

THE VANGUARD WAY

‘From the suburbs to the sea’

ROUTE DESCRIPTION

and points of interest along the route

SECTION 1

Croydon to Chelsham Common

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VANGUARD WAY ROUTE DESCRIPTION: SECTION 1

CROYDON TO CHELSHAM COMMON

11.0 km (6.8 miles)

The Route Description is based on a completely new survey undertaken by club members in 2006 and 2007. Inevitably changes to the route and facilities will occur, and we try to keep abreast of them. It is our intention to bring out an updated version of the Route Descriptions and Companion as necessary, but you can refer to the Latest News page on our website www.vanguardway.org.uk for any changes that may have taken place meanwhile.

Paragraphs are numbered for ease of reference. The route is marked on Ordnance Survey Explorer and Landranger maps, though you should note that in some places it is incorrectly marked on some older maps - we draw your attention to specific instances where relevant. Grid references are given at each numbered point to help identify the route. The country is divided into 100 km squares identified by a two letter code, and following standard OS practice we include these letters in our grid references. In this section they are in square TQ.

In this route description:

The actual route description is shown in black Roman (upright) text.

Links with stations and other key places off route are shown in boxes with a grey background.

Italic text is used for items that are not part of the main route description, including:

- Key information about facilities (see *Vanguard Way Companion* for more details)

- Road and street names*

- Advice and asides.

* The mention of a road or street name does not necessarily mean that you will see this name on the spot, but it may be helpful if you need to be picked up or set down, or to find your position on a street map.

Underlined bold italic text indicates that more details can be found in the Commentary, which follows the route description.

Distances and altitudes are given in metres (m) or kilometres (km); but if you are more familiar with yards and miles, remember that 100m is about the same as 110 yards, and that 1 km is about five eighths of a mile.

Abbreviations

> = off route

Bw = bridleway

Fp = footpath

Rd = road

Tk = track

VW = Vanguard Way

N = north

S = south

E = east

W = west

KA = keep ahead

TL = turn left

TR = turn right

L = left

R = right

m = metres

km = kilometres

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Public transport

On route: Trains, trams and buses at East Croydon station. Buses at Selsdon Park Road, Selsdon Vale, Court Wood Lane and Chelsham Common.

Link with Lloyd Park tram stop.

Distances from East Croydon Station to:

Lloyd Park (tram)	1.6 km (1.0 mile)
Selsdon Park Road (bus)	5.8 km (3.6 miles)
Court Wood Lane (bus)	7.5 km (4.6 miles)
Chelsham Common (bus)	11.0 km (6.8 miles)

Overview

The route sets off through the residential outskirts of Croydon (where Park Hill Recreation Ground is worth a detour), but you soon reach open space in Lloyd Park. After that it is nearly all in woodland, with a few short stretches through residential areas. The section starts and finishes on generally level terrain, but it is quite hilly in between and there are some steep slopes - remember that you are in the foothills of the North Downs. The route leaves central Croydon by following the historic Fairfield Path to Lloyd Park, and in Littleheath Wood joins the London Loop for 3 km, including Selsdon Wood Nature Reserve. Along the way you pass the pretty gardens of Coombe Wood and a delightful Saxon church at Farleigh.

Lowest and highest points: East Croydon Station (61m); Chelsham Common (180m).

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Section 1 of the Vanguard Way starts at East Croydon Station [TQ 328 657]
in the London Borough of **Croydon**.

[Transport] East Croydon Station is served by frequent trains from central London, eastern parts of Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire. Also (not Sundays) Edenbridge, Tonbridge, Tunbridge Wells, Reading, Oxford, Birmingham and Manchester.

West Croydon Station is served by local trains from central London, Sutton and Epsom, and any tram from there will take you to East Croydon Station.

Croydon Tramlink serves East Croydon Station from Wimbledon and other parts of the London Borough of Croydon.

Buses serve East or West Croydon Stations daily from most parts of south London; also (not Sundays) Caterham, Lingfield, Dormansland and East Grinstead.

[Refreshments] Plenty of facilities in or near East Croydon Station and in the town centre.

