	<i>Richens Terrace</i> ⁴	<i>Shakespeare Terrace</i>
<i>Downham Terrace</i> ²	<i>Russell Terrace</i>	<i>Spencer Terrace</i>
<i>Meyrick Villas</i>	<i>St Georges Terrace</i>	<i>Stiffs Buildings</i>
<i>Randalls Buildings</i> ³	<i>St Johns Terrace</i>	<i>Wellington Terrace</i>

Notes:

1. Princess Alexandra of Denmark, wife of Albert Prince of Wales, later Edward VII.
2. Belonged to George Downham, builder.
3. George Randall, builder
4. Richens, builder

The Streets of Battersea

Middleton Road (1863) G114; Estate 93, approved as **Middleton Street**, became **Buckmaster Road**
George Todd senior, developed this estate. He was born at Bishop Auckland, close to which lies Middleton-in-Teesdale.
Subsidiary name: *St Marks Villas* 1881.

Middop Grove (1866) G101; Estate 115; approved but not used; became **Wickersley Grove**.
Little Middop and Middop Hall are in Lancashire, north-east of Clitheroe; connecting with this development not known.

Miles Street (1861) G100
George Miles, a local shopkeeper, built six houses behind the Freemasons Arms, off the south side of Spicer Street, which included *Miles Cottages*.

Miller Road (1868) G101
Name proposed as part of the Parkfield Estate, which was not developed, but replaced by the Shaftesbury Park Estate of 1873/74. Its alignment is the same as **Ashbury Road**. No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Millgrove Street (1868/75) G101; Estate 92, 136, 150
No information on the origin of this name; a rare surname.

Milton Grove (1872) G101; Estate 141, not used, street abandoned
John Milton (1608-74) England's greatest epic poet, notable for his *Paradise Lost*. Became totally blind in 1652. One of a group of 'literary' names proposed for this estate, but not used, probably because of duplication with streets elsewhere in London.

Milton Road (1878) G124; Estate 168; not used, became **Ouseley Road**
No information on the origin of this name; a common place-name and surname.

Moat Street (1863) G88; Estate 89
No information on the origin of this name. It may be a mistaken identification of the large mill pond that lay nearby with a medieval moat.

Molasses Row (1989)
One of a group of nautical and tropical trading names on the site of Plantation Wharf.

Montefiore Street (1879) G101; Estate 98
Sir Moses Montefiore (1784-1885) made a fortune on the Stock Exchange and retired at forty to devote himself to philanthropy. He was related to Mrs Cyril Flower, wife of the developer of the Park Town estate.

Montholme Road (1880) G114; Estate 171, 193
No information on the origin of this name.

Morella Road (1882) G114/124; Estate 179
Marianne Catharine Cabrera *née* Richards, Countess de Morella (1821-1915), wife of Field-Marshal Ramon Cabrera, Count de Morella (1806-77), a Spanish soldier. Owned the Wentworth estate in Surrey.

Morgans Walk (1936), formerly **Little Europa Place**
The Morgan Crucible Company began operations here in 1856, progressively swallowing up all of the small streets and houses north of Battersea Church Road.

Morrison Street (1874) G101; Estate 146; proposed as **Langley Street**
No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Mossbury Road (1887) G114; Estate 194
A district in Stevenage, Herts. However, developer Alfred Heaver chose several 'bury' names for streets on a contemporary estate in Fulham in which plant-names are coupled with the manorial name -bury, no doubt intended to remind residents of the rural idyll which they had lost.

Motley Street (1873) G101; Estate 98
John Lothrop Motley (1814-77), American historian and diplomat noted especially for his work on the history of the Dutch Republic. He came to live in England in 1871. One of a group of 'literary' names on this estate.

The Streets of Battersea

Subsidiary name: *Motley Place* 1881.

Mowbray Street (1870) G100; Estate 139; rejected
No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Muncaster Road (1908) G115; Estate 223
Village in west Cumbria, near Ravenglass. Probably a 'resort' name connected with the developers, one of several on this estate.

Mundella Road (1881) G101; Estate 172; proposed as **Thessaly Square**
Anthony John Mundella (1825-97), Liberal MP from 1868. As Secretary of State for Education, he introduced compulsory elementary education in 1880.

Murdoch Road (1864) approved as part of the Speke Road 'explorers' group, but not used.
No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Musjid Road (1879) G100; Estate 163; proposed as **Ashdown Road**
One of the group of Afghan names on this estate. There was a fort at Ali Musjid, adjacent to a mountain pass. Captured by Lt.-General Sir Samuel Browne on 22 November 1878.

Mysore Road (1891) G115; Estate 203
An Indian state, annexed by Britain in 1831.

N

Nansen Road (1890) G115; Estate 141, 201; absorbed part of **Freke Road** in 1900
Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian Arctic explorer (1861-1930), crossed Greenland in 1888.

Napier Grove (1861) G114; it is unclear whether this is a separate street or merely the name of a group of houses on St Johns Hill. If the former, it must have been part of St Johns Hill Grove, temporarily given the name of the public house built on the corner in the late-1850s. Called **Upper Grove** in 1871 Rate Book.
General Sir Robert Napier (1810-90), born in Ceylon, served in India from 1829 and saw action there and in Afghanistan, including the Indian Mutiny. Later led the expedition to Abyssinia in 1867.

Natal Road (1880), G100, Estate 163, became part of **Kambala Road (1905)**
A province of South Africa, one of several Zulu War names on this estate.

Nepaul Road (1880) G100; Estate 163; part of **Nepaul Square** until 1882
Nepaul Square (1880) G100; Estate 163, became part of **Candahar Road** and **Kerrison** and **Nepaul Roads (1882)**
Kingdom in the Himalayas, now spelled Nepal. Indirectly associated with a group of Afghan War names on this estate.

New Park Road (1860)
The only reference is to the building of two houses on the west side. Probably off Battersea Park Road, and named for the new park opened 1858. It is not known what name was otherwise used.

New Road (c.1850) G114; Estate 70, also known as **St. Johns New Road**, became **Prested Road**

New Road (c.1790) G88/101; see below

New Street (c.1786), became **New Road** and then **Thessaly Road**
So-called because it was one of the first streets laid out in Battersea New Town.
Subsidiary names:

<i>Acre Terrace</i> 1871	<i>Cornwall Terrace</i> 1871	<i>St Georges Terrace</i> 1871
<i>Aegis Terrace</i> 1851/71	<i>Devonshire Place</i> 1871	<i>Smiths Terrace</i> 1851/71
<i>Albert Cottages</i> 1871	<i>Etruria Place</i> 1871	<i>South Terrace</i> 1861
<i>Brewery Yard</i> 1851	<i>Lucas Place</i> 1861/71	<i>Sussex Terrace</i> 1851/71

Newbattle Street (1867/78) G100; Estate 119, 161; not used, originally proposed as **Southern Street**; see also **Colestown Street**
Layout of estate completely changed between original plan and final development.

The Streets of Battersea

Newbattle Abbey, near Edinburgh, was a Cistercian monastery founded c.1140 by David I of Scotland; connection with this development not known.

Newcomen Road (1864) G100; Estate 101

Thomas Newcomen (1664-1729), blacksmith and tinsmith, inventor of an early steam engine, sometimes considered the 'Father of the Industrial Revolution'.

Subsidiary names: *Sirra Place* 1871; *St Georges Terrace* and *Myrtle Villas* 1881.

New John Street (1862) G101; Estate 86, became **Bognor Street**

Probably after the developer John Brook.

Newman Street (1865) G100; Estate 55, became **Fownes Street**

The houses in this street were built by Edward Newman, born Kingston 1825.

Subsidiary names: *Hope Cottages* and *Willmer Terrace* 1871/81; *Grove Terrace* 1881

Newtown Street (1937) G101; Estate 83, formerly **Palmerston Street**

After Battersea New Town, which in fact lay some distance to the east, north of the railway embankment around Thessaly Road.

Nightingale Lane G124/125; Estate 110, 179, 208, formerly **Balham Lane**

Nightingale Park Crescent (1875) G114; Estate 151

These meadowland birds were doubtless a feature of the area before Victorian developers and builders appeared from the mid-1860s. Forms the boundary between Battersea, Balham and an area known as Clapham Detached.

Clifton Terrace abolished 1888, part *Battersea Rise* 1894, part *Clapham Common West Side* and *Nightingale Parade* 1906.

Nine Elms Lane G88; Estate 24, 68

Prior to the spread of industry along the Thames, which became marked after about 1770, this low-lying area of marshes and osier beds was largely uninhabited. The Nine Elms are said to have stood in front of the so-called Manor House.

Ponton Terrace, *London Terrace*, *Heathfield Place* and *Princes Terrace* abolished 1884.

Other subsidiary names:

<i>Brewery Cottages</i> ¹ 1871	<i>Huttons Row</i> 1841	<i>Princes Terrace</i> 1861/81
<i>Everetts Field</i> 1851	<i>The Intermediate Houses</i> 1841	<i>Purdys Yard</i> 1851
<i>Heathfield Place</i> 1851/81	<i>London Terrace</i> 1881	<i>Thorne Cottages</i> ¹ 1861
<i>Holleymans Row</i> 1841/61	<i>Millers Rents</i> 1861	<i>Trio Terrace</i> 1871
<i>Hooks Yard</i> 1851	<i>Ponton Terrace</i> 1881	

1. Thorne's Brewery lay south of the main road.

North Side Wandsworth Common (n.d.) G114; Estate 66, 177, formerly **Clapham Road**

Self-explanatory.

Northampton Road (1864) G124; Estate 100; not used, became **Brodrick Road**

County town in the south Midlands, connection with this development not known.

Northampton Street (1867) G100; Estate 120; not used, became **Benfield Street**

County town in the south Midlands, used here to go with Althorp Street, seat of the Earls Spencer, lords of the manor of Battersea from 1763.

Northcote Mews (n.d.)

Northcote Road (1866-90) G114; see Appendix 2; proposed as **Bolingbroke Road**; part was **Swaby Road** until 1896

Sir Stafford Northcote (1818-87) was a noted Tory politician, holding various offices. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1874. This estate was developed by the Conservative Land Society.

Subsidiary names abolished:

1884

<i>Ailsa Villas</i>	<i>Heather Villas</i>	<i>St Georges Terrace</i>
<i>Braemar Villas</i>	<i>Magdala Terrace</i>	<i>Stamford Terrace</i>
<i>Cleveland Villas</i>	<i>Orlando Villas</i>	<i>Stanley Villas</i>
<i>Compton Terrace</i>	<i>Roslyn Villas</i>	<i>Woburn Terrace</i>
<i>Gothic Villas</i>		

The Streets of Battersea

1896

Clyde Terrace *Sydney Cottages*

Also *Elm Villas* and *Glenfield Terrace* 1881

Northern Street (1867) G100; Estate 119; not used, later proposed as **Smallbrook Street**

Layout of estate completely changed between original plan and final development.

Northside Road (1896) G115; Estate 213; became **Jedburgh Street**

From Clapham Common North Side

Nottingham Road (1864) G124; Estate 100

City and county in the East Midlands, link with this area unclear.

