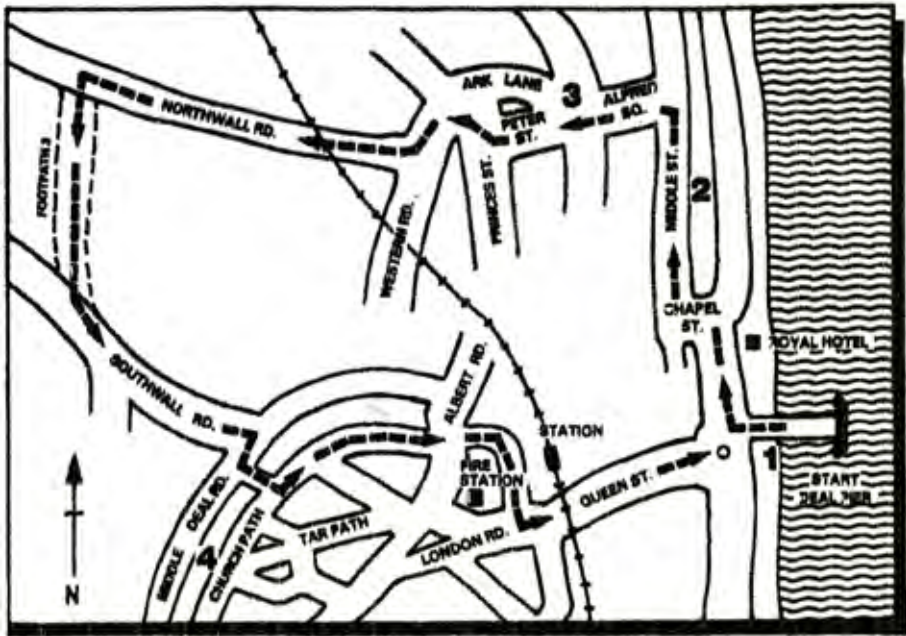


WALK 1 - START DEAL PIER (1)

Approx 3 miles - 1.5 - 2 hours



- a) Walk in a northerly direction along Seafront to North Street. Turn down North Street to Alfred Square
- b) Walk in a northerly direction to the Royal Hotel and Chapel Street (opposite). Turn down Chapel Street and Turn R. into Middle Street, continue along Middle Street (2) to Alfred Square. Turn L. to Lloyd Court - formerly Caxton House (3) - walk around Lloyd Court to Peter Street and continue to Princes Street. Turn R. then L. into Ark Lane and L. again into Western Road. Take 1st R. into Northwall Road and continue straight ahead - using the pedestrian crossing to cross the railway - to footpath 3, follow footpath 3, crossing bridges to Southwall. Turn L. along Southwall to Southwall Road and veer L. at its junction with Middle Road. Turn R. immediately cross the road and turn L. into the pathway and L. at end of path in Church Path (4). Continue along Church Path (4) to Alfred Road, cross road and follow path and road to London Road. Turn L. and follow over railway bridge and through the town back to the Seafront.



POINTS OF INTEREST

1. DEAL PIER

There have been three piers at Deal. The first pier was constructed by the Deal Pier Company in 1838. It was a wooden structure situated opposite Oak Street but, because the Company experienced difficulties in raising funds, its entire length was only 250 feet.

During the fierce gales of 1857 this pier was wrecked and its remains sold for £50.00.

In 1864 a new purpose built iron pier was constructed. This pier had concert hall and reading rooms at the pier head and remained intact until the Second World War when, in 1940, it was damaged beyond repair by the Dutch ship S.S.Nora. The Nora had been mined and was a drifting wreck, so tugs were brought in to tow her to a safe anchorage. The tugmen anchored the Nora close to the iron pier but heavy seas pounded the wreck into the pier structure and caused irreparable damage.

The present pier was completed in 1957 and was opened by H.R.H The Duke of Edinburgh. Its design followed a modern prototype and the structure is of steel encased concrete. The pier is complete with shopping units and flower beds at

the promenade end and a fishing tier and upper tier at the pier head. The upper tier houses a cafeteria and bar.

2. MIDDLE STREET

Situated in the Conservation Area which stretches from High Street - King Street - Beach Street to Alfred Square. An area which is rich in domestic buildings of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries - once the narrow streets and alleyways were the haunts of smugglers and sailors when smuggling was rife in this area.

3. CAXTON HOUSE

Built to commemorate the peace of 1919 and the remembrance of those members of the printing and allied trades who fell in the Great War of 1914-18. The foundation stone was laid by Lady Violet Astor on the 1st day of December 1923 - Coombe House - the Lloyd memorial seaside house flats for retired members of the printing and allied trades, so called to perpetrate the name of Mr Frank Lloyd who resided at Coombe House, Croydon. Stone laid by Lady Violet Astor on behalf of Mrs H Carcrod 2nd August 1936.

4. CHURCH PATH

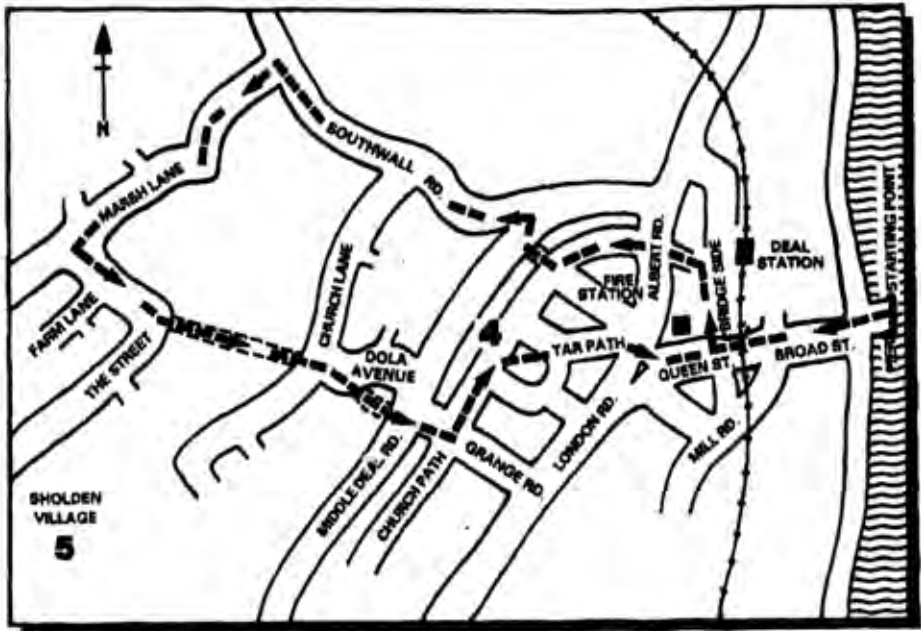
Path from Lower Deal - formerly a small collection of fisherman's boat huts in the late 13th century - to St. Leonards Church, Upper Deal St. Georges Church, in what is now Deal Town, was not built until 1716 and was a chapel of ease to St. Leonards.



