

Chapter 1 : TEDx Clapham - Growing Underground

The Grand, Clapham Hover over the profile pic and click the Following button to unfollow any account. Say a lot with a little When you see a Tweet you love, tap.

Alex Merry founder of TEDx Clapham and all round super coach helped our cofounder, Richard and the other speakers prepare in the run up to the big day. We trusted he knew what he is doing, and it must have worked because every speaker delivered a seamless talk! I could actually write an entire blog just on pirates alone now thanks to Sam! Next was Harriet Guinness Jennings an archaeologist whose research lies in Blick Mead in Stone Henge revealed some pretty fascinating reasons why Stone Henge may have been chosen for the site we still see today. She makes you excited about trees and stones and urges us all to take note of our local area. Then our Richard spoke about the Growing Underground farm. He described a future where technology enables a more sustainable world for all which is needed given the need to feed our growing population. He gave a charismatic delivery of how he uses his past experience to promote physical exercise to address our mental health issues. Sam Bunch author of *Collecting Conversations* interviewed women about the everyday mundane to the meaning of life and death. Her account made us all quite emotional. He drew concerns of microplastics and what technologies are coming to deal with this. Aptly as it was Fathers Day, Dr Anna Machin explained in scientific terms why we need to change the conversation on dads, their role in the family unit and why this must involve closing the gender equality pay gap. Dr Michela Nodeda gave an insight into cutting edge single cell technologies leading to cardiac regeneration and self repair! Billie Quinlan cofounder of Leika spoke of how women lack equality not just in the boardroom but also in the bedroom. Which was extremely sad but unfortunately not surprising. Che Lingo mc and rapper self professed to arriving unprepared and spoke from the heart. He was saddened by how people of colour are still being profiled in and gave an emotional performance of words. She creates micro formation visuals of items such as skin cells to challenge our physical interpretations of boundaries. They had the audience in stitches as they tracked their quest to find plant based meat products that are not filled with horrible additives and preservatives. But joking aside this quest sounds exciting for both humans and cows, and a bit delicious too! Potage sated our appetites with the most delicious and healthy lunch, also thanks to Swell for the super cool stainless steel water bottles! Awesome day all round, each speaker spoke with passion of their chosen path, we are super proud that our cofounder Richard was one of them.

Chapter 2 : The Clapham North (@theclaphamnorth) â€¢ Instagram photos and videos

The latest Tweets from The Clapham Group (@claphamgroup). Creative Consulting in the spaces of Community, Compassion, and Culture. Follow more accounts to get.

Geography[edit] Church of St Mary the Virgin, Clapham, believed to have been built in the 12th century. The Street is also home to the local school and, up a slight incline into the woods, the Church of St Mary the Virgin, a 12th-century building. The houses of The Street are a combination of s council houses, much older original village cottages and post- Second World War bungalows in some of the new closes. Brickworks Lane, with Clapham Common turning off to the right a little way in. Clapham Common itself turns off Brickworks Lane and is mostly made up of s council houses. Both roads are also dead ends. The houses of the village are surrounded mostly by fields and woodland, but the increasing encroachment of housing and road-building into the area is decreasing this green belt. History[edit] Clapham is mentioned in the Domesday Book of , where it is spelled Clopeham. The woods around the area made it an ideal location for the gathering of wood for timber and firewood, and led to the first Saxon settlements in the area. For many years much of the land around Clapham was owned by the Dukes of Norfolk and subsequently, after a land exchange, by the Somerset family, although by the early 20th century most of the land owned by the family had been sold off or donated to the village. Landmarks[edit] Within the parish lies Clapham Wood , which is said to be haunted. Local Commerce[edit] There is one major farm in Clapham, which for many decades was operated by the tenant farmers, the Cornford family; it is now run as part of the Somerset estate. There is a village tea room and stores based in a portable cabin concreted into a corner of the recreation ground on The Street. There are also a retirement home, a kennels and a business centre. Many of the residents of working age have jobs in nearby Worthing. The village primary school was established in the early 19th century, and has occupied its current building since the s, with various improvements over recent years - the school finally gained indoor toilets in In , with fewer than thirty children being educated at the school, the West Sussex Local Education Authority recommended its closure. The school was at the time the smallest in the county, but a protest by staff, pupils and parents resulted in the County Council narrowly voting against closure. The school currently educates around fifty pupils. Children of secondary school age are educated at The Angmering School in nearby Angmering. The Village Hall, opened in , is also shared with the neighbouring Patching. Previously, a smaller village hall was located on The Street in Clapham, but this was destroyed by fire. The Hall is home to many local clubs and societies, and is regularly used as a venue for Church and School fetes. For many years the two villages shared a local policeman who was based at a police-owned house in Patching , but this was discontinued in the late s, and police from Worthing now cover the area.

