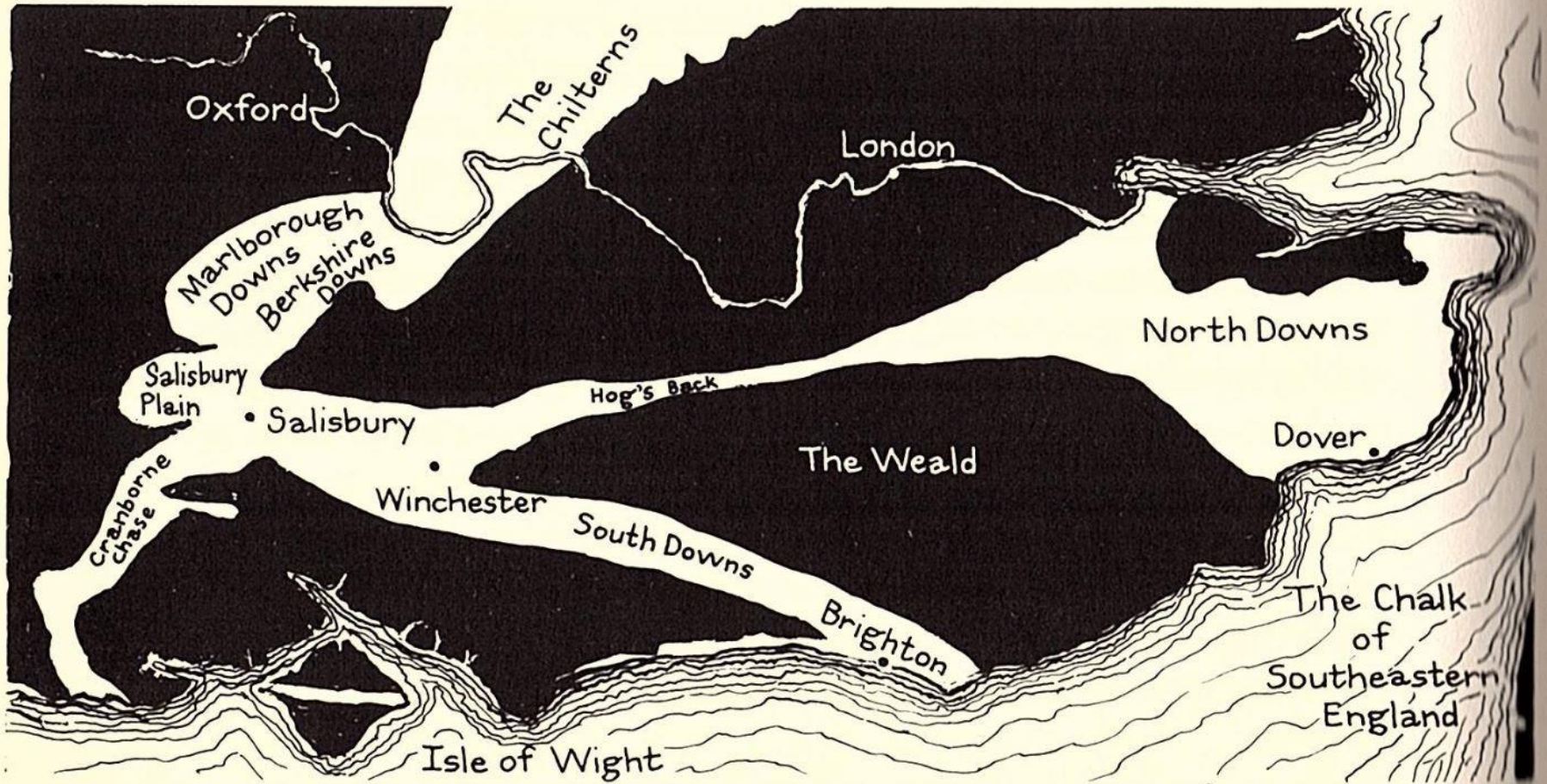


The Oldest Road

6

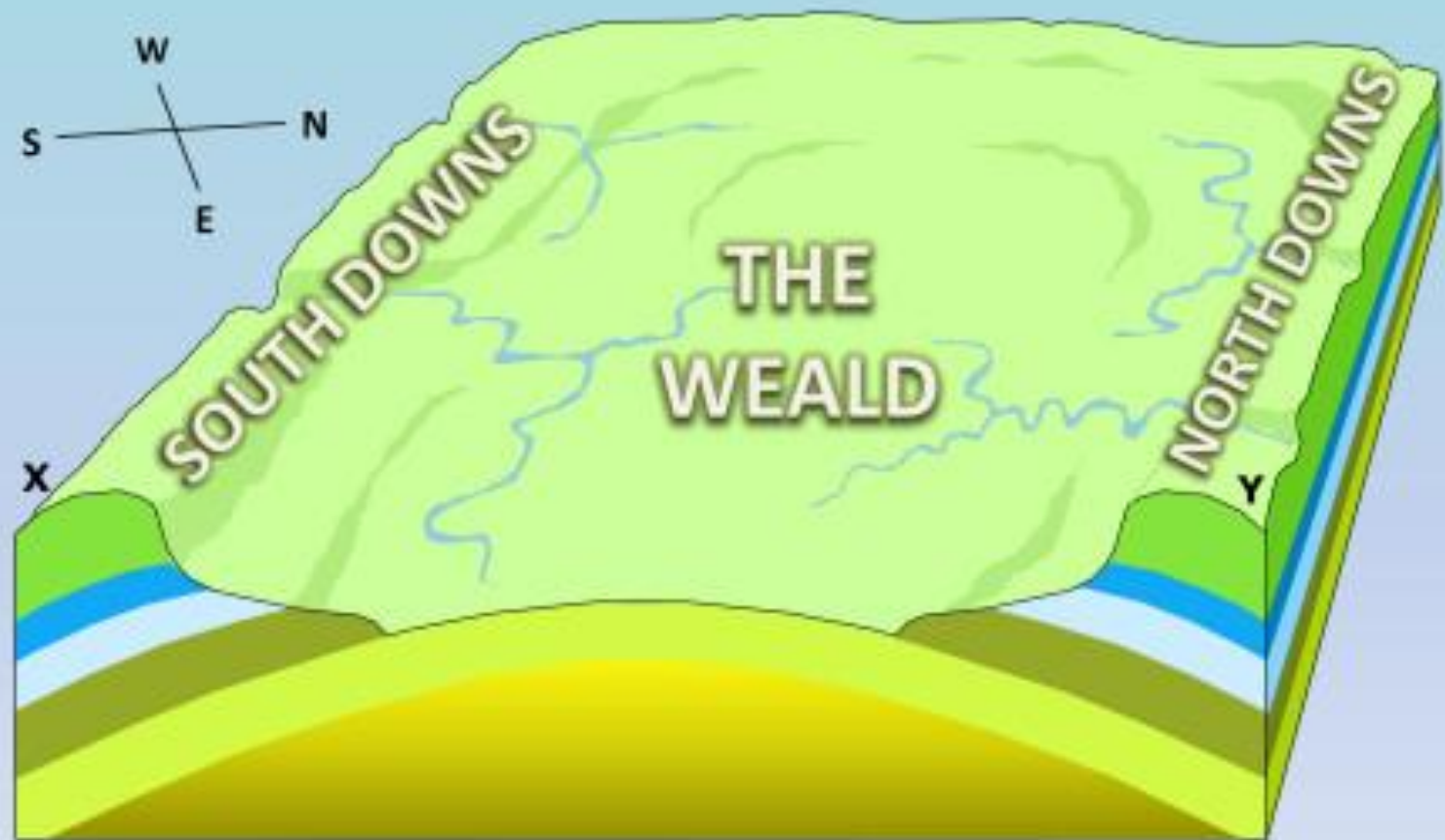
More Chalk







More Chalk



The North Downs Way

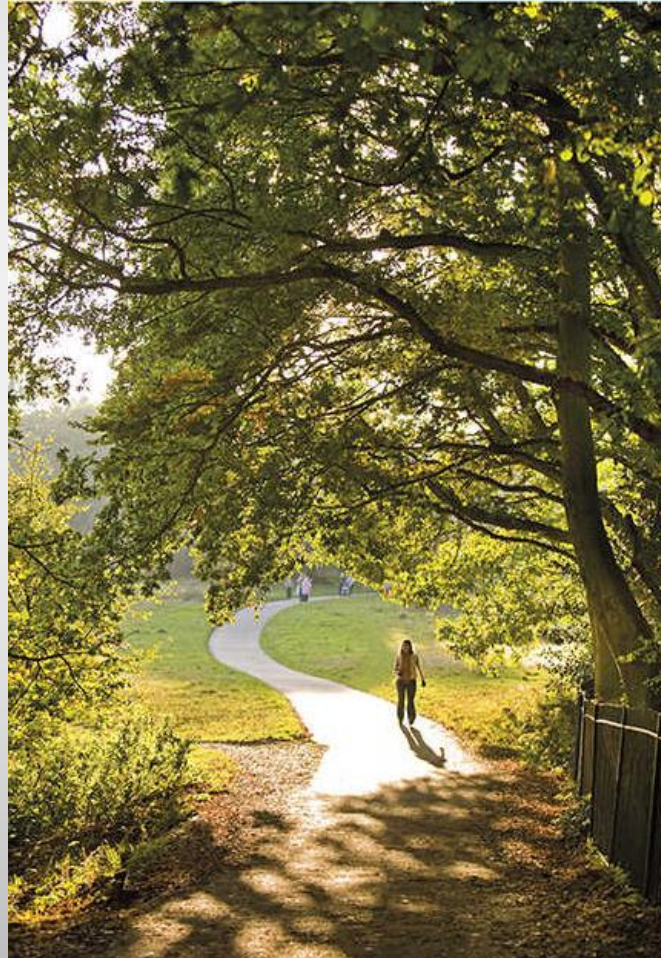




- | | | |
|---|---|---|
|  Purbeck (and earlier) |  Weald Clay |  Upper Greensand and Gault |
|  Hastings Beds |  Lower Greensand |  Chalk |



THE ROUGH GUIDE to
**Walks in London
& the Southeast**





THE ROUGH GUIDE to Walks in London & the Southeast

...all walks are out and back from London.

THE GUIDE

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THE NORTH DOWNS

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MAPS AND SMALL PRINT

The South Downs Way





Winchester



Winchester Cathedral



WINCHESTER
CATHEDRAL

ST SWITHUNTIDE

13 - 15 July 2019

13 FRIENDS' DAY
4.30 FRIENDS' FESTIVAL EVENSONG
and Procession to the Shrine of St Swithun
Sermon: The Rev'd Jeremy Fletcher



14 FOUNDATION SUNDAY
7.35 Morning Prayer
8.00 Holy Communion
10.00 LITURGY OF THE FOUNDATION
President: The Dean
Homily: The Bishop of Winchester
3.30 CHORAL EVENSONG and Installation the
Bishop of Southampton
Sermon: The Bishop of Southampton

15 MONDAY - ST SWITHUN'S DAY
11.00 FESTAL EUCHARIST
President: The Bishop of Winchester
Homily: The Dean
5.30 FESTAL EVENSONG

All welcome
Full service information is on www.winchester-cathedral.org.uk



WINCHESTER
CATHEDRAL

DAILY SERVICES

All are welcome to
join us for worship.

7.40 Mattins
8.00 Holy Communion
12.00 Holy Communion
(Thursdays & Saints' Days)
5.30 Choral Evensong



Please note that the service pattern
may vary. Full service information is
listed inside the Cathedral and on our
website.

www.winchester-cathedral.org.uk

Beauty beyond...



The
Jane Austen
Story

Pan Books/Ordnance Survey

WALKER'S BRITAIN

The Complete Pocket Guide to over 240 Walks and Rambles

SH DOWNS



Mills and Wolstonbury Hill
1/2 mile Sheet 198 300140

A pleasant variation of down and upland, farmland; one climb; mud.

Start on, off the A273 N of Pyecombe; turn left at Clayton Green – entrance (137 m) E of Clayton church.

- Go through farm gate opposite car park entrance. Follow boundary on left uphill, continuing in sunken track bearing left.
- On emerging on to open downland, bear half left between clumps of trees, then follow sunken gully uphill to gate into Clayton Mills car park.
- At far end of car park turn left on to rough track (bridleway) and at 2 forks keep right, continuing to top of rise beyond New Barn Farm.
- Turn right following South Downs Way downhill to A273.
- Cross road and turn left on to path behind hedge, then turn right on to road to Pyecombe church.
- At road junction near church turn right on to rough track becoming enclosed bridleway and follow it to crest of hill.
- Ignore crossing path, then turn left on to crossing track and, ignoring left fork, follow track to top of ridge.
- Just over top, turn right on to signposted footpath to stile on to Wolstonbury Hill.
- Bear half left through bushes to triangulation post then bear half right to join path descending steeply into wood towards Danny House.
- In wood, bear half right then left to stile and gate, then go straight on, turning right in 100

yards (91 m), eventually reaching road and turning left. After 320 yards (290 m) there is a Victorian post box on the left. (To inspect Danny House, turn left on to footpath through copse and go straight on across field to house.) To continue walk, retrace to road. A few yards further, turn right on to concrete drive. At Hautboyes, over stiles to short enclosed path, small paddock, and field. Cross field and continue along edge of next to reach track. Turn sharp right on to track, then immediately left to follow hedge to A273. Turn right along A273, then left into Underhill Lane.

Clayton's church, listed in Domesday Book, has murals painted about 1150.

The mills – 'Jack and Jill' worked to 1908.

The earthwork is Iron Age.

The 1918 Armistice agreement was drawn up at Danny House.

Cissbury and Chanctonbury
9 1/2 miles (15 km) Sheet 198 179112

Moderate Visits the South Downs' 2 most famous historic sites, and Steyning, well worth exploring. Downland; one climb; mud.

Start Steyning, on the A283; frequent buses. Car Park off Church St, opposite church.

- From White Horse at S end of Steyning's main shopping street, take Sheep Pen Lane, then Newham Lane straight on out of town.
- Leave road at Pepperscombe House and take path straight on into copse. Go straight on uphill ignoring all forks to right (including one near top of quarry); 220 yards (200 m) past top of quarry join bridleway bearing slightly right.
- At seat, turn left, then, by clump of bushes, follow fence straight on to 5-way junction.
- Turn right crossing South Downs Way on to fenced track and follow it to bottom of dip.
- Turn left on to track down valley bottom and follow it for one mile (1.5 km) to T-junction.
- Turn right on to rough track and follow it to car park at top of rise.
- For the Ring, turn left and climb.
- Retrace steps to car park, take track straight on through it and continue for 1/4 mile (one km) ignoring crossing bridleway.
- At second crossways, turn left on to track and in 130 yards (120 m) fork right and follow enclosed bridleway straight on for 1/4 mile (one km) passing house.
- One hundred and fifty yards (137

REVISED & UPDATED EDITION

SOUTH DOWNS

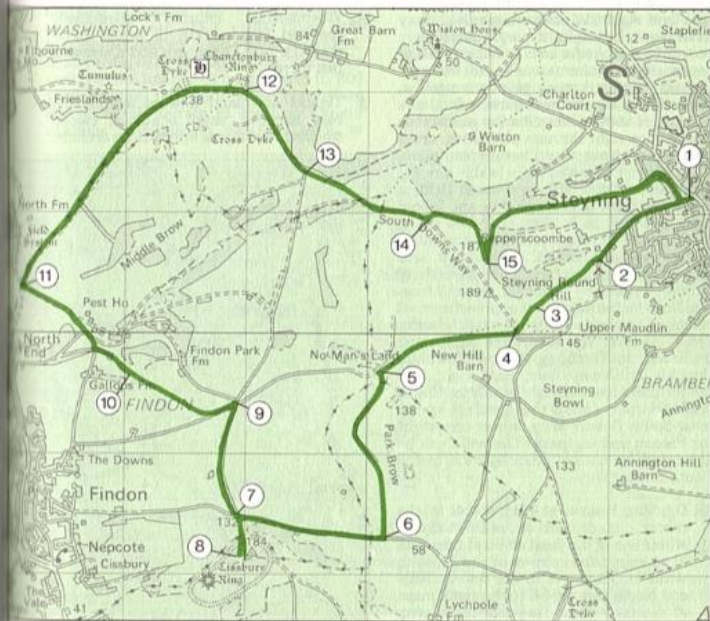


Chanctonbury Ring, moth-eaten after storms, has been recently replanted.

straight to Steyning. After road bears right, a footpath on left leads through to High St.

Cissbury Ring is a massive Iron Age hill fort on the site of Neolithic flint mines.

The (restored) dew pond, made to water sheep and replenished by dew and mist.





Chanctonbury Ring before the Great Storm of 1987



Chanctonbury

Car Park and Picnic Site



Chanctonbury Ring, trees replanted after 1987



South Downs Way to Cissbury Hillfort



Cissbury Hillfort



South Downs Way
Winchester 67 miles
Devil's Dyke 1 mile

South Downs Way
Eastbourne 33 miles
Ditchling Beacon 3.5 miles

to Donkey Wheel



The Saddlecombe Donkey Wheel

THE DONKEY WHEEL

One of the major attractions at Saddlecombe is a Donkey Wheel, where for centuries the farm workers used a donkey to draw water from a well. The Donkey Wheel stands beside the South Down Way National Trail and can be visited even when the farm itself is not open to visitors.

The Donkey Wheel draws water from a well known to have been deepened - though not dug - by the Knights Templar in the 13th century.

One fascinating fact is that the donkeys could be trained to walk one way for 12 minutes, step off the wheel, turn around, step back on again, and start walking in the opposite direction. This 'automated' approach meant that the donkeys could raise and lower a large bucket into the well, fill it with water, and pull it to the surface all without human intervention.