Deal Pier

WALK 2 - START DEAL PIER (1)

Approx 3.5 miles - 2 - 2.5 hours



Walk in a southerly direction to the roundabout. Turn R. into Broad Street and Queen Street and over the railway bridge. Take footpath on the R. (100m from Mill Road junction) into Bridge side, after 100 turn L.. Follow Church Path (4) crossing Alfred Road and take 2nd path on the R. to Middle Deal Road. Cross road, turn R. and then immediately L. along Southwall Road and Southwall to Marsh Lane. Turn L. and follow lane to Sholden Village (5). Turn L. to end of road and continue straight ahead along the cross-field path to Church lane. Turn L. and immediately R. along Dola Avenue and Dola Path to Middle Deal Road. Cross road and veer R. to Deal Fire Station and London Road. Continue ahead back over the railway bridge into the town and onto the Seafront.



POINTS OF INTEREST

5. SHOLDEN VILLAGE

This is an old world village that at one time was of significant importance and was also known as the very centre of smugglers haunts. The village is now very quiet and conceals the fact that some of the cellars of the older houses once witnessed desperate encounters between revenue officers and smugglers. Sholden is close proximity to the sea allowed goods to be taken from boats and transported into the interior of Kent.

Sholden is a parish of considerable area which contains three Public Houses, The Sportsman, The Leather Bottle (now considered to be within Mongeham Parish) and The Chequers away across the marshland and situated on the coast between Deal and Sandwich Bay.

Sholden was known in 1176 as Shoueldune although the spelling varied considerably. The name is thought to have been such because the hill resembles a shovel - i.e. Shovel Hill.

Southwall, Northwall and Sholden Wall (Marsh Lane) were once sea walls and it was by using sea walls that the marshes were drained.

A field of 2.5 acres of drained marshland adjacent to Southwall and Marsh Lane was given to the poor of Sutton (a plaque inside Sutton Church

confirms this). However, the land is now in private ownership.

The beautiful village hall was built in 1922 by a villager and his son at the request and expenses of Gilbert Elliot the then owner of Hull Place. The Hall was built as part of a package deal to have Sholden New Road built so that the villagers had no need to use the road through the private estate. The hall was built at an odd angle to the road in order that it looked square from the middle of the drive just behind the entrance gate of Hull Place. There are several older properties in Sholden which are of interest.

From the path adjacent to Hull Place, formerly the Manor of Hull, dating back to the 7th century which can be seen through the trees. Extensive alterations and extensions were made to the property between 1909 and 1915 by Gilbert Elliot but the Jacobean Manor house character was retained. The architect was Lutyens and the garden layout by Gertrude Jeckyll.

Beneath the gardens is the foundation of a Roman villa which contained fresco paintings and a 6th century ivory comb.

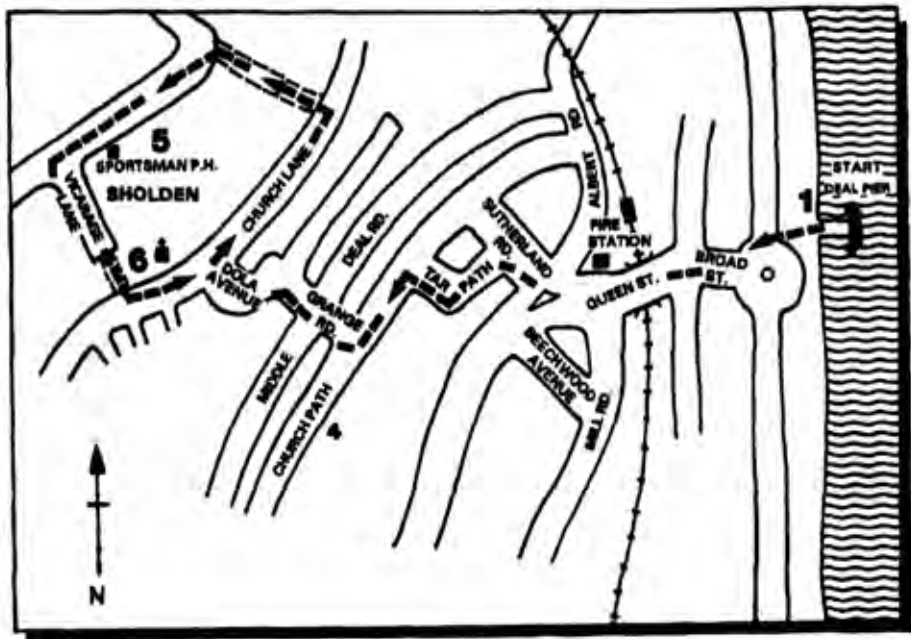
From Sholden Downs can be seen Cottington Court - the site of the ancient Manor of Cotmanston - home of a knight, which contained its own chapel.



The Leather Bottle, Gt. Mongeham

WALK 3 - START DEAL PIER (1)

Approx 3.5 miles - 2 - 2.5 hours



Walk in a southerly direction to the roundabout. Turn R. into Broad Street and Queen Street and over the railway bridge to Deal Fire Station. Cross into Sutherland Road (keeping grassed island a TCB on your L.) 10m into Sutherland Road turn L. into Tar Path. Follow Tar Path onto Church Path (4) and Grange Road. Turn R. to Middle Deal Road, cross road and turn L. then R. along Dola Path to Dola Avenue and Church Lane. Almost immediately opposite, take path across field to Sholden Village (5), then L. through village passing The Sportsman P.H. turn L. into Vicarage Lane and Path to Sholden Church (6) turn L. follow Sholden Church path and lane back to Dola Avenue and Path. Cross Middle Deal Road into Grange Road, turn L. and follow Church Path (4) to Tar Path and continue back to Deal Fire Station and London Road. Returning over the railway bridge and through the town back to the Seafront.



