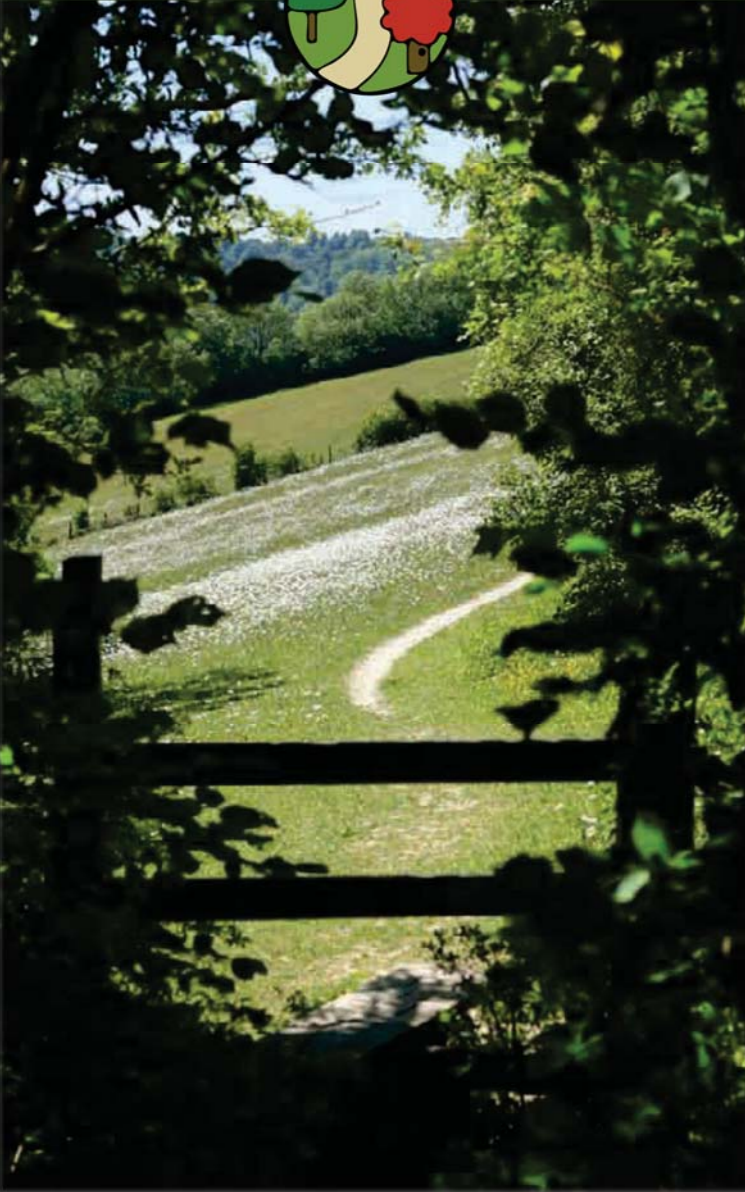


# WARLINGHAM COUNTRYSIDE WALKS



These leaflets have been produced by Warlingham Parish Council with the support of several local people and have been funded by a grant from the Big Lottery Fund.

- Main Walk 1:** 10.5km (6.5miles) long; 270m (910 feet) of ascent
- Shorter Walk 1:** 7km (4.5miles) long; 130m (425 feet) of ascent
- Main Walk 2:** 9.5km (6 miles) long; 85m (280 feet) of ascent
- Shorter Walk 2:** 5.5km (3.5miles) long; 30m (100 feet) of ascent

Walks include stiles, steep slopes, loose and uneven surfaces, mud after rain, and horses may be grazing in some fields.

## GETTING INVOLVED

For more information or to get involved see:-

- All Saints' Church [www.allsaintswarlingham.org.uk](http://www.allsaintswarlingham.org.uk)
- Blanchman's Farm LNR [www.blanchmansfarm.org](http://www.blanchmansfarm.org)
- East Surrey Ramblers [www.eastsurreyramblers.org.uk](http://www.eastsurreyramblers.org.uk)
- Surrey Wildlife Trust [www.surreywildlifetrust.org](http://www.surreywildlifetrust.org)
- Tandridge Access Group [www.websfor.org/tandridge](http://www.websfor.org/tandridge)
- Warlingham Parish Council [www.warlinghampc.org.uk](http://www.warlinghampc.org.uk)
- Downlands Countryside Management Project [www.surreycc.gov.uk](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk)

With grateful thanks for their contribution to:

- Alec Baxter-Brown - The Downlands Countryside Management Project
- Simon Bold - Blanchman's Farm Local Nature Reserve
- Lisa Dunning - East Surrey Ramblers
- Sandra Essex - Tandridge Access Group
- Phillippa Gates - Tandridge Rights of Way Officer
- Colin McDonald - Warlingham Church Walks
- Pamela Mascall - Association of Croydon Conservation Societies
- Beverley Mayle - Millennium Map
- Dorothy Tutt - Bourne Society
- Staff and pupils of Warlingham Village Primary School



