

Walking Trails in Devon

Devon

the place to be naturally active

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Devon
County Council 

Devon - the walking county of the South West



Did you know that if you walked every day for a year in Devon, you would never have to walk the same path twice? It's all here for the asking and you'll certainly find out why Devon richly deserves to be called 'glorious'!

Well known for its mild climate, unspoilt beauty, peace and tranquillity, there are walks to suit everyone - through gently rolling countryside, over high moorland, along river valleys or beside some of the finest stretches of coastline and breathtaking views to be found anywhere in Britain.

From a full day's trek to a one hour ramble, a guided walk to a family stroll, a leisurely circular walk to the challenge of a long distance trail, you will find a wide variety of walks just waiting to be discovered and enjoyed.

There is a fascinating variety of stunning and picturesque long-distance footpaths in Devon, some with literary or historic connections. The jewel in the crown is the South West Coast Path, Devon's National Trail.

Many of the trails link up to form a network of walks, providing opportunities to do a shorter day or half day walk, a circular or linear walk. Many walks can be accessed by public transport.

For up-to-date information on timetables call Traveline on **0871 200 22 33** or visit **www.traveline.org.uk**

Walking builds up an appetite - the County is renowned for the wide range and quality of local produce available. Imagine scrumptious Devon cream teas, delicious home-made snacks and freshly caught sea food ...be sure to discover the real taste of Devon and enjoy!

Whatever takes your fancy and wherever you stay in Devon, there is always a choice of walks nearby, ranging from a two or three mile easy amble through to longer more challenging walks, imagine...

Drifts of bluebells lit by dappled sunlight, the smell of new mown hay, the sound of the sea...crisp country walks followed by a roaring fire and hot 'toddlies'!

National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, England's first natural World Heritage Site and a Biosphere Reserve - Devon is a unique and special county, full of history and heritage, with a network of walks just waiting to be discovered and enjoyed.



Devon - the walking county of the South West



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Devon is well known for its unspoilt beauty and tranquillity. Walking in the county offers the ideal way to appreciate it, giving the opportunity to get into the heart of the landscape and really feel part of the environment.

There are walks to suit all tastes. In addition, some trails have historic or literary links to give further interest, and remember that the trails link together to form a network. This gives you the opportunity to pick the exact type of route length, landscape and exertion that you wish, by creating your own "pick and mix" and walking all or part of several trails. You can use the map to plan your route. A brief description of each of the trails is given on the following pages. To help you try out sections for yourself, ten sample walks based on some of the trails are included in this brochure.



Walk 1

Devon's Little Switzerland

(Lynmouth and Watersmeet)
5miles/8km on the Two Moors Way and South West Coast Path.

Walk 2

North Devon's Deadly Coast

(Mortehoe and Lee Bay)
6.25miles/10km on the South West Coast Path and Tarka Trail.

Walk 3

Hatherleigh Ruby Trail

(Hatherleigh and its hinterland)
4miles/6.5km - one of the Ruby Trails, linking to the Tarka Trail.

Walk 4

Heath and Valley

(Newton Poppleford and Hawkerland).
6.25miles/10km on the East Devon Way.

Walk 5

The Most Rebellious Town in Devon

(Colyton and the River Coly)
5miles/8km on the East Devon Way.

Walk 6

Templer at the Teign

(Newton Abbot and the Higher Teign Estuary).
7.5miles/12km on the Templer Way.

Walk 7

T for Three...and John Musgrave

(Marldon to Totnes)
5.5miles/9km on the John Musgrave Heritage Trail.

Walk 8

Wembury, Wembury, Here we Come

(Wembury and the River Yealm)
4.5miles/7km on the Erme - Plym Trail and South West Coast Path.

Walk 9

A Victorian Landscape Walk

(Meldon and Sourton)
5miles/8km on the West Devon Way and Two Castles Trail.

Walk 10

A Walk in Hope

(Hope Cove and Bolberry)
5miles/8km on the South West Coast Path.

Long Distance Trails



South West Coast Path National Trail

Over the centuries fishermen, coastguards and smugglers have helped to create this historic path – now Britain’s longest National Trail – stretching over 600 miles/960km. Ranging from easy to challenging, the path is comprehensively waymarked; the Devon element of the South West Coast Path runs for 90 miles/144km in the north and 115 miles/185km in the south, and boasts some of the most spectacular landscape, seascape, climate and vegetation to be found anywhere in the UK.

To the north, the beautiful bay of Combe Martin, Ilfracombe’s picturesque harbour, the magnificent sweep of Saunton Sands and the dramatic cliff scenery around Hartland Point are all inspiring sights. To the south, the coast has many contrasts. From the city of Plymouth to the delightful estuaries of the South Hams, from the many dramatic headlands to the red cliffs of East Devon, the South West Coast Path has something for everyone. Not only does it offer a challenge to the long distance walker, it also provides immense enjoyment for the many people who wish to spend a day or half day experiencing this stunning and really special part of Devon.

The trail can be accessed by bus and/or train to allow for short lengths to be walked.

Tarka Trail

Inspired by Henry Williamson’s much loved novel ‘Tarka the Otter’ which was based on real places, this 180 miles/290km recreational route, in a figure of eight, follows Tarka’s journeys through the northern part of the county.

The Trail takes you through an ever changing variety of some wonderful Devon scenery described in the book, including tranquil countryside, wooded river valleys, rugged moorland and dramatic coast.

Comprehensively waymarked, walking along the Trail varies from easy to challenging. Short sections of the Trail and circular walks from it are ideal for day and half day excursions.

Two Moors Way

Running for just over 100 miles/160km between Ivybridge in the south and Lynmouth in the north, this famous path links the two National Parks of Dartmoor and Exmoor.

The route covers a wonderful diversity of scenery including a wild and remote stretch of Dartmoor and some of the most beautiful sections of the valley of the River Dart. After some delightfully unspoilt parts of central Devon, the trail reaches Exmoor and its deep wooded valleys, with magnificent views from the high moorland.

Walking is easy with just one or two challenging stretches and the route is comprehensively waymarked, apart from the open moorland sections which require navigational skills.



Erme-Plym Trail

This 15 mile/24km, generally easy path takes in the pleasing environment of the Erme Valley south of Ivybridge as well as following a cross-country route through attractive pastoral landscape.

Devon Coast to Coast

Unlike the better known walk in the north of England which runs west to east, Devon's goes from north to south. The Two Moors Way forms the bulk of the route, but at Ivybridge it meets the Erme-Plym Trail which provides the link to the south coast. Take the opportunity of dipping your boots in the English Channel and the Bristol Channel in one walk – they are a just a mere 117 miles/184km apart at either end of the Devon Coast to Coast Walk!

Although the two trails, Two Moors Way and Erme-Plym Trail, maintain their own identities and names, the green Coast to Coast badge has been incorporated in the waymarking along both of these routes, just to remind you of the opportunity they give of achieving a really special walking experience.

John Musgrave Heritage Trail

John Musgrave was a keen walker from Torquay who left a legacy to the South Devon Group of the Ramblers Association to create a new walking route around Torbay. The result is the John Musgrave Heritage Trail, established in partnership between the Ramblers Association, local authorities and the Torbay Coast and Countryside Trust in 2006. The 35mile/56km trail takes in a large section of south Devon's wonderfully scenic and varied landscape of rolling hills, secret combs, captivating villages and its stunning coastline.

West Devon Way

This path covers the 36 miles/58km between the market town of Okehampton, situated in the very heart of Devon and the historic city of Plymouth. The route takes in stunning moorland landscapes, quiet rural paths and superb river valleys, skirting the western edge of Dartmoor for most of its length.

Waymarked except where it crosses open moorland, the walking ranges from easy to moderate and the whole route runs parallel to bus routes.

Two Castles Trail

The Two Castles Trail is a route of 24miles/38km linking the medieval castles of Okehampton and Launceston. It passes through a variety of landscapes, including moorland in the east, woodland and river valleys, and, as well as the two castles themselves, also gives insights into a wealth of historic interest along the way.

These include a wooded hilltop Iron Age fort, the site of a Dark Age battle between Saxons and Celts and the Victorian home of Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould who wrote the hymn 'Onward Christian Soldiers'.

Generally easy walking with one or two short climbs, the route is waymarked except where it crosses open moorland.

Tamar Valley Discovery Trail

This route takes in some 30 miles/48km of the valley of the Tamar, the historic border between Saxon Devon and Celtic Cornwall. It links the edge of Plymouth in the south, with its historic maritime associations, with Launceston, just over the county boundary, the ancient capital of Cornwall

Long Distance Trails

The route involves a river crossing by train or ferry and takes in riverside and estuary paths, woodland tracks and quiet country roads. It also includes a tidal crossing of one of the Tamar's tributary rivers. The route is comprehensively waymarked and walking is generally easy with a few short sharp climbs.

Plymouth Cross-City Link

This is a 7 mile/11km link across the northern part of the city of Plymouth between the Tamar Valley Discovery Trail at Tamerton Foliot and the West Devon Way at Marsh Mills.

The link uses paths through Local Nature Reserves and also passes some of Plymouth's historic defensive sites.

West Devon Triangle

The West Devon Way, Two Castles Trail and Tamar Valley Discovery Trail all link together to form a triangle of walks through West Devon. Okehampton makes a specially suitable start and finish point for the 90 miles/144km of the three combined trails - you could even take advantage of the local Dartmoor Railway to cover the first 3 miles/5km.

After that, let the landscape and history take over and lose yourself - not literally, we hope - in the superb environment that greets you during your walk. The information packs for the trails allow you to follow the triangle in either direction, clockwise or anti-clockwise.

East Devon Way

Following footpaths, bridleways and stretches of quiet lanes, this 38 mile/60km path takes you from Exmouth in the west to Uplyme near the Dorset border in the east. You can pick up short sections of the trail from a number of easily accessible points.

Along the way, you will find the traditional Devon; thatched cob cottages, villages dating back to Saxon times, ancient churches, prehistoric hill forts, oak-beamed pubs, leafy lanes and glorious vistas of rolling green hills.

The route forms a parallel alternative to the South West Coast Path and is comprehensively way-marked - just follow the sign of the foxglove! You will find that the walking, though generally easy, does include some sharp climbs.



Templer Way

Named after a local family, this comprehensively waymarked 18 mile/29km trail links Haytor on Dartmoor with the sea at Teignmouth. Where possible, it follows the line of the Stover Canal (built by John Templer to carry clay for export) and the Haytor Granite Tramway (built by his son George, to carry Haytor granite to help build London Bridge, the British Museum and the National Gallery).

