



Appledore Local History Society

Transcription of Women's Institute 1969 Countryside Survey Files

(August 2025)

Appledore & Kenardington Countryside Survey – 1969

Appledore - Introduction

Map Reference: Ordnance Survey, Scale About 2½ Inches to 1 Mile
Sheets: TQ/92/93

Acreage: 2,800 Approximately

Population: 792

Situation: Tenterden 6 Miles
Rye 6 Miles
Ashford 12 Miles

Rural District: Tenterden

Soil: Tunbridge Wells Sand
Wealden Clay
Marsh Silt

The Village is Listed in the County Development Plan as 'a Village of Regional Interest'

Best Kept Village in 1967

This is a Predominantly an Agricultural Community, and the Village is Famous for its Asparagus, Runner Beans and its 5 Acres of Demonstration Tulips and Daffodils, Laid out as a Garden in the Style of the Famous Dutch Keukenhofen

Rural Development – Post War

Local Authority	
Hawthorne Estate	16 x 3 Bedroom Houses
	8 x 1 Bedroom Flats
Heathside Estate	24 x 3 Bedroom Houses
	10 x 2 Bedroom Houses
	6 x 1 Bedroom Old Peoples Bungalows
	6 x 2 Bedroom Old Peoples Bungalows
Prefabricated Bungalows	6 Erected in 1945 – Demolished in 1968
Garages	8 Hawthorn Estate
	21 Heathside Estate
Improvements	6 x 2 Bedroom Pre-War Houses
	Elmtree Bathroom Extensions 1968

Private Sector	
Hornes Place Farm	Hornes Place Bungalow
Priory Lands	Priory Lands Cottages
Heron House	New Vicarage
The Homestead	Rawnie Farm
The Colt House, Rhee Wall	Corner Cottage, Military Road
Quillet Garth	Orchard Cottage
Avondale	Silver Birches
Holmlea	The Meadows
The Police House	Bridge House
Heathside	Evastan
The Plateau	Benesden
Griffin Farm	Griffin Bungalow
Little Greenfield	Peartree

New Build	
	58 & 60 The Street, Replaced the Demolished 58, 60 & 62
	Cedarn, Replaced Existing Wooden Bungalow

Conversions	
	The Coach House
	The Old Vicarage into 2 Houses, The Old Vicarage, Old Way

Other Buildings	
	The New Pavilion
	Temporary Classroom at the Primary School

Industrial Buildings	
	Nil

Other Buildings	
	The New Pavilion
	Temporary Classroom at the Primary School

Agricultural Buildings	
Asparagus Estates	Packing Shed
Gusbourne Farm	Grain Store & Barn

Court Lodge	x2 Corrugated Iron Barns
	Various Sheds
	x2 Broiler Houses
	Cattle Yard
Priory Farm	Grain Store
	Cattle Yards
	Various Barns
Griffin Farm	Barns & Various Buildings
Park Farm	Barns
Sixty Six Farm	Grain Store & Buildings
Ole Farm	Cow Shed & Buildings
Fluellen	Packing Shed
Beach Tree	Calf Houses
Merrymead	Calf Houses

Proposed	
Gusbourne	Milking Parlor & Covered Yard

Outstanding Planning Applications	
Churchfields	Agricultural Consent for 1 Dwelling
Swan fields	Agricultural Consent for 1 Dwelling
Meadows	Site for 1 Dwelling
Playing Fields	Site for 2 Dwellings of High Standard
Site for New Primary School for Kent County Council by the Police House	

Oast Houses	
Hornes Place Farm	Converted into x2 Cottages
Quillet	x2 Roundels Complete with Cows

Mill	
Union Mill	Planning Permission for Conversion to a Dwelling

Traffic

Road Development	B2080, (Tenterden to New Romney Road) - Bend at Entrance to Village Improved Military Road, (Appledore to Rye) – Widened for Two-Way Traffic and Shoulders Hardened
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Pavements	B2080 – Footpath Made and Kerbed from Village School to Walnut Tree Corner
	Footpath Made and Kerbed on Woodchurch to Appledore Road from Hawthorn to Heathside