POINTS OF INTEREST

5. SHOLDEN VILLAGE (CONTINUED)

This is an old world village that at one time was of significant importance and was also known as the very centre of smugglers haunts. The village is now very quiet and conceals the fact that some of the cellars of the older houses once witnessed desperate encounters between revenue officers and smugglers. Sholden is close proximity to the sea allowed goods to be taken from boats and transported into the interior of Kent.

Sholden is a parish of considerable area which contains three Public Houses, The Sportsman, The Leather Bottle (now considered to be within Mongeham Parish) and The Chequers away across the marshland and situated on the coast between Deal and Sandwich Bay.

Sholden was known in 1176 as Shoueldune although the spelling varied considerably. The name is thought to have been such because the hill resembles a shovel - i.e. Shovel Hill.

Opposite Sholden Church is Sholden Lodge which is thought to have been built in 1803. In 1841 Mr Edward Banks, grandson of the constructor of London Bridge purchased the house. Mr Banks played a generous part in the restoration of the church and gave the piece of land on which, in 1877, the school was built. A village story also states that, whilst in his observatory, he saw two men stranded on the Goodwin Sands and sent a message to the coast-guards who rescued them.

During the 1st World War the lodge became an auxiliary hospital with his daughters as the nurses. it is perhaps apt that it is now a residential retreat for the elderly.

Edward Banks was one of the most famous growers of fuchsias in the World.

He introduced 177 new cultivars over the years including Beauty of Sholden introduced in 1868

and Forget-Me-Not (1866) which is the emblem of the British Fuchsia Society.

6. SHOLDEN CHURCH

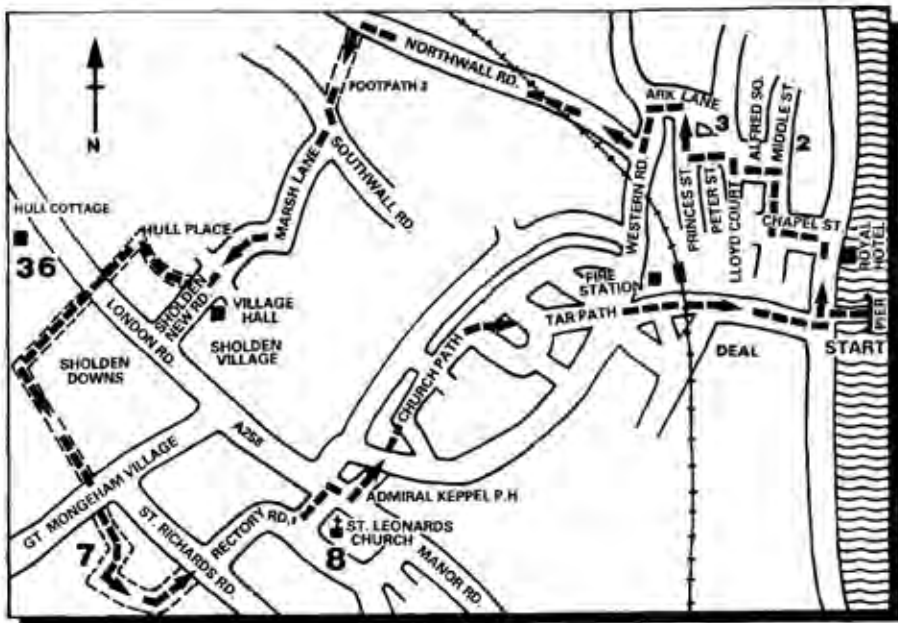
St. Nicholas - a much restored building of Norman origin now chiefly decorative. The church was badly damaged during World War II, In the Nave can be found traces of the original fabric dated 1070 - 1120. The chancel was built in the 13th century and there was a great reconstruction in the 14th century when a tower and north aisle were added and the present west and east window of the nave were inserted.



Sholden Church

WALK 4 - START DEAL PIER (1)

Approx 5.5 miles - 2.5 - 3 hour



Walk in a northerly direction to the Royal Hotel and Chapel Street (opposite). Turn down Chapel Street and Turn R. into Middle Street, continue along Middle Street (2) to Alfred Square. Turn L. to Lloyd Court - formerly Caxton House (3) - walk around Lloyd Court to Peter Street and continue to Princes Street. Turn R. then L. into Ark Lane and L. again into Western Road. Take 1st R. into Northwall Road and continue straight ahead - using the pedestrian crossing to cross the railway - to footpath 3, follow footpath 3, crossing bridges to Southwall. Turn L. along Southwall to its junction with Marsh Lane. Turn R. along Marsh Lane to Sholden Village, turn L. past village hall into Sholden New Road and turn R. following footpath adjacent to Hull Place. Turn L. along track and crossing A258, continue over Sholden Downs to field hedge, turn L., follow path along hedge to Gt. Mongeham Village (7), cross road and follow path. Through horse paddock to stile and turn R. for 130m. Turn L. and cross field to bridle way, turn L. to St. Richards Road/Rectory Road junction, cross into Rectory Road and continue to St. Leonards Church (8). Cross Manor Road to the Admiral Keppell P.H. and Church Path (4). Follow Church Path (4), crossing roads as necessary to Tar Path. Walk down Tar Path to Deal Fire Station and over railway bridge and through Deal town and onto the Seafront.

POINTS OF INTEREST

7. GREAT MONGEHAM VILLAGE

The Saxon name for the village was Mundelingeham - thought to mean 'Homestead of Mundel'. Like most villages it appears to have had many names but since the 15th century it has been called Mongeham.*

The parish is situated in the hundred of Cornilo and was originally a market town. Henry III granted permission for a weekly market on each Thursday and a three day fair for cattle and pedlary from the eve to the day after St. Luke, October 17th - 19th. It later became a one day fair held on October 29th and it is probable that the event was held in fairfield, a meadow situated off The Street.