Subsidiary names: *Lincoln Villas* and *Rose Villas* abolished 1890; *Nottingham Terrace* 1871; *Myrtle Villas* and *Bourne Villas* 1881.

Nutt Lane (1656) became **Lombard Road**

The Nutt family appear in parish records from the 1630s. Bartholomew Nutt owned Battersea ferry in 1695.

O

Oberstein Road (1864) G114; Estate 80

A common German place-name meaning 'upper/high rock'. Possibly after Idar-Oberstein in the Rhine Valley.

One of several European names on this development.

Octavia Street (1876) G100; Estate 158

Octavia Broderip was the second wife of Edward Pain, the solicitor who developed this estate.

Odger Street (1901) G100; Estate 217

George Odger (1813-77), shoemaker and trade unionist. Secretary of the London Trades Council, then of the TUC's parliamentary committee from 1872. One of a group of street-names commemorating radical politicians on the Battersea Borough Council's Latchmere estate.

Old Hospital Close

On the site of the former St James's Hospital. Originally the St James Westminster Industrial School, built here in 1851-52 for juvenile offenders. The land had been part of Wandsworth Common and was one of many encroachments during the 19th century. The building was designed by Charles Lee, an architect and surveyor who was widely involved in the Wandsworth area. Most of the land was sold for development in 1878. In 1909, the Wandsworth Union acquired the site and used the existing building as a workhouse, building an infirmary alongside.

Old Park Avenue (1866) G114/115; Estate 110

From Old Park House, which stood on the site.

Orbel Street (1876) G100; Estate 158

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Orchard Street/Row (1867)

Possibly after an orchard which formerly occupied the site.

Orkney Street (1863) G101; Estate 92

An island group off the northern coast of Scotland; connection with this development not known.

Orville Road (1884) G100; Estate 187; formerly **Stirling Grove**

No information on the origin of this name; a forename.

Stirling Grove, *Orville Terrace* and *Sandown Terrace* abolished 1887.

Osborne Road (1858) G101; Estate 74, became **Arthur Street**

Osborne House near Cowes on the Isle of Wight was home to Queen Victoria and her family from the 1840s. The proposed name was not used.

Oulton Street (1879) G101; Estate 96

Villages in Suffolk and West Yorkshire; connection with this development not known.

Ouseley Road (1878) G124; Estate 168; proposed as **Milton Road**

Possibly after Sir Frederick Ouseley (1825-89), musician and composer, or the artist Sir William Ouseley (1767-1842). The *Bells of Ouseley* is a well-known riverside inn at Runnymede.

Stoke Villas, Devon Villas, Roseneath Villas, Milport Villas and Harcourt Villas abolished 1885.

P

Padworth Street (1868) G103

Name proposed as part of the Parkfield Estate, which was not developed, but replaced by the Shaftesbury Park Estate of 1873/74. Its alignment is followed by **Grayshott Road**.

Berkshire village south-west of Reading, near Aldermaston; connection with this development not known.

Pagden Street (1869) G101; Estate 134

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Palk Road (1864) G100; Estate 101, became **Darien Road**

The Palk Strait lies between mainland India and Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), one of a group of 'colonial' or 'exploration' names on this estate.

Palmerston Street (1862) G101; Estate 83, became **Newtown Street**

Palmerston Way (n.d.)

Lord Palmerston (1784-1865), one of most significant early- to mid-Victorian politicians. He held many offices of state, and was Prime Minister in 1855.

Palmerston Terrace abolished 1898.

Park Grove (1852) G101; Estate 62, 63

After Battersea Park, which was laid out nearby between 1846 and 1858.

Plane Cottages abolished 1880; other subsidiary names: *Hunts Cottages* and *Lucy Terrace* 1871.

Park Road 1 (c.1845) G87/100; formerly **Marsh Wall Road**, became **Parkgate Road**

After Battersea Park, laid out 1846-58, which truncated the eastern end of the road.

Park Road 2 (1853) G114; Estate 66, became **Elsynge Road**

Probably after nearby Spencer Park, the name of a select development on Wandsworth Common, albeit not connected with the Clapham Station estate of the National Freehold Land Company on which this road stands.

Clisebrook Villas, Park Villas, Down Villas, Clifton Villas, Stanley Villas, Thornborough Villas abolished 1869.

Park Street (1879) G101; Estate 149; not approved, became **Meath Street**

For Battersea Park, this street being part of the large Crown estate using surplus land around the edges. The name was evidently rejected because of numerous duplications across London.

Parkgate Road G87/100; Estate 34, 67, 102, 106, 149, formerly **Marsh Wall Road** and **Park Road**

Road leads to one of the gates to Battersea Park, opened March 1858.

Subsidiary names:

Albert Villas 1881

Hertford Terrace 1851/81

Norfolk Villas 1881

Park Road Terrace 1851/81

Parkham Street (1868) G100; Estate 127

A village in Devon, also a surname; connection with this development not known.

Parkside Street (1865) G101; Estate 76

After Battersea Park, which was laid out nearby between 1846 and 1858. In fact, the Park stopped short some distance to the north of Battersea Park Road.

Park Villa Street (1863) Not officially sanctioned, and recorded only twice in 1863.

After Battersea Park.

Parma Crescent (1881) G114; Estate 175; proposed as **The Crescent**

Central Italian city, known for its ham; connection with this development not known.

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Parvin Street (1936) G101; Estate 86, formerly **William Street**

John Parvin, sometime churchwarden, made charitable bequests in 1818: £1,000 for forty poor widows in Nine Elms and Battersea Fields, and £1,000 for other purposes.

Patcham Terrace (1937) G101; Estate 98, formerly **Brighton Terrace**

Patcham is a district within Brighton, chosen when the name was changed to avoid duplication with other streets in London. These eight houses survived demolition when the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway built its high-level viaduct approach to Victoria across the area in the mid-1860s, and remained in company hands for staff accommodation.

Patience Road (1879) G100; Estate 163

Patience Luetchford was the second wife of builder and estate developer Alfred Heaver. They married in 1875, and she died in 1887. He also had a daughter Patience (b.1873).

Subsidiary names: *Maud Terrace* abolished in 1882; *Hamilton Terrace* 1881.

Patmore Street (1864) G101; Estate 30, 148

A surname; possibly after Coventry Patmore (1823-96), poet and critic, who was active at the time the name was chosen. Patmore Heath is near Bishops Stortford, Herts.

Patrick Passage (1902) G100; Estate 119

No information on the origin of this name; a surname. Symon Patrick was vicar of Battersea 1657-75.

Paveley Drive (1983)

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Pearson Street (1866) G100; Estate 55, became **Batten Street**

John Pearson built most of the houses in the street in the late-1860s.

Pelling Street (1863) G114; Estate 93; approved but not apparently used, became **Cairns Road**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Petergate (1937) G114; Estate 23, formerly **John Street**

No information on the origin of this name. Possibly related to the nearby Fishmongers' Almshouses that stood on St Johns Hill. St Peter is the patron saint of fishermen.

Petworth Street (1887) G100; Estate 147, formerly **Bolan Street**

A West Sussex market town, with a noted stately home; connection with this development not known.

Wilton Villas abolished in 1887.

Peveril Street (1866) G100; Estate 67, 106

Peveril Castle occupies an imposing position in the Derbyshire Peak District. Sir Walter Scott's novel *Peveril of the Peak* was published in 1823.

Phoebe Road (1872) G114; Estate 144, became **Chivalry Road**

Phoebe Todd, the wife and daughter of George Todd senior. His son Christopher was the developer of the estate.

Phoenix Wharf Lane (1868/94 OS) G100

One of the many wharves fronting the Thames between Battersea parish church and Battersea Bridge. Was swallowed up by the expansion of Morgan's Crucible works.

Pickpocket Lane (1745), became **York Road**

A self-explanatory name, given at a time when highway robbery was common.

Pig Hill Path/Road (1867), became **Latchmere Road**

The area was noted in the mid-19th century for the keeping of pigs, usually in such insanitary conditions that the piggeries were eventually closed around 1870.

Pink Mews/Pink Road (1879) G100; Estate 149; not approved, became **Kersley Mews/Street**

The developer of this part of the Crown's Battersea Park estate was builder Thomas Pink.

Plough Road (1883) G100/114; see Appendix 2; formerly **Plough Lane/P. L. East**

Plough Terrace (1883) formerly **Plough Lane West**

The Plough Inn has stood at the south end of the road on St John's Hill since at least 1681. It appears likely that there was originally a triangular green bounded by the two sections at the south end, facing the inn. It was built over piecemeal from the late-18th century.

Subsidiary names abolished in 1883:

<i>Bell Cottages</i>	<i>Hill Brow</i>	<i>Prior Villas</i>
<i>Britannia Terrace</i>	<i>Livingstone Terrace</i>	<i>Rose Villas</i>
<i>Clyde Terrace</i>	<i>Maysoule Terrace</i>	<i>The Old House Terrace</i>
<i>Collingwood Terrace</i>	<i>Olney Terrace</i>	<i>Wiltshire Terrace</i>
<i>Downham Terrace</i> ¹		

1. Belonged to George Downham, builder

Other subsidiary names:

<i>Hockleys Mews</i> 1871	<i>Swiss Cottage Grove</i> 1851
<i>Keanes Buildings</i> 1871	<i>Swiss Cottages</i> 1851
<i>Percy Villas</i> 1871	<i>Vine Cottages</i> 1871
<i>St Johns Mews</i> 1871	

Ponton Road (1863) G88; Estate 68

Ponton Road West (1863) G88; Estate 68, became part of **Everett Street (1869)**

Ponton Street (1863) G88; Estate 68

Thomas Ponton (1782-1853) was a major landowner in early-Victorian Battersea. He was a solicitor by profession. Much of his land at Nine Elms was used for railway purposes, and for the gasworks and other industrial purposes. This small enclave was developed for housing after 1855, and soon became one of Battersea's poorest areas.

Subsidiary names in Ponton Road: *London Terrace* and *Ponton Terrace* 1871.

Porson Street (1864) G101; Estate 30

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Portslade Street (1879) G101; Estate 164

Sussex coastal village between Brighton and Shoreham.

Portslade Terrace abolished in 1897.

Post Office Way (c.1973)

Access road to the London South-West Royal Mail sorting office, which relocated to Nine Elms in 1973.

Poulton Street (1861 Census) G100

Situated in the Pig Hill/Latchmere Road area.

No information on the origin of this name; a surname or relatively common place-name, notably Poulton-le-Fylde near Blackpool, Lancs.

Pountney Road (1867) G101; Estate 122; proposed as **Thursley Road**

St Laurence Pountney is a church in the City of London. The father of architect Edward I'Anson, who developed this estate, lived in Laurence Pountney Hill.

Pouparts Road (1852) G101; appeared on a plan of that year. If the name was used in practice, it was soon superseded by **Culvert Road**.

Samuel Poupart owned land around here, on which fruit crops used in the family jam-making business were grown.