Devonshire Heartland Way

The Devonshire Heartland Way runs for 43 miles/60km through the heart of Devon, linking the Exe Valley in the east, with Okehampton in the west.

Walkers will discover a gentle pastoral landscape, much of it through traditional Devon redlands, whilst towards the west of the Way, the outline of Dartmoor provides a characteristic backdrop.

Generally easy walking, the route passes through market towns and picturesque villages along the way.

Ruby Trails

The north west interior of Devon is one of the county's lesser-known areas. Its quiet attractions receive relatively few visitors and many Devonians are unfamiliar with the area. However, it comprises perhaps the most truly completely rural part of the county, and is to be celebrated for its tranquillity and wide, open views.

These quiet attractions are the basis of a network of circular walks promoted under the name of the "Ruby Trails", named after the local Ruby Red cattle. They give the opportunity to see a quiet and remote corner of Devon while helping the local economy.

Exe Valley Way

Almost 45 miles/72km end to end, this trail runs through beautiful Devon countryside between the Exe Estuary and the heights of Exmoor. The route is partly waymarked, except for urban areas and on Exmoor.

The variety of scenery includes a wide estuary, historic city, quiet rural landscapes, steep wooded valleys and moorland.

Taw-Teign Link

Stretching for some 6 miles/10km along the north-eastern edge of Dartmoor, this route provides a short link between the Tarka Trail and the Two Moors Way. Walkers will discover a quiet landscape of wooded valleys and moorland fringes. Although not currently waymarked, walking is generally easy.

Grand Western Canal

One of the rare opportunities, offered by the 16 mile/26km towpath alongside this historic waterway, is the chance to enjoy some of the journey from the comfort of a horse-drawn barge. Passing through a gentle agricultural landscape with some lovely views and several small villages, the path is flat and the walking is easy.

Little Dart Ridge and Valley Walk

One of the shorter trails, this route, not currently waymarked, forms an 11 mile/18km link between the Tarka Trail and the Two Moors Way in north Devon. Mainly following the valley of the Little Dart, a small but picturesque river set in remote countryside and with a spur into the historic hilltop village of Chulmleigh, the walk has the attraction of being accessible by public transport at both ends.

Dart Valley Trail

The Dart Valley Trail is 16 miles/26km in total, made up of an estuary circuit, covering about 4 miles/6km on either side of the lower river valley, plus an additional 8 mile/13km path up the valley to the ancient borough of Totnes, from where river trips are available to Dartmouth.

Justly renowned as one of England's most beautiful rivers, the Dart provides the walker with stunning views for much of its length and this route shows off to best advantage some of the loveliest.

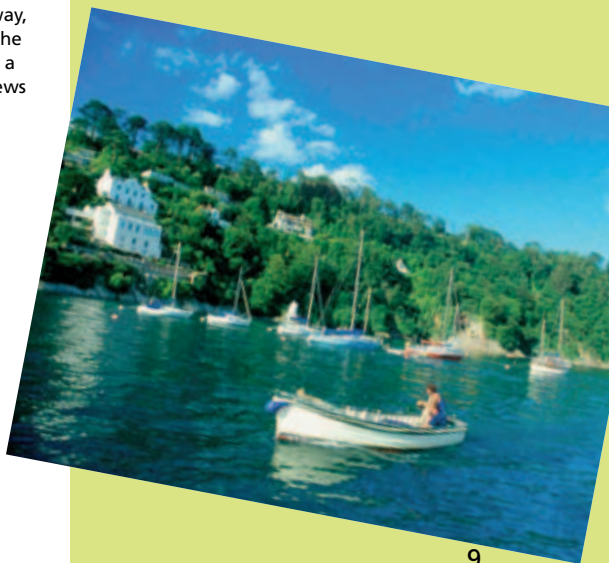
Attractive circuits of the river and estuary are possible with a combination of the Dart Valley Trail, bus, steam train and ferry.

The route is comprehensively waymarked and walking is generally easy with one or two stiff climbs.

Easy Access

Most of the trails are accessible by public transport and many have parallel bus or train routes to allow short lengths of the trails to be walked.

For up-to-date information on timetables call Traveline on 0871 200 22 33 or visit www.traveline.org.uk



1. Devon's Little Switzerland

This circular walk is based on the scenic little town of Lynmouth, on Devon's Exmoor coast. A walk of contrasts, its outward leg follows the valley of the East Lyn River while the return, on the route of the Two Moors Way and Tarka Trail, is a high, airy walk along the valley top.

From the little tower at Lynmouth Harbour walk inland, alongside the harbour.

Lynmouth was "discovered" as a scenic and romantic location in the early 19th century.

The tower at the harbour, known as the Rhenish Tower, was built at this time in imitation of similar towers on the Rhine.

The poet Southey and the Shelleys were among the early visitors who praised the area, calling it "England's Little Switzerland". The steep hill on the right, next to the pub, was the original main road into Lynmouth, giving some idea how isolated it was then.

Continue walking inland, past the footbridge, alongside the rocky River Lyn. At the bridge at the road junction cross the road and walk the path alongside the river.

Note the commemorative plaque on the bridge. At this point the East and West Lyn rivers meet. The route now follows the valley of the East Lyn, a deep and wooded valley, or "cleave".

Cross the next footbridge over the river, at the end of the car park, then turn right along the lane and continue alongside the river. At the end of the lane continue on the footpath ahead into East Lyn Cleave. At the next footbridge keep to the riverside path, signposted to Watersmeet.

The cleave is important as an area of ancient oak woodland, one of the largest remaining areas of semi-natural ancient woodland in the South West.



Lynmouth Harbour

Continue following the signs to Watersmeet, re-crossing the river at another footbridge. Shortly afterwards, the National Trust seasonal café at Watersmeet comes into view. Keep on the path to climb, then descend to two footbridges.

There are two rivers which meet here, to give the location its name.

The Watersmeet café and shop, open April - October, was built in the 19th century as a fishing lodge when the area was becoming fashionable.

The route now follows the Hoar Oak Water. Take the steps which climb on the right immediately after the first footbridge, signed to Hillsford Bridge, then continue ahead parallel to this fast-flowing river.

A little way along the path a short diversion on the right goes to a waterfall viewpoint. Keep an eye open on the river for dippers on stones or the river bed.

The path continues to climb steadily until it reaches Hillsford Bridge, where the road from the Simonsbath direction crosses the Hoar Oak Water. Go through the gate and turn right over the bridge.

At the road junction ahead the walk joins the route of the Two Moors Way and the Tarka Trail.



East Lyn Cleave

After the bridge cross the main road ahead to the grass verge with the "steep hill" and "road bend" signs; walk up this to the sharp bend at the top. At the top follow the path ahead signed to Lynmouth, with a MW symbol on the post (the symbol of the Two Moors Way).

The path climbs through woodland to emerge at Myrtleberry, an Iron Age settlement site. It is one of a number in the area, chosen for their defensive strength and views of potential attackers.

Keep following the MW marked path, signed to Lynmouth.

Very soon the distinctive wooded dome of Hollerday Hill comes into view ahead with the town of Lynton sheltering below. Then Lynmouth and its harbour become visible, at the foot of the hill.

The path follows a series of steep zigzags down to cross a stream, then another series back up again, to an even higher point. As the sea gets closer, look out for the signpost indicating Lynmouth and MW on the slightly fainter path to the right. Go down here.

Superb views over Lynton and Lynmouth open out from this path.

Keep to the path as it descends, sometimes quite steeply, and with the aid of some more zigzags. It eventually enters Lynmouth on a narrow enclosed path. After a gate the tarmac path is steep and often very slippery – take special care here.



At the road at the bottom, notice the stone erected for the Two Moors Way opening in 1976.

For the town centre and harbour turn left at the road, then right and immediately left at the road junction.

Facts & Features

Walk Length: 8km / 5 miles

One long steady climb of 100m / 330ft

One short sharp climb of 60m / 200ft



Lynmouth is accessible by bus:

The Exmoor Coastlink service, from Taunton, Barnstaple, Minehead and Ilfracombe operates 7 days a week (a more frequent service at weekends) and a regular bus links Barnstaple and Lynton.

Call the Traveline **0871 200 22 33** for details.

Facilities: Lynmouth (all facilities); Watersmeet (café and toilets – seasonal, April – October).

OS Maps:

Explorer (1:25,000):

No. OL9 Exmoor

Landranger (1:50,000):

No. 180 Barnstaple and Ilfracombe

For further information on the Tarka Trail and the Two Moors Way, see pages 6 and 7.

To order books and leaflets, see pages 32 and 33.

2. Morteheo and North Devon's Deadly Coast

Morteheo is a small hilltop village on Devon's northernmost coast. Despite its proximity to the holiday resort of Woolacombe it retains an old-world charm and a feeling of remoteness, accentuated by its location high behind the rocky headland of Morte Point.

This walk starts at Morteheo and cuts across country inland to the former smuggling village of Lee Bay, before returning along the South West Coast Path (here also the Tarka Trail) by way of Bull Point and Morte Point back to Morteheo. This is not an easy stretch of coast, although the views are rewarding; the path here includes several climbs and you will need plenty of time and energy to complete the walk. However, there are a number of short cuts back to the village.

From the village centre take the road opposite the car park, signed to Lighthouse and Lee (North Morte Road). This leads to a white gate at the top of the private road to Bull Point lighthouse. It is a public footpath, so go through the gate and follow the narrow lane ahead.

As the lane descends, views over the sea open up. If it is at all clear, the coast of Wales should be visible on the horizon ahead.

Follow the lane for 600m/660 yards. At a sharp left turn look out for a signpost on the right, by some white posts. Turn right down the steps, signposted to Lee and Bennett's Mouth. At the bottom turn right to cross the footbridge (signposted to Lee). Follow the path to a gate and continue ahead and up to a field, then keep along the right hand edge of this field.



Baggy Point from Woolacombe

Towards the end of the field you should notice a small stone standing on its own in the field on the left.

This is one of three standing stones in the area. It is thought to be of prehistoric origin and of ritual significance. In more recent times such stones are rubbing stones for cattle.

At the end of the field cross the stile and turn right along the track. A short way along the track cross the stile on the left and follow the field edge downhill, signposted "Footpath to Lee".

Superb views over to Wales are obtained from this path.

Follow down to another stile. Cross and continue into a green lane. This leads to a surfaced lane. Continue ahead and downhill on this lane.

