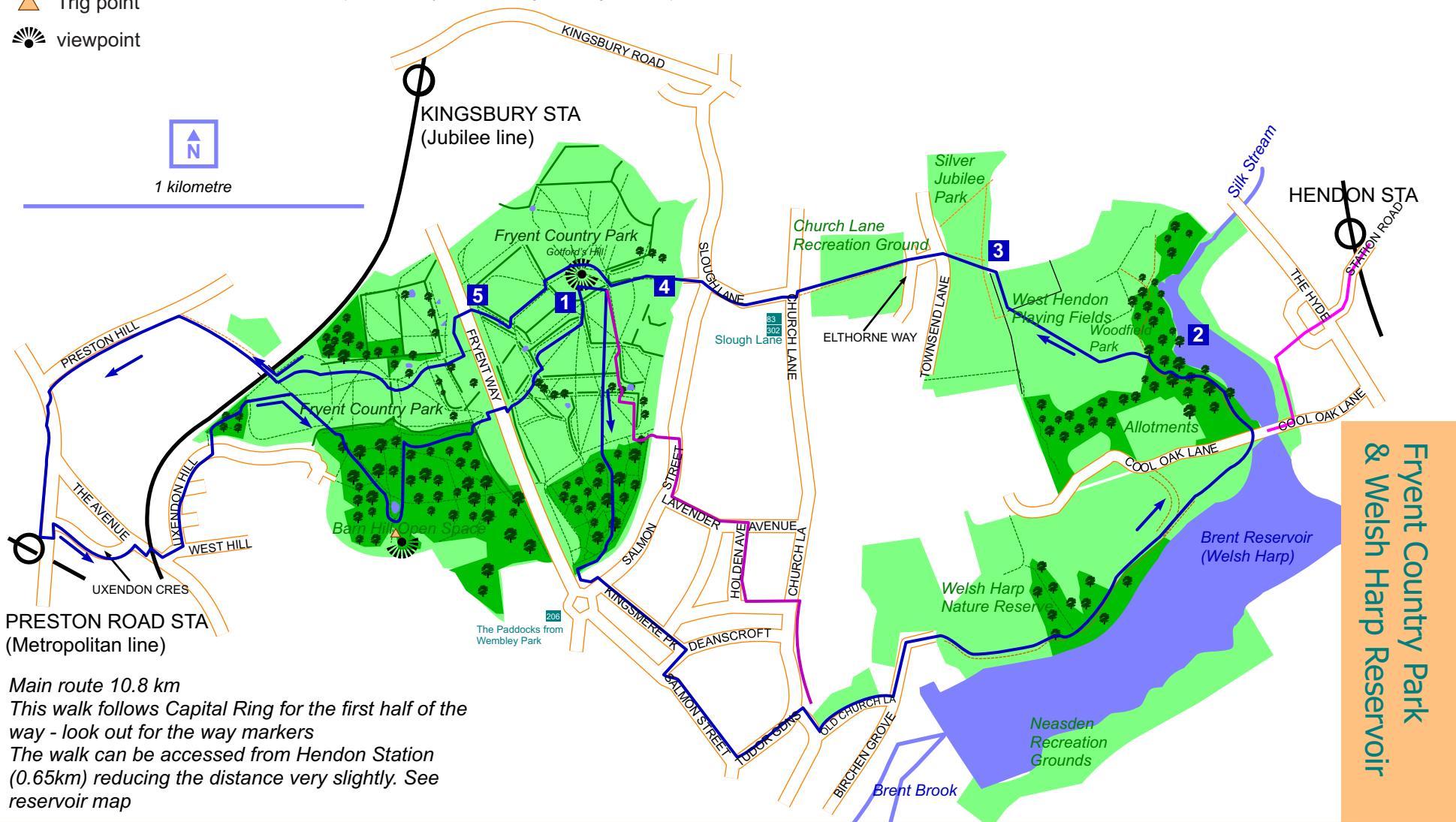


- Main route
- Options
- Field Boundaries
- Railway

- ▲ Trig point
- ☀ viewpoint

- 1** Just below the summit the Capital Ring a waymarker indicates right. follow it to the corner of the field. Then proceed directly downward, across a ditch and up towards the wood. Continue on into the wood to leave the Country Park at the southern-most corner. If you prefer to avoid the confusion of the wood continue with Capital Ring by taking the option indicated and rejoin at Old Church Lane
- 2** Follow the distinct path near the edge of the reservoir until it passes a hide and turns left up a slope. A little later look for a path to the left where you can see the open space in the distance. Strike out westward across the space, and when you come to a hedge follow it right until the space narrows
- 3** Now cross diagonally, using a children's playing area as a marker, and exit across Townsend Lane to Spelthorne Way.
- 4** Arriving at a signpost 'Slough Lane / Barn Hill' go behind the sign right then immediately left to reach the viewpoint.
- 5** Cross the road by the refuge and turn left. At a gate turn right and continue forward past two openings into the fields which bring you to the footbridge over the railway

Warning! Fryent Country Park is muddy when wet.



PRESTON ROAD STA
(Metropolitan line)

Main route 10.8 km
 This walk follows Capital Ring for the first half of the way - look out for the way markers
 The walk can be accessed from Hendon Station (0.65km) reducing the distance very slightly. See reservoir map

Fryent Country Park & Welsh Harp Reservoir

Fryent Country Park and Welsh Harp Reservoir Circular

This 10.8 km walk follows Capital Ring for the first half of the way and returns following the green spaces. Terrain is mixed and can be muddy.

Fryent Country Park