[Toilets] On platforms in station - only accessible to passengers with tickets. There are many facilities in the shopping centres.

[Accommodation] Plenty in Croydon and Addiscombe within easy walking distance of the start.

[Equipment] There are several outdoor equipment shops in Croydon's main shopping area.

1.1 [TQ 328 657]

Note: Some older OS maps show the VW route incorrectly between East Croydon Station and Lloyd Park; it lies a little to the north of that shown.

- a) From **East Croydon Station** forecourt go L of Croydon Tramlink platforms (across tram lines - look both ways) to light-controlled crossing.
- b) Cross *George Street* (with bus station on your L) then TL past the AIG building.
- c) Shortly TR along **Altyre Road** to its end.
- d) TR and cross Rd at pedestrian crossing.
- e) TR and immediately TL along *Fairfield Road*, which leads on to walled **Fairfield Path**.

1.2 [TQ 329 653]

- a) At Stanhope Road KA along Fp between grass and Park Hill Infants School, continuing beside Rd (*Cotelands*) to junction with *Chichester Road* (note water tower to your R).
- c) Cross Rd, TR then shortly TL along Rd (*Fairfield Path/St. Bernards*).

*At this point you could consider making a short diversion of 200m to **Park Hill Recreation Ground** for a close-up view of the water tower, or for toilets and refreshments. Instead of turning left, KA along R side of Chichester Road, cross Stanhope Road and KA past bollards along Fp to water tower, where you can continue into the park if required.*

1.3 [TQ 333 650]

- a) At end of St. Bernards KA on Fairfield Path descending to Rd (*Park Hill Road*) at pedestrian crossing.
- b) Cross *Park Hill Road*, TR and after 15m bear L up Fp by concrete bollard.
- c) At top join Rd (*Reynolds Way*) and bear R.
- d) After 80m (where Rd bears L) TR down rose-lined Fp (by house No.1) to Rd (*Brownlow Road*).
- e) Cross and take Fp opposite, leading under Tramlink bridge and past *Larcombe Close* to Rd (*Lloyd Park Avenue*).

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1.4 [TQ 336 646]

- a) Bear L across Rd and follow fence to corner of bowling-green in **Lloyd Park**.
- b) TR beside bowling green to end of fence.

Link with Lloyd Park tram stop [210m, TQ 337 645]

Turn ½R at end of bowling green fence towards tennis courts and continue past pavilion (currently building site).

[Transport] Trams to/from West and East Croydon Stations. Lloyd Park tram stop is just 100m over to your right past the tennis courts.

[Toilets] At time of writing (Spring 2008) there was a major construction scheme taking place over to the right for the Croydon Cable Tunnel of the National Grid. The rather dilapidated pavilion and toilets that used to occupy this site are being replaced, due to reopen in early 2009.

If starting from Lloyd Park tram stop:

TL beyond platforms into park, past car park and tennis courts, then KA to join VW by bowling green, where TR to join VW.

1.5 [TQ 337 646]

- a) KA across large field heading to L of copse.
- b) Continue past fenced copse (in chalkpit with children's playground) then soon after end of fence bear half R on worn path through wildflower meadow to corner of park.

*The strange gadgets consisting of a metal basket on a pole with ring of chains and yellow band are for **disc golf**.*

- c) Cross tram lines with care (look both ways) to Rd (*A212 Coombe Road*) then TL into the area called **Coombe**.

[Refreshments] *Coombe Lodge, The Chateau.*

[Accommodation] *Premier Inn.*

1.6 [TQ 342 643]

- a) After 320m, just before junction with *Oaks Road*, TR with great care across busy Rd with fast traffic.
- b) KA along *Conduit Lane* with *Coombe Wood* on your L.

[Refreshments] *Pond Tea Rooms.*

[Toilets] *Coombe Wood.*

1.7 [TQ 345 644]

- a) KA to end of lane, past Central Nursery of Croydon Council's Parks Department.
- b) Pass barrier then in 40m bear R on Tk (*still Conduit Lane*) between fences for 600m, with school playing field on your R and woodland on your L, which is in grounds of **Royal Russell School**.
- c) Tk descends to junction with lamppost and two signposts - one antique, one modern.