It would appear that Mongeham was a delf supporting village because apart from the main industry of agriculture at one time there were thatchers coach makers, waggoners, lime burners, brewers, malters, bakers, nurserymen and a laundry.

Although Mongeham is now little more than a picturesque village, with several houses of historic interest, excavations have revealed traces of habitation by Gaels, Celtic people of Bronze age, 2000 - 1000 B.C.

The village has two public houses, The Leather Bottle and The Three Horseshoes. There used to be one other pub - The Friendly Port - said to be frequented by smugglers during the last century. It is also stated locally that ale from the brewery was shipped from the village to The Downs via Mongeham Brooks.

**The first known reference to ancient*

Mundelingham is in a charter by which Eabert, King of Kent, in A.D. 761 confirmed to the Monastery of St. Augustines, Canterbury, six ploughlands which the monks held under former kings.

8. ST. LEONARDS CHURCH

The mother church of Deal is thought to have pre-Norman foundations. The nave and chancel date from 1180, but the north and south aisles were enlarged in the 13th century. However, written reference to the church can not be traced to any earlier than 1280. The church building has been added to over five centuries and is a mixture of architectural styles. Its most prominent feature, the brick tower, was constructed in 1684 and in 1703, to commemorate the Great Storm, the pilot of Deal erected the Pilots Gallery.



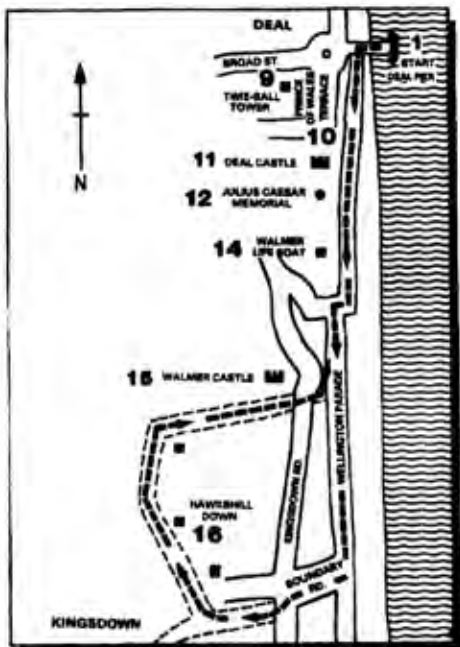
Great Mongeham around 1920

36. HULL COTTAGE

The residents of Hull Cottage, which is situated to the S.W. of the A258, still draw all their water from the well at the rear of the property.

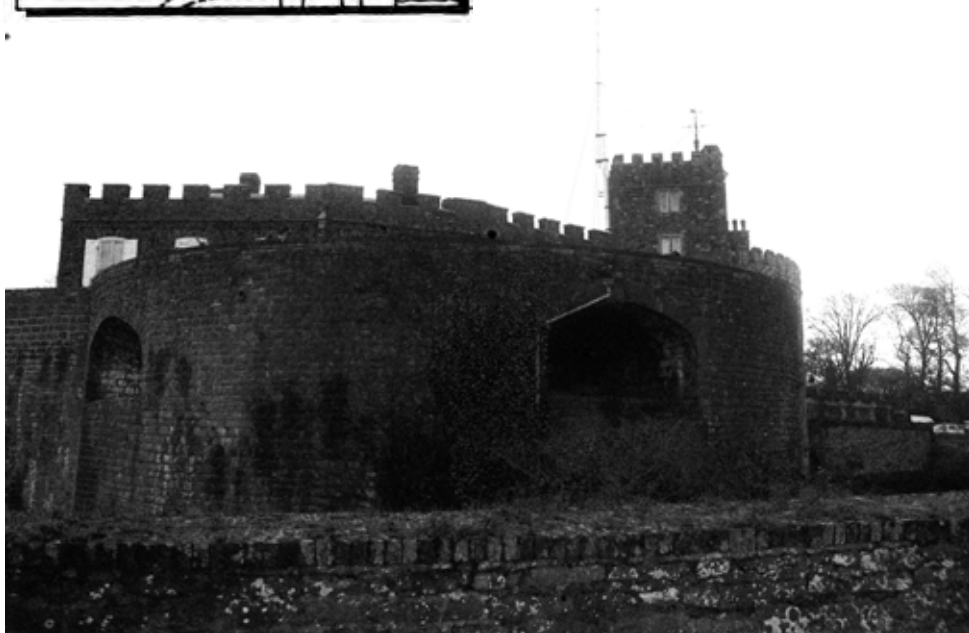
WALK 5 - START DEAL PIER (1) - LONG WALK WALMER CASTLE (15) CAR PARK - SHORT WALK*

Approx 5.5 miles - 2.5 - 3 hours



Walk in a southerly direction along Seafront passing; The Time-Ball Tower (9), Prince of Wales Terrace (10), Deal Castle (11), Julius Caesar Memorial (12), Wellington Parade (13), the Royal Marines Depot (13), Walmer Life Boat (14) and Walmer Castle (15)* and continue to Boundary Road the start of Kingsdown Village, turn R. along Boundary Road, cross Kingsdown Road and walk along the path opposite to cross paths. Turn R. and follow path through Hawkshill Down and War Memorial (16) and on the rear of Walmer Castle grounds turn R. and follow path to Kingsdown Road, cross road and return to Wellington Parade (13).

**Retrace your steps back to Deal Pier (1).*



POINTS OF INTEREST

9. THE TIME-BALL TOWER

One of only four operating and restored Time-Balls in the world, was built in 1821 as a semaphore tower but was converted to carry a Time-Ball in 1854. In 1985 it was renovated as a maritime communication museum by Dover District Council and British Telecom International and is open to the public most afternoons from Easter to September, including Bank Holidays.



Time-Ball Tower

10. PRINCE OF WALES TERRACE

This is situated opposite Victoria Parade, and was named after Queen Victoria's eldest son, the Prince of Wales, who became Edward VII. This terrace and the roads behind were formerly known as Victoria Town and formed Deal's Navy Yard.

It is from the middle of the 17th century that details emerge confirming the existence of a Naval Yard at Deal. Since the reign of Elizabeth I it was customary to keep a Naval force stationed in the downs although it was not until 1652 that any specific mention of the yard was made.