As the lane steepens and turns right, look out for the Coast Path sign at a wicket gate on the left. This is the route back, although it is well worth while continuing down the hill to Lee. The lane leads to Lee Bay. There is a hotel and bar here and buses to Ilfracombe. The bay is very attractive with superb exposures of rock strata around its edges.

To continue to Lee Village, turn right at the top of the beach, signed "Footpath to Lee Village".

There are toilets a little way along this path.

Lee Village is very picturesque and has a pub and a shop. There is also a craft shop and tea room.

Lee and its bay was very much regarded in past times as a romantic "smugglers' village". Because of the steep gradients all around it was very difficult to reach by road and was largely accessed from the sea. From here the walk follows the South West Coast Path.



Morte Point

If you have continued down the hill to Lee, retrace your steps up the steep hill to the Coast Path gate. Go through and follow the Coast Path as it rises then dips to cross a stream and rises again.

This second climb can be quite taxing and you may welcome the bench near the top. It gives panoramic views along the coast over Lee Bay and to the Welsh coast.

Another descent follows, to the small secluded cove of Bennett's Mouth, followed by yet another climb. There is a signed short cut back to Morteheo from Bennett's Mouth.

At the top of the climb out of Bennett's Mouth, Lundy comes into view on the horizon ahead, immediately followed by Bull Point lighthouse ahead and below.

There has been a lighthouse on this point since 1879, as a result of a series of shipwrecks on this length of coast. Bull Point features in Tarka the Otter as a place where Tarka, making his way along the coast on the trail of his mate White-tip, first picked up her scent.

Descend alongside the wall of the lighthouse compound, cross the access road (short cut back to Morteheo) and up the steps to continue along the Coast Path. After a short, sharp climb the path descends to the beach at Rockham Bay. After Rockham Bay is another short climb and then the path generally levels out towards the headland of Morte Point. There are further short cuts to Morteheo from this path.

At Morte Point the jagged rocks offshore, especially the Morte Stone off the end of the point, show why this coast had such a fearsome reputation.

In one year alone during the 19th century, 1852, five ships went down here. The popular belief arose that the headland got its name from the French or Latin word "mort" meaning "death". Its actual origin is probably a Saxon word meaning "stumpy", referring to the shape of the headland.

Williamson also alludes to the dangers of Morte Point, referring to Tarka making his way through the rusted plates of wrecked ships which lay in pools here.

Continue on the path round the headland.

After rounding Morte Point the views out to sea change dramatically. As well as Lundy on the horizon, the view now encompasses Hartland Point, Devon's north westerly extremity, in the distance.

Follow the Coast Path from Morte Point as far as a bench at a fork in the grassy path.



Bear left here, inland and uphill towards some grassy gorse and bracken covered hills.

Go left at the next fork, to continue uphill.

The path is joined by another coming from the left and continues to climb towards a stone wall. Approaching the wall do not cross the stile but bear left, keeping the wall on your right. Follow uphill, past a National Trust cairn then go through a metal gate and pass Morteheo Cemetery. Continue on the tarmac path to Morteheo Church. Continue past the church to return to the centre of the village.

Facts & Features

Walk Length: 10km/6.25 miles; this can be shortened to 9km/5.5 miles by missing Lee Bay and Lee Village and to 7km/4.5 miles by missing Morte Point.



Morteheo has a summer bus service to and from Ilfracombe and Barnstaple. In addition, Lee Bay has buses to and from Ilfracombe. For timetable details contact Traveline on **0871 200 22 33**.

Facilities: Morteheo - pubs, refreshments, shops, toilets, buses, Heritage Centre; car park; Lee Bay - hotel/bar, toilets, buses; car park; Lee Village - pub, shop.

OS Maps:

Landranger (1:50,000 scale): No. 180 Barnstaple and Ilfracombe; Explorer (1:25,000 scale): No. 139 Bideford, Ilfracombe and Barnstaple.

For further information on the Tarka Trail and the South West Coast Path, see page 6. To order books and leaflets, see pages 32 and 33.

3. Ruby - Devon's Hidden Gem

This Trail is based on one of the two market towns in the Ruby Country area, Hatherleigh. Long-distance walkers may already be familiar with this small town since it is also on the Tarka Trail. This Ruby walk therefore also acts as an attractive loop for Tarka Trail users. Keep an eye out for the red Ruby Country waymarkers on the walk.

Start the walk by the "Sheep". This is next to the car park and where the bus stops.

This very distinctive sculpture was erected in 1994 as part of a town enhancement scheme. It reflects the life of the town and its market.

Walk down to the road [Bridge Street] and turn left.

The street has an interesting and attractive variety of houses dating from between the 16th and 19th centuries. At that time it was on one of the most important highways between north and south Devon.

Pass the George Inn and turn left at the Square opposite the Post Office.

The George Inn is probably late medieval in origin. It could well have been the court house for the Abbots of Tavistock, who were lords of the manor until the 1500s. Later it became an important coaching stage on the way between Bideford and Exeter or Plymouth.

Go through the Square into the Churchyard.

The church was built in the late 1400s. However, it probably had earlier origins. It has retained much of its medieval fabric and has an impressive interior. There is an information book available in the church. The shingled spire is a notable local landmark.

Now retrace your steps back to the Square. Turn sharp right, next to the 1828 National School [see the plaque on the wall - now the local hall]. Turn right next to the garage then left to the livestock



Hatherleigh Lew

market, following the public footpath sign. At the market keep to the right, along the top edge of the market, to a stile at the end.

Hatherleigh's livestock market is held on Tuesdays and is an important occasion for the local community. It remains one of the main bases of Hatherleigh's economy. Make sure to keep any dog on a lead through the market.

Cross the stile and turn left, where a second stile leads to a clear green lane. Continue ahead beneath the Hatherleigh by-pass and at the end of the narrow surfaced lane continue ahead over another stile.

The path passes lines of veteran oaks, typical of much of Ruby Country. They will be of value to roosting bats and a variety of invertebrates. Many support a diversity of lichens, indicative of the good air quality.

Enter a small pasture and head for the gate and stile opposite. Cross this next stile and bear right, keeping next to the bank.

These tussocky damp grasslands are also typical of Ruby Country and are of value as habitat for waders as well as small mammals and the barn owls that prey on them.

Continue to a double-decker stile. Cross this and continue ahead, parallel to the river and at the bottom edge of a field.

The river here is the Lew. One of the two Devon rivers of this name, the Hatherleigh Lew rises north west of Dartmoor and flows north to become one of the major tributaries of the River Torridge.

Keep to the path as it dips back alongside the river through a wooded strip. The path is quite narrow in places here. Follow the path to the right to a kissing gate to an old railway embankment.

The railway had a relatively short life. It was opened in 1925 and linked Torrington with Halwill Junction. As a result the area had a direct rail connection to Exeter and Plymouth via Halwill Junction and Okehampton, and to Barnstaple and Bideford. However, it was never very profitable and was closed in February 1965.

Now go down the other side, through another railway kissing gate and then diagonally across the tussocky field to the bridge visible in the far corner. Cross the stile to the lane, then turn left over the bridge.

This is Lower Bridge. Look for the plaque in the left-hand parapet wall showing the building date of 1844.

Keep on the lane as it rises steadily, relatively steeply for a while.

Note the woodland being planted on the fields next to the lane. The relatively poor soils make forestry a good land use in parts of Ruby Country.

After the lane levels off, look out for a sharp right bend with a clear farm track over a cattle grid to the left, leading to Keyethern Farm. Turn left along the track.

The higher parts of the lane give atmospheric views to the left over Ruby Country to Dartmoor. The banks along the lane are very species-rich and give a stunning display in springtime, all making the climb seem worthwhile.

Continue on the farm track as far as a deer fence and ladder stile. Do not cross but turn left just before the fence, over a small stile.

Fallow deer will often be seen in the field beyond the deer fence. The farm track also gives further wide views to Dartmoor.

Follow the path along the field edge. Go through a gate into another field and continue ahead, still on the field edge, to cross two more stiles in quick succession. Then continue ahead again along the edge of the next field to a gate at the far end.

Look out for the spire of Hatherleigh church ahead peeping over the trees. This succession of fields has been another typical example of Ruby Country's largely unimproved grassland, valuable as a wildlife habitat.

Go through the gate to a narrow green lane. Continue to a farm track then through a metal gate ahead. Keep ahead on the track, pass the house on the left then take the next track on the left. This leads into a field. From here, Hatherleigh is laid out before you.

Go into this field then bear right and head for the far left bottom corner. There is a stile here. Cross this and turn left then go immediately right along the field edge. At the end of the field turn left through a gate then immediately right along the edge of the next field. Pass through two gateways then over a small field to a footbridge.

The bridge crosses Pulworthy Brook, and is guarded by two unusual pull-apart stiles.

Go through the old railway gate.

Be sure to close the gate or there is a fine to the railway of two pounds! This is again the line of the railway crossed earlier.

Keep ahead on the farm track between the buildings.



This is Waterhouse. The farmhouse has been dated to around 1500, with later additions, although records indicate a settlement here in the 1300s.

Bear right to the gate, then go left and left again. Cross the stile at the end of the bank into a field. Bear slightly right to cross a double stile on the far side, then head diagonally across the next field to the far opposite corner, Hatherleigh now close ahead.

Go through the gateway and continue ahead next to the hedge, then on through two gates to a track. Keep ahead over cattle grids to pass Hatherleigh Cricket Club to arrive at the Hatherleigh by-pass.

To return to the start at the "Sheep" cross the road past the Bowling Club entrance and turn left past the Bridge Inn and up Bridge Street.

Facts & Features

Walk length: 6.5 km/4 miles; 13 stiles; generally level but one steady climb of 66m/200 feet. Hatherleigh is served by a regular bus service between Plymouth and Barnstaple, which also links to Tavistock, Okehampton, Torrington and Bideford.



Facilities: Hatherleigh has buses, shops, pubs and cafes.

OS Maps :

Explorer (1:25,000 scale): No.113 Okehampton
Landranger (1:50,000 scale): No.191 Okehampton and North Dartmoor.

For further information on the Ruby Trails see page 9. To order books and leaflets see pages 32 and 33.

More detailed information on the Ruby Trails and Ruby Country is available in local Tourist Information Centres or from the Ruby Country Project Officer, telephone 01409 220036, or visit www.therubycountry.com

4. Heath and Valley

The East Devon Way

This walk is based on Newton Poppleford and uses minor lanes and old tracks to the west of the village before circling back on the route of the East Devon Way. It offers a pleasant walk through quiet countryside as well as some good views over the valley of the River Otter, one of East Devon's characteristic landscape features.