1.8 [TQ 339 639]

- a) TL by garage along Tk (*Ballards Farm Road*) signposted 'Addington'.
- b) Follow Tk beside school grounds for 900m to end where it joins Rd (*Ballards Way*).

1.9 [TQ 348 636]

- a) TR then in 50m TL to cross with care into *Crest Road*.
- b) At junction with *Croham Valley Road* cross over to take Fp opposite.
- c) In 75m TL (by second lamppost) along Fp into **Littleheath Woods**, with overhead power line to your L.

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1.10 [TQ 346 631]

- a) After fences diverge, in 30m ignore Tk on R, then in a further 40m TR uphill then very shortly TL.
- b) Continue steeply uphill (bench seat at top) then descend to Tk junction, with playing field on your L.
- c) KA steeply uphill to next junction where the **London Loop** comes in from your L.

1.11 [TQ 352 629]

- a) Continue uphill to five-ways junction at top (bench seat).
- b) Bear L on broad Tk, passing water tower on your L.
- c) At small grass triangle with tree, TR to descend on Bw, keeping L at fork and passing playground on your L (ignore side turnings).
- d) Follow Bw inside wood down to pylon then KA to Rd.

You are standing at the boundary between the wards of Addington and Selsdon, so the road has different names: Selsdon Park Road to the left, Addington Road to the right.

[Transport] Buses go left along Selsdon Park Road to Addington Village Interchange (with trams to central Croydon), and right along Addington Road direct to central Croydon.

[Refreshments] Selsdon or Forestdale (both 1 km off route).

[Accommodation] Selsdon (1 km off route).

1.12 [TQ 357 627]

- a) Cross Rd. *It is usually very busy, and you are strongly advised to go L for 100m to use the light-controlled crossing, then come back 70m along the far side, to TL along Ashen Vale. You pass the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons).*
- b) Follow Bw by brick wall behind trees L of Ashen Vale. *This is the official right of way rather than grass beside Rd.*
- c) KA on Bw between fences for 50m and cross Rd (*Swallowdale*). The route now keeps ahead for the next 550m on this Bw beside Ladygrove and **Selsdon Vale** housing estates.
- d) A little further on cross another Rd (*Peacock Gardens*).

[Transport] Bus at Peacock Gardens to Selsdon, Forestdale, Addington Tram Interchange, West and East Croydon.

1.13 [TQ 361 624]

- a) Continuing down Bw, pass Sorrel Bank and fenced off end of Goldfinch Road.
- b) At end of Bw KA through gap into **Selsdon Wood Nature Reserve**.

1.14 [TQ 363 623]

- a) At fence corner TR then immediately fork L steeply uphill (bench seat at top).
- b) Follow Tk (*Addington Border*) through nature reserve, passing Broad Walk, Avis Grove and Court Wood Grove, then descending gently to gate.
- c) Leave reserve through gate.

Here you leave the London Borough of Croydon in Greater London and enter Tandridge District in the County of Surrey.

[Transport] Just a few metres to your left is Court Wood Lane, where a bus service runs to and from Addington Village Interchange (for trams to central Croydon).

1.15 [TQ 367 617]

TR up Bw (**Baker Boy Lane**) joining the **Tandridge Border Path**, with Selsdon Wood on your R and, at first, Farleigh Court Golf Course (see later) on your L followed by Puplet Wood. Climb steadily for 1 km to access Rd off Farleigh Road.

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The terrain is now fairly gentle for the next 6 km (3¾ miles) all the way to the end of Section 1 and beyond to Nore Hill.

1.16 [TQ 363 607]

- a) Cross access Rd past main entrance of **Farleigh Court Golf Club**.
- b) VW now diverges from London Loop and Tandridge Border Path, which continue ahead (you will encounter the TBP again later).
- c) Immediately after brick gateway TL on Fp, which is also a permissive horse ride, parallel with golf club drive.
- d) In 250m, where horse ride bears L, KA on less clear Fp crossing stile into wood. Follow for 500m, eventually reaching Fp/Tk junction parallel with horse ride. This Fp may be very overgrown in places.