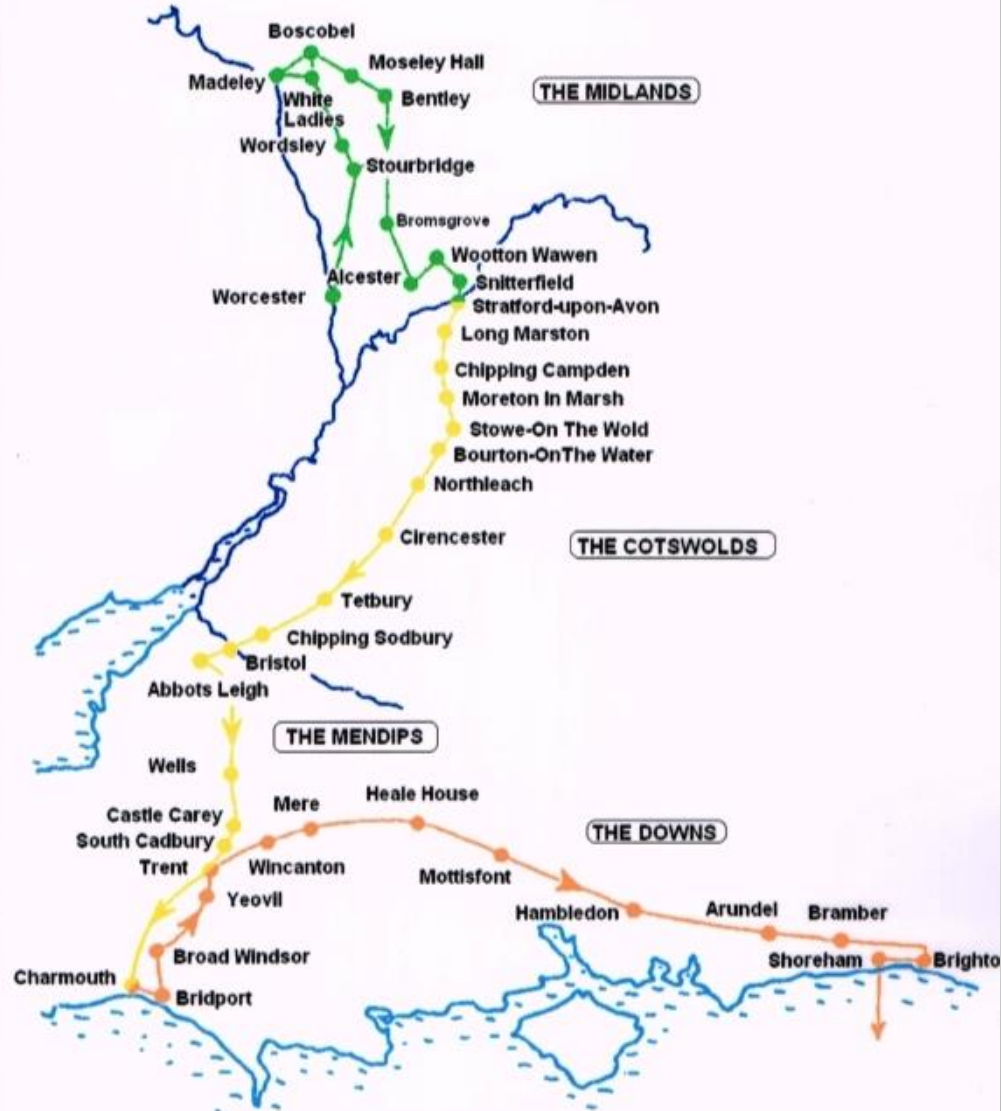
The Monarch's Way

A 615 mile walking trail following the escape of Charles II after the Battle of Worcester in 1651

devised and promoted by the Monarch's Way Association

For further information visit www.monarchsway.50megs.com

The Monarch's Way



A 615 mile walk following the escape of Charles II following his defeat at the Battle of Worcester









Charles II's escape route after the Battle of Worcester, 1651







The Seven Sisters

The North Downs Way

Guildford to Compton



GUILDFORD AND THE NORTH DOWNS

Guildford to Compton and back

6.575 miles

2

Distance and difficulty 9.75km; moderate

Minimum duration 2hr 20min

Trains London Waterloo to Guildford (every 15min; 35min); return from Guildford to London Waterloo (every 15min; 35min); South West Trains

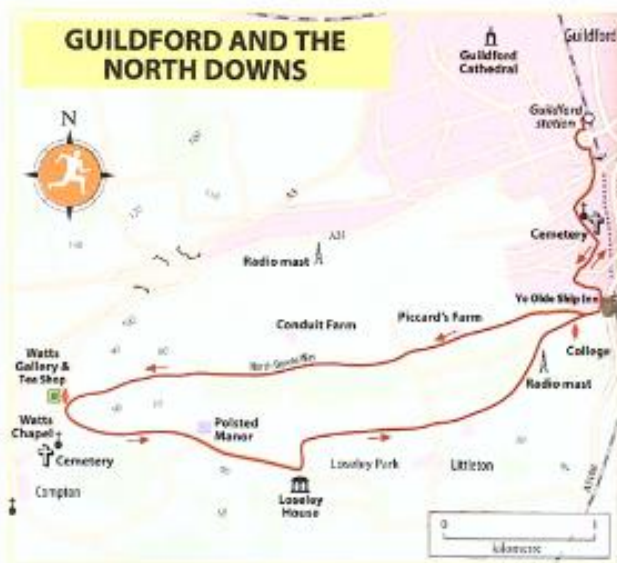
Maps OS Landranger 186: *Aldershot & Guildford*; OS Explorer 145: *Guildford & Farnham*

This circular route takes you from the leafy fringes of the handsome county town of **Guildford**, through gentle North Downs countryside to the village of **Compton**. Here you can see the Arts and Crafts Watts Gallery, dedicated to the work of G.F. Watts; it's a wonderful showcase for his paintings and sculpture, and has the advantage an appealing **tearoom**, housed in what was the building's pottery. This tiny village is also home to the **Watts Chapel**, its interior designed by Watts' wife Mary in a unique fusion of the homespun and the visionary. From Compton, the route loops through Loseley Park and the hamlet of **Littleton**, back to the edge of Guildford.



ROUGH GUIDES

THE ROUGH GUIDE to
Walks in London
& the Southeast







3

NORTH DOWNS WAY

No
unauthorised
motor
vehicles

NORTH DOWNS WAY











NORTH DOWNS WAY

North Downs Way #1 Footpath





WATTS
GALLERY
ARTISTS
VILLAGE



Studios **P**

Tickets & Information
Clore Learning Space
Limnerslease



Watts Chapel 300 metres



Please use the path on the left hand side of the road





George Frederic Watts



Born	23 February 1817 Marylebone, Middlesex, England
Died	1 July 1904 (aged 87) London, England
Nationality	British
Education	William Behnes Royal Academy
Known for	Painting, sculpture
Notable work	<i>Hope</i> <i>Love and Life</i> <i>Physical Energy</i>
Movement	Symbolist
Awards	Order of Merit
Patron(s)	Alexander Constantine Ionides



↑
Watts Gallery
entrance









The Watts Chapel







THE ALL-PERVADING

The choir window of this chapel depicts the scene of the Ascension. The Virgin Mary is shown seated on the right, with the infant Jesus rising from her lap. The Holy Spirit is depicted as a dove above the infant. The scene is set against a background of clouds and a landscape with a river and a city in the distance.

THIS CHAPEL DESIGNED BY MR. WATTS, WIFE OF C. WATTS, PH. D. WAS BUILT IN 1876 BY HIS WIFE FOR THE PEOPLE OF CENTVILLE. IT IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF ALL WHO BELIEVE IN HIS WATTS.









Please refrain from lighting or leaving candles inside
the Chapel.
Many thanks for your consideration.

**THIS CHAPEL DESIGNED BY M^{RS} WATTS, WIFE OF G. F. WATTS, OM. R. A. WAS BUILT IN 1896 BY HER AND
THE PEOPLE OF COMPTON: IT IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF ALL WHO REST NEAR ITS WALLS.**





Watts Chapel & Cemetery

Visitor Centre & Watts Contemporary Gallery

The Tea Shop & Old Kiln

'I had no idea that here in Surrey there was a **collection of such richness** and a story of such depth!'

Dame Penelope Keith, CBE DL

North Downs Way

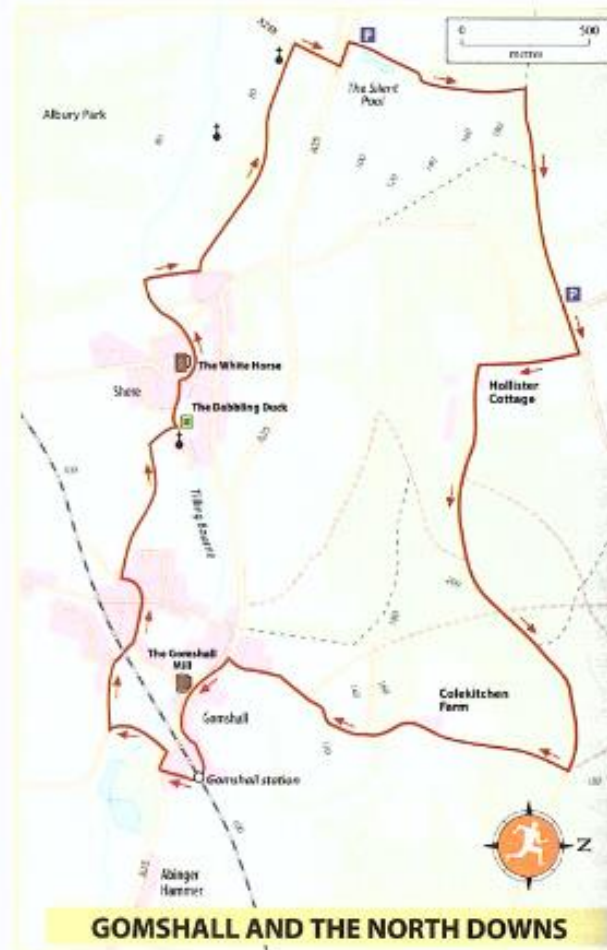
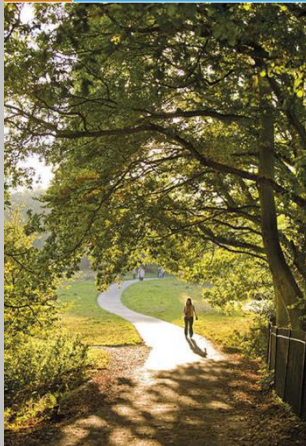
Gomshall to Shere



2



THE ROUGH GUIDE to
Walks in London
& the Southeast



GOMSHALL AND THE NORTH DOWNS

Shere

Follow the path along a line of trees until you come to **Shere**. Turn right and head downhill to **St James' Church**, entered via a handsome lychgate built by Lutyens. The church is mainly Norman, with a fine, plain interior and a beautiful font (dating from around 1200), its bowl patterned with scallop shapes. Inside the church on the north wall is a quatrefoil with a squint, which allowed the local anchoress, **Christine Carpenter**, to see the altar – her only view of the outside world. Christine was walled up in a cell attached to the church in 1329; she was released after three



GRAVELPITS LANE
NO VEHICULAR ACCESS TO
GRAVELPITS CLOSE
NEW ROAD OR
MILLENNIUM PLACE





















The Dabbling Duck Shore village





Guildford ST JAMES' SHERE 12th Century

THIS SUNDAY
8 AM IN PEASLAKE
10 AM IN SHERE
6.30 PM IN SHERE

WWW.PARISHOFSSHERE.COM





THE MILLENNIUM STONE

JOHN WESLEY'S RULE

1703 - 1791

DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN
BY ALL THE MEANS YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN
IN ALL THE PLACES YOU CAN
AT ALL THE TIMES YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN
AS LONG AS EVER YOU CAN

GIVEN TO THE VILLAGE BY
THE BRAY FAMILY
LORDS OF THE MANOR OF SHERE



**Our service is at
10 o'clock**
Why not join us?
Please enter quietly once it's begun





Small plaque with text, partially illegible.

Stained glass windows with Gothic tracery. The windows contain various religious scenes and figures. At the bottom of the windows are Latin inscriptions: "Gloria of GOD and in loving memory of MARY the wife of ARTHUR HILL of Reading", "D.D. - M.H. 1810 - 1821", and "XPC".

MEMENTO MORI
To find this peace by Elizabeth's hands
of 4 of the year 1678 & 1679 &
David's death 1680 in State of the
Church in the County of Down
Clergy Church & after follow of
Convent Church & College in Oxford
& Rectory in this Church of years
MARY obiit 27 of Nov 1678
Aged one Year
THOMAS obiit 22 of May 1677
Aged 25 weeks
ELIZABETH obiit 2 of Oct 1678
Being 6 Years & a halfe old
MARY who dyed in Childbed of
her first child on the 3 day of
APRIL 1676 Being 20 Years
and four Months old
76



Christine Carpenter - The anchoress of Shere

The 'cell' Christine occupied in the early part of the 14th century is long gone.



However, evidence of its location is to be seen in the quatrefoil (architectural clover leaf) and squint, below this display. The first would have been used to receive the bread and wine of the Eucharist; the second, to observe the act of consecration of the elements at the High Altar. On the other side of this wall you will find the brick outline of her cell, the location marked by a small brass plaque.

Contemporary records* of the Bishops of Winchester provide us with all we know about Christine, who was enclosed in 1329 and re-enclosed in 1332. There is no explanation about why she left her cell nor how long she remained the second time.

What we do know is that her father, William 'the carpenter', lived where are, now, the old timber-framed houses called Ash and Willow, in Lower Street, Shere.



* Photographic reproductions of these, together with translations, are available in church. We are grateful for permission from Hampshire Record Office, Winchester, to display this material, which is in their archive.

Anchorite Cells

Typically, these would have external windows through which food could be passed and conversations held. Paradoxically, this sometimes made them the centre of village life. Partly on the evidence of the *Ancrene Weiss*, it seems that some anchorites performed services we would associate more with a local bank, post-office, or general shop. *Ancrene Weiss* contains detailed regulations warning against such practices (e.g. holding on to parcels for people) lest the anchorite dilute their calling through too great an engagement with the outside world.




Cells were often on the north (colder) side of the church and could have as many as three rooms, sometimes with servants' quarters attached, and where guests could be entertained. An anchorite could be available for conversation and



spiritual guidance and might end up as something of a spiritual celebrity as happened with the, now famous, Julian of Norwich (15th century). With these sorts of pressures, we can only speculate on the reasons for Christine Carpenter's departure from her cell and her subsequent re-enclosure. Her presence would have made this church a place of special interest to locals and pilgrims alike.

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Anchorites / Anchoresses

To understand what can appear, to us, a strange way to live we need more information than our local documents can provide. Anchorites were under the control of the Bishop of the day (Winchester, in Christine's case), the only person who could authorise their 'enclosure' after due enquiry. In each of the centuries between 1100AD and 1600AD, between 100 and 200 people were enclosed, the majority women.



Early in the 13th century the *Ancrene Wisse*, a book of religious instruction, was written by a monk for three women of noble birth who had themselves enclosed as anchoresses somewhere in the West Midlands. These lay women (and those who came after) sought to withdraw radically from the world and had themselves sealed in cells for life (at least in theory). An anchorite (Gk - withdraw) pursued a solitary life of prayer and meditation, and it was considered a highly esteemed vocation. The Desert Fathers were the forerunners of anchorites and St Anthony (AD 285) was one of the most famous, being described as a 'spiritual athlete'.



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Canon N

Present Day

Monks and nuns still withdraw from the world to live a life of poverty, chastity and obedience. For a few, even this does not provide the solitary life to which they feel called. Sister Wendy Beckett is one such, living in a caravan in the grounds of her convent. As with others like her, the insights she gained through prayer and reflection drew her away from her solitary existence and, for a while, she became a world-renowned art critic, writer and broadcaster.



Christine Carpenter's celebrity still draws people to the site of her cell. Is our interest in her primarily voyeuristic, her calling a type of madness to be gawped at? Or are we awed by her desire to follow God's calling whatever the cost?

Whilst the world goes frantically on its way, there will always be a small number of men and women who are called to live life differently, worshipping God 'around the clock' and praying for those in need of his love, whether known to them or not.

Canon Nick Whitehead

August 2017



Bronze **M**adonna and **C**hild, dug up on Juniper Hill, Coombe Bottom, Shere, by a dog belonging to Mrs Oliver, (née Forehead) in about 1880. It is said by the British Museum to be **63** one similar, except for a slight difference in the hair, being in their possession, but with no particulars as to where it came from. It is thought to be an ornament from either a Crozier or the top of a pilgrim's staff

The **M**adonna was given by Mrs Oliver to Mrs **Elsa Mary Barclay**, (née Bray), wife of Robert Ulyvill Barclay, of Bury Hill, Dorking and in her memory it is now placed in this church by her children.



























Sherbourne Pond











NORTH DOWNS WAY

NORTH DOWNS WAY

Public Footpath

Public Footpath

Footpath Only
No Horses



Shere Woodlands

Three sites of chalk grassland, scrub and woodland totalling 44 hectares

SURREY
wildlife
TRUST



Shere Woodlands Local Nature Reserve comprises three sites on the scarp slope of the North Downs; Combe Bottom, Netley Plantation and West Hanger.

Covering almost 44 hectares, the three sites are owned by Surrey County Council and collectively they form Combe Bottom Site of Special Scientific Interest, a designation granted to reflect the stands of yew, ancient beech woodland and chalk downland, and the unusual variety of mosses and lichens including rare species. Surrey Wildlife Trust manages the reserve to protect and enhance its value for nature conservation whilst encouraging quiet recreation such as walking, horse riding and mountain biking on the Rights of Way.

We hope you enjoy your visit!

KEY

- Footpath
- Permissive footpath
- Bridleway
- Byway
- North Downs Way

Guidelines

- Always stick to your own path, avoid cutting through scrub areas.
- Please do not pick any plants or flowers in the reserve as this is illegal and can be a criminal offence.
- Please do not feed any animals in the reserve.
- Please do not use any tools or equipment in the reserve.

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Blackcap

CHantry WOOD

WEST HANGER

MOTHER WEBB'S CORNER

COMBE BOTTOM

JUNIPER HILL

Combe Lane

TO SHERE and A25

YOU ARE HERE

Hillside Farm

Hillside House

NETLEY PLANTATION

Hazel dormouse

IMPORTANT INHABITANTS

The steepest woodland is not managed due to the steep gradient of the slopes. This lack of intervention helps ensure the survival of the rare lesser slug which grazes on fungi and lichens on large, decaying tree trunks. This strategy also suits badgers, that are shy of humans. Other zones support the hazel dormouse, a European Protected Species which depends upon its ability to move through the canopy – so hazel is coppiced in small, scattered blocks to minimise disruption. Invasive scrub and rabbit browsing threaten the existence of juniper bushes – so scrubs (areas of bare soil) are created. Berries, repaired and shrubs cut back to increase its chances of survival and reproduction.

Woodland



The woodlands were badly hit by the 1987 storm and the remains of once towering beech trees are all but rotted away, providing a rich decaying wood habitat, while stands of ash and sycamore have colonised the clearings. Dense blocks of trees are thinned to ensure the stronger specimens go on to maturity. The trees that are removed are used to produce firewood and charcoal. Veteran beech, oak and whitethorn trees are nature reserves in their own right. We "hulo-release" (fall young trees around the old tree's crown) to let the light once again reach their ageing trunks, before carrying out tree surgery to prolong their lives for the benefit of the various bats, beetles, fungi and lichens.

Dense shade and acidic needle litter make ground conditions beneath conifers hostile, limiting plant growth on the woodland floor. Gradual felling of the cedar, hemlock and cypress has brought about the return of rushes, froggroves and even the ancient woodland indicator wood sorrel. The cedar is milled to make engineering rails while smaller conifer tufts are destined for wood chip.

The cyclic cutting of different areas of trees initially provides sunny glades – great for spring flowers and nectar loving butterflies such as white admirals. The close tree canopy is ideal cover for nesting birds and enables dormice to move easily around the woodland. Coppiced hazel provides hedging stakes and binders, whilst chestnut makes excellent fence posts. Large "standards" are periodically felled to allow light in and they can be milled to provide pine posts, sleepers and other heavy duty timbers.



Chalk grassland and scrub

The downland is somewhat fragmented following a lapse in the grazing and subsequent rapid colonisation by trees and shrubs over the past century, today it resembles more of a "hedged pasture" habitat than classic chalk grassland, nevertheless home to marjoram, common centaury and wild garlic. Shrub and grassy glades and bowers respectively are useful for keeping down scrub grasses while the latter avoid woody shrubs and brambles. The proliferation of poisonous yew trees poses too great a threat to cattle for them to graze here.

Buddles, or butterfly bush is an enemy despite its reputation, it is only good for adult butterflies given its ability to colonise open grassland and bare chalk at the expense of the vital caterpillar foodplants. It is regularly removed but still refuses to yield! Privet, dogwood and weylandia are also not so dominant here, but being rubbers they have their place in the hedgerow, providing perches for blackcaps proclaiming their territory.

CHANTRY WOOD

YOU ARE HERE

WEST HANGER

Hollister Farm

Hollister House

MOTHER WEBB'S CORNER

COMBE BOTTOM

NETLEY PLANTATION

JUNIPER HILL

Combe Lane

TO SHERE and A25



Shere Woodlands Local Nature Reserve comprises three sites on the scarp slope of the North Downs; Combe Bottom, Netley Plantation and West Hanger.

Covering almost 44 hectares, the three sites are owned by Surrey County Council and collectively they form Combe Bottom Site of Special Scientific Interest; a designation granted to reflect the stands of yew, ancient beech woodland and chalk downland, and the unusual variety of mosses and lichens including rare species. Surrey Wildlife Trust manages the reserve to protect and enhance its value for nature conservation whilst encouraging quiet recreation such as walking, horse riding and mountain biking on the Rights of Way.

We hope you
enjoy your visit!



CHANTRY WOOD



MOTHER
WEBB'S CORNER

TO SHERE and A25 ↓

Woodland



The woodlands were badly hit by the 1987 storm and the remains of once-towering beech trees are all but rotted away, providing a rich decaying wood habitat, while stands of ash and sycamore have colonised the clearings. Dense blocks of trees are thinned to ensure the stronger specimens go on to maturity. The trees that are removed are used to produce firewood and charcoal. Veteran beech, oak and whitebeam trees are nature reserves in their own right. We "halo-release" (fell young trees around the old tree's crown) to let the light once again reach their ageing trunks, before carrying out tree surgery to prolong their lives for the benefit of the various bats, beetles, fungi and lichens.