Power Street (1864) G101; Estate 30

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Poynter Street (1868) G101

Name proposed as part of the Parkfield Estate, which was not developed, but replaced by the Shaftesbury Park Estate of 1873/74. Its alignment is followed by **Tyneham Road**.

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

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Poyntz Road (1870) G100; Estate 139

One of the family names of the Earls Spencer, lords of the manor of Battersea from 1763. They also held Wimbledon manor. The developer, the solicitor Evan Hare, lived at Putney.

Prairie Street (1886) G101; Estate 98

The name given to the grasslands of North America, one of several 'colonial' names used on this estate at the time.

Prested Road (1887) G114; formerly **New Road** or **St. Johns New Road**

Subsidiary name: *Commerce Place* 1851-81.

No information on the origin of this name; a surname. Prested Hall is near Kelvedon in Essex.

Prince Albert Road (1868 OS) G87/100; more usually **Albert Road**

Prince Albert (1819-61), consort of Queen Victoria.

Prince of Wales Drive (1937) G100/101; formerly **Prince of Wales Road**

Prince of Wales Road (1858) G100/101; Estate 149, became **Prince of Wales Drive**

One of the principal thoroughfares surrounding the royal park at Battersea, laid out between 1846 and 1858. Albert, Prince of Wales was born in 1841, becoming Edward VII on his accession in 1901.

Clifton Gardens abolished in 1900; cf. *Clifton Villas* 1881.

Pugin Street (1868) G101

Name proposed as part of the Parkfield Estate, which was not developed, but replaced by the Shaftesbury Park Estate of 1873/74. Its alignment is followed by **Eland Road**.

Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin (1812-52), well-known proponent of the Gothic Revival style in architecture and decoration, responsible for the decoration and furnishing of the rebuilt Houses of Parliament in the 1840s and 1850s.

Q

Queens Circus (1858) G101; Estate 149

At the south-eastern corner of Battersea Park, opened March 1858. After Queen Victoria.

Queens Road (1863) G101; Estate 98, 149, became **Queenstown Road**, part formerly **Victoria Road/Circus/Crescent**; part became **Ingate Place (1908)**

Queens Square (1863) G101; Estate 98, became **St Philip Square**

A major new route linking Chelsea Bridge with Clapham Common. The north end was originally known as Victoria Road. It forms the spine of the grandly planned Park Town estate developed by the Flower family. Despite its early aspirations for two thousand middle-class homes, extending Pimlico south of the river, it soon fell prey to a dense network of railway lines, which surrounded it on three sides and ensured that it would become home to members of the skilled working classes.

Newland Terrace, Ingate Terrace, Victoria Terrace and *The Terrace* abolished in 1908.

Queenstown Road (1937) G101; formerly **Queens Road**

A made-up name combining elements from the former road name and that of the Park Town estate through which it runs. It took until the 1990s for the name of the railway station to be changed!

Subsidiary names abolished in 1895:

Brook Terrace

Church Terrace

East Terrace

Queens Crescent/Terrace

The Villas or Queens Road Villas

Victoria Place/Terrace

R

Radstock Street (1864) G87; Estate 102

Somerset town south-west of Bath; connection with this development not known.

Railway Approach (post-1863) G116; became **Clapham Junction Approach**

One of the approach passages to Clapham Junction station, opened March 1863.

Railway Cottages (c.1865) G101; Estate 30, became part of **Tidemore Street**

Close to the Brighton and Chatham Railways' low-level routes into Victoria, built 1860-2.

Rainham Close (1972)

Village in Kent, now dormitory area east of the Medway Towns. Chosen as part of a group of Kentish names inspired by the original Chatham Road.

Ramsden Road (1868) G115; Estate 110, replaced **Westerdale Road**

A continuation of one of the streets on the British Land Company's Balham Estate on the south side of Nightingale Lane. No information on the origin of this name; a surname, also a place-name in several counties.

Randall Close (1976)

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Randall Street (1853) G100; Estate 65

John Randall was mentioned in connection with this development in 1857.

Miles Terrace/Villas, Grove Villas and Chestnut Terrace abolished in 1887.

Ravenet Street (1937) G101; Estate 83, formerly **Russell Street**

Jean Ravenet was an engraver of French origin who was involved with the Battersea enamel works in the 1750s, developing the art of transfer printing onto enamels.

Ravenslea Road (1894) G124; Estate 208

No information on the origin of this name.

Rawson Street (1937) G101; Estate 74, formerly **Arthur Street**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Rayner Street (1870) G100; Estate 155; became **Lothair Street (part)**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Raywood Street (1869) G101; Estate 134

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Reform Street (1903) G101; Estate 217; formerly **Council Street**

This was Battersea Borough Council's first major development, and they chose names associated with radical politics.

Richmond Terrace (1863) name rejected, was to have been off Culvert Road.

Town in Surrey or North Yorkshire; connection with this development not known.

Riseldene Road (1878) G125; Estate 168; not used

No information on the origin of this name. Used as the name of a street in Forest Hill in 1880.

Robertson Street (1877) G101; Estate 98; formerly **Robertson Street East and West** (abolished 1895).

Sir John Robertson (1816-91), Liberal politician, was five times Prime Minister of New South Wales between 1860 and 1886. One of a group of names with Australian links on this estate, developed by the Flower family of merchants.

Rochelle Close (1977)

Seaport in western France, espoused Protestantism in the 16th century, was besieged and taken by the French crown in 1628. Huguenot connection.

Rollo Street (1864) G101; Estate 94

Rollo was the first Duke of Normandy from 911, after the Vikings had turned from raiding to settlement in northern France.

Rosenau Crescent (1878) G101; Estate 149; proposed as **Rosenau Road South**

Rosenau Road (1878) G100; Estate 149

The name of a castle in the Duchy of Coburg, Germany. Prince Albert was born there in August 1819. He married Queen Victoria in 1840.

Roseneath Road (1900) G115; Estate 204, 214; formerly **Amner Road (part)** and **Ballingdon Road (part)**

Village and parish in west Dunbartonshire, Scotland, adjacent to the Gare Loch; connection with this development not known.

The Streets of Battersea

Rowan Court

No information on the origin of this name; possibly after a rowan tree.

Rowditch Lane (1966), formerly part of **Sheepcote Lane**

A local field-name, from Old English meaning 'rough ditch'.

Rowena Crescent (1883) G100; Estate 163; formerly **Zulu Crescent**

No information on the origin of this name; probably a family name.

Roy Road (1882) G114/124; Estate 179; became part of **Thurleigh Road**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Roydon Street (1911) G101; Estate 98, formerly **St Georges Street**

Roydon ('rye hill') was the name given to part of Battersea in the medieval period. It lay somewhere in the vicinity of today's St John's Hill/Plough Road. The Roydon family were noted locally in the 16th/17th centuries.

Rugby Grove (1866) G101; Estate 115; not used, became **Basnett Grove**.

One of a group of 'public school' names originally proposed for this estate.

Rusham Road (1877) G115; Estate 110

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Rush Hill Road (1873) G101; Estate 145

Rush Hill Mews (1911) G101; Estate 145; formerly **Crombie Mews**

Rush Hill House stood on the site, one of a series of substantial properties built along Lavender Hill in the late-18th to early-19th centuries.

Ruskin Street (1874) G101; Estate 98

John Ruskin (1819-1900), noted Victorian writer especially on art and architecture, one of several 'literary' names on this estate.

Russell Street (1862) G101; Estate 83, became **Ravenet Street**

Lord John Russell (1792-1878), a noted Whig politician who was Prime Minister in 1865-66.

S

Sabine Road (1874) G100/101; Estate 146; proposed as **Devonshire Road**

Probably from Sabine Baring Gould (1834-1924), Anglican clergyman and author of *Onward Christian Soldiers*.

St Andrews Street (1863) G101; Estate 98, became **St Rule Street**

Patron saint of Scotland.

Meadow Terrace and *Meadow Terrace Buildings* abolished in 1885.

St Anns Road (1853) G114; Estate 66, became **Marcilly Road**

Formed the boundary between Battersea and Wandsworth, the latter forming part of the district assigned to St Ann's Church.

Elizabeth Terrace, *Victoria Terrace* and *Alexandra Terrace* abolished in 1872; *Flora Villas*, *Albert Villas* and *Chesterfield Villas* in 1887.

St Georges Close (19??)

Probably related to the following, although it is at the opposite end of the Patmore Estate.

St Georges Road (c.1850) G101; Estate 30, became **Wadhurst Road**

After St George's Church, Nine Elms, built 1829-30. This was the first Anglican church after the parish church, St Mary's, to be built serving a rapidly growing district.

St Georges Street (1863) G101; Estate 98, became **Roydon Street**

Probably after St George, patron saint of England, rather than the somewhat distant St George's Church (see above). Cf. St Andrew's Street at the opposite end of the Park Town estate.

St James's Grove (1867) G100; Estate 125

The St James's Westminster Industrial School was built on the east side of this new road in 1851, on a 20-acre portion of Wandsworth Common purchased for only £600. It was to house pauper children and was designed by Charles Lee, a man with many local associations as an architect and surveyor. Most of the land was sold to the British Land Co. in 1878 for £14,500. It later became St James's Hospital and has recently been redeveloped.

Subsidiary name: *Hope Villas* 1871/81.

St John Street (1886) G100

Proposed renaming of part of Granfield Street by the Wandsworth District Board of Works, rejected by the Metropolitan Board of Works. See below.

St Johns Hill G114; see Appendix 2

St Johns Hill Grove (1847) G114; Estate 41, 167; formerly **West Hill Grove**

St Johns Mews G114, in Plough Terrace

St Johns New Road (c.1850) G114; Estates 70, 87; became **Prested Road**

St Johns Road G114; see Appendix 2

St John (pronounced Sinjun) was the surname of the Viscounts Bolingbroke, lords of the manor of Battersea & Wandsworth from 1627 until they sold out to Earl Spencer in 1763.

Subsidiary names abolished:

St Johns Road: *Beaconsfield Terrace* (Benjamin Disraeli became the 1st Earl of Beaconsfield), *Whynot Villas* and *The Parade* in 1887

Other subsidiary names: *Regents Place* 1861-81; *Regents Villas* 1871.

St Johns Hill (1884):

Alma Place

Halbrake Terrace

Sangora Terrace

Caroline Place

Hamilton Place

Spencer Cottages

Commerce Place

Louvaine Terrace

Stanley Terrace

Copse Villas

Oxford Terrace

Suffolk Place

Devonshire Place

Prospect Terrace

The Terrace

Elm Terrace

Providence Terrace

Tyrol Cottages

Granby Cottages

St Johns Place/Terrace

Victoria Cottages

Other subsidiary names: *Kendalls Cottages* 1871; *Mackleys Mews* 1871; *Napier Terrace* 1871; *Prospect Place* 1861; *Swiss Cottage Grove* 1841.

St Joseph's Street (1937) G101; Estate 99, formerly **Gladstone Street**

After St Joseph's convent, built from 1868 on the north side of Battersea Park Road.