[Refreshments] *Farleigh Court Golf Club (500m off route). Walkers are welcome to visit the clubhouse for refreshments (carvery on Sundays). You can pass through the gate on your L here and follow the signed path north to the clubhouse.*

1.17 [TQ 369 605]

TR on Tk between fences towards barn and Rd (*Farleigh Court Road*) at **Farleigh**.

[Refreshments] *at the Harrow Inn, 800m to the right along Farleigh Court Road.*

1.18 [TQ 370 602]

TL along Rd. In 100m at junction TR (*Church Road*), passing Farleigh Court Riding Centre, to the **Church of St. Mary the Virgin**.

[Refreshments] *Afternoon teas in the church hall (behind the church) on summer Sundays.*

1.19 [TQ 372 600]

- a) KA on Bw between fences, with gymkhana course in field on L.
- b) In 100m, at junction with Fp, KA on Bw between wood and field.
- c) In 350m, at junction of several paths and tracks, take second Fp on L between metal barriers.
- d) Follow Fp beside **Great Park**, passing under bridge, to Rd (*Chelsham Road*) by Warlingham Park School at Chelsham Common, where Section 1 ends at:

2.1 [TQ 371 592] Chelsham Common.

[Transport] *Buses operate (except Sundays) from here to stations at East Croydon, Upper Warlingham, East Grinstead, Caterham, Lingfield and Dormansland; also to Tatsfield, Warlingham Green and Redhill. A more frequent service operates (including Sundays) to West Croydon Bus Station from Sainsbury's Warlingham store, 1.1 km to the right along Chelsham Road.*

[Refreshments] *The Bull pub is just 50m along Section 2.*

[Phone box] *TR along Chelsham Road and KA at crossroads for 150m.*

COMMENTARY

on places shown in bold italics and underlined in the route description

CROYDON

Croydon (www.croydononline.org) is one of the most dynamic places in southern England, a thriving business and shopping centre, the largest in southern England outside central London, and a major transport hub with its own tram system. With a population of 330,587 (2001 census) it feels like a city in its own right, and regularly applies for city status when the opportunity arises - so far without success, but its time will surely come. Despite disparaging remarks made about Croydon in some circles, it has much in its favour and many interesting old buildings (see below), so is well worth exploring.

The town developed in a strategic location at the head of the River Wandle and on the north side of a gap in the North Downs. There was some activity during Roman times, when the road from London to the Brighton area ran a little to the west along what is now the Purley Way. The first written record of a Saxon settlement was in 809 as Crogedene (= saffron valley), then part of the Saxon sub-kingdom of Suthrige (Surrey). In the 10th century the Archbishops of Canterbury established a country residence beside the river, later expanding it into a grander palace, much of which still survives as part of the Old Palace School (see below). Some of the early archbishops are buried in the parish church. Around it grew an important trading and industrial centre noted especially for its iron industry with many smiths and charcoal-burners. Surrey Street has been the scene of daily markets since 1276. The Wandle later became polluted and the town's hub moved a little eastwards up to the plateau that forms the watershed between the valleys of the Wandle and the Ravensbourne, and where East Croydon Station is situated.

Many of Croydon's buildings and features bear the name of, or are connected with, John Whitgift, born around 1530, who was Archbishop to Queen Elizabeth I from 1583 until her death in 1603. He died the following year. He was very fond of Croydon and provided funds and legacies for many local institutions.

Croydon was an important staging-post on the London to Brighton road during the golden era of coaching - the 18th and early 19th centuries. In 1803 the Surrey Iron Railway opened from Wandsworth to Croydon and in 1805 was extended to Merstham: horse-drawn trucks brought coal south to Croydon, while fullers' earth and ironstone were brought from Merstham. In 1839 the London & Croydon Railway opened, followed in 1841 by the London & Brighton Railway. Unable to compete, the Surrey Iron Railway closed in 1846.