Start the walk at Newton Poppleford church, which is where the buses stop.

Newton Poppleford was a deliberately planned new town in the 13th century, which is how it acquired its name – the new town at the pebble ford (over the River Otter). The pattern of the original layout is still seen today, with the buildings fronting the main road. Some of the long narrow garden plots, or "burgage plots" behind also still exist.

Walk downhill along the main road from the church, then turn right up School Lane (signposted to the car park). Pass the car park entrance and then the village school then just past the school turn right up the steps at a public footpath sign. The path at first meanders somewhat between garden fences but then straightens and takes on a more rural aspect.

The path marks the rear of the medieval gardens set out when the new town was established.

Pass through a kissing-gate on to a gravelled path. At the drive at the end of the path turn right to arrive at the main road between two thatched buildings.

On the right is the Old Toll House. Dating from 1758 when the main road was re-built and then maintained by the local Turnpike Trust, this is the oldest toll house in Devon.

Turn left and at the junction keep left along Exmouth Road. Take the first turning on the right,



The Old Toll House

Littledown Lane, and follow this as it climbs slowly out of the Otter Valley.

Looking back to the left can be seen the distinctive wooded outline of Peak Hill, the site of a prehistoric coastal hill fort. To the right is the high land of Harpford Common, which is traversed on the return leg.

Bear right at the road junction. Continue along the pleasant hedged lane for another half kilometre (third of a mile). Turn left along a narrow green lane 125m before Ashe Brooke cottage on the main lane. Follow this green lane to its end, where it meets a wide, sandy track. Turn right here.

This is Naps Lane, an ancient track between the village of Colaton Raleigh on the Otter and the parish's common, on the heathlands ahead.

At a junction of green lanes keep ahead, bearing very slightly to the right.

Clearly visible ahead is the rim of high land formed by the East Devon Pebblebed Heaths. The geology of sand and pebbles makes these areas infertile and they have become wild, uncultivated areas punctuated by plantations. The neighbouring parishes each have commons on these heights, but today they are much prized for their recreational value.

Follow the green lane until it arrives at a surfaced lane by a cottage. Turn right here, then keep ahead at the junction of Hawkerland Cross.

The walk has now joined the East Devon Way, which arrives here from the left after leaving the heaths. From now on keep an eye open for the mauve arrows marking the East Devon Way, often with a foxglove symbol.

At the next junction turn right and climb the hill. About 100m up the hill bear left along the track and keep to the main track as it climbs steadily.

This is the Hawkerland Valley, at the eastern edge of the Pebblebed Heaths. While slightly lower than the bulk of the heathlands, it shows their general landscape of gorse with scattered pines and other distinctive tree groups of pine, fir or beech, creating local landmarks.

Follow the track around a sharp right hand bend near the top of the hill to emerge at a lane opposite a car park. Turn left up the lane to the main road at the top, the A3052 between Exeter and Sidmouth. Carefully cross the main road to the lane opposite.

This is Aylesbeare Common, part of the Pebblebed

Heaths complex. As the sign indicates, it is an RSPB Nature Reserve. It is worth studying the board near the start of the lane, giving information on the heath and its management.

Follow the surfaced lane downhill over the common.

This part of the route gives superb views over the Otter Valley. Newton Poppleford, the start and finish of the walk, can be seen towards the right. The wooded ridge running north – south on the far side of the valley is especially obvious. Such ridges, parallel to the river valleys, are very typical of this part of East Devon.

Keep to the lane as it descends. Where it bears left to Woolcombes Farm take the other, unsurfaced track directly ahead. Keep on this track as it descends to cross a stream. It then rises slightly again, off the heathland now, to arrive at a surfaced lane by a white house. The dovescotes on this house are especially noteworthy. Turn right along the lane, passing Benchams Cottage, looking like a house from a fairy tale. Follow the track which forks to the right shortly after the cottage. Continue along this track over more heathland.

This is Harpford Common, the most easterly of the pebbled heaths and among the most low lying.

Continue on the track as it leaves the common and becomes a tree-lined green lane. At the junction at the end take the path ahead, then almost immediately go left over the stile into the field (or through the gate if it is unlocked) at the waymark. Follow the trodden path ahead over the field to a stile. Cross this and descend the steps. Follow the path to arrive at a lane at Court Barn. Turn right here.

Over to the left is the hamlet of Southerton. While lying north of Newton Poppleford it is south of the older settlement of Venn Ottery, hence its name.

Go to the end and cross the road, go through the gate opposite and diagonally to the left. Follow the field edge round to the right, cross a stile and continue ahead through the orchard.

The village of Harpford now appears ahead, the church especially prominent. Although not apparent from here, Harpford is on the opposite side of the Otter.

At the bottom of the orchard turn left and almost immediately right down the green lane. Descend the steps at the bottom, turn right then follow the path round to the left to a footbridge. Cross the field ahead and on the far side cross another footbridge and descend from an embankment to another field.

The embankment carried the branch line to Budleigh Salterton from the Southern Railway's main line at Feniton. It was opened in 1897 and closed as part of the Beeching cuts in 1967.



Cross the next field towards a prominent footbridge.

The bridge crosses the River Otter. The river has had its name since Anglo-Saxon times, but for some time in the post-war period it lost the animals after which it was named. Recently, however, they have made a return to the river. Nevertheless, you should not expect to see one of these shy and nervous animals, which tend to be largely nocturnal.

The East Devon Way now crosses the river to Harpford on its route towards Lyme Regis, but to return to Newton Poppleford this walk now turns right, alongside the river.

Go through a kissing gate onto the line of the railway and continue ahead next to the river towards some stock pens. Turn right here to a lane, opposite a children's play area. Go left along the lane, then turn right along the signed footpath alongside the recreation ground. Continue on the path to arrive at a road on a small housing estate. Go ahead on this, taking the first turn left to arrive at the main road in the centre of the village, almost opposite the church.

Facts & Features

Walk length: 10km / 6.25 miles; 3 stiles; 1 relatively gentle climb of 70m/230 feet.



Newton Poppleford is well served by the regular bus services between Exeter and Sidmouth and between Exmouth and Sidmouth. For timetable details contact Traveline on 0871 200 22 33. There is also a spacious free car park off School Lane.

OS Maps :

Explorer (1:25,000): No.115 Exmouth and Sidmouth
Landranger (1:50,000): No.192 Exeter and Sidmouth.

Facilities: Newton Poppleford – car park, toilets, buses, shop, pub.

For further information on the East Devon Way see page 8. To order books and leaflets, see pages 32 and 33.

5. The 'Most Rebellious Town in Devon'

The East Devon Way is a 40 mile (64 km) route which runs parallel to, and inland of, the coast of East Devon between Exmouth and Lyme Regis. It passes through quiet countryside and a variety of towns, villages and smaller settlements. Towards its eastern end it goes through Colyton, one of the larger settlements on its route, although still a small, compact and very attractive place. This walk is based on Colyton, circling to the south of the town across valleys and higher land, and then uses the East Devon Way to return to the town along side the charming River Coly.

Start the walk in the Market Square in the centre of the little town, outside the Colcombe Castle pub.

Buses to Colyton stop in the Market Square, which is immediately adjacent to the car park. Visitors arriving at the tramway station should walk down the lane to the bridge across the river then keep left along Dolphin Street until arriving at the Market Square.

Go to the top of the square, past the library. Turn left then immediately right, into Hillhead.

Colyton has an early origin, being one of the first settlements established by the Saxons in Devon. The complex street pattern is almost certainly of Saxon origin. It was documented as "the most rebellious town in Devon" as it supplied more men in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion of 1685 than any other town. This was the last rebellion on English soil, and Colyton provided over 100 men for this uprising. However, following the rebellion's failure at the Battle of Sedgemoor in Somerset, 14 Colyton men were hanged after Judge Jeffreys' Bloody Assizes and 22 more were transported to the West Indies.

The road rises past some attractive old cottages, climbing quite steeply to a fork. Bear left along the more major road (signposted to Seaton).

A little way along this road is a picnic site giving superb views over the Axe Valley. On the hilltop opposite are two Iron Age hill forts, Boshill to the left, above the village of Musbury, and Hawkesdown to the right, above Axmouth.

Leave the picnic site and continue up the road, now levelling out. Pass the Doctor's Stone (see the information plaque on this) and continue to a crossroads - Four Cross Elms. Continue ahead, shortly after the crossroads leave the road, following the public footpath along the track on the right, just before the house "Darrawella". Pass the stables and go through a series of kissing gates. These eventually lead to a track by a white bungalow. Go ahead to a narrow metalled road and turn left.

This length is quite high and gives some good views down to the estuary of the River Axe. From the lane the sea will be visible ahead and left.

Follow this lane to a junction. Turn left here, downhill. At the next junction, Rhode, turn right along the narrow lane up to Holyford. Follow this lane as it swings left, right, then left again. At another left bend, by a stone bungalow on the right, leave this lane on a signed public bridleway along a clear track.

Away to the left of the lane, seen just before turning off, is Holyford Farmhouse, an attractive building which can trace its origins back to the 1500s.

At the end of the track go through the gate and follow the bridleway which continues uphill to the right.

The woodland in the valley can be seen down to the left. Some of this is relatively recent planting, but some is very ancient, and may even be a remnant of the original "wildwood".

Go through the gate at the top and bear right, to follow the right-hand hedge then, at the field corner, follow the field edge round to the left. Keep alongside the hedge, still climbing steadily.

There are good views back into the Axe Valley. (Stopping to look gives the chance of a breather!)

At the end go through the gate and ahead, the hedge now on the left. At the end, the path meets a minor lane; turn right.

This long straight road probably dates from the time this area was first enclosed as fields, probably in the 1700s. Previously it would have been rough pasture or uncultivated.

Follow the straight road to the Colyton-Sidmouth road. Cross here and continue on the track following straight ahead opposite. This track gradually loses its metalled surface and becomes narrower. At the very end it forks.

Take the right fork along the edge of the woodland. At the junction keep right, on the track at the top of the wood. At the end of the wood turn right across the stile then immediately left through the gate and downhill alongside the hedge.

Ahead now is the Coly Valley. The Coly is another tributary of the River Axe, which it joins just above Axmouth. It gives its name to Colyton.

At the bottom of the field cross the stile and follow the path into the wood.

This is deciduous woodland and the atmosphere is quite different to that of the coniferous woodland earlier. It is lighter, more varied in appearance and usually full of birdsong.

