

From the car park 1 enter
St Mary Magdalene
Churchyard through a white
gate and follow the path along
the front of the church. Turn
left off the main path onto a
side path that leads towards a
small gate to the right of a
field gate. Go through the
small gate and follow the
edge of the field, beside a
stone wall, towards North
Hart Farm 2.

Go through another gate turning right into an enclosed path and through the next gate. Walk straight ahead and follow the boundary of the small field around to the opposite diagonal corner and go through another three gates leading you to a farm track.

Take a right onto the track 3 and continue along it until you reach a field gate ahead, go through a small gate to your left into a large pasture field 4. Follow waymarkers around the field boundary and then go through a gate, on the left onto a bridge. Cross the bridge and keep straight ahead on the field edge path.

Go through the next gate ahead, and then another directly to your right 5. Continue straight across the field and through another gate directly ahead. With Nelson Farm on your left, enter the lane 6 heading away from the farm.

Follow the lane to the Coast Road 7, carefully cross the main road into Hartville Road and follow the sign to the Hart to Haswell Walkway 8.

The walkway was originally a major rail route for carrying coal from the local collieries to the docks at Hartlepool. The famous engineer. George Stevenson, who built the Rocket designed the railway which was built in 1835. The line was heavily used until the coastal railway from Sunderland to Hartlepool was opened in 1905. The line was finally closed in 1980. This former railway line is now a Local Nature Reserve and supports an array of wildlife due to the rich mix of magnesiun limestone grasslands. ponds, semi mature and mature woodlands.

Follow the walkway for 1½ miles until you reach a waymark post on your left (If you reach the pond on your right you have gone a few metres too far). This will lead you downhill into a small dene **9**.

The denes were formed around 10,000 years ago as the ice from the last ice age rapidly melted.

The sides of the valleys were too steep to be cleared for agriculture allowing the survival of the semi-natural ancient woodland. The variations in soil and slope in the denes provide a variety of habitats and an interesting array of plant and animal inhabitants such as Harts Tongue Fern and Brown Long - Eared Bat.

