

EXPLANATIONS:

One square
inch
represents
an Area of
 $17\frac{7}{8}$ acres.

The Scale of this Map is six inches to the mile, hence
one square inch represents an area of nearly
eighteen acres.

The portions coloured **GREEN** show the extent of the Common as defined by the Wandsworth Common Act, 1871. The duties of the County Council are "to keep the Common "for ever open and unenclosed and unbuilt on" (cl. 33), "for purposes of health and "unrestricted exercise and recreation" (cl. 37), to "protect the turf" (cl. 35), to "abate "all encroachments and attempted encroachments on the Common" (cl. 33), to "plant "trees and shrubs for shelter and ornament, and to make and maintain such roads as "may be necessary or proper" (cl. 37), and to make Bye-Laws "for the prevention "or restraint of any act or thing tending to the injury or disfigurement of the Common, "or to interference with the use thereof by the public for purposes of exercise and "recreation." (cl. 58). The portions over which heavy vehicular traffic is conducted are marked. X

The portions coloured **YELLOW** are those over which it is desirable the County Council should secure the Manorial Rights, with the view to their maintenance as "Open Spaces," and their ultimate restoration to the Common.

The portions coloured **RED** indicate the several pieces of land formerly part of the Common which have, within a comparatively recent period, been sold and largely devoted to building purposes, viz :—

1a, 1b, 1c.—These portions of the Common, 55 acres, were sold by EARL SPENCER for £3,700, or less than £68 per acre, in 1856, as a site for the Patriotic School, the purchase-money being provided by public subscriptions.

1a.—Is still retained for the above purpose by the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund.

1b.—The Boys' School and "about 12 acres" of the land were in 1880 sold by the Royal Commissioners to the Governors of the Emmanuel School.

1c.— $19\frac{1}{2}$ acres leased, in 1886, by the Royal Commissioners, to the tenant whose use of an alleged right of way has caused so much damage to the Common. In the official report it is stated to be "land which is not at present required for the use of the Asylum."—*Twenty-fourth Report of the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund to Her Majesty the Queen, 1886, p. 8, Clause 10, Parl. Paper c. 4869, Session 1886. Price 6½d.*

2.—This portion of the Common was granted by the Lord of the Manor, subject to the condition that it should never be built upon without his consent.

3.—This portion of the Common, 10 acres, was acquired, in 1861, by the Justices of Surrey, to prevent its being built upon.

4.—This portion of the Common, about 15 acres, was acquired, in 1854, by the West London and Crystal Palace Railway Company (now London, Brighton & South Coast Railway), and subsequently bought by the adjoining land owners to prevent its being built upon.

5.—This portion of the Common, about 20 acres, was probably enclosed about 1821, let as Market Gardens, and subsequently leased for building purposes.

6.—This portion of the Common, 20 acres, was acquired in 1846, for the purpose of the St. James's, Westminster, Industrial Schools; a large part of this land has been built upon.

7.—This portion of the Common, $20\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was disposed of, about 1848-53, and has since been built upon.

8.—This portion of the Common, 9 acres, was acquired by the Brighton Railway Company, and subsequently sold as surplus land not required; a large part has been built upon, and the remainder is now used as a contractor's yard.

9.—This portion of the Common was enclosed by degrees, the operation being finally completed about 1869, and subsequently built upon.

10.—This portion of the Common, 11 or 12 acres, was partly enclosed many years ago, and in 1871 the work was completed. It covers the site of what was once one of the most picturesque and ornamental waters near London, known as the "Black Sea," which has been filled up and built upon.

NOTE.—It is more than probable that the other portions, numbered 11, 11a, and 11b, were formerly parts of the Common which have been enclosed and nearly all built upon, but the exact dates have not in every case been ascertained. The piece numbered 11a formed part of the 14 acres acquired by the South Western Railway Co. in 1836, and subsequently sold as waste land; while 11b was a roadside pond down to about 1863, when it was enclosed and planted with lime trees, now the site of the new Board of Works Offices. It is not always possible to secure the correct date or area, but the particulars have been carefully collected and the Committee believe they will prove trustworthy. Maps of various dates have been referred to, and by the kindness of Mr. Edwin R. Ransome, for many years the Chairman of the Conservators of the Common, a copy of the Map, with notes, used in 1871 by those interested in securing the passing of the Wandsworth Common Act, has been placed at the disposal of the Committee. That Map proved extremely useful. There can be no doubt that in times past the extent of the Common has been curtailed in a most serious and unjustifiable manner without the slightest compensation of any kind. The inhabitants have therefore a perfect right to expect that the portions reserved for public uses, under the provisions of the Act, will, in future, be effectually protected.

WANDSWORTH COMMON AS IT WAS AND IS.



Photographed from the (6-inch) Ordnance Survey taken in 1866-70, and corrected down to date.

WANDSWORTH COMMON.

Map, text.

Wandsworth Common protection association.

Map to show it as it was and is.

Based on 1866-70 Ordnance Survey
corrected to date. April 1889.

Scale 6" to 1 mile.

(related to the Wandsworth Common Act 1871)