There were no docks so it could not be called a dockyard like the larger and more publicised

yards at Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth and so on but, apart from that, the Naval Yard performed exactly the same function. With the outbreak of war and the continual threat of war culmination with the victory of Waterloo in 1815 the Downs were kept very busy. Naval and supply ships were continually reporting for orders, refitting or provisioning etc., which made work for the boats and boatmen of Deal and Walmer and kept the Naby Yard busy - therefore, the Navy Yard and supply industries, working with other related industries, brought great prosperity to Deal at that time. However, at the end of the war in 1815, came the great slump which brought severe poverty to the town.

12. JULIUS CAESAR MEMORIAL

It has for many years been stated that Julius Caesar landed on the beach near Deal Castle. However, this has been strongly disputed and it is now claimed that the landing actually took place at which, in 55 B.C., formed part of the coastline.

14. WALMER LIFEBOAT

The Hampshire Rose, the last Lifeboat of its class to be stationed at Walmer (1975 to 1990) departed on the 6th May 1990 to Barmouth in Wales. The new inflatable craft is now on station on the beach.

16. WAR MEMORIAL

Presented by Lady Beauchamp - 7 August 1920- " We pray you remember in the Lord these gallant airmen who gave their lives in France and who were stationed at this aerodrome" April 1917 - October 1918.

WALK 6 - START DEAL RAILWAY STATION

Approx 4 miles - 2 - 2.5 hours

Leave Deal station Approach Road/Queen Street and turn R. Cross London Road at the end of the pedestrian barrier and continue to the brow of the bridge. Turn L. down Mill Road and Victoria Park. Follow the path through the park, crossing Park Avenue and continuing through the park adjacent to the railway line, to Hamilton Road.

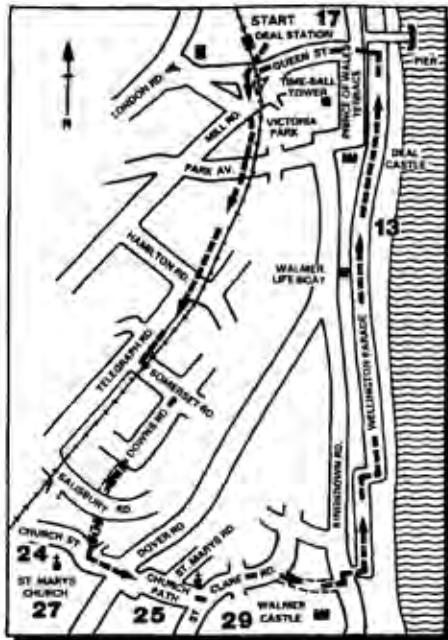
Cross into Telegraph Road (21) and follow the wide grass verge up hill to Somerset Road - L. under the bridge. Continue along Somerset Road to Downs Road and turn R. Travel up Downs Road to the fenced path between the grounds of the two schools. On reaching the top of the path, cross Salisbury Road and turn L. Turn R. down the path adjacent to the first bungalow. Turn L. along Church Street to its junction with Dover Road, passing Walmer Court and the old St. Mary's Parish Church (24).

Cross Dover Road to the footpath sign posted to St. Mary's Road and travel along Church Path (between the old Monastery and the first house).

Continue straight down St. Mary's Road to St. Clare Road and cross Walmer Castle Road to Walmer Castle Paddock (29). Enter the Paddock via the kissing gate and cross the Paddock to Kingsdown Road.

Cross Kingsdown Road to Wellington Parade (13) (tarmac footpath adjacent to the beach) and continue onto Deal Castle (11). The path takes you past Walmer Green and Walmer Lifeboat Station.

Continue on past Deal Castle (11), with the Prince of Wales Terrace (10) and the Time-Ball Tower (9) on your L., to the Seafront roundabout. Turn L. Down Broad Street, passing Deal Library, to Queen Street and back to Deal Station.



POINTS OF INTEREST

13. WELLINGTON PARADE AND ROYAL MARINES DEPOT

Wellington Parade leads onto Deal Castle and on clear days allows views of the French coastline onto the horizon and takes walkers past the Walmer Life Boat and the Royal Marines Depot.

The Royal Marines Corps was established in Deal in 1861 although a company of their forerunners, the Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment, was stationed in Deal for a time as early as 1665.

Some of the buildings occupy dates from the Napoleonic Wars. The School of Music was formerly an important Naval Hospital which, complete with its impressive clock tower grafted onto an older building in 1812, housed some of the wounded from Nelson's unsuccessful Boulogne attack of 1801. Nelson visited the wounded and was greatly distressed at the death of his friend Captain Parker whose funeral Nelson attended and whose tombstone maybe seen in St. George's churchyard.



Deal Station

17. DEAL RAILWAY STATION

This station was built in 1847 when a rail link with Minster was established. Charles Dickens is said to have been at Minster for the opening ceremony.

24. CHURCH STREET, OLD WALMER AND OLD ST. MARY'S CHURCH

You are now entering Old (or Upper) Walmer. Tucked away to the right is Walmer Court with its ruined flint walls, once a fortified Norman manor house. As is often the case, the Norman Church (Old St. Mary's, c1120) is situated next door; in the churchyard the little hillock on which the church stands indicates the probability of a Celtic worshipping site prevalent before the introduction of Christianity to this area.

25. CONVENT OF THE VISITATION, OLD MONASTERY HOUSE

The Convent of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin. On this site was an enclosed order, firstly a monastery and latterly for Sisters of Mercy, many of whom came from Poland and Germany.