The railways turned Croydon into a dormitory suburb for London workers, though nowadays just as many people travel to work in Croydon. In 1915, Croydon Airport was opened and was one of the world's busiest until its closure in 1959. In 1974, a local government reorganisation brought Croydon into Greater London.

The town has two large indoor shopping centres, Whitgift and Centrale, and many important buildings, especially:

The Old Palace (also known as Archbishop's Palace, 1 km W, www.friendsofoldpalace.org) was one of a series of palaces, originally built in Saxon times, on the route between Canterbury and the Archbishops' London base at Lambeth. It was rebuilt several times and continued to be held by Canterbury until 1780. It became the administrative centre for the Archbishops' extensive properties in Surrey, Middlesex and Hertfordshire. And for one Archbishop in particular, John Whitgift (1530 - 1604), this was his favourite residence and he spent much of his time here. Its Great Hall, chapel and guardroom (now a library) date from the 14th and 15th centuries. Now a highly regarded school for girls, founded in 1889, its interesting buildings may be visited during school holidays.

St. John the Baptist Church (1 km W). Beside the Old Palace with its own quiet little park (the former graveyard), Croydon's parish church is the seat of a suffragan bishop who is subordinate to the Bishop of Southwark. It was rebuilt in 1870 after a fire destroyed an earlier building three years before, but some parts of the previous building remain. John Whitgift and five other archbishops are buried here.

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Whitgift Hospital (500m W). Now an almshouse, the hospital was built in 1599 for Archbishop Whitgift and can be visited by advance arrangement. It is situated next to the Whitgift Shopping Centre on pedestrianised North End.

Fairfield (500m SW, www.fairfield.co.uk). One of the largest conference and entertainment complexes in South London, opened in 1962. It contains a concert hall and the Ashcroft Theatre, a memorial to Dame Peggy Ashcroft. There are plans to redevelop the complex around the existing concert hall, which has excellent acoustics. The halls stand on the western part of the field where Croydon's fairs were held - the VW follows the Fairfield Path through the eastern part of the same field.

Croydon Clocktower (600m SW, www.croydonclocktower.org.uk). A major cultural centre, opened in 1994, built around the old red brick Town Hall of 1895 with its prominent clock tower. It comprises the David Lean Cinema, the Braithwaite Theatre, the Central Library, tourist information centre, museum and exhibition centre.

Croydon Gateway. A proposed massive redevelopment of the area immediately west of East Croydon Station, to include a sports arena, public plaza and all the trimmings.

1.1

East Croydon Station is both the northernmost and westernmost point of the VW. When the VW was launched in 1981, the old Victorian era station still stood here. But that was considered too restrictive for the huge expansion in passenger numbers and the present flamboyant and airy building was opened in 1992. The line was opened in 1841 for the London & Brighton Railway. Outside the main concourse is the East Croydon Tram Stop for Croydon Tramlink, opened in 2000 as part of the first tram system to operate in southern England since 1952. Now there are plans for further improvements, possibly including a new concourse built over the existing platforms.

The otherwise bland **Altyre Road** contains several buildings worth noting. Just before entering it, to your left is Number One Croydon, originally the NLA Tower when completed in 1970, but known locally as the Threepenny Bit Building (or the 50p Building to some) because of its shape. It now provides offices for a number of businesses, and depending on your point of view may be considered an icon (of the architecture of that time) or an eyesore. On your right you pass the First Church of Christ Scientist, then the red-brick Law Courts. On your left near the end is the plush Croydon Park Hotel, then Altitude 25, currently under construction (as at August 2008) but planned to eventually provide nearly 200 apartments on 25 floors.

Between East Croydon and Lloyd Park, the VW generally follows the line of the **Fairfield Path**, which originally served as the footpath used by the inhabitants of Coombe village (see below) to reach Croydon. It led through what was once the field used by the town fair, for which a charter was obtained in 1276 and lasted for nearly six hundred years. Originally held in streets, it later used the Fair Field, which was recorded in a survey dated 1493 and shown on maps. For a while there were two fairs: a cherry fair in July and a walnut fair in October. The last fair was held in 1868, when the land was acquired for a short-lived branch line to Croydon Central Station. An attempt to revive the Cherry Fair in the 1990s was short-lived. Most of the path has been redeveloped as residential roads, but the name still survives in a couple of short, isolated stretches.