Chapter 3 : Contact Support

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This followed the line of Clapham Road and then onward along the line of Abbeville Road. Erected by Vitus Ticinius Ascanius according to its inscription, it is estimated to date from the 1st century. Clapham appears in Domesday Book as Clopeham. The benefice remains to this day a rectory, and in the 19th century was in the patronage of the Atkins family: She lived in a house on the common for many years following the death of her husband. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the Clapham Sect were a group of wealthy City merchants mostly evangelical Anglican social reformers who lived around the Common. They were very prominent in campaigns for the abolition of slavery and child labour , and for prison reform. Many of their grand houses had been demolished by the middle of the 20th century, though a number remain around the Common and in the Old Town, as do a substantial number of fine late 18th- and early 19th-century houses. As in much of London, the area also has its fair share of council-owned social housing on estates dating from the s and s. In the early 20th century, Clapham was seen as an ordinary commuter suburb, often cited as representing ordinary people: By the s, the area had undergone a further transformation, becoming the centre for the gentrification of most of the surrounding area. Today the area is generally an affluent place, although many of its professional residents live relatively close to significant pockets of social housing. Local government[edit] A map showing the Clapham wards of Wandsworth Metropolitan Borough as it appeared in Clapham was an ancient parish in the county of Surrey. The population of 16, in was considered too small for the Clapham vestry to be a viable sanitary authority and the parish was grouped into the Wandsworth District , electing 18 members to the Wandsworth District Board of Works. It was abolished as a civil parish in , becoming part of the single Wandsworth Borough parish for poor law. The former Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth was divided in and the area of the historic parish of Clapham was transferred to the London Borough of Lambeth. Clapham Common is shared with the London Borough of Wandsworth the border between the two boroughs runs across the common , but Lambeth has responsibility for its management. According to the census, the Clapham Area has a population of 40, inhabitants. Clapham Common , Clapham Town and Thornton ward. Parts of Clapham North lie within the Brixton electoral ward of Ferndale and the Stockwell electoral ward of Larkhall. It is overlooked by a variety of buildings, including a number of Georgian and Victorian mansions. It also has Holy Trinity Clapham, an 18th-century Georgian church, important in the history of the evangelical Clapham Sect. Clapham Town comprises Clapham High Street and residential streets including Clapham Manor Street, home to Clapham Leisure Centre, as well as Venn Street with a cinema, restaurants, and a food market held every weekend throughout the year. Clapham South[edit] The neighbourhood, where used, derives its name from a tube station â€”it has no fixed boundary from the rest of Clapham. Taking any definition in informal use, it is predominantly mid-rise and low-rise residential land, and usually takes in major parts of the Common. Where regard to historic Clapham parish and some street signs is had, this area includes a detached part: The northern part of Clapham in the Larkhall ward includes the Sibella conservation area. The southern part is Ferndale ward and includes Landor, Ferndale and Bedford roads leading up to Brixton. Transport[edit] As well as an extensive bus network, which connects the area with much of south and central London, Clapham has three tube stations and two railway stations.

Chapter 4 : Witness account of Clapham South stabbing | This Is Local London

The Clapham North, London, United Kingdom. K likes. Clapham North drinkery serving up late night music and proper good food.

Chapter 5 : Bank and Monument Stations to Clapham Junction (Station) - 7 ways to travel

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Chapter 6 : Clapham Junction (Station) to Chinatown - 8 ways to travel via train, and bus

Clapham (/ ˈ ɛ ː k l ɔː p. ˈ ɛ ɪ m /) is a district of south-west London lying mostly within the London Borough of Lambeth, but with some areas (most notably Clapham Common) extending into the neighbouring London Borough of Wandsworth.

Chapter 7 : Clapham North's Twitter Account with Followers, Friends | Twpublic

Malcolm Mide-Madariola, 17, was fatally stabbed outside Clapham South tube station on Friday, November 2. He was the second teenager to be knifed to death in south London in the space of 24 hours.

Chapter 8 : The Clapham Group (@theclaphamgroup) Instagram photos and videos

Situated right in the heart of Clapham Old Town, with two airy rooms and a beautiful outdoor space, The Jam Tree is the perfect place to book for your brunches, parties, chill-outs or get-togethers.

Chapter 9 : Clapham - Wikipedia

Email format and list of 1 email addresses of people working at The Clapham North. Contact and general information about the website blog.quintoapp.com Sign in to uncover the email addresses for free.