## WALK 2 - including Riddlesdown and Farleigh

**1** From the Parish Council Notice Board and facing the Green walk to your left and cross the pedestrian crossing. Turn right and pass the shops and restaurants before turning left into Shelton Avenue. Follow the road and at No.36 go down Shelton Close. Enter the narrow footpath to the right of the sports ground. At a meeting of paths, cross the stile opposite heading for the radio mast. Cross over the stile into playing fields. Keeping left, skirt the pitches and enter the trees via a small path. Turn left at the cottages and follow the drive to Tithepit Shaw Lane. Cross over to the road ahead.



Village Green



Shelton Avenue

**The Village Green.** The oldest trees around the Green date from the early 1890's.

**Batts Farm.** The name Batt appears in parish registers as early as 1672. The main house was demolished in 1916 but the cottages remain.

**2** At the sign for Court Farm turn right at the fingerpost. Go round two sides of the green to the next fingerpost. EITHER turn left, cross the yard in front of the warehouse and go through the kissing gate (and go to paragraph 3) OR turn right along the footpath with the playing field on the right. Enter a field between posts on your left, turn left and after a few metres take the path bearing gently right. At the end of the hedge continue ahead to the trees where you go through the right-hand gap to a notice board (and go to paragraph 4).

**Court Farm Cottages.** The original 18th Century Court Farm House was taken over by George Taylor in 1894 who established Tea Gardens and Pleasure Grounds with swings, a roundabout and organised sports and activities such as tug-of-war, quoits and races. It became a popular venue for groups and was a recommended tea stop for weekend walkers. It was demolished in 1968 but the cottages remain.

**5 FOR A SHORTER WALK** turn right along a footpath just before reaching a bridleway. At the buildings turn left and immediately right with a field on your left and a bungalow on the right. Continue into a recreation ground and carry on along a path with the fence on your right. At the corner turn left, then continue straight ahead behind the pavilion to a footpath, between houses, at the corner of the field. Carry on ahead, crossing over a road and continue until you reach the next road Crewes Lane. Turn left and continue to the unmade road. Just before this road bears left turn right into All Saints' churchyard, rejoining the main walk (see paragraph 7).



Crewes Lane by All Saints' Church

**OR 5 FOR A LONGER WALK** turn left along the bridleway to Old Farleigh Road. On your right is The Harrow Inn 300 metres away. Cross the road with care. Go straight ahead to the right of the houses and into the woods. After a few metres take the left hand fork and descend to the bottom corner of a large field. Proceed with the hedge on your left. Cross the stile to St Mary's Church, Farleigh.

**St Mary's Church.** The Parish of Farleigh is the smallest in Surrey and the church dates back to the 1080's. Refreshments are available here on summer Sunday afternoons.



**3** Continue ahead until you reach the brow of the hill and can see houses on the other side of the valley with Kenley Common and its former Battle of Britain airfield in the distance. Bear right heading for a group of trees. After passing these trees on your left follow the path as it bears right near the edge of the field. Go through a gap in the trees and emerge into a large field. Turn left to the notice board.



View to Kenley Common



Riddlesdown



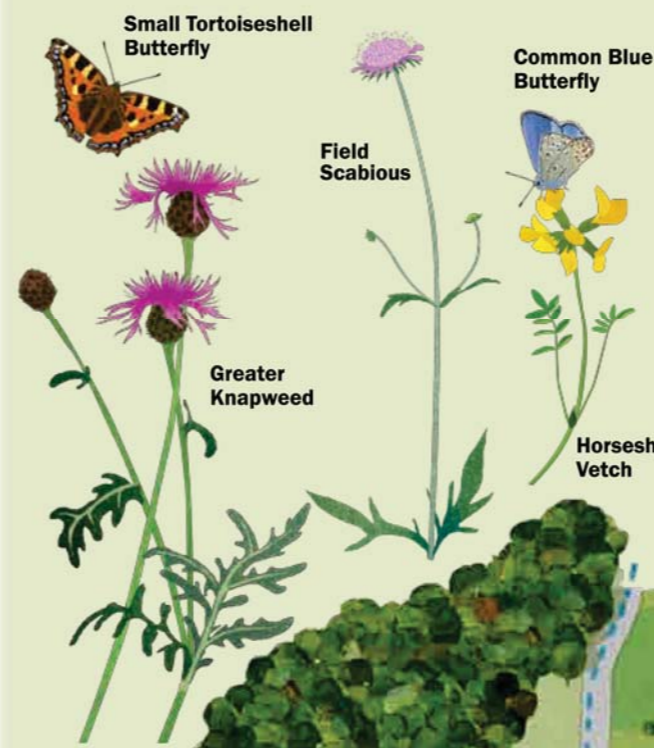
**Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*).** The skylark can be seen over the open grassland rising almost vertically into a hovering flight often several hundred feet high. Once airborne it can sustain its clear warbling song for several minutes.