Dense shade and acidic needle litter make ground conditions beneath conifers hostile, limiting plant growth on the woodland floor. Gradual felling of the cedar, hemlock and cypress has brought about the return of rushes, foxgloves and even the ancient woodland indicator wood sorrel. The cedar is milled to make fencing rails while smaller conifer butts are destined for wood chip.

The cyclic cutting of different areas of trees initially provides sunny glades – great for spring flowers and nectar loving butterflies such as white admirals. The close tree canopy is ideal cover for nesting birds and enables dormice to move easily around the woodland. Coppiced hazel provides hedging stakes and binders, whilst chestnut makes excellent fence posts. Larger "standards" are periodically felled to allow light in and they can be milled to provide gate posts, sleepers and other heavy duty timbers.



Blue tit
Lemon Slugs

www.surreywildlifetrust.org.uk

(areas of bare soil) are created, fences repaired and shrubs cut back to increase its chances of survival and reproduction.

Chalk grassland and scrub

The downland is somewhat fragmented following a lapse in the grazing and subsequent rapid colonisation by trees and shrubs over the past century; today it resembles more of a "wood pasture" habitat than classic chalk grassland, nevertheless home to marjoram, common centaury and eyebright. Sheep and goats graze and browse respectively: the former are useful for keeping down coarse grasses while the latter favour woody shrubs and brambles. The proliferation of poisonous yew trees poses too great a threat to cattle for them to graze here.

Buddleia, or butterfly bush is an enemy (despite its reputation, it is only good for adult butterflies) given its ability to colonise open grassland and bare chalk at the expense of the vital caterpillar foodplants. It is regularly removed but still refuses to yield! Privet, dogwood and wayfaring tree are also too dominant here, but being natives they have their place in the hedgerows providing perches for blackcaps proclaiming their territory.



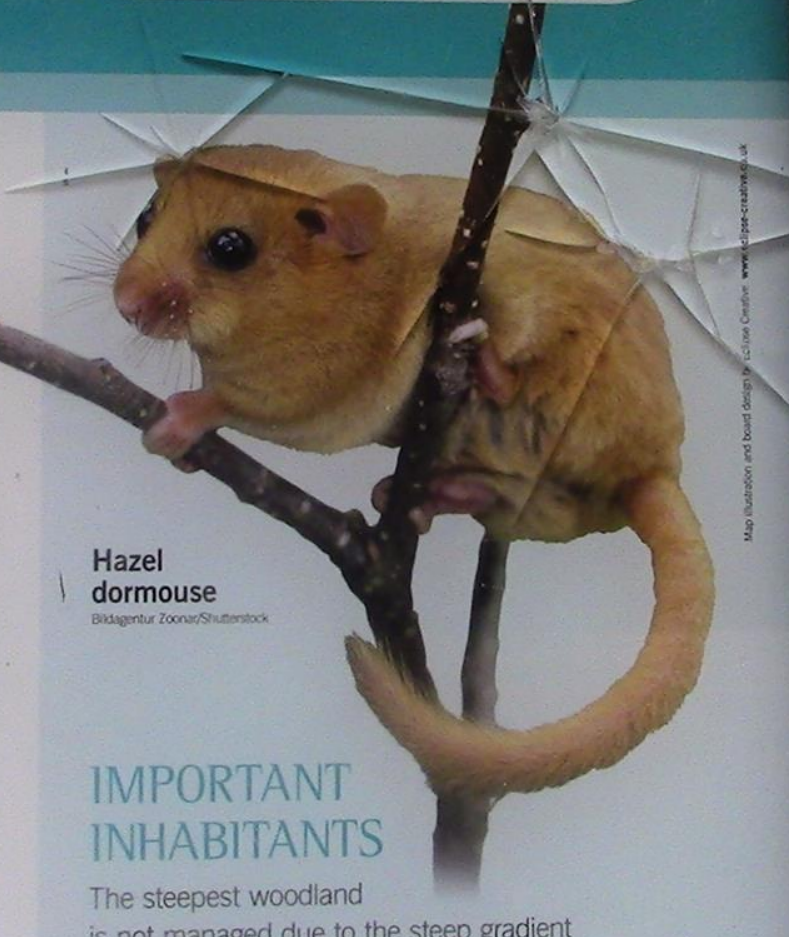
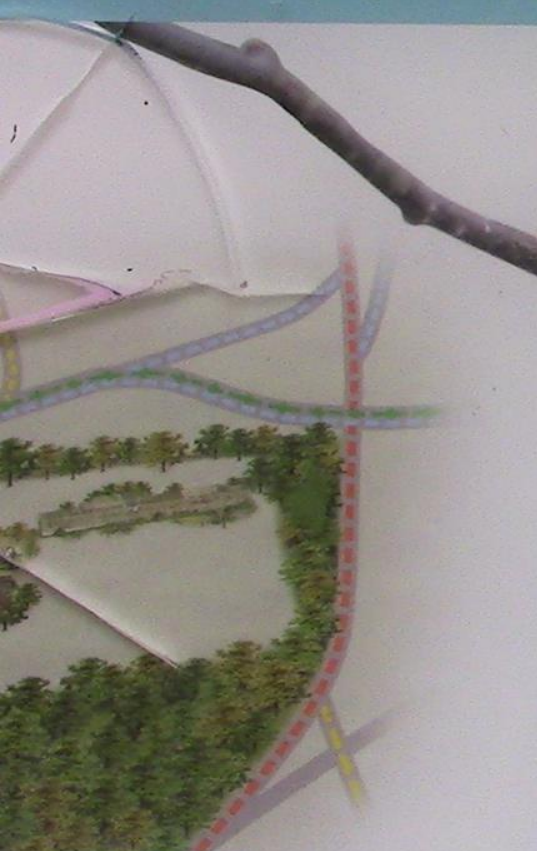
Bee on wild marjoram



Lemon slug

Juniper

Grassland, scrub
ing 44 hectares



Hazel dormouse
Bildagentur Zoonar/Shutterstock

IMPORTANT INHABITANTS

The steepest woodland is not managed due to the steep gradient

Map illustration and board design by Luc Rose. Creative: www.kalpeccreative.co.uk

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Registered charity No. 208123

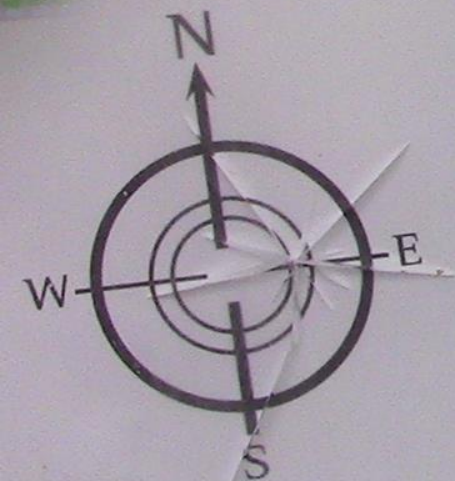
dormouse

Bildagentur Zoonar/Shutterstock

IMPORTANT INHABITANTS

The steepest woodland is not managed due to the steep gradient of the slopes. This lack of intervention helps ensure the survival of the rare lemon slug which grazes on fungi and lichens on large, decaying tree trunks. This strategy also suits badgers, that are shy of humans. Other zones support the hazel dormouse, a European Protected Species which depends upon its ability to move through the canopy – so hazel is coppiced in small, scattered blocks to minimise disruption. Invading scrub and rabbit browsing threaten the existence of juniper bushes – so scrapes (areas of bare soil) are created, fences repaired and shrubs cut back to increase its chances of survival and reproduction.

ATION





NORTH DOWNS WAY







North Downs Way Pilgrim's Route Charing to Chilham



THE PILGRIMS' WAY

Charing to Chilham and Canterbury

Distance and difficulty day one: 17.5km; day two: 11.5km; moderate
Minimum duration day one: 4hr 25min; day two: 2hr 50min

Trains London Victoria to Charing (hourly; 1hr 15min); return from Canterbury East to London Victoria (every 30min; 1hr 25min); Southeastern Railway

Maps OS Landranger 189 and 179: *Ashford & Romney Marsh and Canterbury & East Kent*; OS Explorer 137, 149 and 150: *Ashford, Sittingbourne & Faversham and Canterbury*

The route that became known as the **Pilgrims' Way** was an amalgam of country roads and paths leading from Winchester and serving pilgrims from the south and west of England and continental Europe (via Southampton). At Harbledown, just outside Canterbury, this route merged with the much more ancient Watling Street, the route for the main body of pilgrims from London and the north. All were bent on seeing the gold- and jewel-encrusted tomb of **Thomas Becket**, and perhaps, as the *Canterbury Tales* testifies, having a bit of fun along the way.

This two-day walk covers a particularly attractive stretch of the Pilgrims' Way, and takes you to the goal of the pilgrims – the magnificent **Cathedral** itself. The walk begins at **Charing** in Kent, leading through lovely woods and farmland to **Chilham**, an idyllic village where you can stay overnight, before continuing on to **Canterbury** the next day. You can do either day of this walk on its own, taking the train from or to Chilham, but the most rewarding day in terms of landscape is the first. This is fine, abundant countryside, especially appealing in April – when Chaucer set his tales and when the fruit trees are covered in blossom – or in late summer and early autumn, when you can scrimp for apples and pears. Although this is an established walk, the signing (for the North Downs/Pilgrims' Way) is minimal.

Day one

17.5km Day one links two very pretty and historic Kentish villages: **Charing** and **Chilham**. In between, Boughton Lees is home to a pub that has been serving pilgrims for hundreds of years, though a better lunch option on a sunny day is the nearby Perry Court Farm Shop, where you can put together a picnic. The country you walk through is for the most part domesticated but beautiful, with rolling vistas, orchards and the odd scattering of appealing tile-hung or half-timbered cottages. Towards the end of the walk you climb up into dense woodland, before descending into Chilham, where you can either take the train home or stay the night.

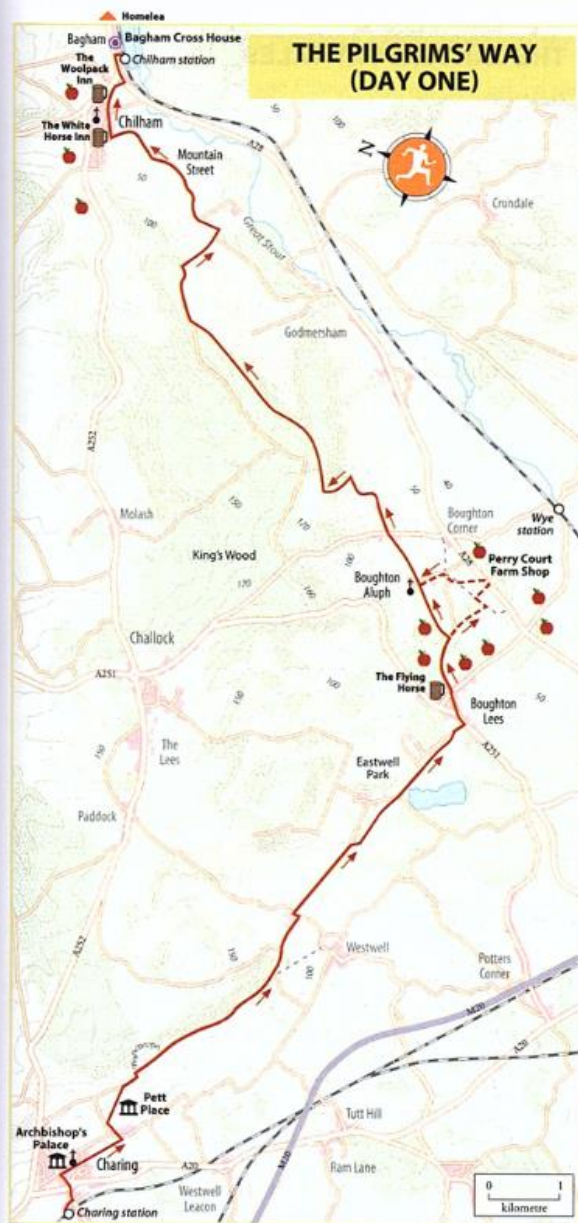
2



THE ROUGH GUIDE to
**Walks in London
 & the Southeast**



2





southeastern. Charing

Way Out

TICKETS
316 325

No Smoking





PEIRCE HOUSE







THE GATE
TO THE
COURTYARD



PLEASE DO NOT
ENTER THE
COURTYARD
WITHOUT THE
GUIDE'S PERMISSION









9
318
394
392







DIEU ET MON DROIT

1716





DIEU ET MON DROIT

1861 1716







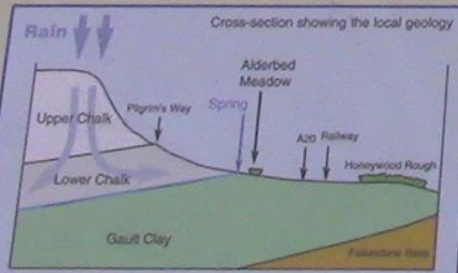
Walk into the past

You are about to step back in time and walk into an old agricultural landscape - an example of how the countryside would have been managed before the use of modern farming methods.

The Charing Alderbed Meadow is a landscape of wet grassland and alder woodland at the foot of the North Downs. While all around it land has been drained, cultivated, fertilised or developed for housing, the meadow has remained untouched.

Its wet, marshy characteristics make it a superb habitat for communities of wildlife.

So, why is it here? Rain water drains through the chalk of the North Downs and when it meets underlying clay seeps out of the ground as springs. The water flows as streams through the grassland and woodland areas, creating the valuable wetland habitat.



Plants that indicate the habitats are long established: meadow vetchling (top) and wild garlic.



Local people getting involved in managing the Alderbed Meadow. Charing Primary School's 'Green Gang' (left) and volunteers from the Kentish Stour Countryside Project.

Shaped by people and nature

It might be a surprise to know that the wildlife habitats found here are not entirely natural. They were shaped by people and nature using agricultural practices that go back centuries.

After an absence of some 40 years livestock have been re-introduced. Grazing allows a greater variety of plants to thrive by preventing a take-over by vigorous species. It prevents the spread of scrub, which could eventually dominate the meadow.

In the woodland, some trees have been cut-down using the traditional method of coppicing. This opens up the canopy, allowing the light through, which benefits wild flowers, insects, mammals and birds.

What to look for

More than 80 varieties of plants can be found, including wild garlic and fen bedstraw.

The alder trees, which have been coppiced, thrive in the boggy conditions. Oak, ash and holly can also be seen in the woodland.

Water shrews and yellow-necked mice live at the site and some rare species of invertebrates have also been found.

Throughout the year, you can see and hear some 30 species of birds, including whitethroat, treecreeper, great spotted woodpecker and tawny owl.



Wetland wildlife at home in the Alderbed Meadow: grass snake and water shrew.

Welcome to the CHARING ALDERBED MEADOW

The Charing Alderbed meadow, designated as a Local Wildlife Site, is being conserved by the Charing Playing Field Committee (Alderbed Meadow Steering Group) for the benefit of wildlife and the local community.

If you would like to get involved in caring for this special place, or join in an organised event, please email: alderbedcharing@gmail.com

More information on the Alderbed Meadow is available in a booklet, available from Charing library, and on-line at www.charing.info

Please enjoy your visit and help to keep this place special.



The Charing Alderbed Meadow is sponsored by Living Spaces, EAGGF funding made available through Mid Kent Leader +, Brett Environment Trust, Rail Link Countryside Initiative, Ashford Borough Council, Kentish Stour Countryside Project, Countryside Stewardship Scheme, Charing Playing Field Committee and Charing Parish Council.

Old maps, ancient names

This is part of a title map from 1840 with the Alderbed Meadow outlined in green. At that time the woodland was called 'Brook Wood' and was larger than it is now. The grassland was called 'Wood Brook'. The word 'brook' comes from the Anglo-Saxon word broc, meaning marsh.



THE PAST

You are about to step back in time and walk into an old agricultural landscape - an example of how the countryside would have been managed before the use of modern farming methods.

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Its wet, marshy characteristics make it a superb habitat for communities of wildlife.



Shaped by people

It might be a surprise to know that the plants found here are not entirely natural. They were introduced by people and nature using agriculture over the last few hundred years back centuries.

After an absence of some 400 years, they have been re-introduced. Grazing allows them to thrive by preventing a tall sward of grass that prevents the spread of scrub. Scrub would dominate the meadow.

In the woodland, some trees have been removed using the traditional method of coppicing, allowing the light to reach the ground. This encourages a variety of flowers, insects, mammals and birds.

What to look









North
Downs
Way

North
Downs
Way









NATIONAL
CYCLE
NETWORK











PILGRIMS WAY



North Downs Way
Charing 3 miles



North Downs Way
Boughton Lees 2 miles



50M



Footpath →

← Footpath

No Bikes















National Trail

Grand Randonnée

European Path

National Trail

Grand Randonnée

European Path







The Flying Horse

Welcome

ENSUITE
ROOMS
AVAILABLE
FUNCTION
ROOMS



Welcome

GOOD FOOD
REAL ALES
BEER GARDEN
FAMILY FRIENDLY





THE PARISH CHURCH

of

ALL SAINTS

BOUGHTON ALUPH

Vicar: Rev'd Ravi Holy
01233 812450



SERVICES

During the Summer

- 1st, 3rd & 4th Sundays 9:30 a.m.
- 2nd Sunday 8:00 a.m. & 9:30 a.m.

See below for details of other services and midweek events.

From June to September

All services
beginning 8.30am
CHURCH OPEN

Saturday and Sunday
10.30 am until 5.30 pm

You are welcome to enter through
the North Door

Churchwarden
Clare Herbert 01233 812450
Ravi Holy 01233 812450

During the Summer Services will be held
at ALL SAINTS CHURCH
Boughton Aluph

Services will be held on:

- 1st and 3rd Sundays
Parish Communion at 9.15am
- 2nd Sunday
Morning Prayer at 9.15am
- 4th Sunday
10.30am Evensong Service

All are welcome to join us

Churchwarden
Clare Herbert 01233 812450
Ravi Holy 01233 812450

All Saints Church

This Church may be closed but if you
would like to find out

Please 01233 812450 or
01233 812450 in person or by







All Saints Church

*This Church may be closed but if you
would like to look round*

*Phone 01233 627117 (nearest) or
01233 623618 to borrow a key*











 **PILGRIMS WAY**



THE
NORTH DOWNS
WAY



EARNHAM

← 10.3M 16.6KM

CANTERBURY

10M 15KM →

DOVER

28M 40KM →

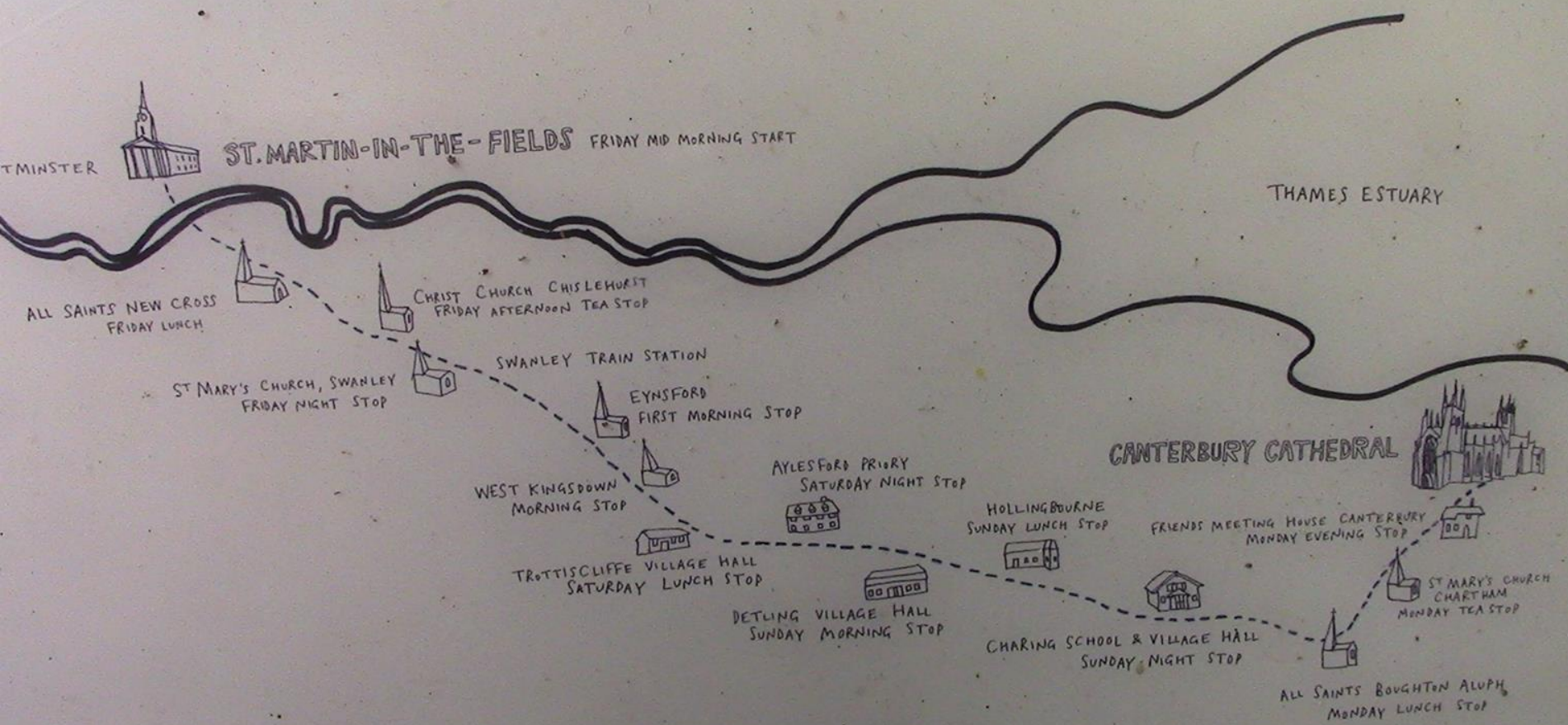
The first sighting of Ca

This sign marks the 25th annual Pilgrimage, in May 2015, from London to Canterbury, in support of The Connection at St Martin's, a homelessness charity. It is positioned here because it is the location where Pilgrims first see Canterbury Cathedral which is approximately 7.5 miles away.