St Peter's Place (c.1850) G114; Estate 23

After St Peter's Hospital, the Fishmongers' Company's almshouses which stood on St John's Hill until replaced by the later workhouse and hospital.

St Philip Square (1937) G101; Estate 98, formerly **Queens Square**

St Philip Street (1863) G101; Estate 98

Philip William Flower (1810-72), East India merchant, was the principal developer of Park Town estate from the early-1860s. The provision of an estate church was thought essential for any middle-class development, although the area was soon blighted by the surrounding railway lines and industry. The church was modestly dedicated to its founder, who paid around £13,000 for it.

St Philip Cottages North & South abolished in 1894.

St Rule Street (1937) G101; Estate 98, formerly **St Andrews Street**

Rule or Regulus was an obscure Scottish saint, possibly of the 4th century, who is said to have brought the relics of St Andrew to Scotland. The name was chosen here when the street was renamed to avoid duplication with other St Andrews Streets in London.

Salcott Road (1869) G114; Estate 133, 182, proposed as **Stapleton Road**

Village in Essex; connection with this development not known

Subsidiary names abolished in 1882:

Arcadia Villas

Blenheim Villas

Moreton Villas

Argyle Villas

Cambridge Villas

Roland Villas

Balnedon Villas

Constantine Villas

Ryde Villas

Bancroft Villas

Landsdale Villas

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Bexley Villas

Blair Villas

Other subsidiary name: *Rosary Villas* 1881.

Saltdean Place (1920) G100; formerly **Alfred Place**

A district of Brighton, supposedly associated with a former pupil of Sir Walter St John's School, located close by.

Sangora Road (1881) G114; Estate 177

No information on the origin of this name. Sangora in Thailand was a trading post of the Dutch East India Company.

Sarsfeld Road (1878) G124; Estate 168; part proposed as **Bentham Road**

Only the western end lies in Battersea, the rest is in Streatham parish.

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Savona Place (1880) G101; Estate 3, 78, formerly **York Mews and Seldon Place**

Savona Street (1871) G88/101; Estate 3, 5, 12, 13, formerly **York Street**

Seaport city and province in northern Italy, formerly noted for its iron and engineering industries. One of several European names used in Battersea around this time to rename streets.

Park Cottages, *Carter's Cottages* and *York Terrace* abolished in 1871, *Jubilee Cottages* in 1892.

Sayers Lane (17th cent.) became **Lombard Road**

The Sayers family, London businessmen, were active in Battersea in the 16th/17th centuries.

Scholey Cottages (1937) G100; formerly **Victoria Cottages**

Scholey Street (1937) G100; formerly **Hart Street**

George Scholey owned land in Battersea at the time of the Tithe Map (1839), dying in that year. He had been Lord Mayor of London in 1813. William Scholey (b. c.1796), barrister, lived on Clapham Common North Side in 1841.

Scrivelbaye Road (1890) G115; Estate 201; became part of **Marmion Road**

The name appears in Sir Walter Scott's verse epic *Marmion*, written 1806-08. Described as 'a Tale of Flodden Field in six cantos', it concerns the exploits of Lord Marmion a favourite of Henry VIII, whose name had already been given to a neighbouring street in 1872.

Searle Street (1937) G100; formerly **Spencer Street**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Searles Close

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Sefton Street (1865) G100; approved but not used, would have been south of York Road west of Falcon Road.

(See also Watling's Lane)

No information on the origin of this name; a surname, also a district in Liverpool.

Seldon Street (1861) G101; Estate 78

Samuel Seldon, a fishmonger, acquired land here and developed a small estate in the early-1860s.

Subsidiary name: *Seldon Cottages* 1881.

Seven Houses Alley (n.d.)

Self explanatory.

Severus Road (1886) G114; Estate 190

Cognomen of several Roman emperors, the first of whom was Septimius Severus (AD 193-211), noted for his military exploits. He was active in Britain from 208, and died at York, which might account for the use of the name here.

Sewell Road (1883) G100; Estate 185, became **Chatfield Road**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Seymour Place (c.1860) G101; Estate 9

Seymour Street (c.1860) G101; Estate 9, became **Driver Street**

John James SEYMOUR Lucas was the landowner here, responsible for a large estate north and south of the railway into Waterloo over many years. He belonged to a family of brewers and bankers, originally from Hitchin in Hertfordshire.

Seymour Place and *Watmore Place* abolished in 1892.

Shakespeare Road 1 (1872) G101/115; Estate 141; not used, became **Stormont Road**

William Shakespeare (1564-1616), England's major playwright and also a major poet. One of a group of 'literary' names proposed for this estate, but not used, probably because of duplication with streets elsewhere in London.

Shakespeare Road 2 (1878) G124; Estate 168; not used, became part of **Balham Park Road**

See above

Sheepcote Lane G100/101; see Appendix 2

Takes its name from a refuge for sheep in the Common Field of Battersea in medieval times. It was one of the principal access routes from the village to the fields before any farms were built on the latter. Later cut into several segments by various railway projects.

Avenue Terrace abolished in 1893.

Subsidiary names abolished in 1880:

Alma Cottages

Edwards Cottages

Mills Cottages

Alpha Cottages

Garlic Cottages

Myrtle Cottages

Barton Cottages

Gloucester Cottages

Rhoda Cottages

Cambridge Cottages

Lloyds Cottages

Sutherland Terrace

Other subsidiary names: *Gaines Cottages* (see separate entry) and *Pouparts Cottages* 1871; *Albert Cottages*, *Carters Cottage*, *Dover Terrace* (from the nearby London Chatham & Dover Railway's Clapham Junction-Ludgate Hill branch, which also gave its name to a local public house), *Falmouth Terrace*, *Vincent Cottages* 1881 and *Wayford Terrace* 1867/81.

Sheldrake Street (1861) G101; Estate 78, became **Tidemore Street**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname. Also the name of a type of duck.

Shelgate Road (1869) G114; Estate 133, 182, proposed as **Manners Road**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Strasbourg Terrace, *Azalea Terrace* and *Oak Villas* abolished in 1882, *Thurlow Terrace* in 1887.

Shelley Road (1872) G101/115; Estate 141; not used, became **Gowrie Road**

Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822), one of the most significant English poets of the early 19th century. One of a group of 'literary' names proposed for this estate, but not used, probably because of duplication with streets elsewhere in London.

Shellwood Road (1870) G100; Estate 139

Hamlet and manor in the Surrey Weald, south of Brockham; connection with this development not known.

Sherwood Road (1868) G101

Name proposed as part of the Parkfield Estate, which was not developed, but replaced by the Shaftesbury Park Estate of 1873/74. Its alignment is followed by **Elsley Road**. Name derived from Sherwood Forest, or a surname.

Shillington Street (1878) G100; Estate 55

Digby Shillington (1843-1925) was the son-in-law of estate developer and architect William Willmer Pocock.

Bells' Cottages abolished in 1894.

Shirley Grove (1867) G101; Estate 115; approved as **Stonebeck Grove**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Shuttleworth Road (1937) G100; Estate 119, 158, 161, formerly **Castle Street**

Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth (1804-1877), physician, social reformer and educationalist, was associated with the St Johns teacher training college nearby.

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Sibley Street (1869) G101; off Sheepcote Lane, not built
No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Sidcup Road (1878) G100; Estate 162; builder's favoured alternative for **Lavender Terrace**
A parish in north-west Kent, now part of London suburbia; connection with this development not known.

Silverthorne Road (1869) G101; Estate 98
No information on the origin of this name. A surname, apparently chosen by the developers of the adjacent Heath Estate in Clapham.

Simpson Street (1868) G100; Estate 113, approved as **Bardsley Road**
No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Sisters Avenue (1876) G115; Estate 157, 207
After two houses built facing Clapham Common by Isaac Ackermann of Battersea Rise House c.1763; he planted an avenue of trees between them to frame the view from his own house towards London. One survives as *Gilmore House*, and was the home of John Walter, founder of *The Times* newspaper, from 1773-81, and later accommodated the Southwark & Rochester Diocesan Deaconesses. The other was replaced by *Alverstoke* in 1895, which was the home of local MP John Burns (*see* Burns Road).
Sisters Terrace abolished in 1896.

Skeldon Road (1866) G114; Estate 114; abandoned 1875, became part of **Darley Road**
No information on the origin of this name; a surname. Also village south-east of Ayr and Skeldon Moor in Cumbria.

Sleaford Street (1792) G88/101; Estate 4, 6, 10
William Sleaford (so spelled) was a butcher from Southwark, who bought a block of land in Battersea New Town around 1795, giving his name to one of the three principal streets off Battersea Park Road.
Subsidiary name: *Cliftons Cottages* 1871.

Smallbrook Street (1867) G100; Estate 119; not used, originally proposed as **Northern Street**. Layout of estate completely changed between original plan and final development.
No information on the origin of this name. Possibly a reference to developer John Brook.

Soap House Lane (1851) G87; became **George Place**
Located near the *Swan* public house in Battersea Bridge Road and named after one of the many Thames-side industries in this part of Battersea.

Somerset Street (c.1820) G100; Estate 8, became **Handley Street**
No information on the origin of this name; from the county or a surname.
Somerset Cottages/Place abolished in 1887.

Sopwith Way (1994)
Related to early aircraft-building in the nearby railway arches in the 1900s. The firm headed by T. O. M. (Tommy) Sopwith was famous for its warplanes in both world wars.

Soudan Road (1885) G100; Estate 149
The Sudan was in the news at this time because of the Mahdi's revolt against British rule and the death of General Gordon at Khartoum in 1885.

South Street (1863) G101; Estate 98, became **Southolm Street**
The south side of a block of streets at the northern end of the Park Town estate, isolated from the rest by railway building after 1865.

Southern Street (1867) G100; Estate 119; not used, later proposed as **Newbattle Street**
Layout of estate completely changed between original plan and final development.

Southolm Street (1894) G101; Estate 98, formerly **South Street** and **West Street**
No information on the origin of this name.
West Villas abolished in 1894.

Sparkford Road (1868) G101

Name proposed as part of the Parkfield Estate, which was not developed, but replaced by the Shaftesbury Park Estate of 1873/74. Its alignment is followed by **Elsley Road**.

Somerset village north-east of Yeovil; connection with this development not known.

Speke Road (1864) G100; Estate 50, 103

John Hanning Speke (1827-64), African explorer, one of several such names on this estate.

Spencer Road (1853) G114; Estate 66

The Earls Spencer purchased the manor of Battersea & Wandsworth from the St John family in 1763, and are commemorated throughout the area in street and pub names.

Slade Villas, Ashley Villas, Shaftesbury Villas (Ashley was the surname of the Earls of Shaftesbury), *Portal Villas, Clarendon Villas, Providence Villas* and *Heddingham Villas* abolished in 1869.

Spencer Street 1 (n.d.) G100; became part of **Battersea Church Road (1869)**

See above

Spencer Street 2 (1845) G100; Estate 34, 67, became **Searle Street**

See above

Spenser Road (1872) G101; Estate 141; not used, became **Nansen Road**

After the poet Edmund Spenser (1552-99), author of *The Faerie Queene*. One of a group of 'literary' names proposed for this estate, but not used, probably because of duplication with streets elsewhere in London.