Roesel's Bush Cricket

**Riddlesdown.** This Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), incorporating part of the disused Chalk Quarry, has an unusually diverse vegetation which includes many scarce species. These include orchids, rare beetles, the nationally rare Roesel's Bush Cricket and 19 species of Butterfly.

**Chalk Downland** The chalk downland of Riddlesdown has low fertility which prevents more common and less specialised plants from taking over. In terms of the number of plants and associated insects, chalk grassland is one of the richest vegetation types found in the British Isles.



**4** Facing the notice board turn left and proceed with the trees on your right until you reach a fingerpost. Turn right (marked "Hamsey Green") to join the London Loop, which provides an interesting 150 mile journey around the edge of Greater London. Carry straight ahead and along the road. At the Good Companions Pub cross the main road and turn right and then left into Kingswood Lane. The road becomes Bridleway 155 and on your left is an entrance to King's Wood, an ancient woodland which is worth a visit, particularly at bluebell time. Leave the London Loop where the bridleway bears left, turning right between posts onto a footpath.



Bluebells



Wood Sorrel



Kestrel

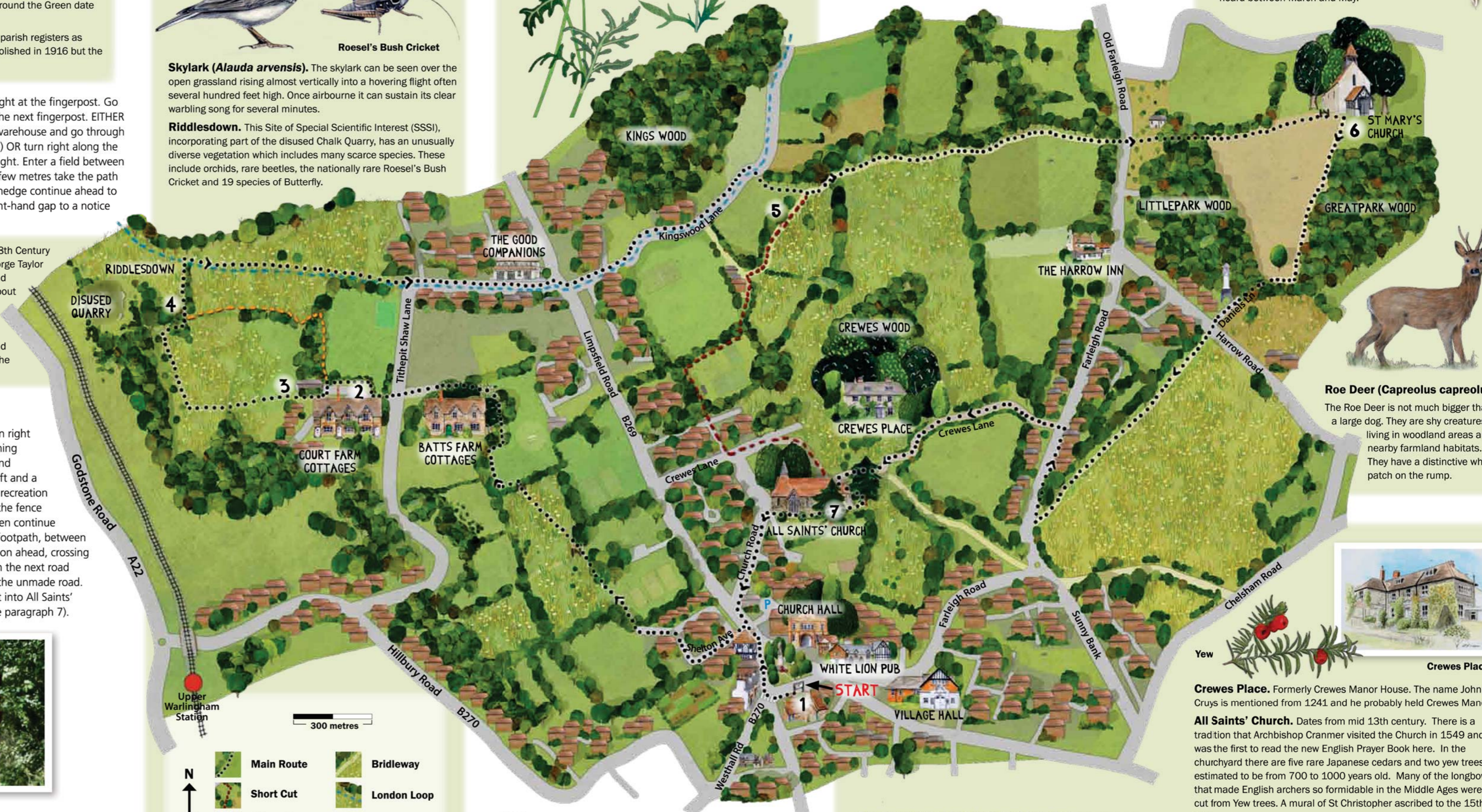
**Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*).** Kestrels favour open countryside where they hunt for small mammals in rough grassland. Often seen perched on a high tree looking for prey. They can hover and descend to the ground in stages until they finally pounce.