Every year the Pilgrimage starts at St Martin-in-the-Fields and covers 74 miles over 4 days. The journey ends at Revd. Dick Sheppard's tomb in Canterbury Cathedral. He became Vicar of St Martin's in 1914 and was committed to helping homeless and vulnerable people. This tradition is carried on today by The Connection at St Martin's.





In memory of Kath Shaljean,

Illustration: Anna Steinberg













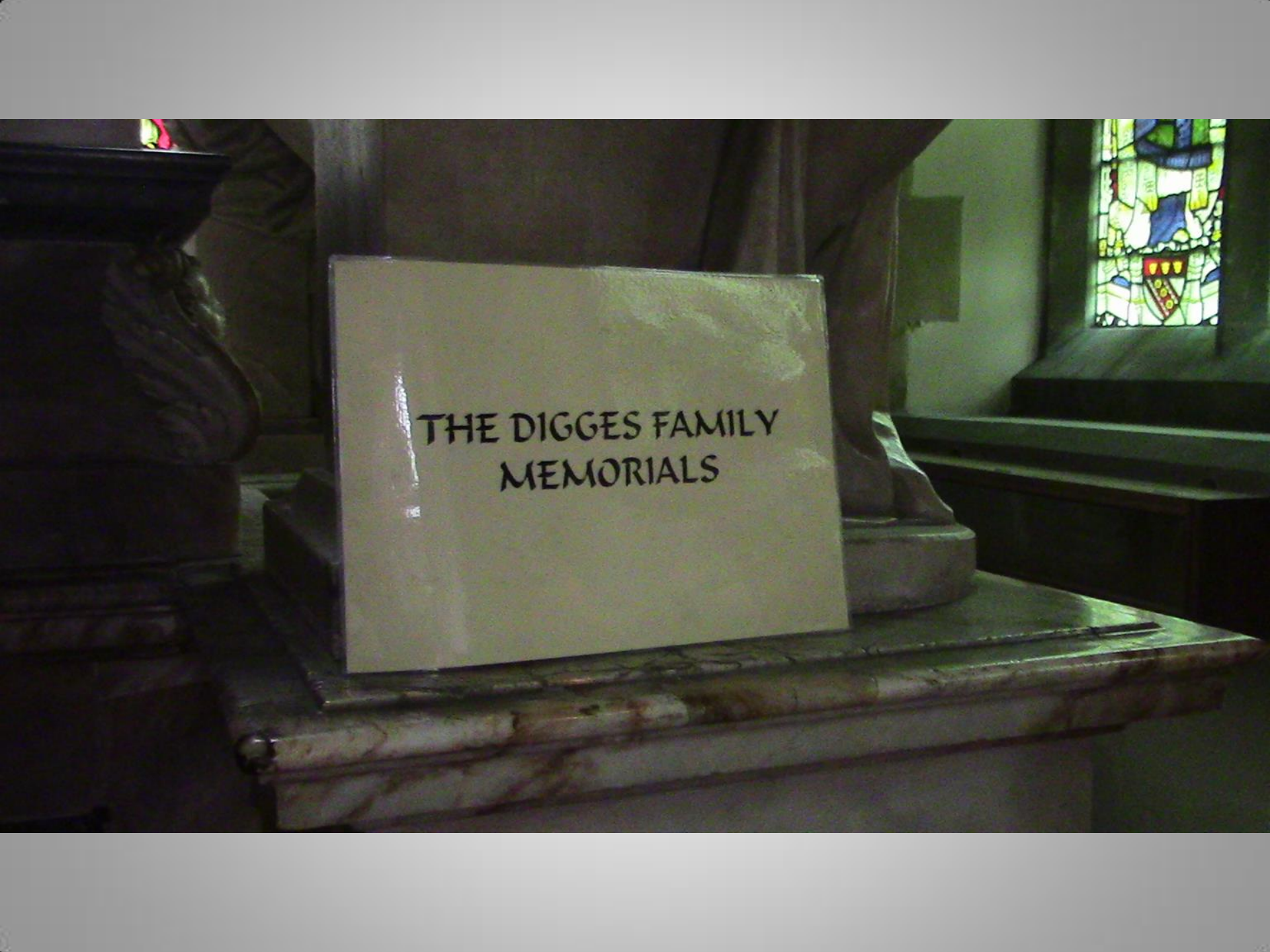
... of the boys in the
Wood' in the book. The boys, Arthur, 6 and John
Edmund, 4, died in 1858 and the sculpture
originally stood in the castle.

THE HARDY CHILDREN

The Hardy Family owned the castle 1861-1914. This monument by Munro is unique in that no other church monument in England shows children's toys. Note the battledore and shuttlecock, and the picture of 'The Babes in the Wood' in the book. The boys, Arthur, 6 and John Edmund, 4, died in 1858 and the sculpture originally stood in the castle.







THE DIGGES FAMILY
MEMORIALS



North Downs Way
Pilgrim's Route
Chilham to Canterbury

If you're only doing this as a one-day walk, at the eastern end of the village take the main road toward Bagham to reach Chilham train station, with regular services to Waterloo, Charing Cross and London Bridge (hourly; 1hr 35min); it's a right-turn past the cluster of B&Bs.

2

Day two

11.5km Day two is less bucolic than day one, and the orchards you pass through are on a rather commercial scale. There are some lovely sights along the way, though, and as the walk is relatively short there's time to meander around Chilham in the morning and still get to **Canterbury Cathedral** in time to have a look round. There's a decent pub at Chartham Hatch for lunch.

Chilham to Old Wives Lees

2km The second day's walk starts from the church in Chilham. Go round to the left-hand side of the church and follow the path that leads behind it, cutting down through the graveyard. Where the path forks, go left down the slope and onto a narrow track. Turn right, and follow the track until you come to a busy road. Cross the road and carry on up the lane directly opposite.

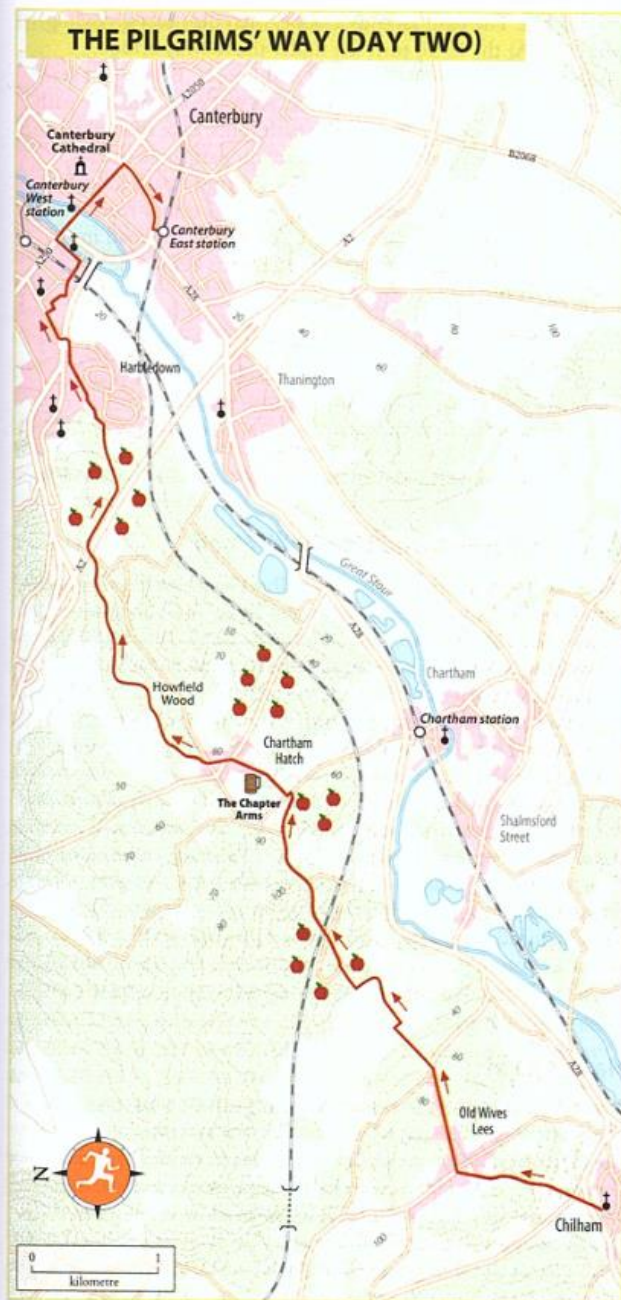
When you reach **Old Wives Lees** (which isn't nearly as pretty as Chilham), you come to a junction; cross the road and go up Lower Lees road. This leads through straggling houses for 750m until you come to a couple of oast houses on the left. Just beyond, a sign points you off to the left. Go to the end of the road and turn right for a few metres – there's a kissing gate on the opposite side that leads you back onto the Pilgrims' Way.

To Chartham Hatch

3km From here, a wonderful avenue of lime trees leads downhill, forming a dense, leafy tunnel. At the end of the avenue, cross the stile leading into a field, where you'll see tall poles used for growing hops. At the bottom of the hill turn right, then almost immediately left, climbing up the hill ahead, with the line of huge beech trees to your right.

At the top of the ridge continue straight on, then follow the yellow arrow on the wooden post which leads you left along the field. Then go right, down the field in the direction of the

If you are doing this as a **one-day route**, start the walk by turning left out of Chilham station. Follow the curve of the busy road and, after 300m, take the (unsigned) left-hand fork towards the village. Climbing "The Street" beyond the *Woolpack Inn* brings you to the church, where the route starts.



THE ROUGH GUIDE to
Walks in London
& the Southeast













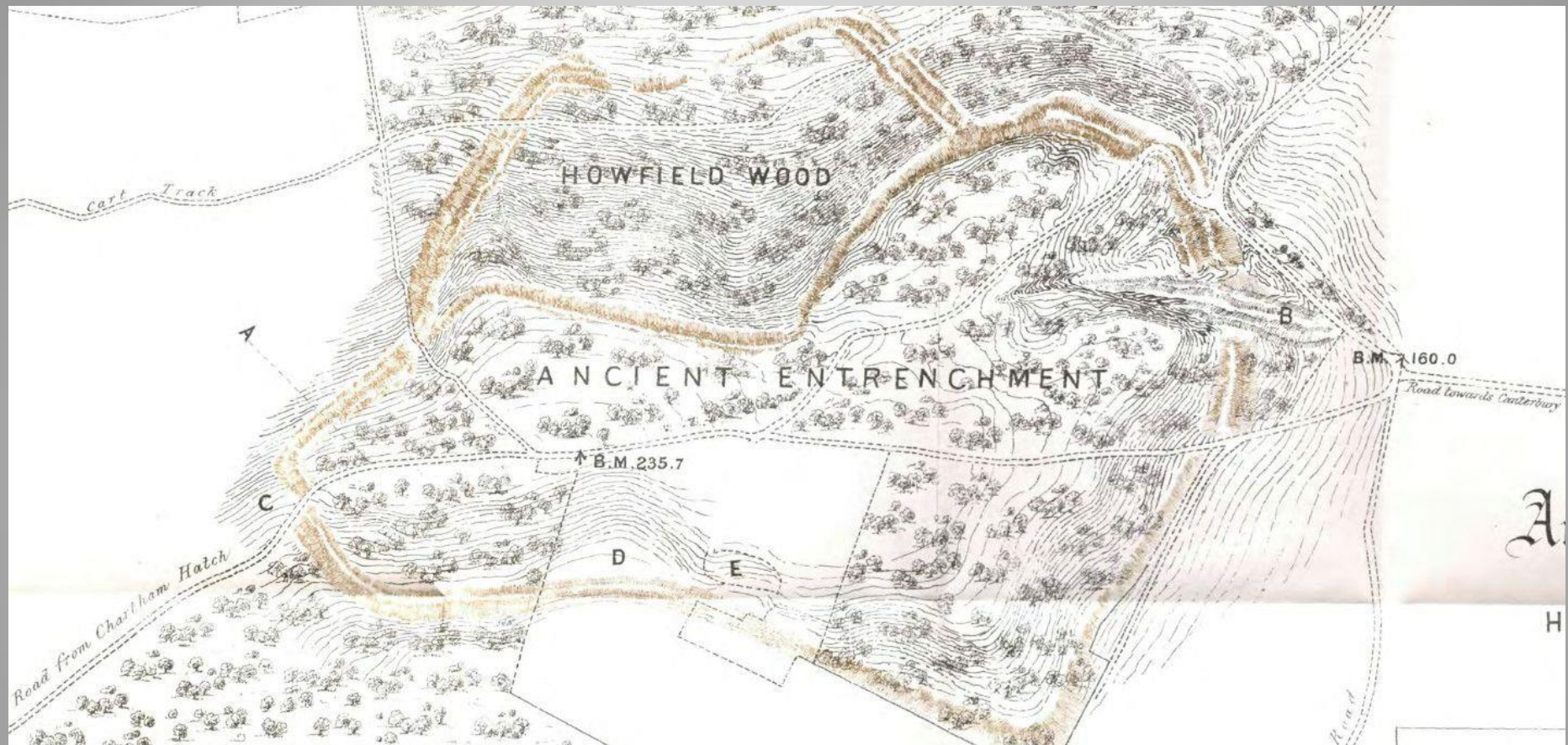












Bigbury Camp, Celtic Hillfort

....probable site of Julius Caesar's battle, 54 BC



Bigbury Camp, Celtic Hillfort

...probable site of Julius Caesar's battle, 54 BC

Bigbury Camp – A Landscape with a History

Bigbury Camp is the major prehistoric earthwork in the Canterbury area and up until recently has been masked by the woodland of South Blean, part of one of the largest areas of ancient woodland in Kent. Much of the ridge of high ground to the west and north of the Stour valley and the City was covered by woodland. This hill fort was first recognised in 1874, following discoveries of Iron Age tools. A slave chain and domestic equipment were found within the southern interior part of the structure. The finds are now held in museums at Canterbury, Maidstone and Manchester.

Archaeological excavations over the last 80 years have revealed the extent of the site and shown it to have been occupied from at least the later part of the first century BC. The latest survey has shown that other earthworks linked to Bigbury Camp extend south west beyond Chartham Hatch and into the rest of South Blean Woods.

This hill fort is believed to be the site of Julius Caesar's first battle in 54 BC as he led his forces in the Roman invasion of Britain.

The illustrated view depicts the hill fort in its prime. Much of the layout is

part of the structure. The finds are now held in museums at Canterbury, Maidstone and Manchester.

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The illustrated view depicts the hill fort in its prime. Much of the layout is hypothetical but excavations have revealed some evidences to support many theories. The bank climbing the hillside to the right is shown here as originally topped by a fence as an outer defence to an annex within which a blacksmith's workshop has been revealed and is shown here, in the centre of the picture. Caesar describes the use of chariots, as shown here, and an iron tyre of a wheeled vehicle is reported as found within the earthworks. The large building on the skyline is a gate presumed to have given access from the lower working area to the defended hilltop. The very path you stand on is likely to be the ancient route people used for centuries to get to the agricultural land you can glimpse through the trees behind you, now covered by hop gardens and orchards.

Kent Wildlife Trust has worked with English Heritage to restore this Iron Age hill fort to the historical landscape of two thousand years ago. Seven hectares



Camp ex
Blean Wo

This hill
led his fo

Bigbury
of South

BC as he

The illustrated view depicts the hill fort in its prime. Much of the layout is hypothetical but excavations have revealed some evidences to support many theories. The bank climbing the hillside to the right is shown here as originally topped by a fence as an outer defence to an annex within which a blacksmith's workshop has been revealed and is shown here, in the centre of the picture. Caesar describes the use of chariots, as shown here, and an iron tyre of a wheeled vehicle is reported as found within the earthworks. The large building on the skyline is a gate presumed to have given access from the lower working area to the defended hilltop. The very path you stand on is likely to be the ancient route people used for centuries to get to the agricultural land you can glimpse through the trees behind you, now covered by hop gardens and orchards.

Kent Wildlife Trust has worked with English Heritage to restore this Iron Age hill fort to the historical landscape of two thousand years ago. Seven hectares of sweet chestnut coppice have been removed from the site to reveal the archaeological features. Hard working staff, volunteers and livestock control the coppice re-growth to retain the open wood pasture across the monument.

Illustration by Christopher Sparey-Green, April 2013.