Spicer Street (1853) G100; Estate 65

Charles Spicer, born Seaford, Sussex 1821, was a landed proprietor, associated with the development of this estate.

Dawes Cottages abolished in 1857.

Other subsidiary names: *Albert Terrace* 1871; *Grays Cottages* 1881; *Miles Cottages* 1871/81; *Victoria Terrace* 1871

Springwell Road 1 (1894) G115; Estate 213; not used, street layout on the estate changed before development.

Springwell Road 2 (1896) G115; Estate 213; not used, became **Tregarvon Road**

Springwell House, built c.1790, is one of the few survivals from the first wave of building along the edges of Clapham Common. It takes its name from the Spring Well, which stood in the centre of the Common.

Square Rigger Row (1989)

A type of sailing vessel engaged in long-distance trade prior to the age of steam. One of a group of names commemorating tropical trade and products on the site of Plantation Wharf.

Stafford Street (1870) G100; proposed as an alternative to **Emery Street**, rejected.

No information on the origin of this name; a Midlands town and county or a surname.

Stainforth Road (1871) G100; Estate 160

Village in West Yorkshire north-east of Doncaster, or in North Yorkshire near Settle; also a surname. Connection with this development not known.

Stanley Grove (1938) G101; formerly **Stanley Street**

Stanley Street 1 (1863) G101; Estate 98, became **Stanley Grove**

Owen Stanley (d.1850), ship's captain, link with the Flower family, who developed this estate.

Stanley Street 2 (1873) G101; Estate 146; proposal, became **Kingsley Street**

Possibly after the explorer Henry Morton Stanley (1841-1904), who found David Livingstone in Tanganyika in 1871.

Stanmer Street (1867) G100; Estate 119, 161

Village in the South Downs north of Brighton; connection with this development not known.

Stapleton Road (1869) G114; Estate 133; not used, became **Salcott Road**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

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Starch Factory Road (c.1845) G100; formerly **Starch Factory Buildings**; became **Steelworks Road**; appears in the 1871 Rate Book as **Starch Field Lane**

Orlando Jones owned a starch factory here from the mid-19th century.

Station Road (1864) G100; Estate 103; became **Andoe Road**

After Clapham Junction, opened March 1863. This road led to the secondary entrance at the northern end of the famous subway.

Subsidiary name: *Spencer Villas* 1881.

Steelworks Road (1907) G100; formerly **Starch Factory Road**

After Dawnay's steel works, which replaced the starch works..

Sterndale Road (1874) G101; Estate 148, became **Condell Road**

House and moor in the Derbyshire Peak District, near Tideswell; connection with this development not known.

Stewarts Lane (c.1786) G101; see Appendix 2; became **Stewarts Road**

Stewarts Lane West (1880) G101

The name given to the isolated part of the former thoroughfare left when several railways cut across the area between 1838 and 1858.

Subsidiary name: *Victoria Place* 1881.

Stewarts Road (1880) G101; see Appendix 2; formerly **Stewarts Lane**

The Stewart family were local landowners and developers, the estate being initiated at the start of the 19th century by Charles Stewart, a yeoman.

Subsidiary names: *Albion Terrace* 1851; *Culpho Cottages* 1851; *Corunna Terrace* 1871; *Seymour Place* 1871; *Stewarts Buildings* pre-1829; *Whatmore Place* 1861 (owner)

Stirling Grove (1884) G100; Estate 187; originally **Orville Road**, became part of **Orville Road (1887)**

It is unclear whether this name was ever applied to either or both arms of Orville Road, and hence whether its abolition had any practical effect. It does not appear in the building applications to the District Surveyor. Probably named after the town in central Scotland, noted for its castle.

Stockdale Road (1874) G101; Estate 148

No information on the origin of this name; several places in Cumbria and North Yorkshire.

Stockwood Street (1867) G100; Estate 121

No information on the origin of this name; a surname, also a village in Dorset.

Stonebeck Grove (1866) G101; Estate 115; approved but not used.

No information on the origin of this name; a stream-name of Old Norse origin, possibly a Pennine connection. Cf. Middop Grove.

Stonells Road (1865) G114; Estate 69; approved as **Stonells Place**

Charles Stonell (b.1827) was a contractor living at Southville off Wandsworth Road in 1871.

Stormont Road (1872/94) G101/115; Estate 141, 206; part formerly **Eukestons Road**

No certain information on the origin of this name. Stormont near Belfast is the seat of the Northern Ireland Assembly. Also a place in Perthshire, near Blairgowrie, which seems more likely, given the name Gowrie Road on the same estate.

Stothard Street (1879) G101; Estate 98; approved but not used

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Strasburg Road (1990)

Related to Wandsworth's European links; the correct French spelling is Strasbourg!

Strath Terrace (1883) G114; Estate 177; formerly **Plough Terrace**

Strath is a Scots Gaelic word for a substantial valley, and its use here obviously relates to nearby Strathblaine Road.

Strathblaine Road (1881) G114; Estate 177

Strathblane (sic) is a Stirlingshire village on the edge of the Campsie Fells north of Glasgow. Its connection with this estate is not known. The developer, builder David Kettle, was from Perth.

Sudbrooke Road (1866) G125; Estate 110

A village in Lincolnshire, north-east of Lincoln; connection with this development not known.

Sugden Road (1868) G101/115; Estate 129, 191

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Sullivan Close (19??)

Possibly Arthur Sullivan (1842-1900), who from 1871-96 co-operated with W. S. Gilbert in composing fourteen comic operas.

Sumburgh Road (1903) G115; Estate 220

A headland at the south end of Mainland in the Shetland Isles. Connection with this development not known.

Sunbury Lane (1937) G100; Estate 10, formerly **Church Lane**

A parish in south-west Middlesex; connection with this development not known.

Surrey Lane; see Appendix 2

No certain information on the origin of this name. It does not seem to have been used before the 19th century. Battersea was in the county of Surrey until 1889, and this route connected the village with the road to Vauxhall and London, cutting diagonally across the furlongs and strips of Battersea Common Field.

Rose Terrace abolished in 1900.

Other subsidiary names:

Baker Terrace 1881

Clifton Villas 1851

Silchester Terrace 1871/81

Cambulla Terrace 1871/81

Era Place 1851/71

South Villas 1881

Chapel Terrace 1881

Park Place 1851/81

Surrey Place 1871

Clarence Terrace 1881

Surrey Lane South, became **Bridge Lane**, formerly **Love Lane**

See above

Oxford Villas, *Cambridge Villas* and *Clarence Cottages* abolished in 1887.

Sussex Street (c.1850) G101; Estate 30, became **Wadhurst Road**

No certain information on the origin of this name. There may have been some connection between the developer and the county of Sussex.

Subsidiary name: *Lucas Place* 1881.

Swaby Road (1866) G114; Estate 114

A Lincolnshire village south-east of Louth, or a surname. Connection with this development not known.

T

Taybridge Road (1894) G201; Estate 201; includes part of **Marmion Road**

The railway bridge over the River Tay at Dundee was opened in 1879, but partly destroyed in a storm in the same year. The replacement bridge alongside was opened in 1887.

Maitland Terrace abolished 1901.

Tennyson Street (1877) G103; Estate 96

Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1809-92), one of the most famous Victorian poets, became Poet Laureate in 1850. His works include *In Memoriam* and *The Idylls of the King*. One of a group of 'literary' names in this part of the Park Town estate.

Tetton Street (1870) G100; Estate 139; rejected

House near Kingston St Mary in Somerset or Middlewich in Cheshire; also a surname. Connection with this development not known.

Thackeray Street (1877) G101; Estate 98

William Makepeace Thackeray (1811-63), Victorian writer and novelist, author of *Vanity Fair*. One of a group of 'literary' names on the Park Town estate.

The Streets of Battersea

Thames Street (1863) name rejected, would have been in the vicinity of Watney's Distillery off York Road, which fronted onto the Thames.

Theatre Street (1895) G100; Estate 210

The Shakespeare Theatre on Lavender Hill was opened in 1896. The design was by W. G. R. Sprague, the noted theatre architect. Classical plays, pantomime and music hall were all presented. In 1912, the Shakespeare became a cinema. It was gutted during the Blitz, but the shell was not demolished until the mid-1950s.

Thessaly Road (1937) G88/101; see below, formerly **New Road**

Thessaly Square (1881) G101; Estate 172; not used, became **Mundella Road**

Thessalonika was acquired by Greece from Turkey in July 1881, making this a highly topical name.

Thirsk Road (1893) G115; Estate 205

Market town in North Yorkshire, also a surname; connection with this development not known.

Thomas Baines Road (1965)

Thomas Baines (1820-75) was an artist and explorer. He accompanied Livingstone along the Zambesi in 1858; hence the use of his name on the redevelopment of this area, which had several Victorian explorers' names from the 1860s.

Thorney Crescent (1983)

Thorney is the name of the island on which Westminster Abbey was built in the medieval period, also a surname; connection with this development not known.

Thurleigh Avenue (1906) G115; part of **Thurleigh Road** until 1906

Thurleigh Road (1866-1905) G114/115; Estate 110, 176, 179; part known as **Roy Road** 1882-87

A Bedfordshire village; connection with this development not known.

Thursley Road/Street (1867) G101; Estate 122; not used, became **Pountney Road**

One of several Surrey village names associated with the estate developer, architect Edward I'Anson.

Tibet Street (1858) G100; Estate 27; occasionally **Thibet Street** in mid-19th century sources

At that time, Tibet was an independent state, viewed by the British as potentially important in guarding the northern flank of the Empire in India.

Tidbury Street (1869) G101; Estate 78

Tidbury Ring is an Iron Age hillfort south of Whitechurch in Hampshire; also a surname in the region. Connection with this development not known.

Tidmore Street (1869) G101; Estate 78; formerly **Sheldrake Street** and **Railway Cottages**

Railway Cottages abolished 1887.

No information on the origin of this name.

Tipthorpe Road (1867) G101; Estate 122; proposed as **Farnham Road**

In Yorkshire, possibly connected with the family of architect Edward I'Anson, who developed this estate.

Tivoli Lane (1846) G87/100; apparently an early name for **Park Road 1**

The Tivoli Gardens were one of several places of entertainment in Battersea Fields before the creation of the Park after 1850.

Tooting Road (1869) G114; Estate 133; name used for **Bolingbroke Grove**

It is unclear whether this name was ever used on the ground. The road connects Battersea with Tooting Bec, albeit indirectly.

Toski Road (1890) G100; Estate 149; not approved, became **Cupar Road**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Totteridge Road (1868) G100; Estate 128

Villages near Barnet and High Wycombe; connection with this development not known.

Tours Passage (1977)

City on the River Loire in France, one of several names in this area with Huguenot connections.