1.2

Park Hill Recreation Ground is a fairly small but interesting park in the centre of Croydon. In 1780 the land was acquired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for a new palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury. That plan was abandoned in favour of Addington, and the area became a deer park, farmland and, for a while, the site of a racecourse. In 1851 a reservoir was constructed, followed in 1867 by the very prominent, red-brick, Grade 2-listed water tower. It is 23 metres (75 feet) in diameter and, though no longer used for water storage, could hold over four million litres (nearly a million gallons). For a time the public were admitted to its viewing platform, which proved most useful during the First World War for spotting approaching Zeppelins. In 1887 the land was bought by Croydon Corporation and turned into a public park.

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Down the drive to the left of the park depot (past the toilets) is Coombe Cliff, built in 1853 for John Horniman, the tea merchant and public benefactor - a blue plaque marks the residence of John and his son Frederick John. John was a great traveller and collector, and his collection can still be seen at the Horniman Museum in Forest Hill. The house later became a convalescent home and adult education centre. The walled garden of the house (turn right at the park depot) can still be visited.

The milestone opposite the entrance to the walled garden was rescued from its original location and moved here in modern times. Most of the text on the milestone has been obliterated, but from what can be seen the location was a T-junction 9 miles from Whitehall, which could put it in the West Croydon/Broad Green area, possibly on London Road. The other road was apparently on an east-west alignment but the destinations (Ex.... ? 10 miles; ? 10 miles) are indecipherable, to us at least, and mystifying as there seems to be nowhere in the London area starting with 'Ex'; we would be delighted to receive further information.

1.4

Previously farmland, **Lloyd Park** was dedicated to the public in memory of Frank Lloyd, a local landowner and benefactor, by his daughter in 1927. Some of it was ploughed up during the Second World War for crops. There are several old chalk pits, in one of which is a children's playground. You may see or hear noisy flocks of ring-necked parakeets - a green bird about the size of a starling plus a long tail - which originated in Asia but started to appear in the wild in this country in 1969, and is now quite widespread throughout southeast England. Even if you don't see them, you may hear their screeching 'kee-ak' call.

1.5

Croydon Disc Golf Club was established in 2007. The sport has been played in Britain since the early 1990s and is becoming more popular. To quote the website of the British Disc Golf Association (www.bdga.org.uk): 'Just like traditional golf, the object of the game is to complete each hole in as few shots as possible. With disc golf you throw a flying disc or Frisbee® rather than hit a ball, and to complete a hole you have to land the disc in an elevated metal basket. Wherever your disc lands, that's where you make your next throw or play your next shot'.

The district now known as **Coombe** (though not many Croydonians will recognise the term) was first recorded in 1221. From the 16th century it was known as Broadcombe, then Coombe Green. It had a triangular village green with a pond, which have been completely obliterated by the main road and construction of various big houses described below. The word coombe comes from the Saxon cumb, which was their rendering of the Celtic cwm - a natural hollow in a hillside. The area is dominated by three large houses, all including the word Coombe, so you should concentrate as we describe them below to avoid confusion! At one time or another this whole area, including the three houses and Coombe Farm to the north, were owned by one person or family: during the late 18th and early 19th centuries by James Bourdieu Senior and his son James Berney Bourdieu, and during the late 19th and early 20th centuries by Frank Lloyd (see location 1.4).

The large houses are Coombe Lodge, Coombe House and Coombe Wood House. They have sometimes had the same owners, and there has been confusion about various details attributed to them. We believe we have got it right in our descriptions below, but if you have authority to contradict them please do let us know!