North Downs Way

Canterbury 2 miles







North Downs Way
Chartham Hatch 3 miles



North Downs Way
Canterbury 1 mile







Canterbury



The High Weald Walk
circular hike from Tunbridge Wells

Minimum duration 4hr 30min

Trains London Waterloo or Cannon Street/London Bridge to Tunbridge Wells (every 30min–1hr; 50min–1hr 15min); return from Tunbridge Wells to London Waterloo or London Bridge/Cannon Street (every 30min–1hr; 1hr–1hr 15min); Southeastern Railway

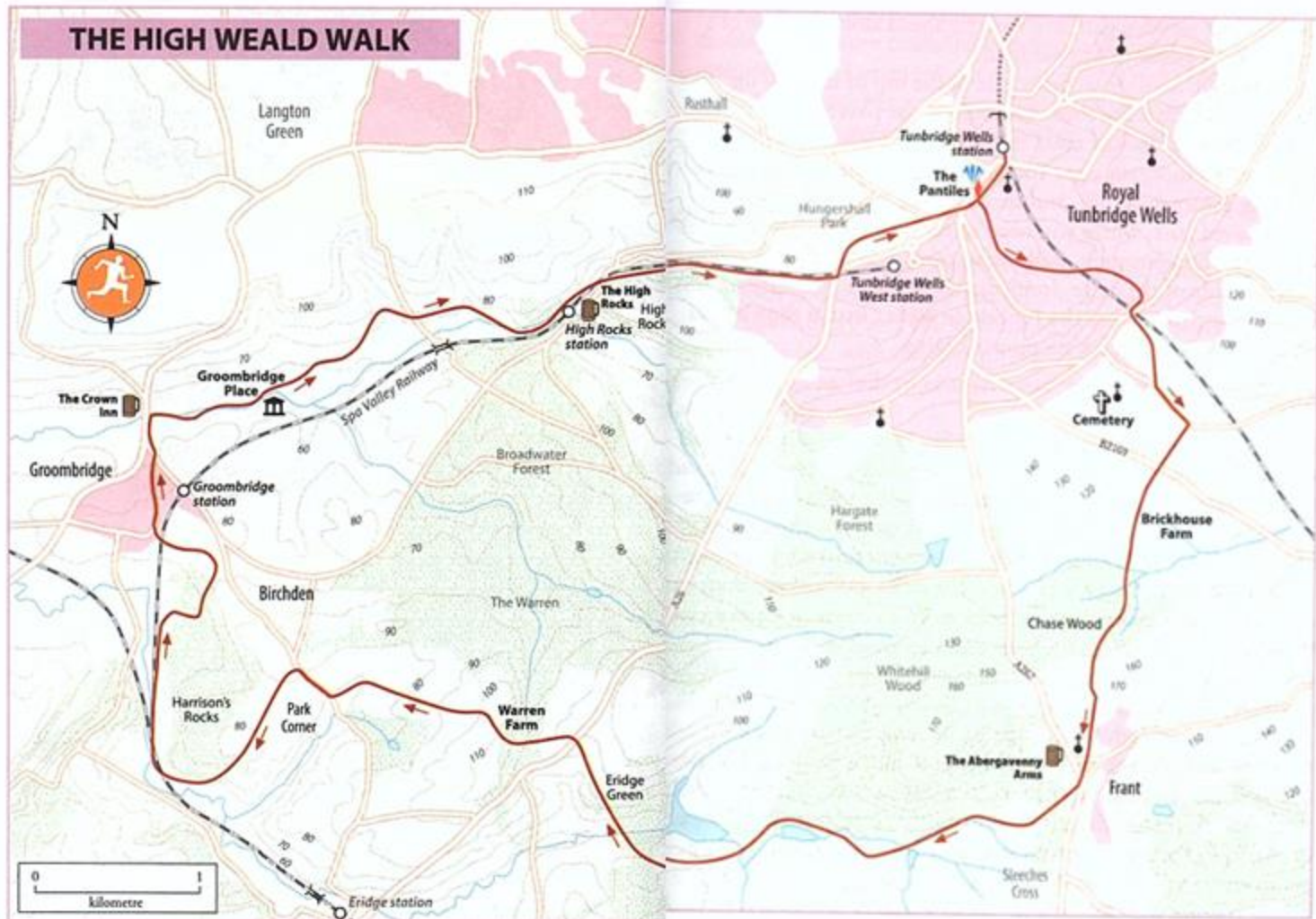
Maps OS Landranger 188: *Maidstone & Royal Tunbridge Wells*; OS Explorer 135: *Ashdown Forest*

This circular Kent/Sussex route mostly follows the well-signed **High Weald Walk**, which links a chain of pretty, secluded villages

but it's no hardship to explore its handsome pastel-coloured villas, quirky boutiques and cafés. There are plenty of food shops for picnic supplies, or you can have lunch at the *Abergavenny Arms* pub in Frant; there's also an excellent old boozier at the lovely village of Groombridge.

Getting started

2km Coming out of Tunbridge Wells station, turn right and go straight ahead at the roundabout, down the attractive sloping **High Street**. After 350m, at the bottom of High Street, go straight







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MARK WILKINSON

PENLEY-BARBELL

WELLS

FASHION

wells

KEEP MOVING!

ET07 880









BRICKHOUSE
FARM

Royal
Tunbridge Wells
1825









SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF
CORPORAL WILLIAM DIGGINS
OF THE 20TH REGIMENT OF FOOT
SON OF JOHN AND MARY DIGGINS

HE SERVED IN THE TRENCHES BEFORE
SEBASTOPOL IN 1854. WAS PRESENT AT
THE BATTLES OF THE ALMA, AND
BENI-KLAVA, AND AT INKERMANN,
WHERE HE WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED.
FOR THESE SERVICES HE RECEIVED
THE CRIMEAN MEDAL WITH FOUR
CLASPS. HE DIED AT FRANKFURT FROM THE
EFFECTS OF HIS WOUNDS AND DURING
SERVICE SEP^R 25, 1856. AGED 25 YEARS.

*Here lies a young soldier whom all loved and
He fought many battles at home and abroad,
But the fierce combat he met here at
Was the battle of self and the conquest of all.*

ALSO OF ELIZABETH H. DIGGINS
DAUGHTER OF
JOHN AND MARY DIGGINS,
WHO DIED MARCH 7, 1856. AGED 16 YEARS.













ABERGAVENNY ARMS
SERVING SINCE 1400





Whitley Neal 4%

Standard botanicals of juniper, coriander, orange peel, lemon peel, sage leaf, cassia, orris. Whitley Neal adds the botanicals that are the cape gooseberry and the

Gin Menu

£4.70

£4.50

£4.00

smooth on the nose with slight hints of juniper through. A good bit of liquorice is present with a slight spice that creates a long finish.

From Norfolk wheat from the farm of the

of 12 botanicals from the

from Kent to produce

is an that is made

from the local herbs

are all of the highest

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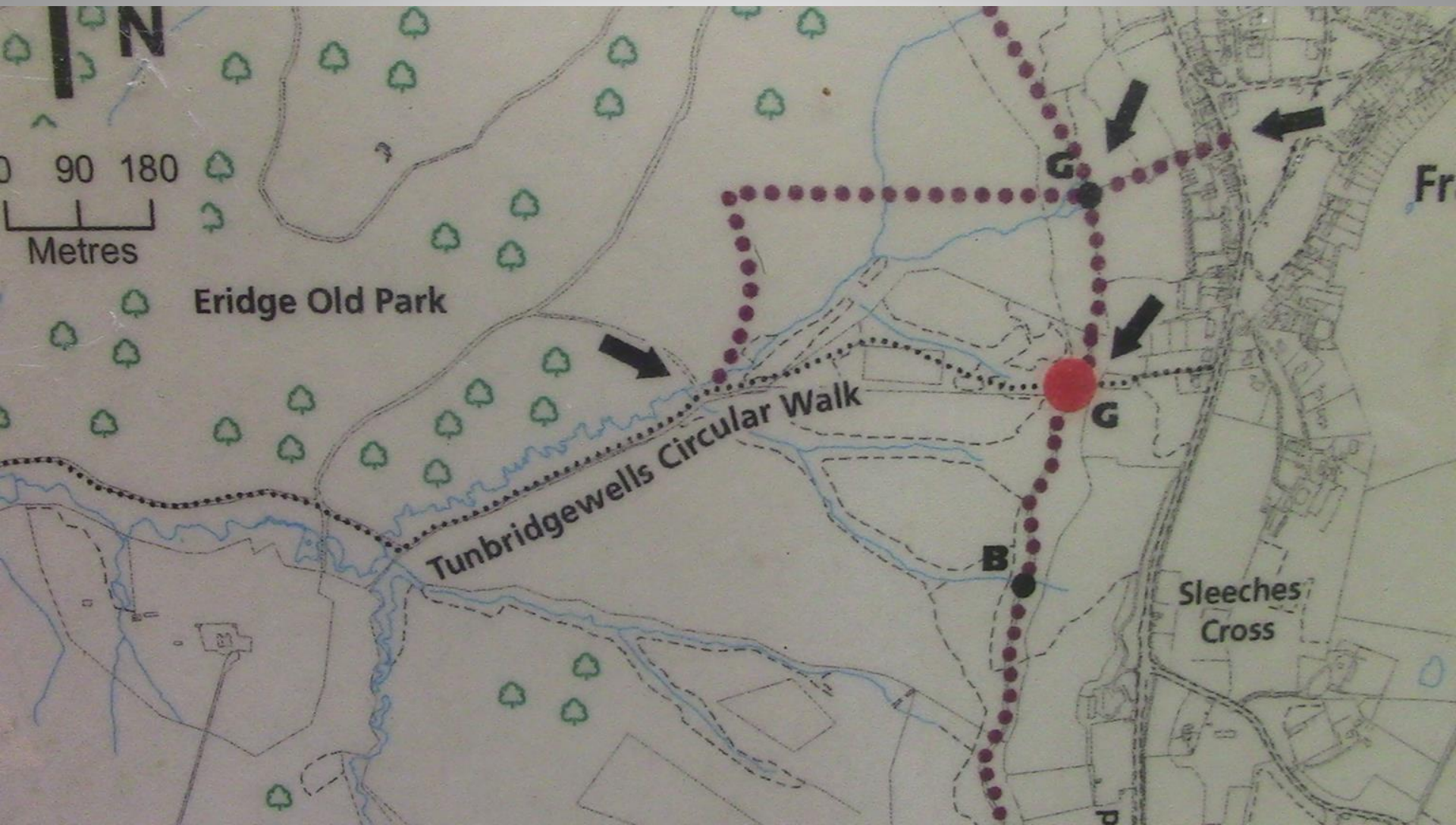
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Eridge Old Park

Tunbridgewells Circular Walk

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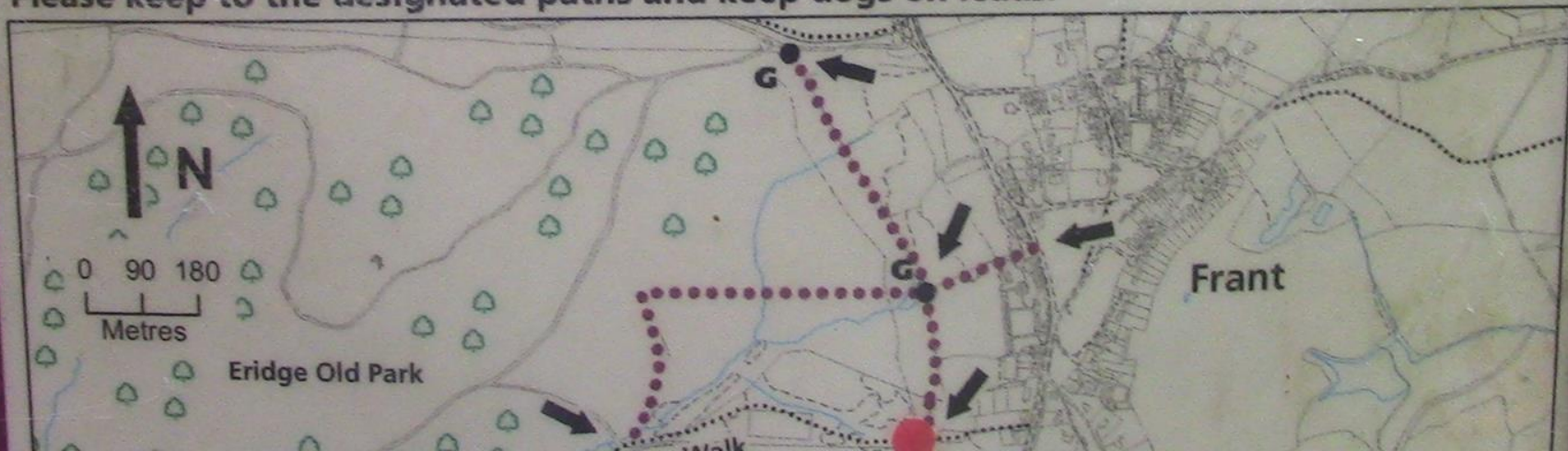
Sleeches Cross

Fr

PERMISSIVE ACCESS

An opportunity to walk along the edge of Eridge Old Park, which is reputed to be one of the oldest and largest deer parks in England. Restoration of the Park is being undertaken by the Nevill Estate with the aim of encouraging deer to repopulate the park by clearing scrub in the north and replanting the southern area with trees. You are able to walk a small circular route through Whitehill Wood and also walk through Saxonbury Wood, both of which are of great conservation interest.

Please keep to the designated paths and keep dogs on leads.



















Welcome to Fridge Rocks Nature Reserve

The High Weald is home to the only sandstone outcrops in South East England. These impressive cliffs support an internationally important community of ferns, mosses, lichens and liverworts.



tunbridge filmy fern

Little wonders

The great variety of tiny ferns, mosses, lichens and liverworts living on these rocks make this a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Collectively called the lower plants, over 150 different types grow here - it is just like a miniature rainforest!

Wearing the concrete overcoat?

Touch the stone and feel the honeycomb pattern caused by weathering. The rocks are hard like cement on the outside while being soft and moist on the inside. However, if the outer coat is broken these tough looking cliffs will wear away. So please, no fires or digging near the rocks.

The lower plants grow here because the rocks act like a giant sponge seeping out moisture. This helps to keep it humid, perfect for these plants.



Served on

People have
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GEAR (Grou

The Weald F
involving peo
Finest Lands

www.highweald.org.uk

Stay safe

Some of the
try to climb a
equipment. T

For more in
or how you

☎ 01273 4

🌐 www.sussex.gov.uk







HARRISON'S ROCKS

The area shaded green is owned and managed by the British Mountaineering Council for the benefit of climbers. It is mapped as Open Access land under The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW), 2000.

Formed about 135 million years ago, the sandstone rock is fragile and its hardness is due to a thin weathered crust - this takes many years to reform if damaged. Much work has been done by local volunteers to repair rock damage and ground erosion.

Help us to care for the rocks and the surrounding woodland by following this Good Practice advice:

ALL USERS:

- remove your litter
- do not light fires
- do not damage the rock, trees or plants
- use only established paths
- ask anyone you see damaging the rock to stop, or report them as soon as possible to the BMC.

CLIMBERS:

- use a non-stretch belay rope or sling
- make sure the karabiner hangs over the edge of the crag
- make sure that moving or stretching ropes do not come into contact with the rock

- clean your shoes before starting each climb
- always walk off when you have finished a climb, do not lower off or abseil
- keep chalk use to a minimum
- keep tension on climbing ropes to a minimum
- remove ropes from climbs you are not using.

GROUPS All the above and:

- use climbs that are easy enough for your group
- ensure that all members of your group are aware of these points.



The BMC periodically test and maintain the bolt belays, however climbers are strongly advised to examine each bolt before use and make their own judgment on its safety. If you require the emergency services - telephone 999. The nearest landline is at Forge Cottage, Forge Lane, Groumbridge (in the valley beneath isolated Buttress). Evacuation of casualties is normally from this area.

The BMC (British Mountaineering Council) is the representative body that exists to protect the freedoms and promote the interests of climbers, hill walkers and mountaineers, including ski-mountaineers. The BMC recognises that climbing, hill walking and mountaineering are activities with a danger of personal injury or death. Participants in these activities should be aware of and accept these risks and be responsible for their own actions.



British Mountaineering Council

tel: 0161 445 6111 ask for the access officer - or email access@thebmc.co.uk



OPEN ACCESS

HARRISON'S RO

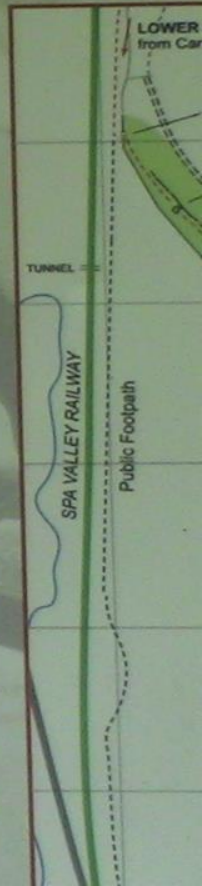
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British Mountaineering Council





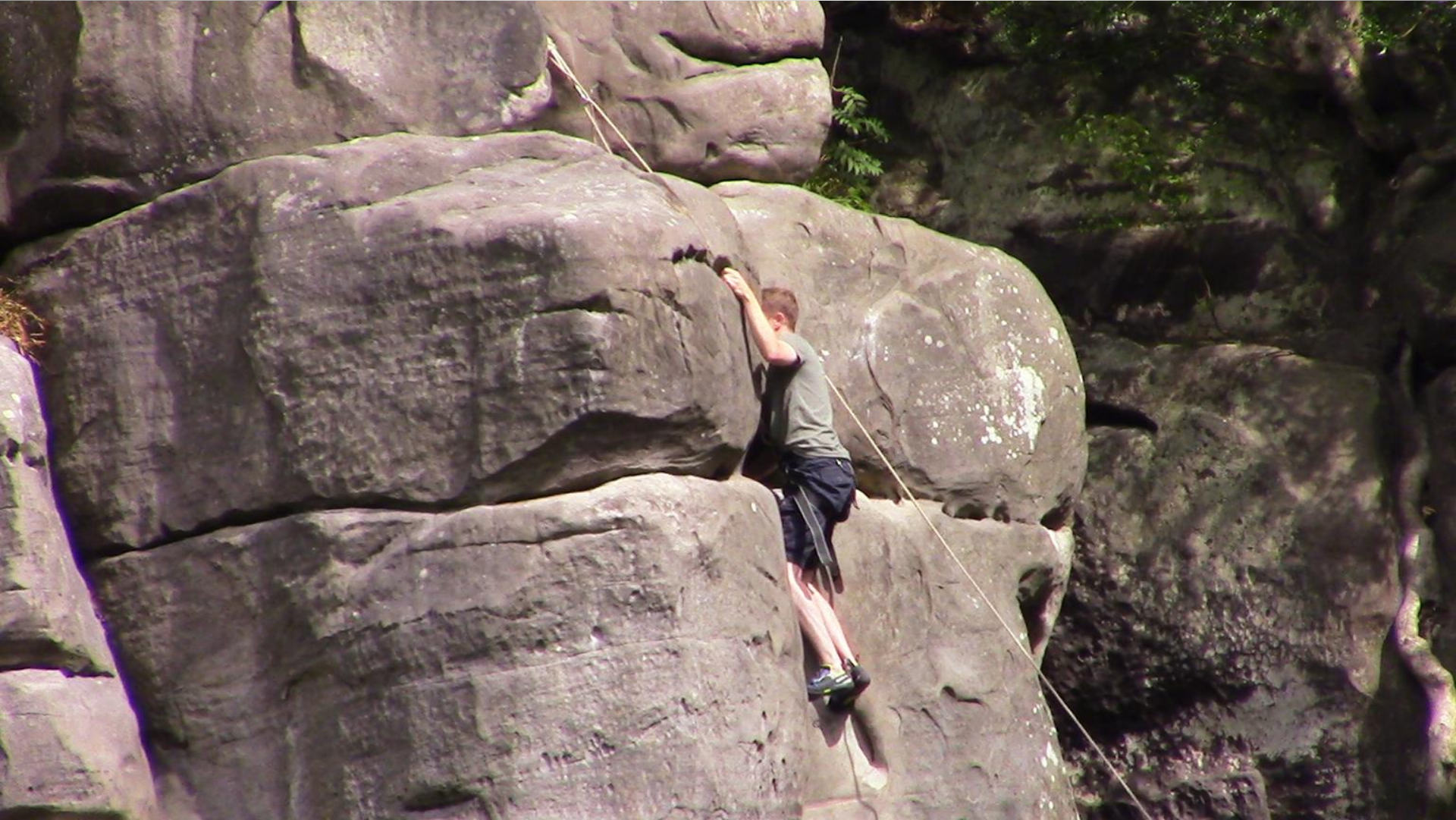
Harrison's Rocks

Sandstone....good for rock climbers!





















St Thomas Church, Groombridge





Welcome to
EAST SUSSEX



FOOTWAY





Welcome to
KENT
The Garden of
England







Groombridge Place (17th C.)

...used as a setting in the movie "Pride and Prejudice," with Keira Knightley







WEALD
WALK
LINK ROUTE



PASSENGERS PLEASE
WAIT HERE. GATE WILL BE
UNLOCKED BY THE GUARD
WHEN THE TRAIN ARRIVES


TRAINS
GROOMBRIDGE
←←
TUNBRIDGE
WELLS
→→

X

[Empty green sign]







A Wedding at High Rocks Station

**VISITORS TO HIGH ROCKS
NATIONAL MONUMENT
MUST PURCHASE TICKETS FROM
THE PUBLIC BAR
(ENTRANCE THROUGH GARDEN GATE)
BEFORE ENTERING ROCKS AREA
OPEN 10.15AM UNTIL DUSK
(TIMES MAY VARY ACCORDING TO WEATHER & TRADE)
THE ROCKS AREA IS INHERENTLY DANGEROUS, CHILDREN &
ANYONE UNDER THE AGE OF 18 MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY AN ADULT.
DOGS MUST KEPT ON A LEAD.
APPROPRIATE FOOTWEAR SHOULD BE WORN.
THE ROCKS CAN BECOME SLIPPERY WHEN DAMP OR WET - PLEASE TAKE CARE
THERE ARE NO BARRIERS ON TOP OF THESE ROCKS
01892 515532**

HIGH GRADES LTD

**NO BBQ'S
or PICNICS
ANYWHERE
ON THIS
SITE!**


PERSONS UNDER THE
AGE OF 18 ARE NOT
ALLOWED ON THIS SITE
INSIDE THE BUILDING OR
ON THE GROUNDS UNLESS
ACCOMPANIED BY PARENTS
OR SUITABLE GUARDIANS.