27. ST. MARY'S CHURCH

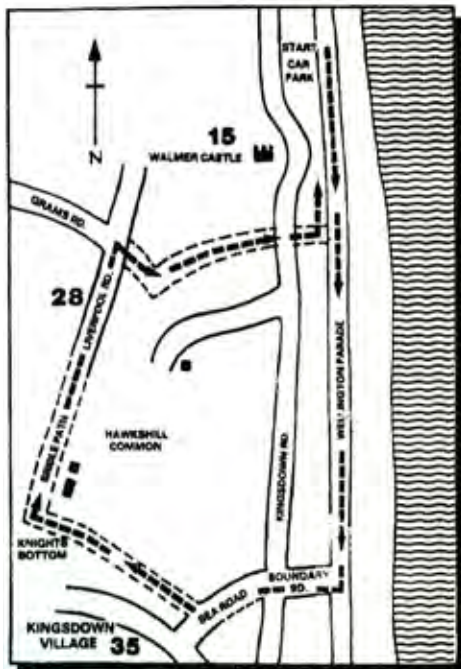
This is the new church designed by Bloomfield and constructed in 1887 to allow for a numerous congregation which grew to large to be accommodated in the old church.

29. WALMER CASTLE PADDOCK

The 'Kissing' Gate signifies the start of the path through the Paddock field. 'Kissing' Gates were so named because of their association with courting couples during the Victorian era. A forfeit of a kiss had to be paid before the second party was allowed through.

WALK 7 - START WALMER CASTLE (15) CAR PARK

Approx 2.5 miles - 1 - 1.5 hours



Walk in a southerly direction along Wellington Parade (13) to Boundary Road turn R. along Boundary Road, the start of Kingsdown Village (35), cross Kingsdown Road and follow path through Sea Road. Follow path on R. - between bungalows - crossing roads as necessary - through to Knights Bottom. Turn R. along Bridle Path into Liverpool Road (28) and onto Grams Road. Turn R. opposite Grams Road and follow Hawkshill private road and footpath to Hawkshill Common. Cross common to rear of Walmer Castle (15) and follow adjacent path to Kingsdown Road. Cross road to Wellington Parade (13) and car park.



POINTS OF INTEREST

15. WALMER CASTLE

The Duke of Wellington was the castle's most celebrated occupant and in 1852 when the Duke died his body (saluted by the guns of the castles) was escorted by torch light to Deal station en route for London. The present Lord Warden is Admiral Micheal Boyce (Baron Boyce). Walmer Castle is complemented by its attractive gardens and natural grounds.

Since the early 18th century Walmer Castle has been the residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. This Castle has been gradually adapted for private occupation and currently contains a suite of apartments which were occasionally used by Her Majesty the Queen Mother - the previous Lord Warden. However, the castle and its grounds are open to the public for most days of the year.



Walmer Castle

35. KINGSDOWN VILLAGE

This village was thought to have been developed from the ancient camp, called Roman Codde, in a nearby valley. Around 1200 it was thought to be a retreat for Knights Templars when they visited Temple Ewell. In the 14th century it was united to

the revenue of the knights hospitallers and was considered to be a place of some consequence. It soon reverted to a small fishing hamlet which it remained until the 18th century when it started to grow until the present day when it is a village of considerable size.

The village contains many interesting cottages some of which date back to 1740. The Church, St. John the Evangelist, was built in 1850, and paid for by a wealthy ship owner William Curling who lived at Kingsdown House. His wife Elizabeth had the school built. This building is now St. Johns Village Hall.

Kingsdown stationed its own lifeboat, which was in operation for 61 years, and rescued many people from the sea, especially from the Goodwin Sands. Initially the lifeboats only had sails and oars to reach the Goodwin Sands and, in bad weather it took several hours to complete the task. The Old Coastguard Station is at Oldstairs Bay. There are three public houses in the village - The Zetland Arms, The Rising Sun and the Kings Head.

28. LIVERPOOL ROAD

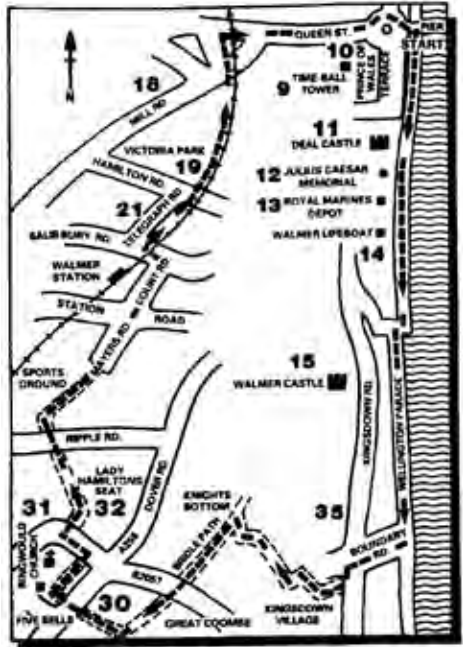
A gift from Lord Liverpool who was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports from 1906 to 1828.

WALK 8 - START DEAL PIER (1)

Approx 7.5 miles - 4 - 4.5 hours

Walk in a southerly direction along Seafront passing; The Time-Ball Tower (9), Prince of Wales Terrace (10), Deal Castle (11), Julius Caesar Memorial (12), Wellington Parade (13), the Royal Marines Depot (13), Walmer Life Boat (14) and Walmer Castle (15) and continue to Boundary Road. Turn R. along Boundary Road the start of Kingsdown Village (35) - cross Kingsdown Road and continue along path opposite to Sea Road. Follow path on R., between bungalows - and crossing roads as necessary - through the Knights Bottom. Turn L. along Bridle Path crossing B2057, and continuing to Great Coombe, turn R. and walk to Ringwould Village (30) and the Five Bells P.H.

Cross the A258 and turn R. to Church Lane, turn L. to Ringwould Church (31), follow path opposite the church through the wood to Lady Hamiltons Seat (32). Continue along path to Ripple Road. Cross road and follow path at rear of houses and adjacent to the Former Sports Ground through to Mayers Road and Court Road onto Salisbury Road. Turn L. over pedestrian railway bridge, turn R., cross road and walk down grassed area of Telegraph Road (21) to Hamilton Road (20). Cross road and continue along path adjacent to Railway line and Victoria Park (19) to Mill Road (18), walk over railway bridge and through Deal town back to the Seafront.



POINTS OF INTEREST

11. WALMER AND DEAL CASTLES

These castles were built by Henry VIII. Originally there were three of them which were known as 'the castles in the Downs'. Of the three castles at 'Sandowne, Deale and Walmer' the one at Deal is the largest - Sandown Castle is now a ruin. All three castles were built between the years of 1539 and 1540 and Deal Castle was garrisoned before building works were completed.