First you pass, on your right, **Coombe Lodge**, formerly called Coombe Green House. It was built around 1700, and in 1761 was acquired by James Bourdieu Senior (see Coombe House below). His son made this his main home in 1804, then during the 19th century the house passed through successive ownerships. In 1897 it was bought by Frank Lloyd (see location 1.4) but he continued to live in Coombe Wood House (see below). The story goes that, soon after the First World War, Earl Haig was a guest in Coombe Lodge and, while strolling in the grounds one day, conceived his idea of Poppy Day to help former servicemen - the first Poppy Day was held on 11th November 1921.

Coombe Lodge is now a pub/restaurant and hotel (Premier Travel Inn), whose facilities you may wish to sample. It used to contain a 3-metre high grandfather clock, brought here from the Greyhound Inn in

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Croydon, though that now seems to have been replaced by a later and smaller one that stands in the reception area.

Next on your left is what used to be **Coombe House**, now called Geoffrey Harris House in its current use as a care home for elderly people and as a centre for children with learning difficulties. It stands on the site of an earlier building that was frequently visited by William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of blood in 1628 - he liked to meditate in the dark and had several caves built in the grounds. The present house was built around 1761 for James Bourdieu Senior, Sheriff of Surrey. Frank Lloyd (see location 1.4) acquired it in 1892. For a while during the 20th century it was used as St. Margaret's School for children with cerebral palsy, and part of it is still used for a similar purpose. Beneath the lawn of the present house lie the foundations of an even earlier building, which is believed to have been a grange, that is a residence associated with an abbey or priory, or in this case possibly even the Archbishop's Palace in Croydon. A well that may have been part of the grounds of this building is now located inside a house called Pilgrims' Well behind Coombe House - it was said to have been used by pilgrims on their way to join the Pilgrims' Way at Titsey.

1.6

Just a little further up the main road (from this point upwards it is called Coombe Lane), The Chateau restaurant (formerly Chateau Napoleon) now occupies what was **Coombe Wood House** (75m E). Built in 1898 as the home of Arthur Lloyd (brother of Frank Lloyd), it incorporated a church organ, whose keyboard was located in the entrance hall, with its pipes in the staircase panelling. In 1938 the house was acquired by Croydon Corporation and became a convalescent home.

The former grounds of Coombe Wood House, now called just **Coombe Wood**, constitute a small but delightful area of public gardens owned by Croydon Council, featuring especially roses and rhododendrons. Until the 18th century, this was part of Broadcombe Common, then in 1801 (during the notorious Inclosure Acts) it was acquired by James Bourdieu Senior (see Coombe Lodge), who lived at Coombe House and had already bought Coombe Lodge. It then became part of the grounds of Coombe Lodge, and was opened to the public in 1952. The springs and wells here supplied water to all three big houses, from which Conduit Lane gets its name.

The red-brick buildings, including a tea-room, that now form the focus of the gardens were originally outhouses of Coombe Wood House, built in a former gravel pit to preserve the view from the big house. Until the late 1990s its stables were the base of Croydon's Parks Department Rangers, some of whom patrolled on horseback, while the café used to be run by a Chinese couple who totted up your bill on an abacus.

The predecessor of the pond by the entrance was said to have been haunted by a servant girl, but apparently she moved to another pond during construction of the new one in 1845.

1.7

The woodland up to your left is part of the **Royal Russell School** (www.royalrussell.co.uk), an independent school established in 1866, by clerks working in the City of London, at Russell Hill in nearby Purley. The name comes from the patronage of Lord John Russell, Duke of Bedford. After World War I, the need to educate war orphans led to the acquisition of this site, then known as the Ballards Estate, as additional premises. It was opened in 1924 by the Prince of Wales, later to become King Edward VIII. In 1961 the Russell Hill site was sold and the entire school is now located here.

1.9

Littleheath Wood (www.croydon.gov.uk/leisure/parksandopenspaces/parksatoz/littleheath) was formed from an agglomeration of smaller woodlands once used for pheasant shooting. It straddles the former boundary between Croydon borough and Coulsdon & Purley urban district, which jointly purchased the wood for public use in 1932, thanks to the efforts of the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society, now known as the Open Spaces Society (www.oss.org.uk).