Local Tunbridge Wells

Tourist
Information



The Pantiles



Theatres



Museum &
Library



Spa Valley
Railway





↑ **P** 

Tourist information 
← The Pantiles 

P Linden Park





SATURDAY NIGHTS
A Special
SOUL TRAIN
Live Band
Saturday July 10th
Sunday July 11th
From 11am to 10pm

W
MARKETS
01892 614411

THE PANTILES
ORIGINALLY THE WALKS,
BUT BECAME THE PARADE.



66
The Pantries Club

Times

W
WORKS

01892 614411

URDAY NIGHTS
Soul Train
MAKES THIS SUMMER
Thursday July 22nd
Saturday July 23rd
from 7pm - 10.00pm

& The Grey Lady
44700
playing music on the terrace









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HARRY POORE
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& SOLD

Blue circular sign with a white 'P' and a blue diagonal line, indicating a no parking zone.






OXFAM

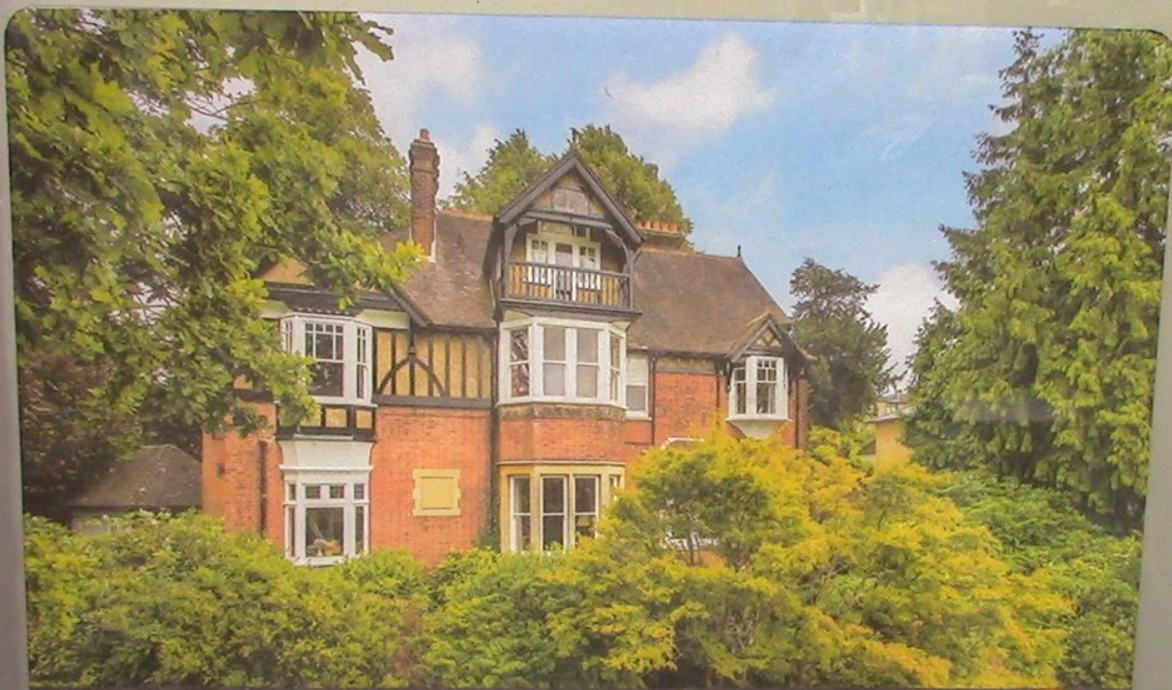
**EAST AFRICA
FOOD CRISIS**

£5

Support the world's most vulnerable
Oxfam's World Food Programme
www.oxfam.org.uk/humanitarian

**POST
OFFICE**

GHANA



Linden Park Road, Tunbridge Wells
Price Guide £2.2m, Freehold



thompson square



Forest Road, Tunbridge Wells
Guide Price - £935,000 Freehold

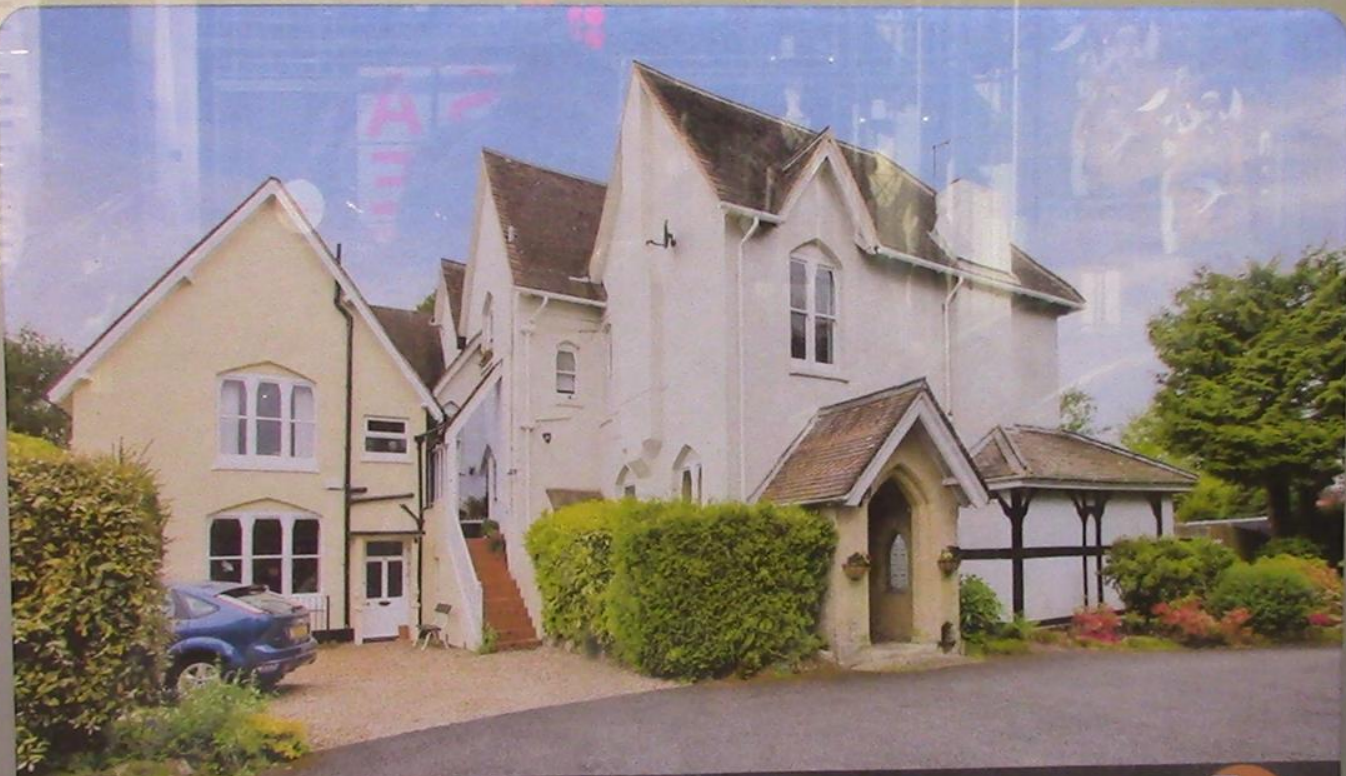




Cornford Lane, Tunbridge Wells
Price Guide £765,000 Freehold



thompson spare



Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells
Price Guide £825,000 Leasehold



thompson spare



Farmcombe Road, Tunbridge Wells
Price Guide £725,000 Freehold

SOLD



thompson spare

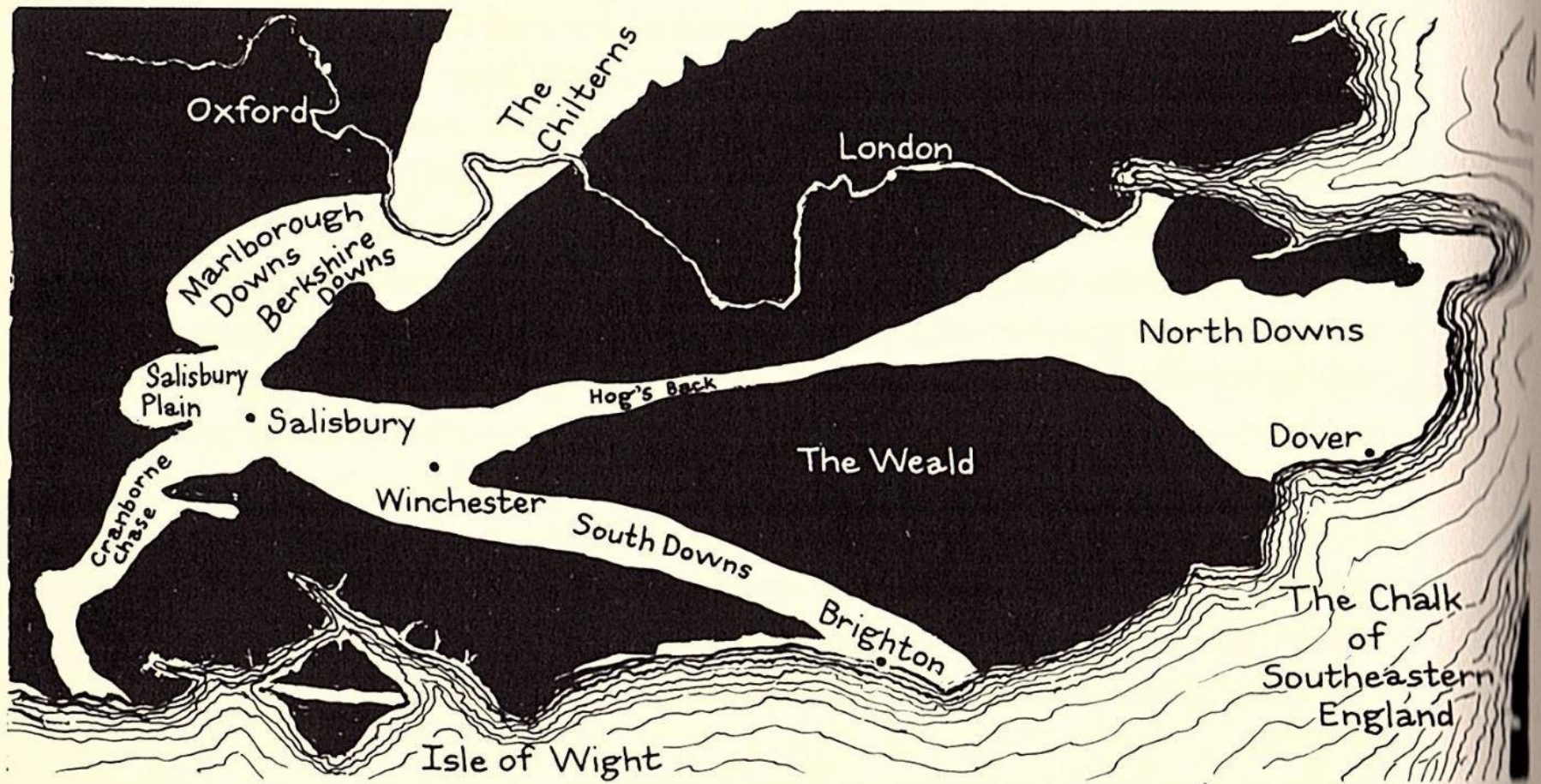


Station



High Street





The Oldest Road

6

Art and the Ridgeway

A stylized, abstract illustration of a landscape in shades of green, yellow, and brown. The image features a winding path or road that curves through the terrain, which is composed of various geometric shapes and lines, suggesting a topographical map or a series of land parcels. The overall style is graphic and modern.

DAVID MILES


THE
LAND
OF THE
WHITE
HORSE

VISIONS OF ENGLAND

Thames & Hudson





Spencer Gore: *Icknield Way*, 1912. 
Used as the cover picture of "*The Icknield Way Path - A Walkers' Guide*"
published by the Icknield Way
Association in 2012



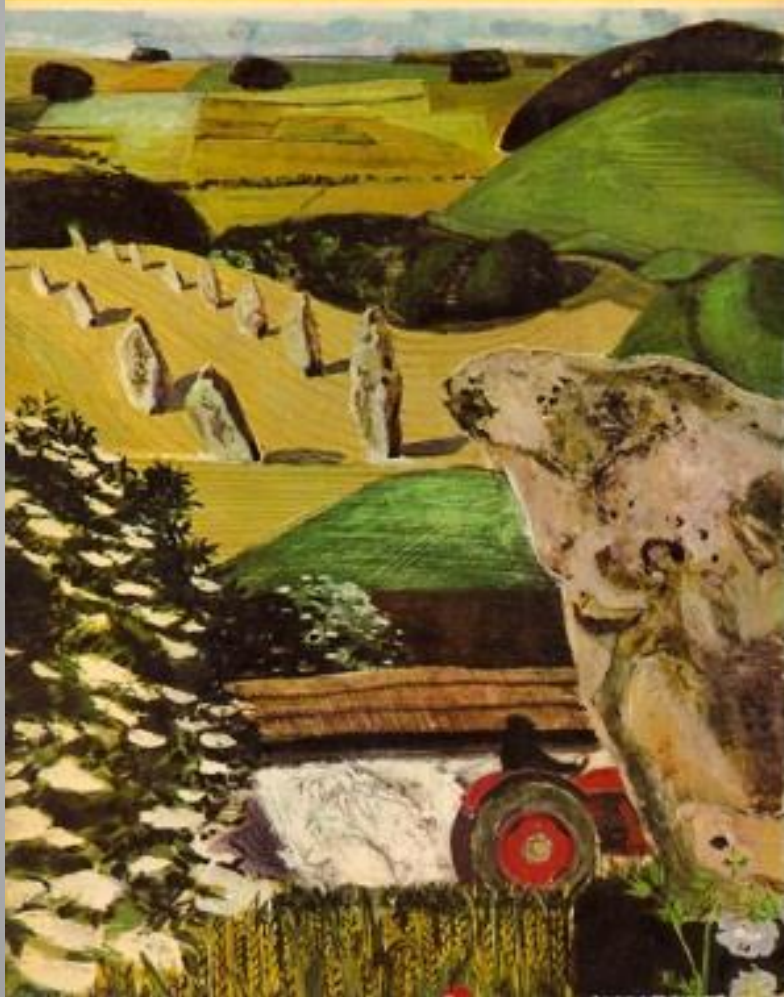
John Piper, *Archaeological Wiltshire*, watercolour, ink, gouache, and collage, 1936-1937. (Image: Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art, Edinburgh)



THE SHILLING GUIDES



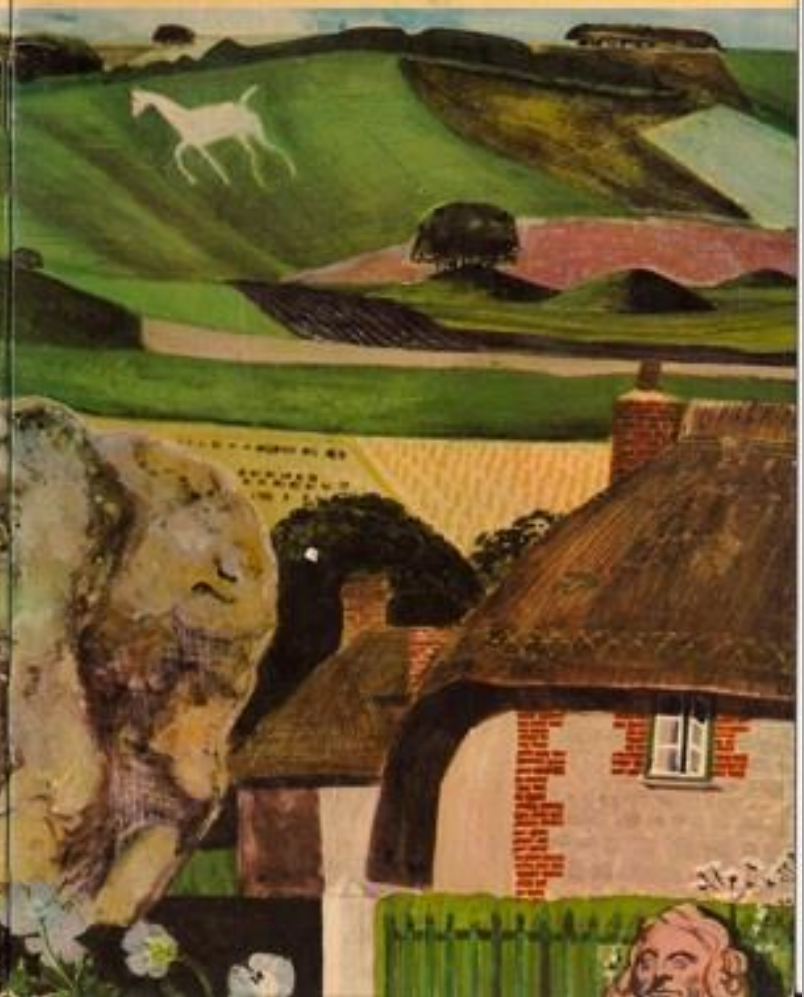
WILTSHIRE

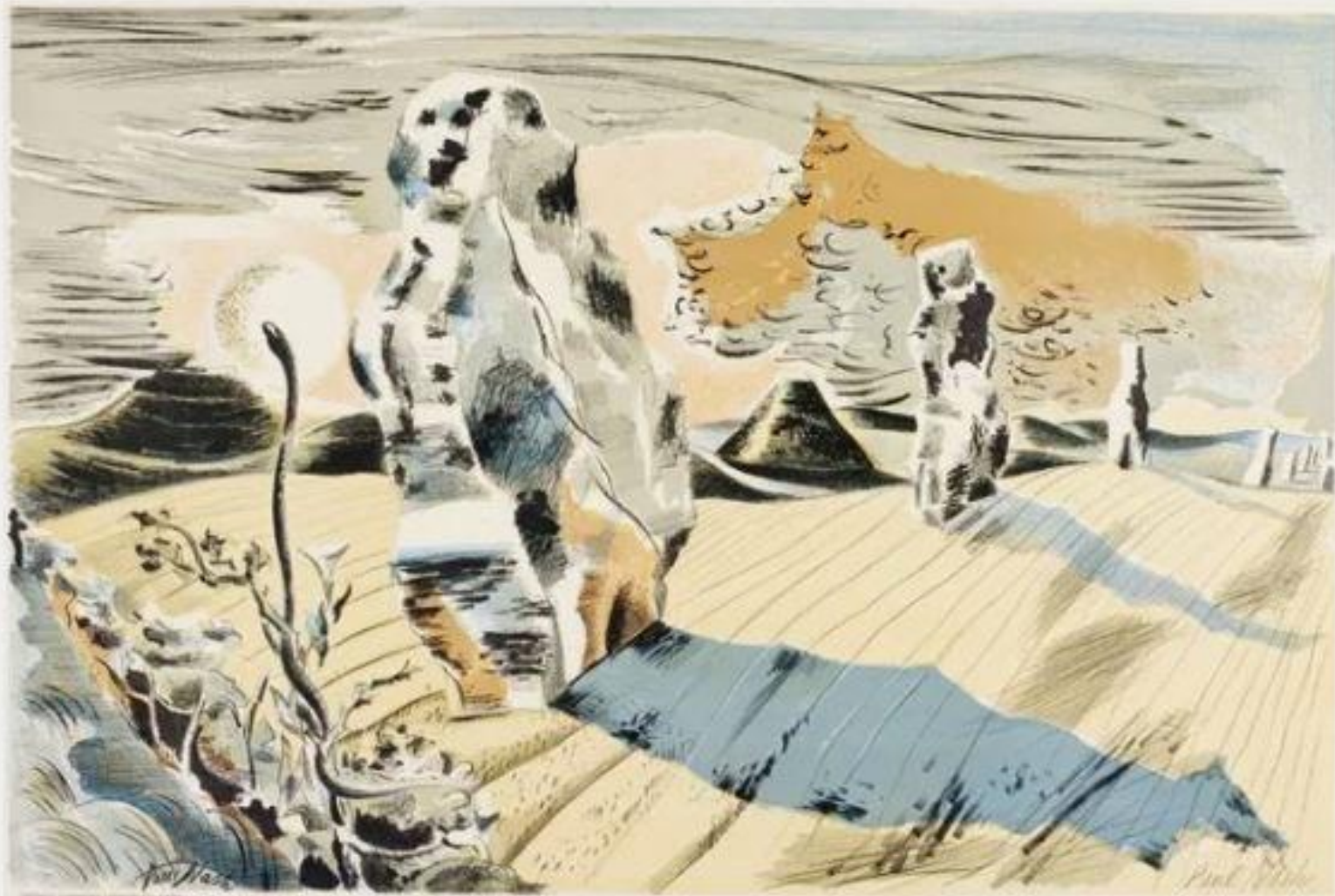


THE SHILLING GUIDES



WILTSHIRE





Paul Nash, *Landscape of the Megaliths*, colour lithograph, 1937. Nash gave an impression of this lithograph to archaeologist Stuart Piggott. (Image: Victoria & Albert Museum)



Whiteleaf Cross, by Paul Nash



Paul Nash in his studio working on *Landscape of the Vernal Equinox* (1944), his mystical view of the downlands, with the distinctive beech trees of Wittenham Clumps.