The Streets of Battersea

Town Hall Road (1892) G101; Estate 202; proposed as **Cheam Road**, then **Town Hall Avenue**

Battersea Town Hall opened the following year. It was designed by Edward Mountford, who was also responsible for the Polytechnic and the Central Library. Battersea had become a Metropolitan Vestry in 1888, separate from the other local parishes, and from the start was determined to pursue radical municipal policies. The Town Hall reflects the fact that Battersea was the equal in population of many a provincial city.

Tramway Yard (c.1881) G101; became **Ingate Place**

The South London Tramways Co. had a depot and stables here. The building survives.

Tregarvon Road (1896) G115; Estate 213; proposed as **Springwell Road 2**

No information on the origin of this name.

Trellis Road (1874) G101; Estate 148; not used, also proposed as **Ker Road**

No information on the origin of this name. Possibly from the garden feature; also a very rare surname.

Tritton Street (1867) G100; Estate 121

The Tritton family were bankers in the City of London in the early 19th century. They had an estate in Battersea, centred on the slopes of St Johns Hill. Their house in Plough Lane was taken over by the so-called Olney Lodge estate in the boom years of the mid-1860s.

Trollope Street (1877) G101; Estate 98

Anthony Trollope (1815-82) was a writer and novelist, author of the *Barchester Chronicles*. One of a group of 'literary' names on this estate. Trollope worked for the Post Office from 1834 to 1868, becoming Surveyor-General in 1859. He did much of his writing on train journeys in the course of his work. Trollope was responsible for the introduction of the pillar box for posting letters, originally green, but later the familiar shade of red.

Trott Street (1868) G100; Estate 130

John Trott, a local ironmonger, developed this estate.

Tugela Road (1879) G100; Estate 163, became part of **Mantua Street**

A river and town in Natal, a province of South Africa, on the boundary of Zululand. Named from events there in the Zulu War of 1879.

Tweed Street (1863) G88; Estate 89

Major river, part of which forms the Anglo-Scottish Border. Flows from the hills of west Peeblesshire to the sea at Berwick. An important salmon river. The association of the river's name with tweed fabric arose from a misspelling of the Scots word *twel* (twill).

Tyneham Close

Tyneham Grove (1866) G101 Estate 146; became part of **Tyneham Road** 1881.

Tyneham Road (1874) G101; Estate 165; part was **Elcho Road**

A Dorset village; connection with this development not known.

Shaftesbury Terrace abolished 1881

U

Union Road (1846) G114; Estate 23, became **Usk Road**

From the Wandsworth Union Workhouse, built on St Johns Hill in 1838 under the terms of the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act, which replaced individual parish workhouses with much larger premises, called 'bastilles' from their often forbidding architecture. An infirmary was part of the complex, which later became St Johns Hospital.

Subsidiary names: *Burmia Place* 1861 and *Smithams Place* 1861/67.

Upper Falcon Road (1867) G114; apparently a whim of the rate collector instead of the usual **St Johns Road**

See Falcon Road.

Upper Grove (1871) G114; only in the Poor Rate Book, alternative name for **Napier Grove**

The upper section of St Johns Hill Grove q.v.

Upper Leathwaite Road (1882) G114; Estate 182, became **Ashness Road**

See Leathwaite Road

The Streets of Battersea

Ursula Street (1876) G100; Estate 158

Daughter of the developer, solicitor Edward Pain, who was active in Battersea from around 1835 until 1880.

Urswicke Road (1868) G100; Estate 128, became **Badric Road**

Great and Little Urswick (sic) lie north-east of Barrow-in-Furness; connection with this development not known. *Gordon Terrace, Dominic Terrace* and *Graham Terrace* abolished 1887.

Usk Road (1870) G114; Estate 23, formerly **Union Road**

Renamed to avoid confusion with other similarly named roads. The River Usk rises in the Brecon Beacons and flows into the Bristol Channel at Newport. The name matches the choice of Wye Street elsewhere in Battersea in the same year. There appears to be no local significance.

Subsidiary names: *Blenheim Cottages, Cambridge Terrace, Oak Cottages* 1871 *Union Terrace* 1881, *Usk Place* 1871

V

Vardens Road (1853) G114; Estate 66, 140

Thomas Varden or Vardon lived in Battersea (d. c.1809); connection with this later development not known. *Braemar Terrace, Eaton Villas, Sandwell Villas, Antwerp Villas* and *Heath Villas* abolished 1885.

Varley Road (1866) G100; not developed, off Winstanley & Grant Roads

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Verona Street (1858) G100; Estate 73

A north Italian city, famous for its Roman amphitheatre; connection with this development not known. Cf. nearby Mantua Street.

Vicarage Crescent (1937) G100; Estate 38, 187, 192, formerly **Green Lane** and **Vicarage Road**

Vicarage Road (18??) G100, became **Vicarage Crescent**

Battersea's former vicarage is at no. 42, a house dating from about 1800.

Victoria Crescent (1858) G100; Estate 149, became part of **Queens Road (1902)**

Victoria Circus (1858) G100; Estate 149, became **Queens Circus**

Victoria Road (1858) G100; Estate 149; became part of **Queenstown Road**

Battersea Park opened by Queen Victoria in March 1858, at the same time as Chelsea Bridge, to which these roads connected. Originally a Royal Park, Battersea passed into local authority control in 1889.

Subsidiary name: *Victoria Crescent* 1881.

W

Wadhurst Road (1893) G101; Estate 30, formerly **St Georges Road** and **Sussex Street**

An East Sussex village between Tunbridge Wells and Hastings. Name chosen to replace duplicated names, influenced by Sussex Street.

St Georges Cottages and *Lucas Place* abolished 1893.

Wakehurst Road (1875/1908) G114/115; see Appendix 2

Well-known gardens in West Sussex, an outstation of Kew Gardens; connection with this development not known.

Elmstead Villas, Paris Villas, Tremorvah Villas, Claremont Villas, Floral Villas and *Gloucester Villas* abolished 1882.

Wallis Close (1975)

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Walsingham Place (1997)

Walsingham School was on this site, taking its name from the Norfolk village noted for its pilgrimages to Our Lady of Walsingham.

Walworth Road (1865) G100

Near Battersea Bridge Road, this reference comes from the Poor Rate Book and was not an official name. Walworth Shot was one of the subdivisions of Battersea's medieval and later Common Field, although it did not lie here, but further south off Battersea Park Road.

Warriner Gardens (1880/82) G101; Estate 149; eastern end became **Lurline Gardens** in 1885

Warriner Mews (1882) G101; Estate 149

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Warsill Street (1866) G101; Estate 117

A village in North Yorkshire, north of Harrogate; connection with this development not known.

Watford Close (n.d.)

Watford Villas (1881) G100; Estate 147; proposed as **Welbourne Street**

Market town in Hertfordshire or a Northamptonshire village; connection with this development not known.

Watling's Lane (1865) G100; not developed, on the line of Kambala Road

William Watling owned the land, used for agricultural and industrial purposes.

Wayford Street (1866) G100; Estate 118

A Somerset village near Crewkerne, or a surname; connection with this development not known.

Wayland Road (1867) G100/114; Estate 121

There is a reference to Wayland's Nursery in 1851.

Maysoule Cottages and *Gilbeys Cottages* abolished 1893.

Webbs Road (18??) G114; see Appendix 2

Formerly a private road leading to West Side House and Broomwood, the former owned by the Webb family prior to development.

Weekley Square (1966)

Basil Weekley was a Battersea Borough Councillor prior to the merger with Wandsworth in 1965.

Welbourne Street (1881) G100; Estate 147; not used, see **Watford Villas**

A Norfolk village, also a surname; connection with this development not known.

Welldale Place (1869) G100; off Grant Road, not built, but may have reappeared as **Lothair Street**

Near Annan in Dumfriesshire, or Scarborough; connection with this development not known.

Welling Passage

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Wellington Place

See below

Wellington Road (18??) G87; **Wellington Lane** on 1868 OS plan.

Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington (1769-1852), soldier and politician. He fought a duel with Lord Winchelsea in Battersea Fields in 1829, arising from the proposed Catholic Emancipation Bill.

West Hill Grove (1848) G114; became **St Johns Hill Grove**

West Hill must have been an alternative/earlier name for St Johns Hill, although it does not seem to appear in the records, probably because of confusion with West Hill, Wandsworth.

West Ponton Road (1863) G88; Estate 68

Estate developed by solicitor Thomas Ponton, whose family owned a substantial estate in Battersea from the mid-18th century.

West Street (1863) G101; Estate 98, became part of **Southolm Street**

Formed the western side of a block of streets which was isolated from the rest of the Park Town estate by the high viaduct erected 1865-67 by the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway and by the embankment of the London & South Western Railway (1838).

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Westbridge Road (1938) G100; see Appendix 2, formerly **Bridge Road West**, **Ferry Lane** and **King Street**

A much-renamed street, whose present name is relatively meaningless, but at least avoids duplication with others in London. It connects old Battersea village with the bridge built in the 1770s. Church Road did not become a through route until the 1860s.

Subsidiary names abolished in 1868:

<i>Albert Villas</i>	<i>Farnborough Place/Terrace</i>	<i>Norfolk Place</i>
<i>Allen Villas</i>	<i>Francis Terrace</i>	<i>Oriel Villas</i>
<i>Bolingbroke Terrace</i>	<i>Gothic Villas</i>	<i>Raven Terrace</i>
<i>Chapel Terrace</i>	<i>Havelock Villas</i>	<i>Robert Villas</i>
<i>Chester Villas</i>	<i>Helen Cottages</i>	<i>Tivoli Place</i>
<i>Elm Villas</i>	<i>Lansdown Villas</i>	<i>Victoria Terrace/Villas</i>
<i>Enham Cottages</i>	<i>Mortimer Villas</i>	<i>Woodbine Cottages/Terrace/Villas</i>
<i>Era Cottages</i>		

Other subsidiary names: *Stedmans Yard* 1871

Westerdale Road (1866) G114/115; Estate 110; approved but not used; was that part of **Ramsden Road** in Battersea parish.

Village in the Esk Valley, North Yorkshire, also a surname; connection with this development not known.

Westerton Road 1 (1866) G100; Estate 113; approved, but not used, became **Winders Road**

Westerton Road 2 (c.1871) G101; replaced **Sparkford Road**, now **Elsley Road**

A common place-name in Scotland, also a surname; connection with this development not known.

Weston Street (1860) G114; Estate 23, became **Didcot Street**

A common place-name and surname; connection with this development not known.

Wexford Road (1894) G124; Estate 208

County and town in Ireland; connection with development not known.

Weybridge Street (1912) G101; Estate 143 formerly **Carpenter Street**

Parish/town in north-west Surrey; reason for its selection as a new name by the LCC not known.

Whistlers Avenue

James McNeill Whistler (1834-1903), American-born artist who lived in Chelsea close to the river and was noted for his paintings of Chelsea and Battersea Reaches, especially the nocturnes.

Wickersley Grove (1867) G101; Estate 115; approved as **Middop Grove**

Wickersley Road (1880) G101; Estate 165

A West Yorkshire village near Rotherham; connection with this development not known.