The path descends through the wood and over more open areas of bracken and bramble - watch out for one muddy stretch near the bottom. At the bottom the path arrives at a minor lane. Go straight across, down the lane towards Heathayne Farm. At the farmhouse turn right through the gate and down the green lane.

The parish of Colyton is remarkable for the number of farms whose names end in "hayne" or "hayes". These date to early medieval times when new settlements were being made in the area, the old word "haye" meaning "enclosure". Many of these settlements became the homes of small local squires. The current Heathayne farmhouse dates from the 1500s, when it was built by one such squire as a "hall house".

Go through the gate at the bottom to the River Coly. Turn left and follow the path over the footbridge. After crossing the river turn right, alongside the Coly.

The walk has now joined the route of the East Devon Way, on its journey from Exmouth to Lyme Regis. The route is waymarked with a foxglove symbol and mauve arrows.

Follow the East Devon Way to arrive at Chantry Bridge on the edge of Colyton. Cross the bridge and fork left at Chantry Cottage along Vicarage Street.

Over to the left is the parish church. Parts date to Norman times. Most noteworthy is its lantern tower, almost appearing like part of a wedding cake. This is a very rare church feature from the 15th century.

Continue along Vicarage Street to arrive back at the Market Square.



The Market Square dates back to Colyton's days as an important centre. Its wealth was based on wool, cloth and lace as well as agriculture and it was said to be the fourth most important market town in Devon in the 1400s.

Visitors using the tram should continue on past the car park and follow the signs to return to the tramway station.

Facts & Features

Colyton is served by a regular bus service from Honiton and Seaton, as well as further afield from Taunton, and a less regular service to and from Exeter. For details of the bus services and timetables contact Traveline on **0871 200 22 33** or visit www.traveline.org.uk.



Colyton is also fortunate in having the unique public transport facility of the Seaton Tramway. This provides a scenic and unusual link to and from Seaton on the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site. Trams run most of the year - for details contact **01297 20375** or visit www.tram.co.uk

Walk Length: 8km/5 miles; 2 stiles; 2 steady but not especially steep climbs, of 30m/100 feet and 80m/250 feet.

Facilities: Colyton has shops, pubs and tearooms, as well as a public car park in Dolphin Street; there is a café and souvenir shop at the tramway station. There are no facilities on the length of the walk.

OS maps:

Explorer (1:25,000 scale):

No. 116 Lyme Regis and Bridport

Landranger (1:50,000 scale):

No. 192 Exmouth and Sidmouth

No. 193 Taunton and Lyme Regis

For further information on the East Devon Way see page 8. To order books and leaflets see pages 32 and 33.

6. Templer at the Teign

This walk follows a section of the Templer Way through Newton Abbot and along a length of the Teign Estuary. It then follows one of the "South of the Teign Estuary" Walks, a series of walks set up by Teignbridge District Council to complement the Templer Way. The Templer Way is waymarked by brown signs depicting a wheel and rudder. Much of the South of the Teign circuit is also waymarked by a green disc.

Start the walk in Newton Abbot at the Jetty Marsh roundabout, also known as Balls Corner. This is opposite the B & Q Store at the junction of The Avenue and Kingsteignton Road. Take the path next to the National Tyre depot through a metal gate, signed with a brown Templer Way signpost. Follow the main path as it bears away from the Whitelake to a concrete and metal footbridge over another watercourse.

This is the River Lemon, a major tributary of the River Teign, which it joins by the railway bridges ahead.

Cross the footbridge and follow the path alongside the River Lemon and under the railway bridge to the Town Quay, where the River Lemon joins the River Teign.

This was the main quay for Newton Abbot and, until the 19th century, was the main means of getting goods to and from the town.

At the far end of the quay go right, then take the first road on the left, through a small industrial estate. Towards the end of the road, fork left along the public footpath with the Templer Way sign. This path leads back to the River Teign and a footbridge over another tributary, the Aller Brook.

The Aller Brook is a nature reserve, forming a green wedge into Newton Abbot. The information board by the bridge indicates what might be seen here.

Cross the footbridge and continue along the Templer Way on the riverside path.



Newton Town Quay

There are extensive reed beds flanking this part of the estuary. These form a valuable habitat for wildlife.

Keep on the Templer Way as it passes under the bridge carrying the Newton Abbot by-pass. Follow the path as it joins the estuary foreshore. Be careful – from here, the path is tidal.

The buildings on the opposite side of the river are part of the Passage House Inn complex. Notice how quickly the estuary has widened out here.

Continue ahead, parallel to the estuary.

The outline of Teignmouth is now visible at the mouth of the river. The village on the opposite bank from here is Bishopsteignton.

The path rounds a bay in the estuary shore, crosses a flood wall, then passes around a wooded headland.

This is Netherton Point. There is a large heronry in the private woods here, and herons are often seen on the estuary. Looking back, there is a good view of Haytor, the start of the Templer Way.

Continue along the foreshore and go around another small bay and headland to pass some waterside cottages. Immediately beyond, you will see the Coombe Cellars Inn.

This location was renowned for smuggling in the early 19th century, its remote location at that time making it ideal. There is a Templer Way information board just past the pub.

The walk leaves the Templer Way at this point to join the "South of the Teign Estuary" Circular. Retrace your steps back along the flood wall to the stile at the far end next to the public footpath sign and green waymark. Cross the stile, then follow the path which crosses the field diagonally to the far top corner. Go through the gap and walk along the top of the next field to the end. Cross the stile and follow the track to a gate into a lane. Turn left along the lane. This soon leads to a junction. To the left, about 0.5 km/0.3 mile, is the village of Combeinteignhead, with its pub and occasional buses.

Continue ahead past the houses at Cross Park to a larger road. Carefully cross this road and immediately turn left, up Ridge Road. A short distance up here, look out for the green waymark, pointing along a hedged track on the right. Follow the track until it eventually arrives at a lane.

This area south of the Teign estuary is criss-crossed by a number of these tracks, all of them old roads, making it an ideal way of exploring this attractive, hilly terrain which is known as Teignhead.

Cross the lane and follow the path along the field edge ahead. At the top of the field, cross the stile in the corner, then continue up the next field edge to a double stile at the top. Climb the next field to yet another stile. Keep climbing and there is another stile again, on the right near the top. Cross this.

Take the opportunity for a breather here and look back over the landscape behind. One of Teignhead's many valleys is laid out, culminating in Hacombe House at its head.

Follow the obvious track over another stile to a lane. Go ahead on this for about 100 metres, then turn right along a signed public bridleway. Where this forks, go right, onto another of Teignhead's old hedged tracks. The track descends, steeply at times, until it becomes surfaced near some old cottages.

These attractive cob and thatch cottages probably date back to the mid 17th century.

Continue to join another lane. Keep ahead, then at the bottom turn right for a short distance. Carefully cross the road and go through the gate by a footpath sign with a green waymark. Cross the footbridge and continue ahead on the slightly raised embankment. Cross the stone



bridge, then go on past the telegraph pole towards the cottage.

Go through the gate, past the cottage and left on to the lane. Continue on the lane ahead. The lane then climbs steadily to a sharp left turn, with a track going right. Turn right down the track.

This was once the main access to the early ferry and ford crossing to the Passage House Inn over the river.

The track ends at the foreshore. Turn left and follow the Templer Way back to Newton Abbot, reversing the outward leg of the walk.

Facts & Features

Walk Length: 12 km/7.5 miles; 8 stiles, a climb of 80m/250 feet. The walk is based on Newton Abbot, readily accessible by bus to and from Exeter and South Devon. It is also on the national rail network. There are occasional buses between Newton Abbot and Combeinteignhead.



Facilities: Newton Abbot has all facilities; Combe Cellars pub; Combeinteignhead has a pub.

OS maps:
 Explorer (1:25,000 scale):
 No.110 Torquay and Dawlish
 Landranger (1:50,000 scale):
 No.202 Torbay and South Dartmoor.

Note: Part of the estuary-side section of the Templer Way is tidal and cannot be walked at high tide. Aim to walk this part of the route within two hours of low tide (see local press or visit www.teignestuary.org). Beware of deep mud and keep to the top edge of the foreshore, which itself may be slippery.

7. T for three. . . and John Musgrave

The countryside between Torquay and Totnes in South Devon comprises a landscape of attractive valleys with a quiet and away-from-it-all atmosphere. A perfect way of exploring this scenic area is to use the footpaths and tracks which are followed by two of Devon's promoted walking routes. These two routes, the Totnes-Torquay Trail (or 3T's for short) and the John Musgrave Heritage Trail coincide between Marlton, on the edge of Torquay, and Totnes, and this is the route followed here. This walk is a one-way length from Marlton to Totnes, using the regular and relatively frequent bus service between the two to take you from Totnes to the starting point at Marlton, a pleasant ride in its own right.

Totnes is the starting point, from where the bus to Marlton is taken. The bus stop is almost next to the Tourist Information Centre, opposite the Seven Stars in Coronation Road. Alight from the bus in Vicarage Hill in Marlton, outside the Bungalow Stores.

Walk back down the hill and take the first left, Meadow Park. Take the next right, still called Meadow Park, and continue to the end, where the road becomes Love Lane Close. Go past the bollards at the end to a lane and turn left here. At the crossroads by the Village Hall go straight across and up the hill opposite.

To the right is the Church House Inn; as its name suggests, this was originally the house for the church and dates from the 15th or 16th century.

Climb past the Old School House and the Church.

The oldest part of the church is the tower, built around 1400. Most of the building dates from the 15th and 16th century, and is well situated on its hillside overlooking the village.

At the top of the short but steep hill bear right onto the wider lane. At the brow of the next hill take the public footpath on the left, up some stone steps, through a gate and then along a field edge. Keep to the clear fenced path until it reaches a stone stile to an unfenced field edge.

As Marlton is now left behind, attractive views open up to the left over a valley to Beacon Hill. The distinctive hill, the highest point in Marlton parish at 195m/643 feet, has now changed its use from the site of a beacon fire to the location of television relay masts.

At the end of the field go through a kissing-gate and down a flight of steps to the entrance to Strainytor.

Go down to the lane and turn right then almost immediately turn left and follow the field edge ahead on the public footpath. Follow this field edge round to the right at the end.

Over to the right can be seen the prominent farmstead of Aptor, its name possibly an alteration of up-tor, from its position above Marlton.

Go through the gate at the end and turn left along another field edge. Again follow the field edge round to the right then at the bottom of the dip go through the gate on the left.