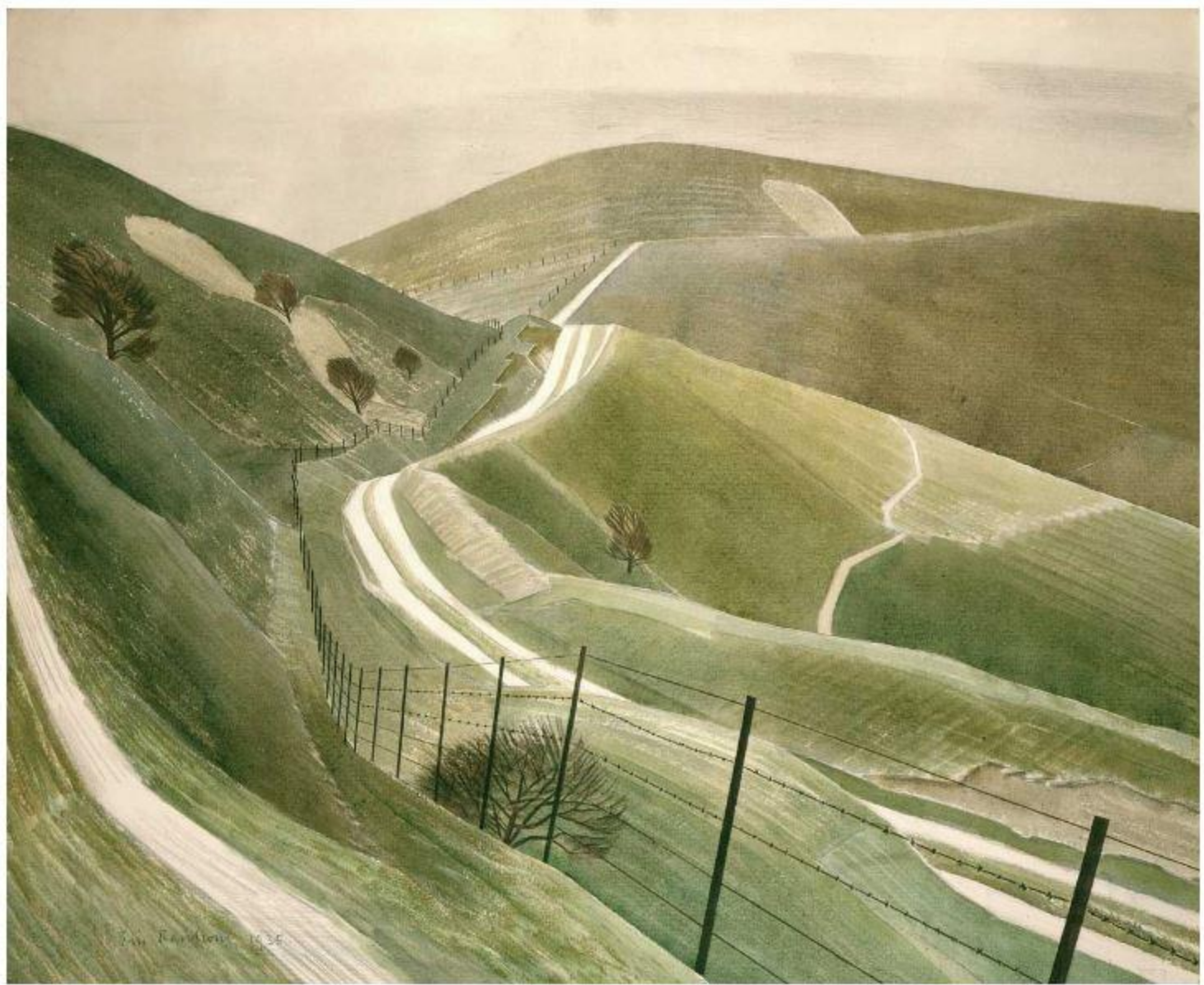
Paul Nash photograph, The White Horse



Paul Nash photograph, The White Horse



Eric Ravilious, White Horse Hill



Chalk Paths, by Eric Ravilious, 1935 © Private Collection/Bridgeman Images.



Cover illustration: *Figures in a Wiltshire Landscape, a Moment* 1985–7
Oil on canvas by David Inshaw (reproduced by kind permission of the artist)

Francis Kyle Collection

[Home](#) [Artists](#) [Previous Exhibitions](#) [News](#) [Posters](#) [Original Prints](#) [Calendar](#) [Publications](#) [Location](#) [Contact](#) [Gallery History](#)



Francis Kyle Gallery has left Maddox Street after 36 exciting years in Mayfair. We can, however, still arrange viewings by appointment of works by many of our artists and we can be reached at franciskylegallery@gmail.com.

For more information, click on an artist's name...

[Hugh Barnden](#)

[Lydia Corbett / Sylvette David](#)

[Robbie Duff-Scott \(1959-2016\)](#)

[John Fisher](#)

[Ulf Greder](#)

[Graham Hillier \(1946-1956\)](#)

[Paul Hogarth OBE RA \(1917-2001\)](#)

[François Houtin](#)

[Steven Hubbard](#)

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[Barry Kirk](#)

[Jeroen Krabbé](#)

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[Jon Wealleans](#)

[Anna Wimbledon](#)



The Ridgeway

The Ridgeway

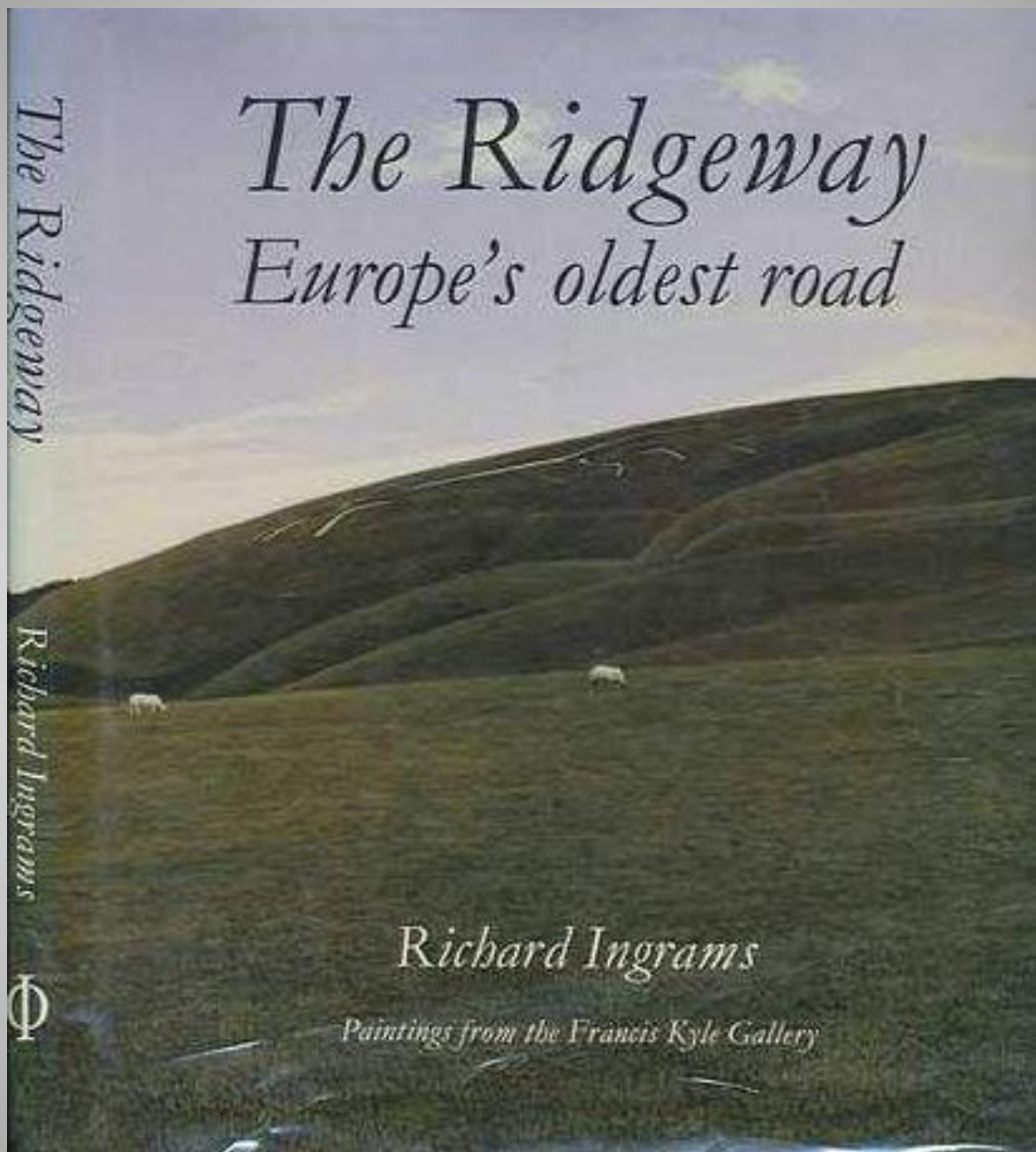
Europe's oldest road

Richard Ingrams

Φ

Richard Ingrams

Paintings from the Francis Kyle Gallery



Phaidon Press Limited, Littlegate House, St. Ebbe's Street,
Oxford OX1 1SQ

First published 1988
© Phaidon Press Limited 1988

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Above the Spring Line is © Kevin Crossley-Holland 1986.

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*The endpapers are reproduced from the Ordnance Survey of England and Wales
¼-inch map series, Sheet 19, published in 1900. Courtesy Bodleian Library, Oxford*

Page 2: Graham Hillier. From Hackpen. Acrylic, 1986



Right:
Gordon Joy. Cornfields near
Coombe Hill (Icknield Way).
Acrylic, 1985



Right:
Robert Collins. Woodland path,
Streatley. Oil, 1985



*Gordon Joy. View towards
Streatley from Warren Farm.
Acrylic, 1986*



Right:
Philip Hughes. Wether Down,
looking west. *Mixed media, 1986*



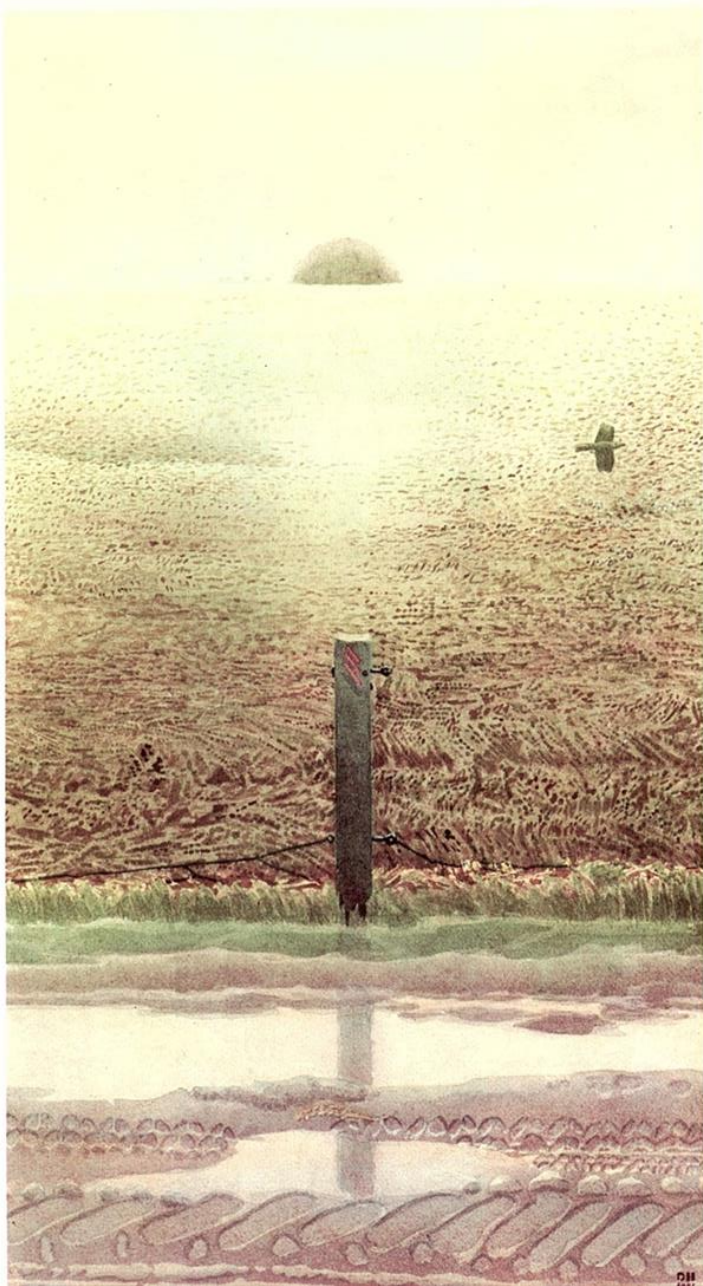
*Douglas Harding. Scutchamer Knob.
Acrylic on paper, 1986*



Right:
*Jonathan Briggs. The path across
the field. Acrylic, 1985*



Right:
Jonathan Briggs. Cloud shadows,
looking north towards
Childrey Warren. Acrylic, 1985



Right:
Douglas Harding. Sparsholt
Down. Acrylic on paper, 1986



Right:
Graham Hillier. The Vale of the
White Horse. Acrylic, 1986



*Patrick Malacarnet. White
Horse country. Tempora, 1986*



Right:
Robert Collins. Poppy field east
of Uffington. Oil, 1985



Right:
Graham Hillier. Uffington
Castle, early morning. *Acrylic*,
1985



*Keith Grant. Uffington Horse
and White Horse Hill. Oil and
acrylic, 1986*



Right:
John Blandy. Over the Manger
towards Dragon Hill and the
White Horse. Pastel, 1986



Right :
Graham Hillier. From
Uffington, looking east at
dawn. Acrylic, 1985



Right:
Jonathan Briggs. Evening sky,
near Rats Hill. Acrylic, 1985



Right:
Graham Hillier. Looking east
from Liddington Castle.
Acrylic, 1985



Right:
Grabam Hillier. Wayland's
Smithy from Uffington Castle.
Acrylic, 1985



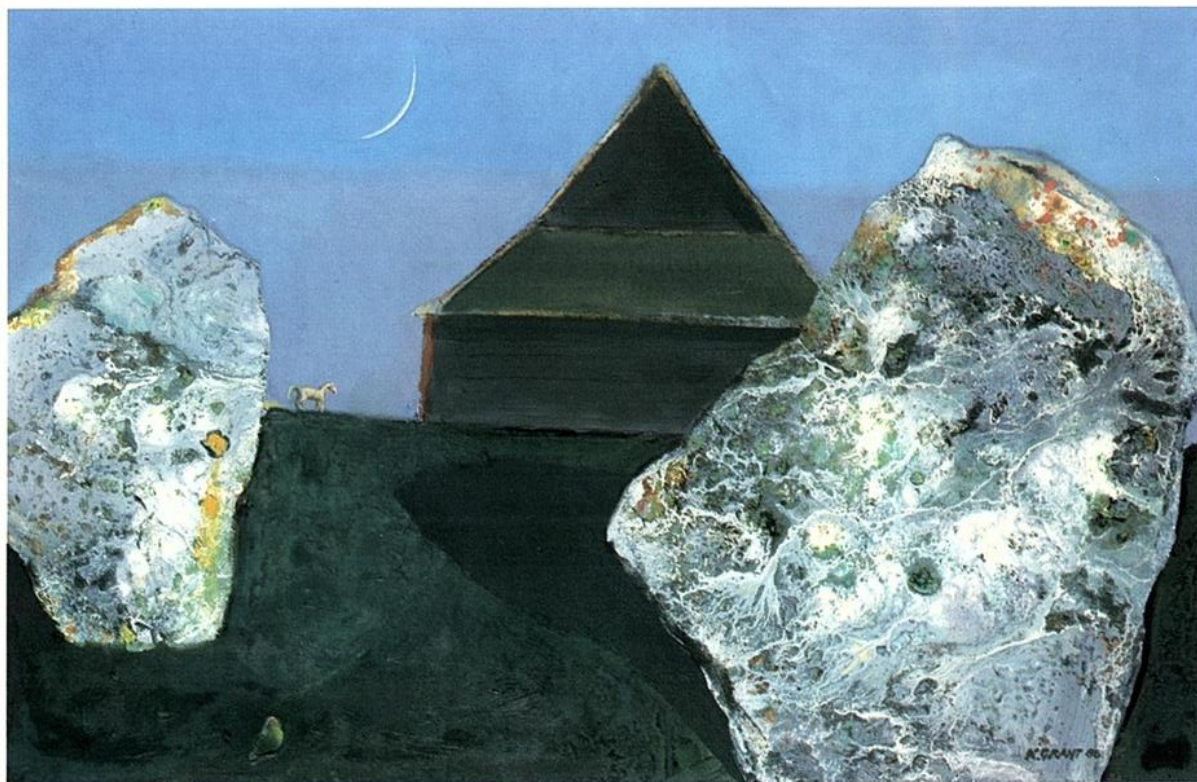
Right:
*Philip Hughes. Strip lynchets
near Bishopstone. Mixed media,
1986*