Car Owners	Approximately 150
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Traffic Census	Taken Between 2:00pm & 2:50pm each Day		
	1969	Heavy Vehicles	Light Vehicles
	1 st April	19	48
	7 th April Easter Bank Holiday	30	64

It will be seen that the volume of traffic shows a considerable increase at holiday weekends and in the Summer. From 18th April to 30th April, with the opening of the bulb fields, 1,400 cars came for this specific purpose. It is also estimated that 2,000 cars come to the village each year for the Festival of Flowers at the Summer Bank Holiday weekend.

Increase in the traffic flow is causing great concern in the village.

The traffic in the Summer is mainly coastal in destination but there are also heavy lorries going to the Dungeness Power Station and farms. This farm traffic has increased in size and volume in the last 10 years. The heavy lorries become heavier, larger and faster.

The speed limit in the village is 40 mph but does not appear to be observed very strictly.

The vibration of the heavy lorries is causing concern to house owners, as well as the noise and smell nuisance

The traffic is also constantly encroaching on the grass verges which are the main attraction of The Street. It is hope that in 2 to 3 years, when the road surface is due for renewal that these will be kerbed thus preserving this amenity

Trees

Existing Woodland:

Park Wood – These woods are the remains of the forest which covered The Weald.

Butness Wood – There is a Tree Preservation Order on them, subject to an appeal for clear felling and replanting with conifers. The Women's Institute made strong representations at the appeal for their retention from an amenity point of view and to safeguard the flora and fauna.

Tree Planting:

Blenheim Oak - This was presented to Kent Men of Trees in 1968 and was planted in the Playing Field.

Court Lodge }
Quillet } Many specimen trees have been planted in these gardens.

Hedges & Hedge Trees:

The general tendency is for farmers to grub these for economic reasons. We would like to see that where this happens, farmers plant small copses in the corners of fields, or shelter belts. We should prefer to see the use of indigenous trees and not conifers.

In Chest in Horne Chapel (In Church of St Peter and St Paul):

- Bailiff's Staff of Office, Appledore Manor, Late 18th Century
- Key of Sacrarium – Circa 1700 when the North Chapel was roofed and other repairs done by Churchwarden Bushell
- Two Pewter Alms Plates belonging to Appledore Church
- Two 17th Century Pewter Chalice recovered after 50 years alienation and restored to Appledore Church in 1928, (found in a cottage)
- Fragments of Tile, Plaster with Loam Filling, Tiger Ware, Early 17th Century Coloured Glass – Found in floor rubbish when Church was restored and paved in 1924/5
- Box containing Metalwork found in and around Appledore Church at restoration in 1924/5
- Envelope with Clay and George III Penny
- A Paper with particulars of Exhibition of all articles in chest
- Miscellaneous Papers relating to Horne Chapel
- Drawings and Designs for Glass and Shields by Mr Humphrey, placed in chest in 1929
- Vestry Window as above
- War Memorial Account - 1929
- Queen Victoria Jubilee Fund - 1887
- George V Jubilee Fund - 1935
- Subscription to Church Clock - 1895
- Subscriptions to New Peal of Bells - 1900

Ebony:

- School Accounts – 1897/8 and 1898/9

Put into Horne Chapel Chest on 6th November 1959

- Bible given by Dr Cock – 1926 (Embossed with Brass Corners)
- Offices for the Use of the Church of England and Ireland
Given by Rev. W, W, Kirby, Vicar 1855
Notes Inside Cover
 - Appledore Church Reseated etc - 1858
 - Ebony Church Removed and Rebuilt - 1858
 - Kenardington Church Reseated – 1859
- Alter Services
 - This Book was Presented to the Parish of Appledore, Kent on 4th August 1922 in Exchange for One Belonging to the College, Bromley, which in Some Manner Unknown had been Transferred from our Chapel to the Former Place of Worship.
Willoughby Parr, Chaplain
 - Placed in Appledore Church, 31st August 1922
- Prayer Book - Given by Gertrude Davidson – 1928
 - Latin Inscription by Dr Cock
- Alter Services – Given in Memory of Frederick Cock MD – 1894
- Prayer Book – No Inscription – 1856
- Epistles and Gospels
 - Latin Inscription by Dr Cock – 1921
- Book of Common Prayer
 - Dr Cock's Bookplate Inside Cover – 1925