Over to the right on a clear day the views will stretch to Dartmoor.

Continue along the next field edge. In the far bottom corner go through a gate onto a track and follow this to a junction. Turn left here.

This is Loventor Lane, one of the many historic green lanes in this part of Devon which offer a superb means of exploring the countryside.

Follow Loventor Lane down to cross a stream, then up the other side. Past some houses, fork left onto a surfaced lane.

Looking back to the right can be seen Loventor Manor. This is an ancient settlement location, with its name deriving from Leofwynne, the Saxon founder. The current house is late 16th century, with later wings.

Follow the pleasant lane through an attractive valley to arrive at a junction. Turn left here.

Ahead on the right can be seen the rather skeletal outline of Berry Pomeroy Castle on the hillside, part hidden in the trees.

At the next junction turn right, past the "No Through Road" sign.

If you wish to visit Berry Pomeroy Castle, and its café, both open seasonally, bear left up the public footpath through the woods.

Keep to the lane as it passes a pond and then beneath the castle, high up on its shelf of rock.

The castle looks very impressive from here, with its gaunt outline and empty windows, these being the remains of the Elizabethan house built into the castle. Given its appearance it is perhaps not surprising that it has the reputation of being the most haunted castle in England!

Berry Pomeroy derives the last part of its name from the Norman family of de la Pomerai, who acquired the land in 1066. The castle appears to have been built in the late 1300s or 1400s. In 1547 the de la Pomerai sold the estate to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and the same family still owns this land. The castle had become a ruin by 1700.

Continue along the lane to pass Castle Mill Farm. At the fork just past the Mill Farm bear left.

The ruined building a little way along is the remains of the estate's saw mill.

Follow the track along the edge of the wood through the picturesque Gatcombe Brook Valley. At the couple of forks keep to the main track, generally staying level. Go through the gate at the end of the wood, follow the path down to the right and through the remnants of an old orchard.

Every settlement in South Devon would once have had its own orchard, but over the years most have been lost, or reduced to one or two trees, such as this one.

Go through the gate at the end and turn right past the hamlet of Netherton. Cross the stream and then turn left at the junction by Netherton Cottage. This lane leads to Gatcombe Mill.

The old mill itself was on the left, under where the yard now is, although the mill house and cottage still exist on the opposite side of the lane. This was a corn mill for the castle estate. It was used until the 1920s.

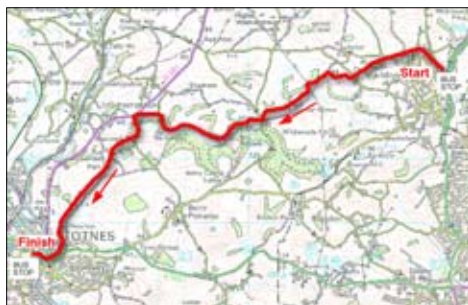
At the junction just beyond Gatcombe Mill turn left. Watch out for the traffic on this short stretch. Continue up the road and then take the next lane on the right, signed to Coombe Park Equestrian Centre. Pass this centre and continue uphill on the green lane ahead.

This is Bourton Lane, another of the lovely old green lanes which criss-cross the South Hams of Devon. It was once quite an important road to and from Totnes.

Keep following the green lane uphill to the brow, then start descending. Continue to descend Bourton Lane, Totnes seen clear ahead. The long descent is followed by a climb past Bourton and then another short descent to arrive at the Totnes-Paignton road.

Bourton is a very old settlement with a Saxon name meaning settlement of the farmers. At the Totnes end, the lane becomes known as Bourton Road and is lined with some large 19th century villas, dating from when this was still a relatively important road.

Use the pedestrian lights to cross the road and continue down the hill to the right. At the junction at the bottom continue straight ahead.



This part of Totnes is known as Bridgetown. It was first developed in medieval times by the de la Pomerai family to try and attract some of the trade of Totnes, but soon became a virtual suburb. It became part of the municipality in 1835. Most of the existing buildings are 19th century, including the church, but there is one 16th century building - no. 5 on the left. The bridge joining the suburb to Totnes was built in 1826-8 by Charles Fowler, a Devon architect who was also responsible for Covent Garden in London.

Cross the bridge to return to the start at the Seven Stars.

Facts & Features

Walk Length: 5.5 miles/9 km; one stile; one short sharp climb of 30m/100 feet and two longer more gentle climbs also of 30m/100 feet. It is generally well waymarked.

Facilities: Marldon has a village shop and a pub; there is a seasonal café at Berry Pomeroy Castle; Totnes has all facilities.



OS maps for this walk:

Landranger (1:50,000 scale):

No. 202 Torbay and South Dartmoor;

Explorer (1:25,000 scale):

No. OL20 South Devon

Totnes is well served by buses from Torquay, Paignton, Exeter and Plymouth. It is also on the national rail network, with direct links to and from London Paddington, the Midlands, the North of England and Cornwall, as well as Exeter and Plymouth. There is a regular bus service between Totnes and Marldon (the Dartmouth - Torbay Hospital route) which will take you to the start at Marldon.

For information on the John Musgrave Heritage Trail, see page 7. To order a leaflet on this trail, see pages 32 and 33.

Alternatively, visit www.visitdevon.co.uk, which has all the information and an order form.

8. Wembury, Wembury, Here We Come

The village of Wembury is on the south coast of Devon, not far from Plymouth. As well as being situated on the South West Coast Path, it is also the southern end of Devon's own Coast to Coast walk. This walk between the County's north and south coast follows the Two Moors Way from Lynmouth to Ivybridge, then one arm of the Erme-Plym Trail to reach the south coast at Wembury (the other arm goes to Plymouth). This is a circular walk which follows the southern-most end of the Erme-Plym Trail before doubling back across country to finish with a length of the Coast Path. If you are tempted to continue inland towards the north coast, check on the information on Devon's Coast to Coast on page 7.

Start the walk at Wembury Beach, next to the Old Mill café.

This was formerly a water-powered corn mill. The sitting area outside the café is the old wheel pit and old millstones are used for café tables.

Turn right, along the Coast Path. Cross the top of the beach then go over the footbridge. Immediately afterwards go right along the signed path inland, parallel to the stream.

This area was the subject of plans in the early 20th century to create an enormous harbour area which it was hoped would rival Liverpool and Southampton as a passenger port. Fortunately for the local landscape, the scheme never progressed.

At the end the path meets a lane. Turn right, then immediately go sharp back and left along the public footpath signposted to Ford, with an Erme-Plym Trail disc. Fork immediately left onto the path and continue to the gate. From here take the higher, right hand, of the two parallel paths ahead.

(The lower path straight ahead will take you where you need to go, but being a bridleway is usually quite muddy).

This is the Churchwood Valley. This was to be the route of the railway access to the Wembury dock scheme mentioned earlier.

Keep on the higher parallel path until it ends at a squeeze stile onto the lane. Turn left along the lane (signed Erme - Plym Trail). At the bottom of the hill

turn right, along the public footpath signposted to Train Road and featuring an Erme-Plym Trail disc.

This is Ford, the location of the family cottage of the Galsworthy family. John Galsworthy, author of "The Forsyte Saga", often visited, and Wembury and its church is used as the description of one of the Saga locations, although placed in Dorset in the book.

Pass houses converted from barns on either side of the track, then fork left up a narrower path (do not go to the obvious gate ahead). Where this path forks, bear right and ahead uphill. Cross a stile to emerge in the corner of a field, then climb the right hand edge of the field to the top corner (there is an Erme-Plym Trail disc part-way up).

There is a nicely framed view back down the Churchwood Valley to the sea from here.

Cross the stile and follow the path over the field ahead, then from the next field corner follow the path ahead and slightly right.

From this high vantage point behind and to the left can be seen Langdon Court, surrounded by trees. This was one of the four Domesday manors of Wembury, although the present house, now a hotel, is largely Elizabethan in origin.

On the right can be seen Knighton, an ancient settlement in its own right. First recorded in 1281, although almost certainly earlier in origin, it now largely forms a residential part of Wembury. This is the location of the village school, and there is a shop and pub.

At the next field boundary bear right, diagonally across the field (an Erme-Plym Trail disc shows the way). At the bottom go through the squeeze stile to a lane.

The walk leaves the Erme-Plym Trail here. The Trail goes left, on its way to meet the Two Moors Way at Ivybridge, but our walk goes right, downhill.

Turn right; the lane falls then rises to the village pub at Knighton. Turn left along the main road.

It is possible to catch the bus to Plymouth from here.

Opposite the Knighton Stores take the public footpath on the right, signposted to Brownhill Lane. At the end of this path turn left, then almost immediately right, up some stone steps. Follow the path over the field ahead, then pass through two metal kissing gates and continue next to a stone wall.

The stone wall surrounds Wembury House. The current house dates from 1803, built on the site of an earlier house. Earlier still, the site had been the location of a cell, or "branch" of Plympton Priory. The buttressed wall alongside the path is the only remnant of this building.

At the end go through a metal gate and down stone steps to a lane. Bear right and ahead along this lane. Keep ahead where the lane's surface becomes rougher (signed to Coast Path).

This pleasant, wide green lane gives views back to the edge of Dartmoor and glimpses ahead of the village of Newton Ferrers to the left and the sea to the right. As the lane descends, superb views open up of the estuary of the River Yealm.

Go through two wooden gates to a white house.

This is the Rocket House, so called because it was earlier used to store coastguard apparatus, including rockets used for flares and for launching lines to ships in trouble.

The direct route back to Wembury from here is to turn right immediately after the second gate, but for a scenic addition a loop down to the estuary side is recommended. For this, bear left along the narrow path next to the wire fence after the second gate.

This leads to a superb viewpoint over the Yealm and the riverside village of Newton Ferrers.

Continue on the zig-zags down to the bottom and turn right to the Coast Path Ferry crossing point.

The seasonal ferry forms the Coast Path link across the river to Noss Mayo, but also operates to and from Newton Ferrers.

Continue along the Coast Path, past some riverside cottages, then climb the track back up to the Rocket House. From the Rocket House, simply follow the well-signed Coast Path (acorn symbol) back to Wembury beach.

The coastal views are very fine. Ahead they are dominated by the Mew Stone. Its name derived from the Saxon word for "gull", the Stone is owned by the Ministry of Defence. For a while it was used as a prison, a criminal being sentenced to live there for seven years in the 1700s. Later, Sam Wakeham, a rabbit warrener, lived there and supplied rabbit meat to Langdon Court.