Subsidiary name: *New Buildings* 1881.

Wilditch Street (1937) G101; Estate 84, formerly **Berkley Street**

Upper and Lower Wilditch were furlongs in the medieval Common Field of Battersea, the name first occurring in 1547-53.

William Street (1862) G101; Estate 86, became **Parvin Street**

No information on the origin of this name.

Wilson Street (1852) G114; Estate 64, became **Wynter Street**

This estate was developed by a consortium of individuals, one of whom was William Henry Wilson. In 1851 he lived at Nine Elms, and his occupation is given as Superintendent of the Wycombe Railway.

Subsidiary names abolished:

<i>Alexandria Villas</i>	<i>Godfreys Villas</i>	<i>Pinns Villas</i>
<i>Alma Villas</i>	<i>Frances's Villas</i>	<i>Princes Villas</i>
<i>Ashford Villas</i>	<i>Frederick Villas</i>	<i>Rose Villas</i>
<i>Cummings Villas</i>	<i>Gales Villas</i>	<i>Sidbury Villas</i>
<i>De Boisson Villas</i>	<i>Haymans Villas</i>	<i>Sidmouth Villas</i>
<i>Dukes Villas</i>	<i>Kings Villas</i>	<i>York Villas</i>
<i>Edmund Villas</i>	<i>Laurel Cottages</i>	

Winchelsea Road (1866) G114/115; Estate 110; became **Gayford Road (1876)** then **Rusham Road (1877)**

Winchelsea is one of the Cinque Ports in East Sussex; connection with this development not known.

Winchester Grove (1866) G101; Estate 115; not used, became **Shirley Grove**
One of a group of 'public school' names originally proposed for this estate.

Winders Road (1868) G100; Estate 113, approved as **Westerton Road**
formerly **Henry Street**/

Reuben Winder, born 1845 at Elstree in Hertfordshire, was a solicitor's managing clerk, involved with the development of this estate, despite the notional prohibition of naming streets after living persons! He lived at no. 7 in 1871.

Windrush Close (1978)

River of the Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire Cotswolds, flows into the Thames south of Witney.

Winifred Grove (1894) G115; Estate 207

No information on the origin of this name; probably a member of the developer's family. He was Herbert Shepherd Cross MP.

Winsham Grove (1898) G115; Estate 216, originally **Winsham Street**

Winsham Street (1898) G115; Estate 216, became **Winsham Grove**

A village in Somerset, south-east of Chard; connection with this development not known. Winsham is very near Wayford q.v., but three decades separates these names.

Winstanley Road (1864) G100; Estate 101, 103

Newnham Winstanley was one of the directors of the Conservative Land Society, which developed one of these estates.

Subsidiary names: *Caudwell Terrace* (Job Caudwell, developer of the Clapham Junction estate), *Louds Terrace* (James Loud, builder) and *Clarence Terrace* abolished 1880.

Winstead Street (1897) G100; Estate 215

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Wiseton Road (1864) G124; Estate 100

A village in Nottinghamshire, north of Retford; connection with this development not known, but note adjacent Nottingham Road.

Wiseton Terrace/Villas and *Surrey Cottages* abolished 1890.

Wisley Road (1908) G115; Estate 223

A village in Surrey village, home of the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens from 1903, also a surname; connection with this development not known.

Wix's Lane (n.d.) G115; Estate 219

Charles Wix was an oil and Italian merchant in the City of London. He owned a medium-sized estate off St Johns Hill from the 1830s, but is not known to have held property here. The lane forms the boundary between Battersea and Clapham parishes.

Woburn Gardens (1879) G101; Estate 149; not used, became the eastern part of **Warriner Gardens**

Woburn, Bedfordshire, is the seat of the Dukes of Bedford.

Wolesley Road (1879) G100; Estate 149; not used, became **Kersley Street**

Sir Garnett Wolesley (1833-1913), famous 19th century soldier, who became a field-marshal. He served widely across the Empire, but this name probably reflects his recent appointment as High Commissioner of Cyprus (1878).

Wolftencroft Close (n.d.)

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Woodgate Street (1863) G88; Estate 68

Captain Francis Woodgate was associated with the development of several estates in Battersea in the 1860s, including this one (lead developer Thomas Ponton) and Park Town (developed by the Flower family).

Worfield Street (1888) G100; Estate 195

A Shropshire village, near Bridgnorth; connection with this development not known.

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Wroughton Road (1880) G115; Estate 171, 193

A village in Wiltshire, north of Swindon; connection with this development not known..

Wycliffe Grove (1866) G101 Estate 115; became part of **Wycliffe Road** 1895

Wycliffe Road (1879) G101; Estate 165

William Wycliffe was the leader of the Lollards, an heretical 14th-century religious movement; there are two villages of this name in North Yorkshire, near Malton and Scarborough; the connection with this development is not known.

Wye Street (1870) G100; Estate 73, formerly **Edward Street**

Major river in the borderlands between England and Wales, flowing from Plynlimon to the Bristol Channel at Chepstow. Name chosen to replace a duplicated street-name. Local connection is unlikely. Cf. Usk Road.

Passmore Cottages, Garden Terrace, Deane's Cottages, Hall Terrace, Grove Terrace abolished 1870, *Providence Cottages* 1887.

Wylds Road (1860) G101

In Stoney Shot, one of the subdivisions of Battersea's Common Field; in the vicinity of Alfred Road (sic). This reference is from the Poor Rate Book, and the name was not official. Named from the builder George Wyld.

Wylson Road (1869) G114; Estate 133; not used, became **Mallinson Road**

No information on the origin of this name; a surname.

Wynter Street (1937) G114; Estate 64, formerly **Wilson Street**

Sir Edward Wynter (1622-86), a successful East India merchant, lived at York House and is commemorated by an ornate tomb in St Mary's Church.

Y

Yelverton Road (1868) G100; Estate 128

A village in Devon on the edge of Dartmoor near Tavistock; connection with this development not known.

York Mews (1861) G101; Estate 78, became **Savona Place**

York Place (1789) G101; Estate 3, became **Savona Place**

York Place (1794) G100

York Street (1789) G88/101; Estate 3, 5, 13, 14, became **Savona Street**

After the *Duchess of York* tavern, built c.1790 in Battersea Park Road, on the northern side of Battersea New Town.

Subsidiary names: *Devonshire Place* 1861; *Park Cottages* 1871; *Seldon Cottages* 1871; *Seldon Place* 1871.

York Road G100/114; see Appendix 2

The Archbishops of York had a substantial estate in Battersea between the 15th and 19th centuries. They had a manor house by the Thames at the mouth of the Falcon Brook, known as York Place. This became the site of enamel manufacturing in the 18th century, and continued in industrial use until replaced by Price's Candle factory after 1850.

Subsidiary names abolished:

1880

Albion Cottages
Alpha Cottages
Amelia Terrace
Ash Cottages
Edmunds Place
Ellen Place
Fords Buildings
Grove Place

Holly Cottages
Hope Cottages/Place
Lombard Market
Market Place/Terrace
Meeting House Row
Princes Place/Terrace
Providence Place

Queens Terrace
St Johns Place/Terrace
Turks Terrace
Victoria Cottages
York Place
York Road Terrace
York Terrace x2

1882

Fairfield Terrace
Katherine Terrace
Leonards Terrace

Lincoln Terrace
Marlborough Terrace
Princes Terrace

Railway Terrace
Richmond Terrace
South Cottages

Other subsidiary names:

Carters Cottages/Gardens 1851

Distillery Cottages 1851/71

Distillery Place 1841

Garden Cottages 1851/81

Greens Cottages 1841

Harts Cottages 1871

Industry Row 1851

Princes Head Place 1851

York Cottages 1871

York Road Buildings 1861

York Row 1881

Z

Zulu Crescent (1879) G100; Estate 163, became **Rowena Crescent**

Commemorates the war between Britain and the Zulus, which took place in that year. It is not clear whether the name was ever used in practice, as it would have been regarded as inappropriate in celebrating the losing side. It is impossible to say whether the choice reflected the sympathies of the developer Alfred Heaver, who then opted for the less controversial choice of a girl's name!

Appendices

1 – Building Estates in Battersea 1780-1910

<u>No.</u>	<u>Estate</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>
1	Ford's Buildings	1780	Silk Manufacturer
2	Pennington	1787	Builder
3	New Town	1789	Baker/Brickmaker
4	Sleaford Street	1792	Ironmonger
5	York Street	1793	Bankers
6	Sleford	1796	Butcher/Corn Merchant
7	Pavillion Row	1798	Licensed Victualler
8	Church Road/Cobb	1800	Banker
9	Stewart	1803	Yeoman
10	Sleaford Street	1806	Corn Dealer
11	Battersea Rise	1810	Landowner/Peer
12	Fords Folly (Chabot)	1810	Coal Merchant
13	New Town (Gwynn)	1812	Market Gardener
14	New Town (Kilsby)	1819	Shipbreaker
15	Morocco Row/George Place	1820	Soap Maker
16	Alfred Place 1	1825	Landowner
17	New Street (Lucas)	1827	Brewer
18	Rise/Wash Way	1830	Merchant
19	Falcon Lane	1830	Tax Collector
20	Crescent Place	1834	Builder
21	St Johns Place	1835	Oil/Italian Merchant
22	New Street	1835	Market Gardener
23	George Street/York Road	1839	Market Gardener
24	Haward Street	1841	Market Gardener
25	Goslings Yard	1841	Maltster
26	Mendip Road	1842	Solicitor
27	Lithgow Road	1844	Market Gardener
28	Tivoli Place	1844	Bootmaker
29	Bourne's Place	1844	Lawyer
30	New Road/Stewarts Lane	1845	Brewer/Banker
31	Earl Spencer Place	1845	Civil Engineer
32	St John's Avenue	1845	Civil Engineer
33	Ashton's Buildings	1845	Corn/Salt Merchant
34	Park Road	1845	Brickmaker
35	St Johns Hill	1845	Oil/Italian Merchant/Market Gardener
	36 Albert Road	1845	Builder
	37 Little Hill	1846	Builder
	38 Green Lane	1846	Solicitor
	39 Surrey Lane	1847	Solicitor