List of Articles etc in the Church of St Peter and St Paul, Appledore

All in a Large Chest at West End of Church on 30th July 1947 Examined by Rev. A Mayne,
Mrs Cock, Miss D E Johnson and Mrs Ronaldson

Appledore	
• Poor Law Rates Book	1798 to 1801
• Overseers Book	1812 to 1819
• Churchwardens Account for Parish Relief	1877 to 1925
• Churchwardens Account	
• Overseers Book – Rates for Poor Relief	1815 to 1819
• Church Rates Book	1847 to 1877
• Poor Rates Book (Valuation 1863)	1836 to 1864
• Overseers Book – Church Disbursements	1809 to 1840
• Overseers Book – Church Disbursements	1820 to 1824
• Vestry Book	1815 to 1823
• Vestry Poor Book (From Church Funds)	1830 to 1908
• Appledore Vestry Meetings	1908 to 1922
• Churchwardens Receipted Bills - Except 1901, 1904 and 1907	1895 to 1919
• Prayer Book – Published 1822 Given by Rev. Frederick Gould, Curate of Appledore in 1840	
• ARP Records	1939 to 1944
Kenardington	
• Churchwardens Accounts and Church Rates	1757 to 1824
Ebony	
• Church Fund Account Book with All Bills and Churchwardens Account	1891 to 1921
• Vestry Meetings	1892 to 1921

List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest

Grade II*	Grade II	Grade III
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hornes Place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bennetts • Walnut Tree Farmhouse • Vine House • Tuckers } • Faircross Cottage } • Old Way } • Swan Hotel • Poplar Hall • The Homestead • Park Hill • 6 The Street • 8 The Street • 10 The Street • 12 The Street • Swan House • Forstal Hall • Chute House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stables of Swan Hotel • Tudor Cottage • Hallhouse Farm • The Sycamores (Merrymead) • Griffin Farmhouse • Park Farmhouse • Munk's Farmhouse • Manclark • Stables of Park Hill • Duffryn • Well House • Saunders Cottage} • Appletree Cottage} • Saxon House • Yew Tree

The Royal Military Canal

The Canal as a whole runs Fifteen Miles between Hythe and Iden Lock, into the River Rother.

It was Constructed as a Defence Measure during the Napoleonic Wars. Begun in 1804 by Contractors and continued in 1805 by men of the South Lincolnshire, Lancashire and Cambridge Regiments of Militia with Civilian help. Civilians were paid 5/6d per day and Soldiers 10d per day. Expense to the date opening in 1806 was £100,000.

Guard Houses were built at every road crossing of the Canal and a Barracks at Iden Lock. The Guard Houses were numbered, No.11 being at Kenardington and No. 12 at Appledore.

From 1877 the Kent River Authority became Leaseholders of the Canal for a period of 999 Years, and it is designated as a main river for drainage purposes. Water drains into it from the Wealden Hills which rise steeply on its Northern bank, anciently the sea cliffs, and is pumped into it from the low-lying Marsh. In dry weather the water can be fed back into the water course. Pumping Stations are at Kenardington and Appledore.

There is a Sluice near Appledore, from which the Canal empties Eastwards to Hythe and Westwards to the Rother, exits controlled by Sluice Gates. The depth maintained during the Summer is 5-6 feet, but is deeper towards Hythe, and varies along its course with holes to retain water for fish. It is kept emptier during the Winter months. There is no direct sewage or trade fluent discharge into the Canal though some effluents, including from Appledore, discharge into watercourses entering the Canal.