On the near headland, Wembury Point, is the former shore base HMS Cambridge. Until recently this was the site of the Royal Navy's gunnery school, and the noise of the guns was frequently heard echoing across the bay. Beyond, the far headland with the distinctive triangular shape topped by a narrow needle shape is Rame Head, guarding the western



entrance to Plymouth Sound. The needle is actually St. Michael's Chapel, said to be Norman in origin, and long used by sailors as a landmark for Plymouth.

Approaching the beach the path descends steeply past Wembury Church.

The church is, unusually, dedicated to St. Werburgh, a Saxon saint. It holds some interesting memorials to local families. Once very remote, the church and its 14th century tower was also important as a landmark for sailors approaching Plymouth.

Follow the path down to the car park and café.

Before leaving, it is worth looking around the Wembury Marine Centre (open Easter-September) for information on the local marine wildlife which has led to the bay being designated as a Marine Conservation Area.

Facts & Features

There is a regular bus service to Wembury from Plymouth. For timetable details contact Traveline on **0871 200 22 33**.



Walk Length: 7km/4.5 miles; 2 stiles and 2 squeeze stiles; one climb of 50m/160ft and another of 80m/260ft if the optional loop at the Yealm is followed.

Facilities: Wembury Beach - car park, toilets, café; Knighton - shop, pub, buses.

OS maps: Explorer (1:25,000 scale): No. OL20
South Devon: Landranger (1:50,000 scale):
No. 201 Plymouth and Launceston.

For further information on the Erme Plym Trail and South West Coast Path see pages 6 and 7. To order the information pack, see pages 32 and 33.

9. A Victorian Landscape Walk

Meldon Viaduct, to the west of Okehampton, is a superb example of Victorian engineering. Now a significant landscape feature, it was built to carry the old London and South Western Railway main line to Plymouth in the 1870s. Closed to trains in the 1960s, it is now available to walkers and cyclists on the Granite Way and offers superb views over the edge of Dartmoor. This walk starts at the Viaduct and includes several elements of Victorian interest on the northern edge of Dartmoor.

There is no direct road access to Meldon Viaduct (see Facts & Features). **From the Visitor Centre and Meldon Quarry Station go towards the Viaduct and then descend the steps to the left of the Viaduct, next to the fence.**

The Viaduct is one of only two in the country of this type of construction. Built in 1874 for the London and South Western Railway main line between Waterloo and Plymouth, it was widened to double track in 1879.

At the bottom cross the road and go down the track opposite, signed as a public bridlepath. Go through the gate at the end.

On the left here are the remains of a lime kiln. This probably pre-dates the Victorians. The burnt lime was used to fertilise the acidic soil.

Bear right onto a low embankment and continue ahead on this, over a stream by an old quarry building.

The long sinuous spoil heaps are a result of tipping from trucks from an old tramway. Most of the spoil came from a quarry which extracted limestone just across the river. To the left are the remains of another quarry. Opened by the Victorians in the 1880s, it operated until the 1970s, and extracted granulate, a form of granite. Used for roadstone it was also the basis for a short time of a glassmaking industry.

Keep on the obvious path through the spoil heaps to arrive at a footbridge over the West Okement river.

On the left just before the bridge is an old wheel pit. In Victorian times a waterwheel here drove pumps and machinery for the quarries.



Meldon Viaduct

Cross the bridge and turn left.

Just off the path to the right is the pit of the Victorian limestone quarry, now water filled and a distinctive green colour.

Having turned left after the bridge, follow the clear track.

Notice the old trial mine opening on the right and tramway remains on the left.

The track climbs steeply to a field. Bear left up and over the field then right, alongside a hedge to a gate which leads to a track. Pass through this.

Meldon Reservoir may be seen down to the left.

Cross the track and climb the path through the gate opposite. Keep climbing ahead next to the wall.

From the top there are views over the reservoir and Longstone Hill towards Yes Tor and High Willhayes, the highest points in England south of the Peak District.

Continue ahead parallel to the stone wall to the right.

The wall on the right marks the edge of mainly Victorian agricultural enclosures taken from the open moor.

Follow the path to the end of the stone wall, then bear right to meet another wall at a signpost. Turn left here to continue next to the wall, keeping it to your right (signed "To the Moor").

This is the route of the West Devon Way and the Two Castles Trail.



Sourton Church

Go through the gate onto the walled green lane.

This is the historic King Way, the old main road between Okehampton and Tavistock until the new roads were built (partly by the Victorians).

At the end of the lane go through a gap and then a gate and follow the wall on the left. Pass a small upright granite post and then head towards the prominent tor ahead. About 100m beyond the post, turn right along a grassy path; you should be in line with an obvious conical-shaped rock behind you. This path goes parallel to a stone wall over to the right.

The prominent crags to the left are Sourton Tors. Behind the tors was the Victorian experiment of the Sourton Ice Works, a series of artificial ponds to collect ice in winter for use by the Plymouth fish merchants. The scheme only lasted from 1875 to 1886 because of ice melting en route and a series of mild winters.

Keep to the obvious grassy path ahead until a major crossroads of paths is met. Bear right here, downhill, towards where the wall bears away; there are some white cottages in the valley below. This path descends through a shallow cutting.

As well as being used as access to the Ice Works, this path is also the line of a lychway, or corpse path, from the moor to Sourton church.

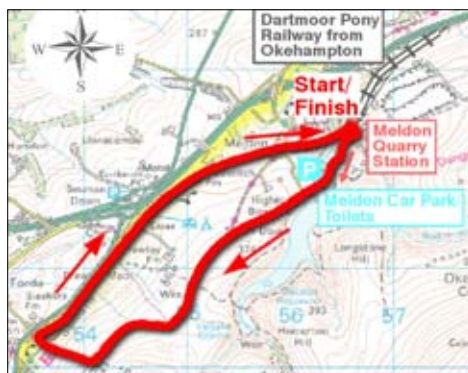
The track descends to Sourton.

Turn right by the church onto the cycleway, bearing left when it reaches the old railway.

The railway cycleway is a section of the Devon Coast to Coast route, part of the National Cycle Network and known as the Granite Way.

Continue along the old railway, crossing one main track with cycle gates.

Approaching Meldon Quarry, clearly visible ahead, a small area of picnic tables is passed on the left. This is the site of the junction of the



North Cornwall line, which went off along the small embankment back and to the left. This was the line taken by the Atlantic Coast Express trains from Waterloo to Bude and Padstow.

A little later the railway and cycleway arrives back at Meldon Viaduct. At the far side the walk returns to Meldon Quarry station.

Facts & Features

Walk length: 8km/5 miles. One steady climb. One short, sharp climb. No stiles.



Meldon is situated approximately 4km/2.5 miles west of Okehampton. There is no road access direct to the Viaduct. Dartmoor Pony railway from Okehampton Station operates daily in August, five days a week in June, July and September and at weekends from October to May. Call 01837 55637 for details. Ample car parking at Okehampton Station from where you can walk to Meldon, which may also be reached by train from Exeter on summer Sundays.

Car park: Meldon Reservoir.

Facilities: Meldon Viaduct (refreshments, toilets); Meldon Reservoir (toilets); Sourton (buses, pub). Okehampton Station has refreshments, toilets and information.

OS Maps:

Explorer (1:25,000):
No. 113 Okehampton
No. OL28 Dartmoor
Landranger (1:50,000):
No. 191 Okehampton and North Dartmoor

For further information on the West Devon Way and Two Castles Trail, see page 7. To order information packs, see pages 32 and 33.

10. A Walk in Hope



Hope Cove

Hope Cove, in the far south of the county, is one of most attractive settlements on the whole of the South West Coast Path in Devon. It actually consists of two coves, Inner Hope and Outer Hope, the latter being the larger of the two and the location of most of the settlement's facilities.

Hope Cove is sheltered from southerly storms by the neighbouring headland known as Bolt Tail. This walk starts by going eastwards along a ridge line parallel to the south coast before climbing up to the cliffs and finishing by rounding Bolt Tail. The starting point is the Sun Bay Inn at Inner Hope, the terminus bus stop for buses from Kingsbridge; there is also a small car park here, as well as a larger one at Outer Hope.

From the bus stop outside the Sun Bay Inn, take the Coast Path to the right, uphill on the 'no through road' (signposted to Outer Hope).

At the junction of paths at the top of the hill, turn right, inland, signposted to Galmpton.

At the path junction there is a superb view over Outer Hope. The first record of a settlement here is dated 1281. In later years it became known for both fishing and smuggling. It is now an attractive small holiday village, also much used by divers.



Inner Hope

At the top of the steps, cross the road and continue up the track opposite. The track leads into a field. Continue ahead along the field edge, the hedge to your right.

As the path rises, the village of Galmpton comes into view ahead to the left. The distinctive shape of the tower of Galmpton church is especially prominent. This was built in the 1860s to replace the original parish church, which is at the hamlet of South Huish in the next valley beyond Galmpton.

Views down the coast also open up from this vantage point. Burgh Island is especially clear and beyond, the coast sweeps round to Stoke Point, the Mew Stone off Wembury behind and, in the distance, Rame Head in Cornwall, the shape of the chapel on its highest point just visible on a clear day.

After a couple of fields the path becomes a track again. The path continues for about 1.25km/0.75 miles, through a total of five fields, and then arrives at a gate where there is a gravelled surface at a junction of paths. Turn right here, through a second gate and go down the edge of the field, with a hedge on the left. In the bottom left-hand corner cross a stile.

Go diagonally left to the bottom left-hand corner of this next small field and cross another stile.

Descend alongside a small lawn to a track. Turn left here. Continue ahead on a narrow lane to a

junction (Broadmoor on the signpost). Turn right here, signposted to Bolberry and Hope Cove. Follow this little lane down to the hamlet at Bolberry.

Bolberry is an old settlement, mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as Boltesberia. It seems to get its name from "the Bolt", the name given by the Saxons to the stretch of land still today distinguished by the two headlands of Bolt Head and Bolt Tail.

At the junction continue ahead and left. A little way further on is another junction. Turn right here, signposted Bolberry Down, and follow this lane up a long and fairly steep hill.

This hill can be testing on a hot day, but at the top you have reached the highest point on the walk.

At the top, on the right is the Port Light Inn. This was originally the club house of a pre-war golf club here. Later, it became part of a World War II RAF radio station. There are still radio masts here, now part of a navigational signal system.

Go ahead into the car park at Bolberry Down, then turn right onto the Coast Path, waymarked with the acorn symbol to Hope Cove.