Great Spotted Woodpecker

**Great Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*)**

Adapted to feed on insects living in dead and dying wood this bird also eats lots of tree seeds in the winter months. 'Drumming' to mark territories is most often heard between March and May.



- Main Route** (Dotted line)
- Short Cut** (Dashed line)
- Alternative Route** (Solid line)
- Bridleway** (Green line)
- London Loop** (Blue line)
- Car Park** (P symbol)

**Green spaces** within Warlingham village such as open grassland, woodland, allotments, churchyards, gardens, parks and roadside verges provide a diversity of habitats. Many bird species such as blackbirds, sparrows, robins and blue tits thrive in these places.



Robin

Bluetits

**6** Facing the church take the bridleway on the right between fields. Ignore all footpaths to left and right and stay on the bridleway until passing a coal post on your right to a lane. Go down the lane and cross Harrow Road onto the bridleway opposite. At the main road turn right and cross with care. Go up the road and turn left into Crewes Lane. Continue until reaching All Saints' churchyard and enter.

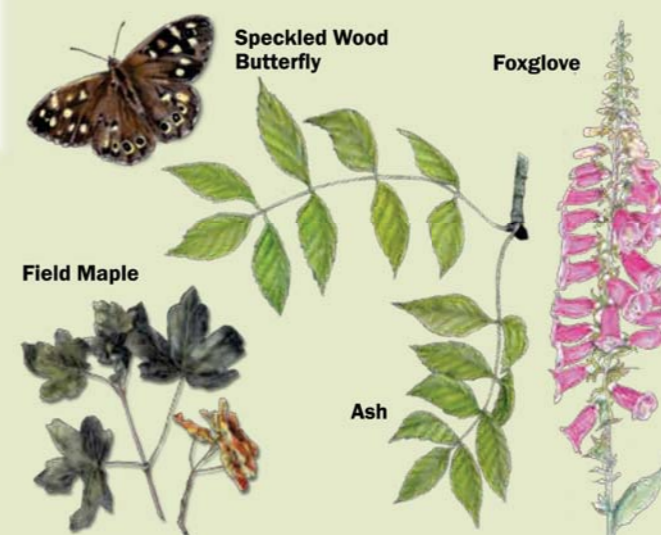


Paths leading from St Mary's Church



Coal Post leaving Littlepark Wood

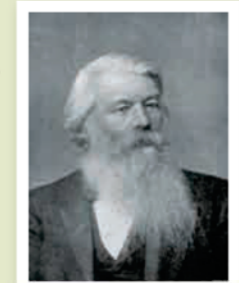
**Greatpark Wood and Littlepark Wood:** These woods are dominated by oak but with a rich mix of other local native tree species such as Field Maple, Elm, Lime, Ash and Hornbeam.



Field Maple

Ash

**Sir Joseph Swan, inventor of the electric light bulb, is buried at All Saints' Church**



**7** Follow the path to the Church and continue straight ahead down Church Road. Turn left at the end and back to the Green where you will pass the Church Hall and find various places for well-deserved refreshments.

**Church Hall.** Built in 1914 and requisitioned for a hospital and then a Soldiers' Club until April 1919. It is now used for music, drama, fairs and meetings.

WE HOPE YOU ENJOYED THE WALK.

**Roe Deer (*Capreolus capreolus*)**  
The Roe Deer is not much bigger than a large dog. They are shy creatures living in woodland areas and nearby farmland habitats. They have a distinctive white patch on the rump.



Crewes Place

**Crewes Place.** Formerly Crewes Manor House. The name John de Cruys is mentioned from 1241 and he probably held Crewes Manor.

**All Saints' Church.** Dates from mid 13th century. There is a tradition that Archbishop Cranmer visited the Church in 1549 and was the first to read the new English Prayer Book here. In the churchyard there are five rare Japanese cedars and two yew trees estimated to be from 700 to 1000 years old. Many of the longbows that made English archers so formidable in the Middle Ages were cut from Yew trees. A mural of St Christopher ascribed to the 15th century was uncovered during work at All Saints' Church in 1875.