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40	Bridge Road	1847	Builder
41	St Johns Hill Grove	1847	Fundholder/Landed Proprietor
42	Starch Factory Road	1847	Starch Manufacturer
43	St Johns Hill	1847	Independent
44	Surrey Lane	1847	Market Gardener/Florist
45	York Road	1848	Soapmaker/Merchant
46	Hart Street	1848	Builder
47	Doddington Grove	1848	Lawyer/Civil Engineer
48	St Johns Road	1848	Tax Collector
49	New Town	1849	Merchant
50	Lavender Road	1850	Builder
51	Hyde Lane	1850	Market Gardener/Florist
52	Westbridge Road South	1850	Fundholder/Landed Proprietor
53	Carlton Terrace	1850	Soapmaker/Merchant
54	Sheepcote Lane	1851	Surveyor
55	Falcon Brickfield	1851	Surveyor
56	Latchmere Grove 1	1851	Soapmaker/Merchant
57	Frances Street	1851	Musical Instrument Maker
58	Bramlands	1851	Market Gardener
59	Stewarts Road NW	1851/52	Builder
60	Austins Road	1852	Builder
61	Austins Road	1852	Surveyor
62	Park Grove	1852	Surveyor
63	Park Grove	1852	Solicitor
64	Wynter Street	1852	Lawyer/Lace Merchant/Railway Supt.
65	Harley Street	1853	Fundholder/Landed Proprietor and Lawyer
66	Clapham Station	1853	Freehold Land Company
67	Spencer Street	1855	Builder
68	Ponton	1855	Solicitor/Grocer
69	Chatham Road	1855	Freehold Land Company
70	St Johns New Road	1855	Landowner
71	Althorp Grove	1856	Brewer
72	Havelock Terrace	1856	Solicitor
73	Mantua Street	1858	Freehold Land Company
74	Arthur Street	1858	Solicitor
75	Latchmere Road	1858	House Agent/Market Gardener
76	Parkside Street	1860	Soapmaker/Merchant
77	High Street/York Road	1861	Glove Manufacturer
78	York Mews/Seldon St.	1861	Fishmonger
79	Acre Street	1861	Butcher
80	Brussels Road	1861	Merchant
81	Culvert Road	1862	Solicitor
82	Henley Street	1862	Solicitor
83	Palmerston Street	1862	Solicitor/Merchant
84	Bagley Street	1862	Surveyor
85	St Johns Terrace	1862	Hosier/Tax Collector
86	John Street	1862	Surgeon
87	Falcon Lane	1862	Licensed Victualler
88	Anerley Street	1863	Freeholder/House Property
89	Nine Elms	1863	Solicitor
90	Ceylon Street	1863	Builder
91	Banbury Street	1863	Freeholder/Landed Proprietor
92	Orkney Street	1863	Solicitor
93	Battersea Rise	1863	Landed Proprietor

The Streets of Battersea

94	Rollo Street	1863	Architect
95	Gaines Cottages	1863	Market Gardener
96	Lucy Road	1863	General Dealer
97	Carlton Grove	1863	Soapmaker/Merchant
98	Park Town	1863	Merchant
99	Lockington Road	1863	Solicitor
100	Nottingham Road	1864	Freehold Land Company
101	Clapham Junction	1864	Freehold Land Company
102	Spencer Lodge	1864	Market Gardener
103	Clapham Junction	1865	Market Gardener/Publisher
104	Culvert Road	1864	Market Gardener
105	Britannia Place	1865	Surgeon
106	Ashurst Street	1865	House Agent
107	Corunna Place	1865	Marquee Manufacturer
108	Falcon Terrace 1	1865	Architect
109	Rayner Street	1865	Builder
110	Old Park	1866	Silk Printer/Factor
111	Ingrave Street	1866	Builder
112	Kilton Street E	1866	Market Gardener
113	Manor House	1866	Marquee Manufacturer
114	Bolingbroke Grove	1866	Solicitor
115	Lavender Hill	1866	Surgeon
116	Clock House Terrace	1866	Solicitor
117	Warsill Street	1866	Builder
118	Wayford Street	1866	Builder/Draper
119	Colestown 1	1867	Solicitor/Merchant
120	Benfield Street	1867	Builder
121	Olney Lodge	1867	Buildings Company
122	Lavender Hill	1867	Architect
123	Freeland Street	1867	Licensed Victualler
124	Foots Row	1867	Builder
125	St James Grove	1867	Builder
126	Altenburg Gardens 1	1868	Builder
127	Parkham Street	1868	Licensed Victualler
128	Badric Road	1868	Solicitor
129	Sugden Road	1868	Solicitor
130	Trott Street	1868	Ironmonger
131	Latchmere Street	1868	Market Gardener
132	Kilton Street W	1869	Charity
133	Northcote Road	1869	Freehold Land Company
134	Gladstone Terrace	1869	Solicitor
135	Chesney Street	1869	Builder
136	Millgrove Street	1869	Lawyer
137	Alfred Place 2	1869	House Agent
138	Latchmere Grove 2	1870	Soapmaker/Merchant
139	Poyntz Road	1870	Solicitor
140	Vardens Road	1870	Architect/Surveyor
141	Lavender Hill Park	1871	Rents from Freeholds
142	Gwynne	1872	Engineer
143	Carpenters	1872	Dock Contractor
144	Chivalry Road	1872	Landed Proprietor
	145 Rush Hill	1873	Builder
	146 Shaftesbury Park	1873	Artizans Dwellings Company
	147 Petworth Street	1874	Builder
	148 Wandsworth Road	1874	Landowner/JP/Local Government

The Streets of Battersea

149	Battersea Park	1874	Crown
150	Millgrove Street	1875	Builder
151	Blenkarne	1875	Solicitor
152	Belleville Road	1875	Builder
153	Clapham Common Gdns.	1875	Builder/Solicitor/Timber Merchant
154	Stanley Terrace	1875	Builder
155	Lothair Street	1875	Tentmaker's Clerk
156	Blondel Street	1876	Builder
157	Sister House	1876	Merchant
158	Surrey Lane	1876	Solicitor
159	Victoria Dwellings	1877	Dwellings Company
160	Croft	1878	Architect/Surveyor
161	Colestown 2	1878	Solicitor
162	Falcon Terrace 2	1878	Reverend
163	Falcon Park	1879	Builder/Glove Manufacturer
164	Gonsalva Road	1879	Builder
165	Beaufoy Road	1879	Builder/Vinegar Manufacturer
166	Amies Street	1880	Builder
167	Maysoule Road	1880	Builder
168	Sarsfeld Road	1880	Freehold Land Company
169	Plough Lane SE	1880	Reverend
170	Culvert Place	1880	Licensed Victualler
171	Broomwood Park/Elms 1	1880	Solicitor
172	Mundella Road	1881	Land Company
173	Lavender Sweep 1	1881	Builder
174	Lavender Sweep 2	1881	Builder
175	Lavender Sweep 3	1881	Builder/Timber Merchant
176	Dent's House	1881	Builder
177	Gillott's	1881	Tailor
178	Kambala Road	1882	Licensed Victualler/ Builder
179	Nightingale Park	1882	Builder
180	Garfield Road	1882	Artizans Dwellings Company
181	Latchmere Grove 3	1882	Draper
182	West Side	1882	Builder
183	Sleaford Street NE	1882	Iron Foundry Company
184	Falcon Road SW	1882	Builder
185	Sewell	1883	Income from House Property
186	Glycena Road	1884	Solicitor
187	Orville Road	1884	Solicitor
188	Chatto's	1885	Builder
189	Lavender Gardens	1885	Builder
190	Aliwal Road	1885	Builder
191	Marney Road	1886	Solicitor
192	Green Lane	1886	Solicitor
193	Broomwood Park/Elms 2	1886	Builder/Timber Merchant
194	Chestnuts	1887	Builder
195	Juer Street	1888	Architect
196	Lavender Hill	1888	Solicitor
197	Lombard Road	1888	Bank Clerk
198	St Saviour's Road	1889	Elementary Teacher
199	London Steam Sawmill	1889	Sawmill
200	Bolingbroke Grove	1890	Solicitor
201	Northfields	1890	Architect/Brick Manufacturer
202	Town Hall	1891	Local Authority

The Streets of Battersea

203	Elspeth Road	1891	Solicitor
204	Kyrle Road	1892	Builder
205	Thirsk Road	1893	Contractor
206	Eukestons Road	1894	MP
207	Sisters Avenue	1894	MP
208	Ravenslea Road	1894	Builder
209	Altenburg Gardens 2	1894	MP
210	Theatre Street	1895	Architect
211	St Johns Hill	1895	Builder
212	Broomwood	1896	Solicitor
213	Springwell	1896	Solicitor
214	Broxash	1897	Builder
215	Winstead Street	1897	Architect
216	Beechwood	1898	Builder/Solicitor
217	Latchmere	1901	Local Authority
218	Durham Buildings	1902	Local Authority
219	Wix's Lane	1903	Reverend
220	Heathfield	1903	Architect
221	Latchmere Road SE	1903	Builder
222	Lavender Lodge	1904	Builder
223	West Side	1908	Surveyor/Solicitor

2 – Streets with Multiple Building Estates

Battersea Bridge Road:	12, 34, 40, 51, 65, 102; 119, 147, 149, 161
Battersea High Street:	16, 20, 25, 29, 38, 77, 113, 127, 130, 137, 142, 187
Battersea Park Road:	5, 6, 7, 10, 31, 47, 49, 60, 61, 62, 63, 72, 74, 76, 81, 82, 83, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 97, 98, 99, 104, 112, 113, 116, 117, 119, 125, 131, 132, 134, 149, 159, 161, 163
Battersea Rise:	11, 18, 93, 153, 173, 174, 175, 190
Bolingbroke Grove	114, 144, 151, 171, 176, 179, 193, 200
Clapham Common North Side	126, 157, 189, 191, 201, 203, 205, 206, 207, 209, 213, 219
Clapham Common West Side	182, 188, 204, 214, 216, 220, 223
Culvert Road	81, 83, 84, 88, 92, 96, 104, 143, 156, 170
Falcon Road	19, 50, 55, 58, 87, 101, 103, 108, 111, 162, 163, 178, 184, 194
Lavender Hill	115, 122, 126, 129, 141, 145, 146, 157, 174, 180, 186, 189, 191, 194, 196, 202, 203, 205, 209, 210, 221
Northcote Road	69, 133, 152, 171, 200
Plough Road	23, 101, 103, 105, 121, 167, 169
St Johns Hill	21, 23, 32, 35, 41, 43, 66, 70, 80, 85, 140, 154, 167, 177, 211
St Johns Road	18, 48, 174, 190, 222
Stewarts Road	9, 30, 59, 107, 148
Surrey Lane	37, 39, 44, 127, 158
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Webbs Road	69, 133, 152, 171, 188, 193, 200
Westbridge Road	8, 51, 52, 57, 71, 127
York Road	1, 2, 23, 26, 27, 42, 45, 50, 64, 73, 77, 111, 128, 185, 218

Wandsworth Historical Society

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Available from WHS, 119 Heythorp Street, London SW18 5BT or by emailing ngrobson@tiscali.co.uk. Cheques should be made payable to the 'Wandsworth Historical Society'.

It is always fascinating to wonder about the names of the streets in which we live and where we walk. Many were named for a specific reason and each one holds an interesting historic story behind it. In this booklet, practically every street in Battersea is listed, generally accompanied by the date when it was approved, the name of the estate in which it was situated, and a comment about the origin of its name. It is an essential reference tool for all local history enthusiasts.

Dr Keith Bailey is an award-winning writer on local history with a specialist interest in the development of Victorian Wandsworth and Battersea that goes back over forty years. As a consequence, his two most recent books, *Aspects of Battersea History 1770-1910* and *The Development of Building Estates in Battersea 1780-1914*, have both received wide praise. Prior to retirement Keith Bailey was a senior railway manager.

Price £4.00