This stretch of the Coast Path gives easy, level walking, in company with the sight and sound of the sea.

In a while the path begins to descend off Bolberry Down towards the headland of Bolt Tail. As views over Hope Cove appear on the right, prominent in the bay beyond is the holed stone which gives the village of Thurlestone its name ("thirl" is the Old English word for a hole).

At the next stile continue ahead, signposted Coast Path.

As the path goes out to the headland of Bolt Tail, it crosses the distinctive line of an earth bank.

Bolt Tail is the site of a late Iron Age cliff "castle", where the prominent peninsula was fortified by a rampart built to defend it on the landward side.

From the end of Bolt Tail, follow the Coast Path along the northern side of the headland, back towards Hope Cove. Follow the path off the headland down through a short wooded section to arrive at Inner Hope by the old lifeboat station.



The lifeboat station dates from 1875 and is surprisingly ornate considering its practical use. Look at the commemorative plaque on the wall.

Now walk up the road behind the cove to return to the Sun Bay Inn.

You may wish to look at the old village of Inner Hope, a little way up the lane on the right. This consists of a very picturesque array of cottages set around a square. If you wish to go to Outer Hope from the Sun Bay Inn, continue up the Coast Path, past the inland turn taken at the start of the walk and carry on down to the main part of the village (toilets, pubs, shops, cafe).

Facts & Features

Walk Length: 8km/5 miles: 2 short climbs and one longer one of approximately 60m/200ft; 3 stiles. Hope Cove is served by buses from Kingsbridge; there are generally four buses a day Mondays – Saturdays. For timetable details contact Traveline on **0871 200 22 33**.



Facilities: Hope Cove (Outer Hope) – pubs, refreshments, toilets, shop; Bolberry Down – pub.

OS maps:
Landranger (1:50,000):
No. 202 Torbay and South Dartmoor.
Explorer (1:25,000):
No. OL20 South Devon.

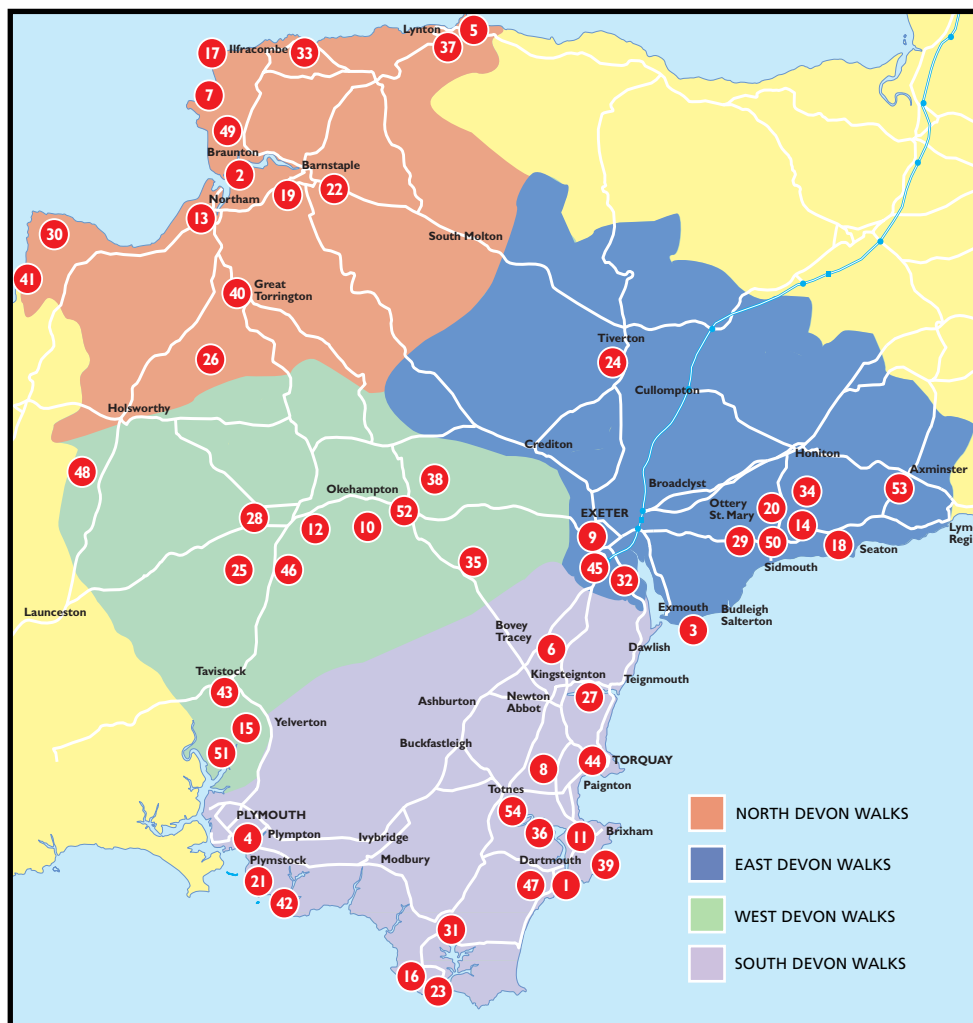
For further information on the South West Coast Path, see page 6. To order books and leaflets, see pages 32 and 33.

Additional walks



1. The Dart Circuit
2. Torridge Estuary Rail Trail
3. Pines, Pebbles and Plantations
4. Plymouth's Forts and Castles
5. Devon's Little Switzerland
6. Templer Way Heritage Trail
7. Bagging the Views
8. Middle Dart Valley
9. Exeter's Riverside and Western Skyline
10. The Ernest Bassett Walk
11. Torbay and the Dart Valley
12. Victorian Landscape Walk
13. Kingsley, Kipling and the Horizontal Cliff Railway
14. Potter Down the Otter
15. Devon's Western Frontier
16. A Walk in Hope
17. Morteheo and North Devon's Deadly Coast
18. Sample Beer With A Good Head
19. Tarka, the Taw and a Town Trail
20. Do Tell Sid!
21. Wembury, Wembury - Here We Come!
22. Bishops and a Saint
23. Soar from Salcombe
24. Exe Marks the Spot
25. Dartmoor's Western Fringe
26. Ruby - Devon's Hidden Gem
27. South of the Templer
28. Walk through History
29. Newton Poppleford and Hawkerland
30. Clovelly's Western Woods and Cliffs
31. Snoop at Snapes
32. City to Coast
33. Ilfracombe and the Torrs
34. Valley to Beacon
35. Two Moors Way - the Teign Gorge and Special Moor Stones
36. Green Way to Greenway
37. Lynton and the Valley of Rocks
38. Southern Railway Dartmoor Walk
39. Fish, Penguins and an Unusual Lighthouse
40. A Common Experience - with a touch of glass!
41. Devon's Iron Coast
42. A Coastal Carriage Drive
43. A Walk across the Walkham
44. Hidden Torquay
45. An Exeter Green Semi-Circle
46. Castles, Town Walls and the West Devon Way
47. Beside the Seaside at Blackpool
48. Tetcott - Jester Walk Around the Estate
49. Saunter up Saunton Down
50. Sidmouth - Valley, Ridge and the Jurassic Coast
51. The Bere Peninsula
52. Two Museums Walk
53. The Most Rebellious Town in Devon
54. Look Sharp - with a spring in your step!

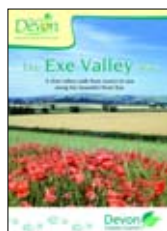
If you have enjoyed our ten taster walks, why not download some of these exciting routes from www.visitdevon.co.uk



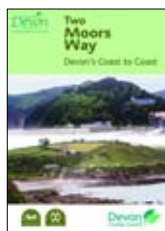
Alternatively, order a free walking pack from page 33.

Four packs are available covering North, South, East and West Devon (DP108 to DP111 on the order form). Each pack contains at least a dozen routes as shown on the map above and listed opposite.

How to Order



DP14 Free



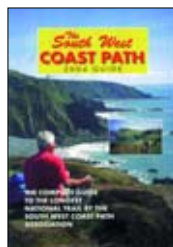
DP15 £4.99



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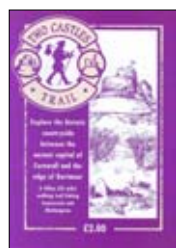
DP36 Free



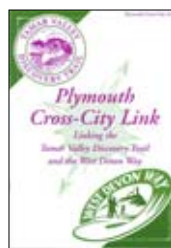
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Once you have selected which publications you would like to order, you may do so via one of the following options:

- Complete and return the order form below
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Please note prices include postage and packing.

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Please tick the relevant box(es) (**maximum of 4 free leaflets**) and return, together with any remittance (if applicable), in a stamped envelope to: **Visit Devon Information Service, Lucombe House, County Hall, Topsham Road, Exeter EX2 4QW.**

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|---|--|--|--|
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| <input type="checkbox"/> DP33 (£7.50) The South West Coast Path Guide Book | <input type="checkbox"/> DP34 (Free) Two Moors Way Introductory leaflet | <input type="checkbox"/> DP35 (Free) Ridge & Valley Walk | <input type="checkbox"/> DP36 (Free) The Taw-Teign Link |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DP37 (Free) Grand Western Canal | <input type="checkbox"/> DP38 (Free) Templer Way | <input type="checkbox"/> DP41 (Free) Two Castles Trail | <input type="checkbox"/> DP80 (Free) Plymouth Cross-City Link |
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The **summer** lingers for longer in Devon. It can be well into September before misty mornings herald the start of **autumn**, a season which also lends itself to discovering the countryside on foot. Rich autumnal colours give a golden glow to the landscape and the upper moorland areas become clothed in flowering heathers.

Winter can be an appealing season to explore Devon's countryside too. Walkers can wrap up warm and take leisurely lunch stops relaxing in front of a warming log fire!

Visit the Visit Devon Website

You will find more information about walking in Devon by visiting www.visitdevon.co.uk

By clicking on the 'Walking' section of the website you will be able to search the walking database which contains lots of ideas and information on long-distance walks, short and circular walks, walking events, guided walks and walking holidays. The website also contains information on cycling, watersports, golf, food and drink, gardens, festivals and arts and craft activities on offer in Devon.



Be a Green Visitor

1. Do not disturb any livestock, keep your dog under close control and leave all gates as you find them.
2. Take your litter home with you and recycle it if possible.
3. Do not disturb wild animals, birds or flowers.
4. Whether you are walking, cycling or driving, take special care on country roads.
5. If possible, leave your car at home and take the bus or train.
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