Fryent Country Park covers over 103 hectares. Part of it comes from Barn Hill Farm, landscaped by Humphrey Repton. It was saved when Frank Bastable conveyed 50 acres from his estate to Wembley UDC for the establishment of Barn Hill Open Space. Much of the rest was open farmland owned by All Soul's College until Fryent Way opened in 1935 and Wimpey began development of the area with access and sewerage works. Then Middlesex County Council compulsorily purchased the land to keep it public open space.

Barn Hill Open Space

A few hedges are thought to be relicts of the woodland that was here originally but most were planted to subdivide existing fields. Barn Hill lost its original woodland and became fields by the sixteenth

century. In the 18th century these fields became part of the Barnhill Estate of Richard Page. He employed Humphrey Repton to landscape both Barnhill and Wembley Park. The summit received a fishpond and woodland. A belt of trees were planted around the hedges at the foot of the hill. Until 1920 Barn Hill was a golf course. From 1927 it became an Open Space owned by Wembley Urban District Council.

The Lombardy poplar avenue which gives Barn Hill its distinctive skyline was planted in 1935, possibly to commemorate King George V's Silver Jubilee.

St Andrews Kingsbury

St. Andrews church was originally built in Wells Street off Oxford Street, in the middle of the nineteenth century and consecrated in 1847. Originally one of London's best known and fashionable churches, famous for its fine architecture and sculptures and items of craftsmanship, the congregation fell away as the area changed. Declared redundant it closed its doors in 1931. St. Andrews was demolished stone by stone - each piece

carefully labelled and transported the ten miles to Kingsbury which urgently needed a bigger church. The rebuild took three years - "the biggest jigsaw in the world". It was reconsecrated in 1934.