1.10

The Vanguard Way joins the **London Loop** for the next 3 km. The second word is sometimes seen written in upper case to indicate its original name, the London Outer Orbital Path. This 240 km trail completely encircles Greater London, closely following its boundary. It was proposed in 1990 by the London Walking Forum and has been developed by its Orbitals Working Party in cooperation with the various boroughs and with support from Transport for London. More information at: www.walklondon.org.uk/route.asp?R=5.

1.12

Selsdon Vale was developed during the 1920s by the Surrey Garden Village Trust as ‘homes fit for heroes’ - soldiers returning from the First World War.

1.13

Selsdon Wood Nature Reserve comprises 81 hectares, predominantly oak and beech woodland but with several large fields. Over 175 species of plant, 60 of birds, 18 of mammals, 230 of butterflies and moths, 35 of snails and slugs and 25 of spiders have been recorded here. Once used for pheasant shooting, the threat of development in the 1920s stirred many concerned local people into action. They started an appeal, which was supported by local councils, a number of other bodies and over 10,000 private individuals. In 1936 they were able to present the area to the National Trust as a bird sanctuary. Although still owned by the NT, day-to-day management is in the hands of the Parks & Open Spaces Department of the London Borough of Croydon. Following severe depredation of trees during World War II, an intense programme of replanting has seen the wood returned to its former glory. More information at: www.croydon.gov.uk/leisure/parksandopenspaces/parksatoz/selsdonwood.

Several smaller woods were combined to form the reserve, and the main tracks or rides were given names. The VW crosses the northern corner of the reserve, with Court Wood to the left and Selsdon Wood to the right, following the track called Addington Border, as that is what it used to be, between the former parishes (now wards) of Addington and Selsdon.

1.15

This is the first of five encounters with the **Tandridge Border Path**, which here also follows Baker Boy Lane. It runs for 80km (50 miles), closely following the border of Tandridge District and was established in 2002. The eastern side of its route runs roughly parallel with the Vanguard Way. More information at: www.tandridge.gov.uk/LifeinTandridge/Leisure/Walks/tandridge_border_path.htm.

A ghost story! A baker's delivery boy was on his way from the bakery at Farleigh to deliver bread at Selsdon, and had reached the bend in the road where **Baker Boy Lane** joins Farleigh Road. A woodman leaped out from behind some trees and hacked him to death. Some year's later, some local residents were driving along Farleigh Road in thick fog, and when they reached this point a dark shape loomed up ahead. The headlights revealed a tall man wearing an old fashioned country suit and carrying an axe. The driver screeched to a halt and ran after the man, but he was nowhere to be seen. Another resident told how her dog panicked and ran whenever they passed the tree where the woodman's axe had been hidden after the crime. With acknowledgement to ‘Around Haunted Croydon’ by Frances D. Stewart.

1.16

Farleigh Court Golf Club (www.farleighcourtgolf.com) opened in 1997 and was originally under Japanese management, but is now part of the Swallow Hotels group. The land is leased from its owners, Oxford's Merton College.

1.17

Farleigh is a delightfully sleepy hamlet (described by Pevsner as ‘almost the most rural hamlet in Surrey’) which has remained remarkably unchanged, considering its proximity to London. The residents mounted fierce opposition to its proposed inclusion in Greater London and won. The name was first recorded in 880 as Fearnlege (bracken clearing in Anglo-Saxon), and is shown on old maps as Farley. From the 13th to 15th Centuries, the parish was an estate of Merton College, Oxford, which still owns much of the land in this area.

1.18

The Church of St. Mary the Virgin was built c.1083 and is almost entirely Norman. It was badly damaged by fire in 1964 but has been restored. The church is open to visitors at times when afternoon tea is being served in the hall - the first Sunday in May to the last Sunday in September, from 2.30 to 5.00 pm.

1.19

The **Great Park** estate to your left used to be Warlingham Park Hospital, opened in 1902 or 1903 (depending on source) as Croydon Mental Hospital. It closed in 1999 and the buildings have been converted into an upmarket residential estate. The hospital’s distinctive clock tower remains and can be seen from some points along the adjacent footpath.