Architecturally the three castles are unique and were specifically planned with gunpowder in mind. Their design is similar to that of the Tudor Rose. Henry VII (Henry Tudor) united the houses of York and Lancaster when he married Elizabeth of York. The Red Rose of Lancaster became the Read Rose of England when Henry married the White-Rose Princess.

The design is a central tower-keep with semi-circular lunettes built to be platforms for cannons or guns. Deal Castle has six lunettes, the others only have four. The castles were situated and exact distance apart. The distance between two castles was just short of double the maximum range and distance of a cannon shot. The range and distance of a cannon ball could be judged so that (should an enemy pass the beach and be between the castles)

firing from one castle would fall short of the other but would inflict damage to the enemy between.

30. RINGWOULD VILLAGE

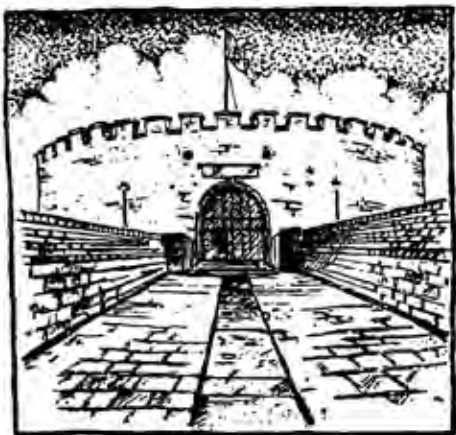
This Saxon village was originally called ROEDLIGWEALDA, which probably means forest clearing or open upland. However, the name was then changed many times before it became Ringwould. Ringwould with Kingsdown, like Ripple was in the Cornilo Hundred. Unlike the other villages in the Cornilo Hundred, Ringwould with Kingsdown was in the liberty of the Cinque Parts and was entitled to have its own Constable and Officers. It was a fairly prosperous village in 1316 when Edward II gave permission for a weekly market on Tuesdays and a Fair on eve and morrow of the festival of St. Nicholas. The manor suffered many changes of ownership including Crown confiscation and restoration, it was finally conveyed to John Monins who in 1818 build Ringwould House.

31. RINGWOULD CHURCH

Dedicated to St. Nicholas, little is known about his life but he was popular in the Middle Ages and was adopted as Patron Saint by Parish clerks, brides, pawnbrokers, fishermen, dockers, coopers, brewers, travellers, pilgrims, children, Russia and Aberdeen. The present church was built during the 12th century to serve the two parishes - Ringwould and Kingsdown.

32. LADY HAMILTONS SEAT AND PANORAMIC VIEWS OF EAST KENT

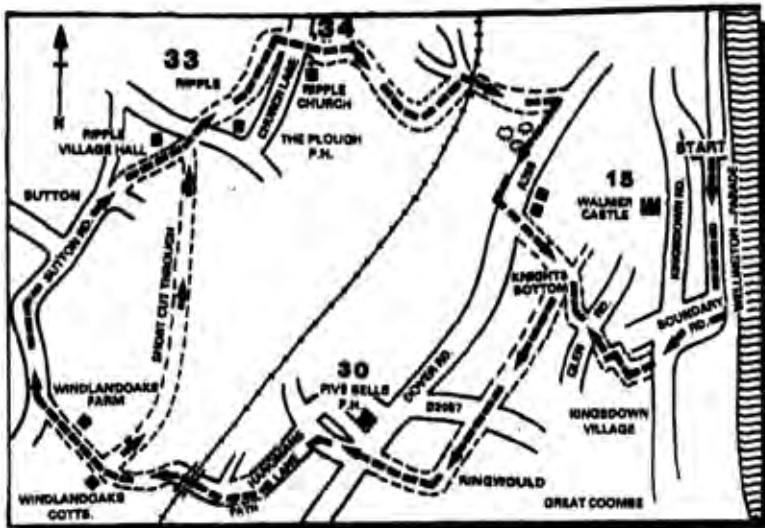
Known locally as Lord Nelsons Seat or Lady Hamiltons Seat, this high point of land commands a superb view of the surrounding sea. It is possible that Nelson's ships were anchored off the coast and could have been viewed from this ideal vantage point.



Deal Castle

WALK 9 - START WALMER CASTLE (15) CAR PARK

Approx 8.5 miles - 4 - 4.5 hours



Walk in a southerly direction to Boundary road. Turn R. along Boundary road, the start of Kingsdown Village (35), cross Kingsdown Road and continue along path to opposite Sea Road. Follow path on R. - between bungalows - and crossing roads as necessary - through to Knights Bottom. Turn L. along Bridle Path, crossing B2057 and continue to Great Coombe. Turn R. and walk to Ringwood Village (30) and the Five Bells P.H.

Walk Along Front Street, Back Street or Church Lane to Hangmans Lane. Turn L. along Hangmans Lane and diagonally cross the field to road. Cross road at bend and follow path through trees - crossing the railway with care - and continue to Winklandoaks Cottages* and past Winklandoaks Farm to the Sutton Road.

Follow Sutton Road past pond to next junction. At junction take steps up the bank and cross diagonally through the field to Ripple Village (33) Hall. Turn R. - Chapel Lane turn L. follow path behind bungalows and diagonally cross field to Ripple Church (34) or continue along Chapel Lane, turn L. into Church lane and the Plough P.H. and the only thatched house left in the village which dates back to c1564, continue along Church Lane to Ripple Church (34), walk through the Churchyard and then through the kissing gate to stile. Diagonally cross next field the old chalk pit. Skirt chalk pit and continue up field to gate and onto the tree belt. At end of the tree belt turn L. diagonally cross field to old crossing Keepers House. Cross railway and follow path at north edge of wood. Turn L. and then immediately R. following path (the Ripple Deal boundary) to Dover Road (A258). Turn R. to brow of hill, cross road and follow path between last two houses and on over Claytons Hill to Knights Bottom. Continue straight ahead crossing Glen road - and following the footpath to Sea Road. Cross road and walk along Bridle way and footpath to Kingsdown Road/Boundary Road junction, cross road and walk along Boundary Road back to Wellington Parade (13), turn L. to Walmer Castle (15) Car Park.