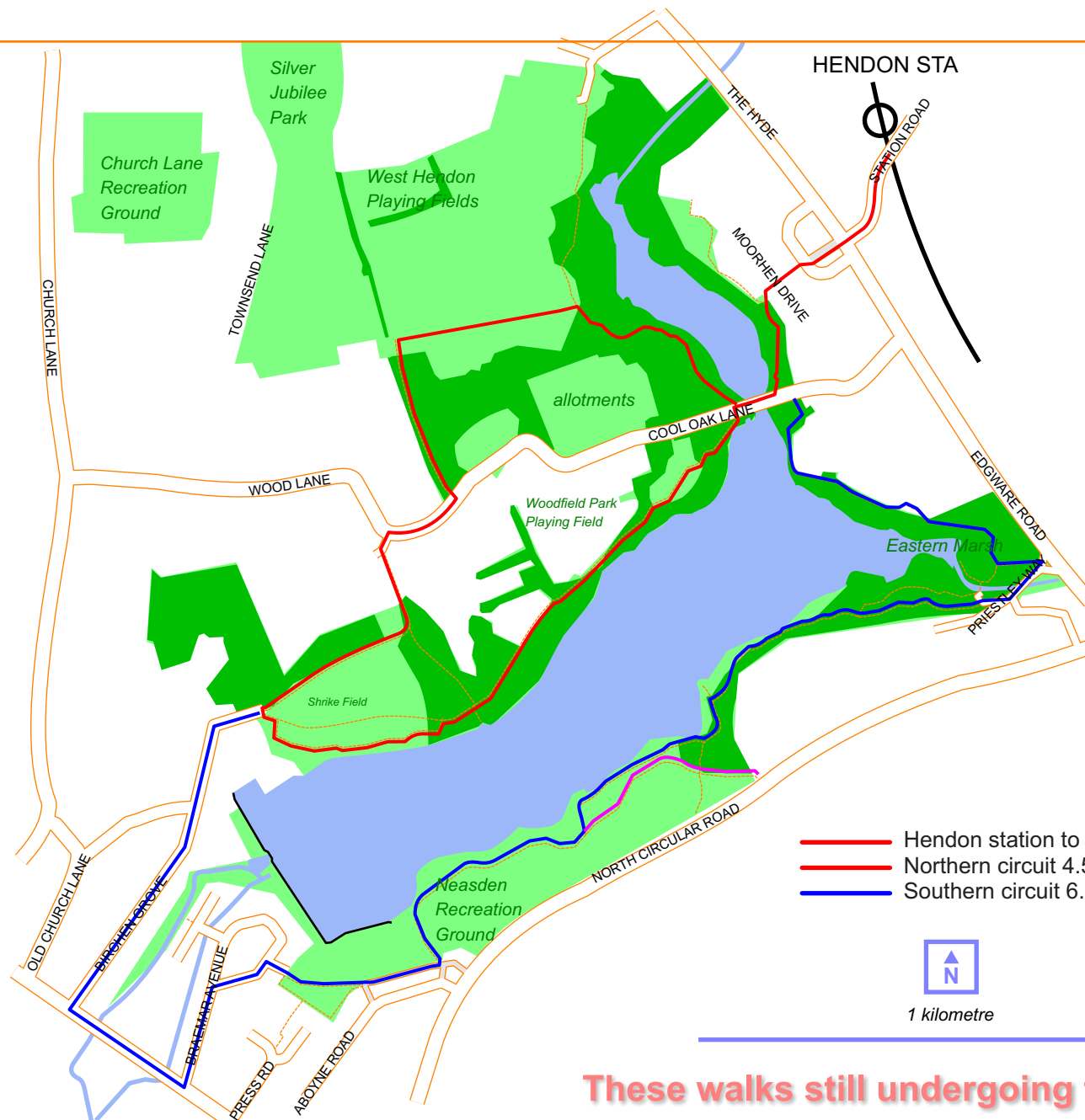
The Welsh Harp Reservoir

The Welsh Harp reservoir was constructed on grazing land in 1834 to hold water for the Regents Canal/Grand Junction Canal at Paddington by blocking the Brent Brook at the confluence with the Silk Stream.

From 1859-1899 the Reservoir was a fashionable destination for recreational activities and entertainments, largely due to the popularity of the Old Welsh Harp Pub, from which the area takes its name. Welsh Harp Open Space was created in 1965 as a nature reserve, with new paths and other facilities in the late 20th century. It is now 170 hectares of open water, marshes, trees and grassland owned by the Canal and River Trust.

The area is home to many birds including great crested grebe, gadwall, shoveler common pochard, warblers and common tern. 28 species of butterfly have been recorded. The reservoir and shoreline is a SSSI.

Welsh Harp Reservoir



These walks still undergoing trials !