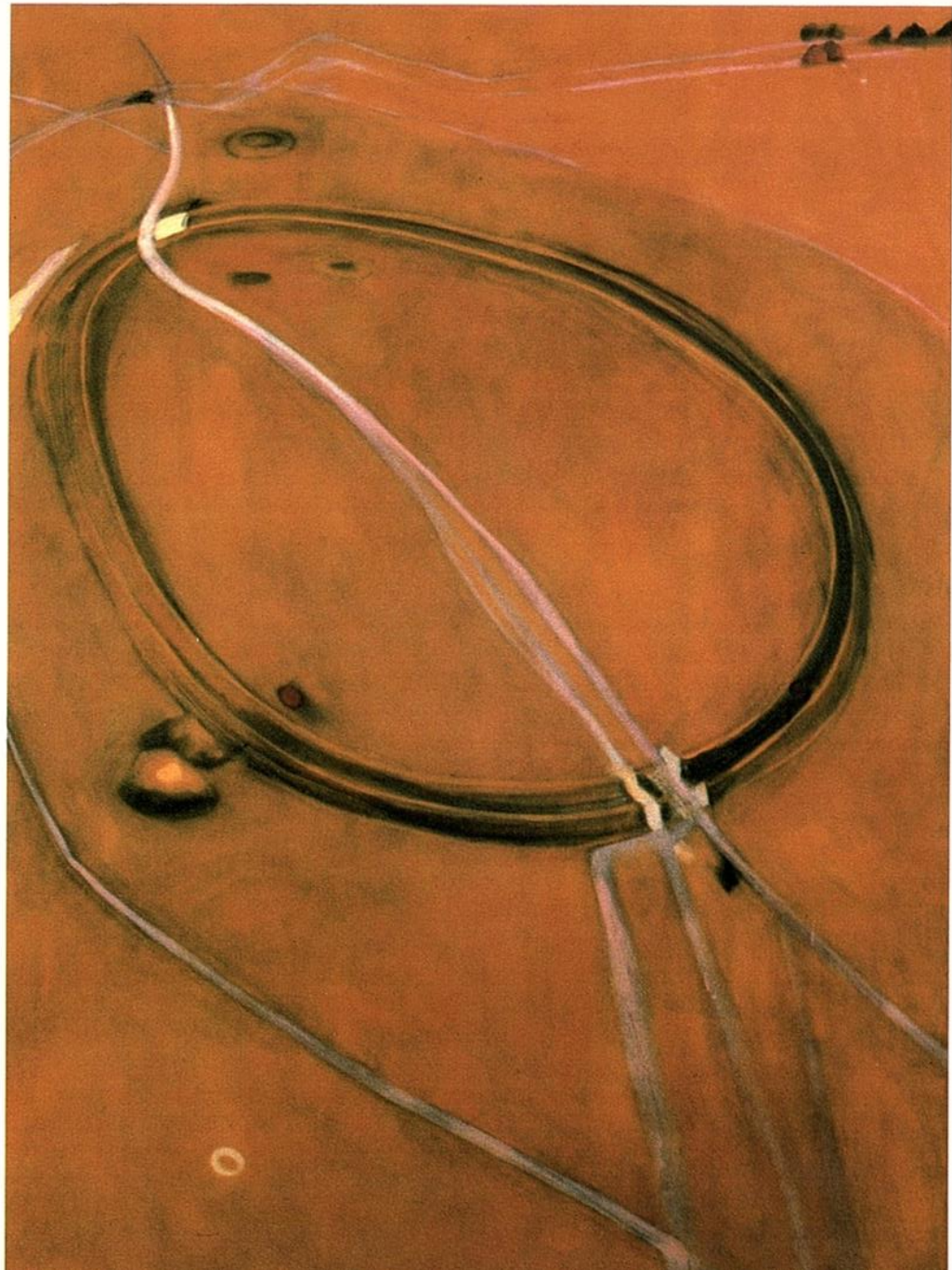
*Graham Hillier. Barbury Castle.
Acrylic, 1986*



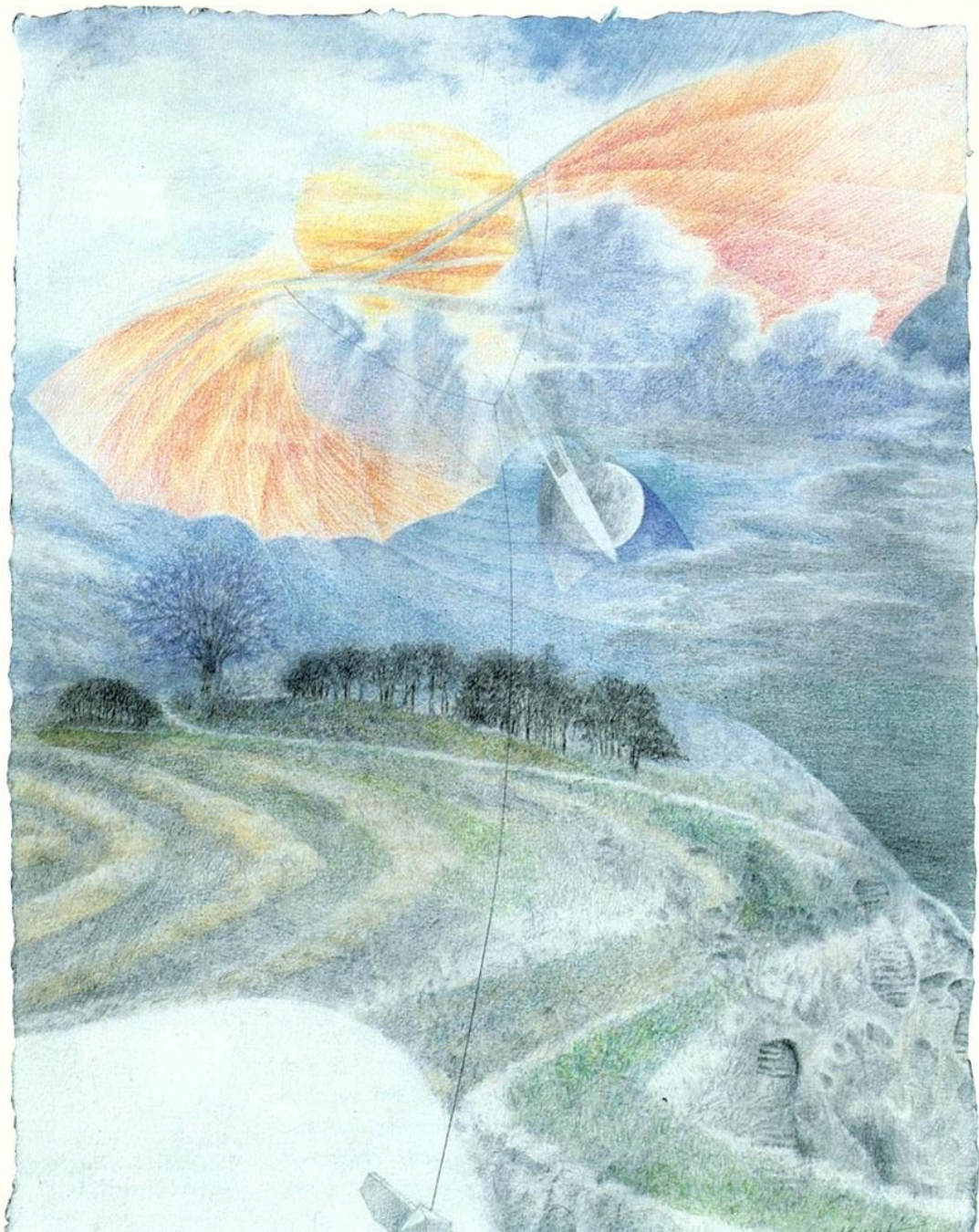
Right:
Gordon Joy. Barbury Castle.
Acrylic, 1985



Right:
Keith Grant. Monoliths, new moon, barn and horse. Oil and acrylic, 1986



Right:
Paola Nero. Barbury Castle. Oil
and alkyd, 1985



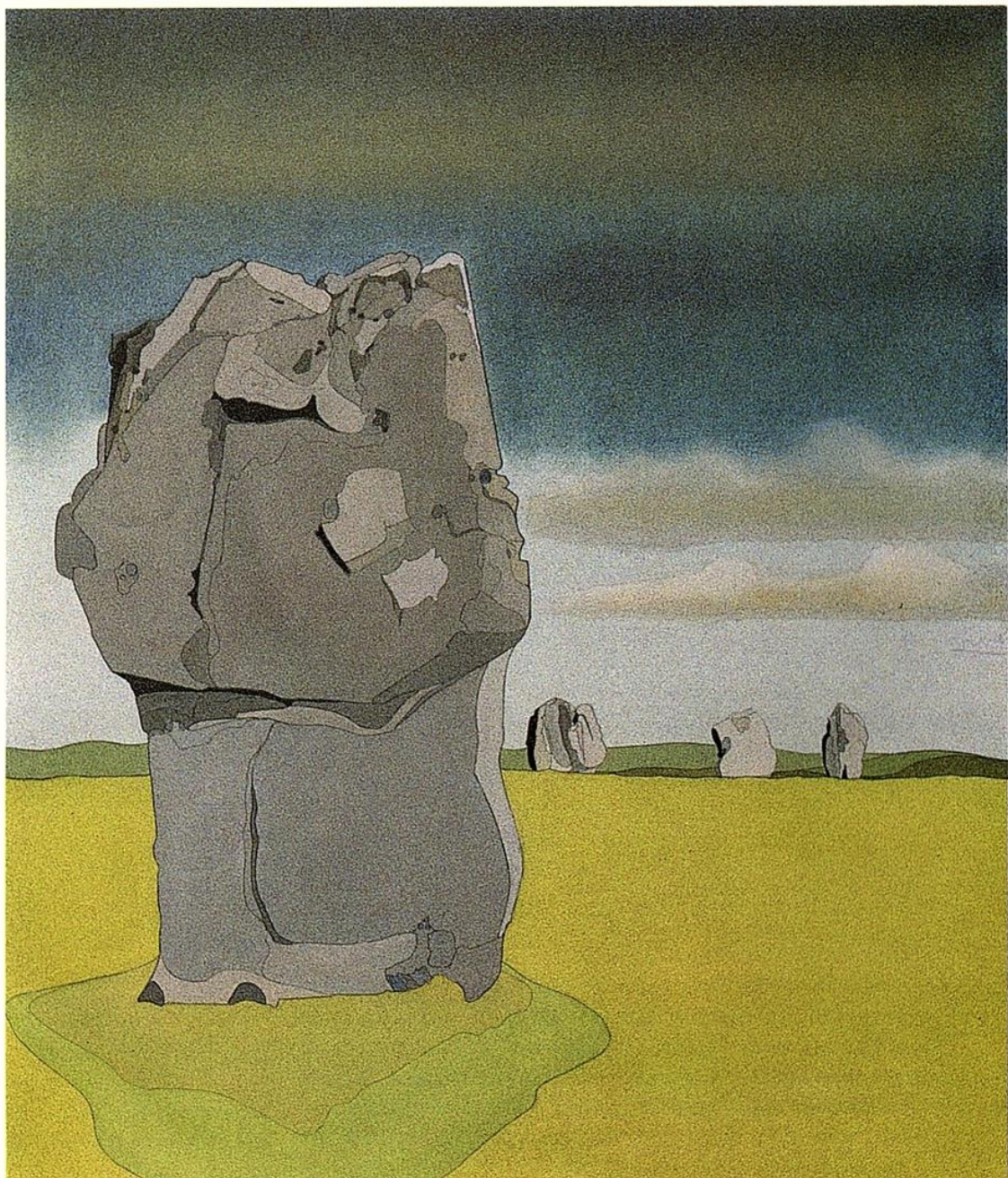
Right:
Anton Krajnc. Early morning at
West Kennett Avenue. Pencil
and crayon on handmade paper,
1986



Right:
Anton Krajnc. Rainbow—the
Ridgeway. Pencil and crayon on
handmade paper, 1986



Right:
*Graham Hillier. Standing
stones, Avebury. Acrylic, 1985*



*Philip Hughes. Avebury. Mixed
media, 1986*



Right:
*Robert Collins. Field with
fence to open country. Oil, 1985*



Toulgouat

Right:
Jean-Marie Toulgouat. Ridgeway
landscape, near Avebury. Oil,
1986



Right:
*Patrick Malacarnet. The roofless
past. Tempera, 1986*



Page 2: *Graham Hillier. From Hackpen. Acrylic, 1986*



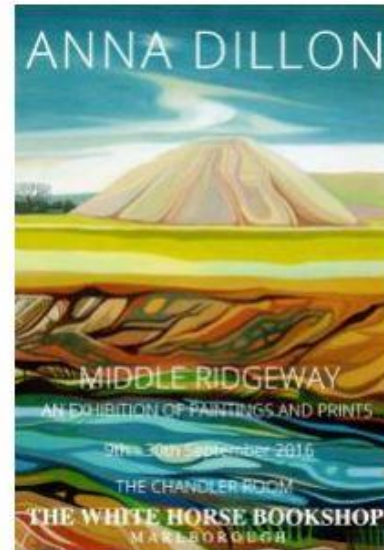
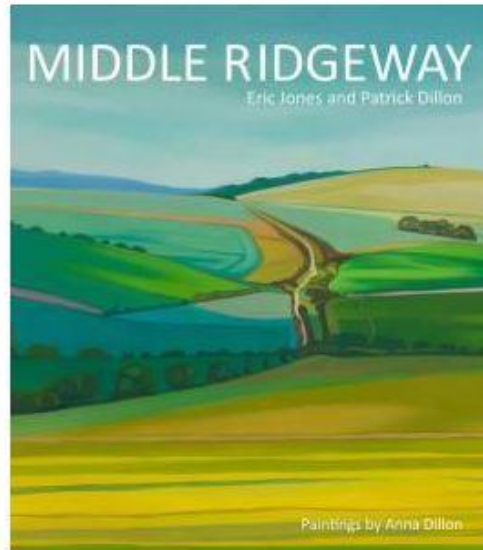
A RIDGEWAY JOURNEY

By Anna Dillon. Landscape Artist.

[Review: Middle Ridgeway by Eric Jones and Patrick Dillon](#)

16/09/2016 in [Exhibitions](#), [Reviews](#) | by [heritageaction](#) | [Leave a comment](#)

Middle Ridgeway by Eric Jones and Patrick Dillon accompanied by twenty superb paintings by Anna Dillon, published by Wessex Books, September 8, 2016: £16.95



A sense of heightened anticipation can accompany the opening of any book for the first time, but all the more so when Anna Dillon's magnificent cover illustration projects the reader into the very past and present rhythms of the *Middle Ridgeway*. This book has then a great deal of promise to live up to. Suitably primed the reader will discover the content within is not unlike a magnificent pie: the subject is fondly handled, revered and obscure characters encountered, and a much loved natural world imported to one's fireside. As they journey over an 'ecological island' from Avebury to White Horse Hill and onward to the Goring Gap, the authors carefully guide their readers back and forth across the vast expanse of time and cultural experiences, the unsurpassed illustrations of this chalk landscape by Anna Dillon regularly injecting a joyous spirit and a want to be there. Buy this book and you will never part with it no matter how many times you move or have a clear out, you will cherish it far too much to let it go.

An exhibition of Anna Dillon's paintings accompany the launch of this book, they are on view at the White Horse Bookshop, Marlborough, until 30 September.







A stylized topographic map of a landscape, rendered in various shades of green and yellow. The map shows a winding path or road through a valley, with contour lines indicating elevation. The overall style is graphic and artistic, typical of a book cover design.

DAVID MILES

THE
LAND
OF THE
WHITE
HORSE

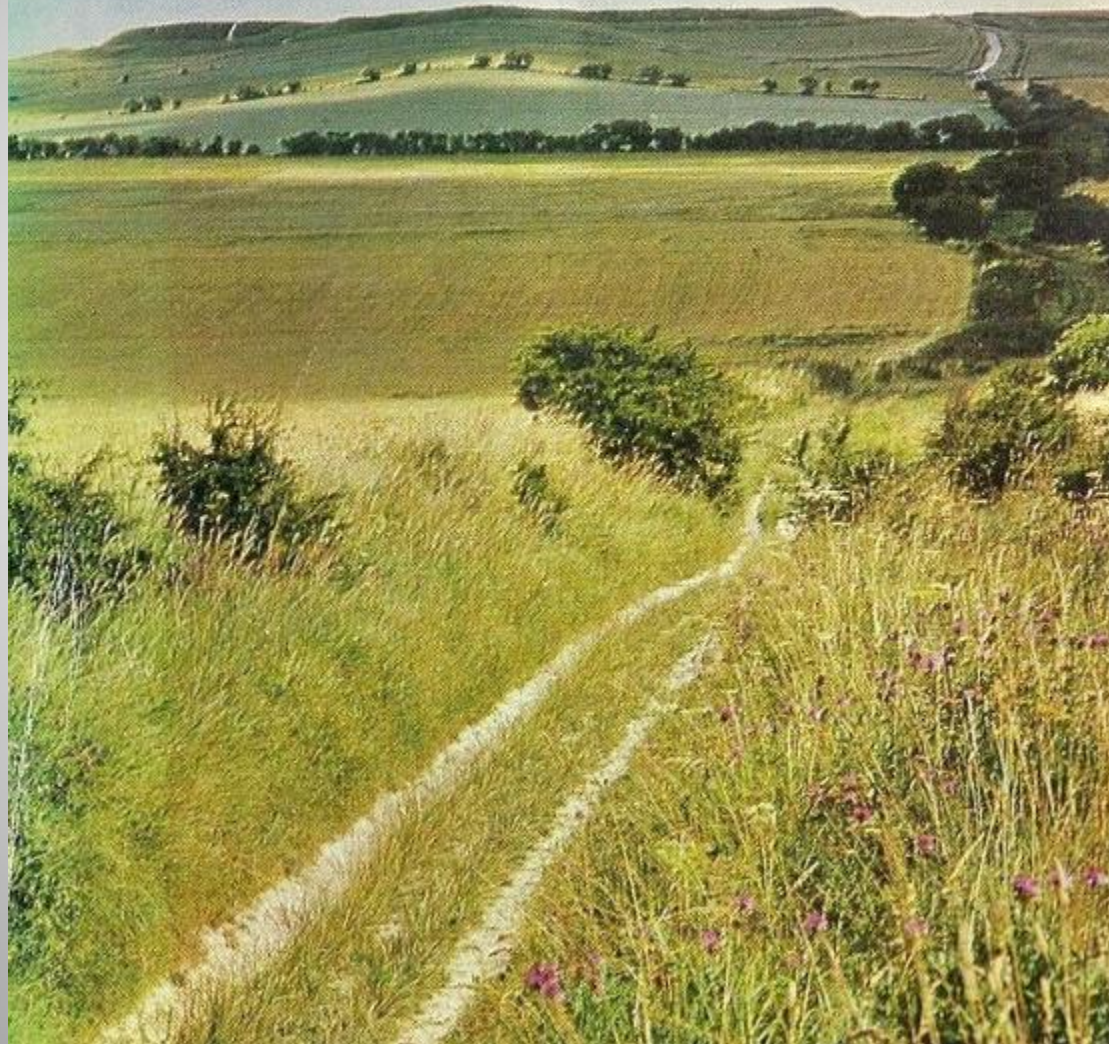
VISIONS OF ENGLAND

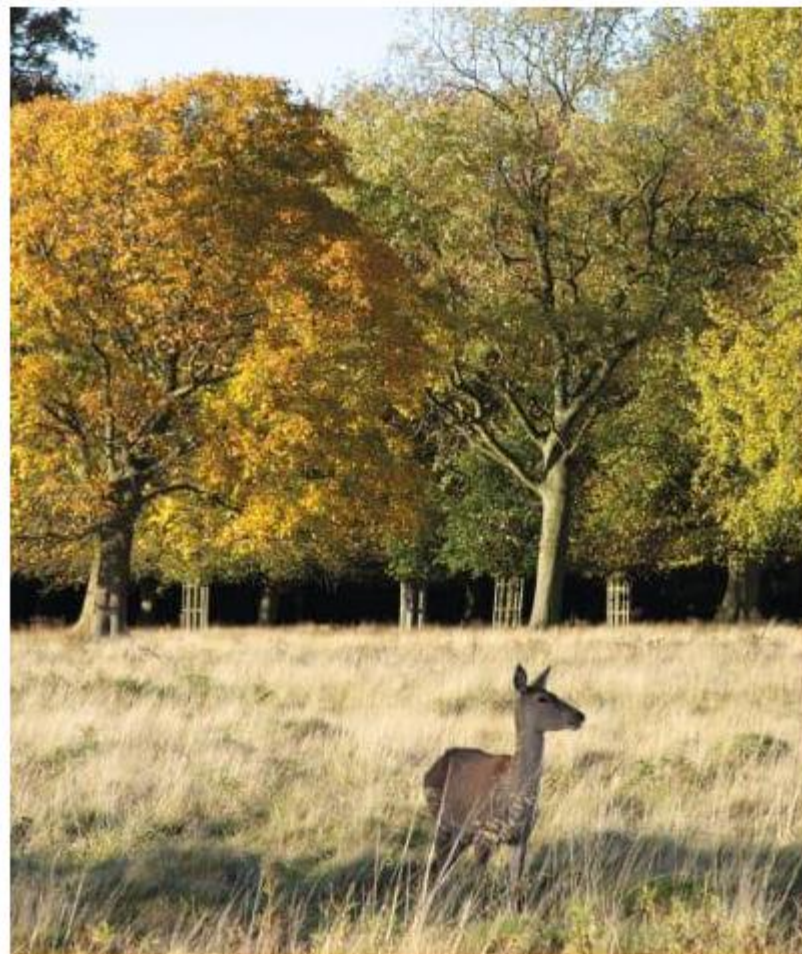
Thames & Hudson

The Oldest Road

An Exploration of The Ridgeway

J. R. L. Anderson
Fay Godwin





The Capital Ring

Colin Saunders

78 miles of green corridor
encircling inner London



...Next year's hike...



...Next year's hike...the greenbelt through parks, forest preserves, streamsides...