**For a shorter walk turn R. and follow road to Ripple Village (33) Hall.*

POINTS OF INTEREST

33. RIPPLE VILLAGE

Ripple has never been anything but a small village with several outlying hamlets. It is situated in the Cornilo hundred. The name Cornilo derives from old English CWEORN - Corn and HLAU - Hill. Caesars legions are believed to have marched to a cornfield in Ripple and fought a fierce but unsuccessful battle with the inhabitants. Earthworks, north of the church are reputed to be the site of one of Caesars camps.

Near Winklandoaks Farm are Dane Pitts - entrenchment in unploughed lands - and stone from former religious buildings where it is said, used to build the three castles at Deal, Walmer and Sandown.

On the Ripple/Deal boundary at Walmer is Kings Farm House, the Old School House and jutting out from the row of old cottages, the Old Toll Gate Cottage.

The old Windmill - probably used to grind corn for the villagers and ships anchored in the Downs, is now in a dilapidated condition.

There are many ancient and historic buildings in Ripple Parish such as Winkland, with a tunnel through to Langdon Abbey, Ripple Vale,

now a school, Ripple House, Church Farm House and Ripple Court, where the Ripple Summer fete is held in the lovely gardens of this beautiful old house.

34. RIPPLE CHURCH - ST. MARY THE VIRGIN

The church was re-built in 1861 and stands on the foundations of the 13th century building. The Rectors date back to 1294 and the East Window and chancel Arch are similar to those found in the beautiful Norman Church of Barfreestone. Sir John French - 1st Earl of Ypres is interned in the Churchyard.

Lord Ypres's sister was a courageous woman who died an heroic death in Serbia and who was given a soldiers burial. As a member of the Scottish Womans Hospital she journeyed to France and then to Salonica where she organised ambulance transport to carry the Serbian wounded to her camp hospital the wounded were transported by rail to the base. She worked cheerfully and untiringly with her staff of woman chauffeurs, cooks, nurses and doctors and in 1916 she was awarded the Croix de Guerre. In the same year she also stated a civilian ambulance service for the population of Monastir but on 8 March 1917 she was killed when a shell hit the ambulance in which she was sitting. The Serbs who were devoted to the smiling white haired lady they called the Great White Lady of Serbia, erected a monument in her memory in honour of her generous service to them.

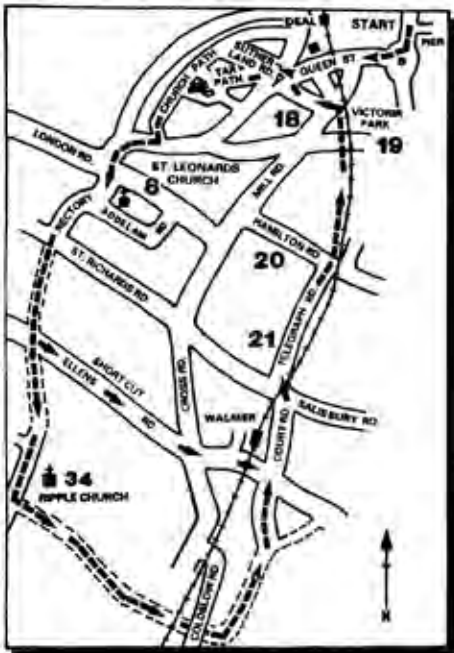
The church font dates back to 1663.



Country Stile

WALK 10 - START DEAL PIER (1)

Approx 6 miles - 3 - 3.5 hours



Walk in a southerly direction to the roundabout. Turn R. into Broad Street and Queen Street and over the railway bridge to Deal Fire Station. Cross into Sutherland Road (keeping grasses island and TCB on your L.) 10m into Sutherland Road turn L. Follow Tar Path into Church Path (4) and crossing roads as necessary continue to St. Leonards Church (8). Cross into Rectory Road and continue straight ahead to St. Richards Road, cross road to Bridle Path - crossing Ellens Road* and on past Ripple Church (34), turn L. follow path across fields and over railway line - cross with care - cross Coldblow Road and follow path to rear of houses. Turn L. and follow Bridle Path to Mayers and Court Road and straight ahead to Salisbury Road. Turn L. over pedestrian railway bridge, turn R., cross road and walk down grassed area to Telegraph Road (21) to Hamilton Road (20). Cross road and continue along path adjacent to railway line and Victoria Park (19) and Mill Road (18). Walk over railway bridge and turn R. through Deal town and back to the Seafront.

**For a shorter walk turn L. into Ellens Road through to Court Road and Continue to Telegraph Road (21)*



POINTS OF INTEREST

8. ST. LEONARDS CHURCH

The mother church of Deal is thought to have pre-Norman foundations. The nave and chancel date from 1180, but the north and south aisles were enlarged in the 13th century. However, written reference to the church can not be traced to any earlier than 1280. The church building has been added to over five centuries and is a mixture of architectural styles. Its most prominent feature, the brick tower, was constructed in 1684 and in 1703, to commemorate the Great Storm, the pilot of Deal erected the Pilots Gallery.

18. WELLINGTON TERRACE / MILL ROAD

This was constructed in 1881 when the railway line was extended from Deal to Dover. Before the railway came to deal, Wellington Terrace presented an unbroken line of dwellings. However, in the Summer of 1881 the terrace was forever divided when seven properties were demolished to make room for the railway and to from the beginning of Mill Road. Now part of the terrace is in Mill Road and part is across the railway line in Blenheim Road.

19. VICTORIA ROAD

Prior to World War II, ornate wrought iron fencing was situated around the park but was subsequently removed to assist the War effort. The second section of the Park was converted to sports grounds from the old brickfields. Lister Close, off Park Avenue was the main excavation site for the brickfields.

20. HAMILTON ROAD

This was originally known as Cemetery Road because Deal Cemetery is situated here.

21. TELEGRAPH ROAD

So named because the railway stations had the telegraph line and it was the Current, or Pulse, which came via the South Eastern Railway telegraph system. This system was used every day to drop the Time-Ball in the tower on Deal Seafront giving the correct time of 1pm to mariners anchored in The Downs. The Downs is the name given for the deeps waters between Deal beach and the Goodwin Sands.



St. Leonards Church