The towpath runs on the South bank, the Military Road on the North. There is a public footpath along the towpath between Kenardington and Appledore. After the war in 1945, the North bank from Appledore to Warehorne was offered for sale and bought by Miss D Johnson, who gave it to the National Trust. The Guard Houses were also sold and are inhabited. They are not protected buildings but are considered of great interest.

Huntingdon Elms were planted on the North side of the Canal in 1807 by the War Department, with a view to providing one particular part of the old-fashioned muzzle loader, for which the wood of this particular elm was required. The trees were planted every ten yards along the whole 22 miles, the plants were supplied by messrs Russell and Wilmot, Nurserymen of Lewisham. Many have died from **Dutch Elm** disease and replanting has been taking place from Appledore to Iden Lock with other species of trees. On the rest of the North bank, open spaces are more prevalent than trees, but there are some **Oaks** and **Ash** and **Thorn** in addition to the original **Elms**.

The fishing rights in the Canal are let to the Ashford and District Angling Society. This brings a lot of traffic at the weekend. The River Authority have released **Carp, Tench, Roach, Dace, Perch, Bream, Rudd, Chub, Gudgeon** and **Pike** at various times and the Angling Society some **Tench** in 1959.

The water is turbid but of good quality. **Worms, Midge Larvae, and Molluscs** thrive on the bed of the Canal and **Water Beetles, Dragon** and **Caddis Flies, Planktonic Crustaceans, Water Boatman** and **Nymphs** of **Mayfly** abound.

Plants and Algae include **Pondweeds, Bladderwort, Hornwort** and rapidly decreasing **Water Lillies**. Though the small **Yellow Water Lilly** continues. **Rushes, Reeds** and **Flag Iris** are regularly cut and cleared from the Canal and Dykes.

The Royal Military Canal Continued.....

There is a thriving **Badger** Set on the National Trust land and another two on the West side of Appledore Bridge. **Otters** are very rare though a print of one is occasionally seen. There are **Foxes** and a few **Rabbits**, though recently there has been a bad epidemic of myxomatosis.

Jackdaws which nest in the Elms have decreased by half over the years, but **Kingfishers** which died out in 1962/3 are returning. **Sedge Warblers** are numerous. **Mallard, Teal**, one or two **Garganey**, various Waders, **Golden Plover, Curlew, Geese** and **Black Tailed Godwit** and several **Red-Legged Storks**.

A variety of **Frog** called **Rana Ridibonda** was imported from Hungary in 1927 for research purposes. Some were rescued and released near Appledore in 1955. Owing to a drought a lot of **Pike** had died and the **Frogs** multiplied and spread throughout the Canal and Marsh, displacing the Natural **Frog** population. The noise made by these **Frogs** in early Summer is a distinctive feature of the Canal and Marsh.

Wildflowers growing along the banks include **Reed** and **Bullrush, Flag Iris, Purple Loosestrife, Yellow Loosestrife, Frogbit, Arrowhead, Watermint, Amphibious Bistort, March Cudweed, Water Vilet, Yellow Water Lilly, Water Plantain, Willow Harb, Bee Orchid** and **Mushrooms**.

A hedge providing habitat for many kinds of **Butterfly** has been destroyed.

Wells in Appledore

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well House • Fare Cross • Colthup Cottage (Bricked-In in Kitchen) • Rhee Wall Cottage • Vine House • Appledore Butchery • Munk's Farm • Appledore School • Court Lodge • Clifton House • Rose Cottage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Quillet • Clifton House • Swan Inn (Bricked-In Under Stairs) • Walnut Tree Farm • Red Lion • Poplar Hall • Manclark Cottage • Saxton House • Bennetts • Griffin Cottages • White Wings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swan House • Newtown Cottages • Homestead • Appledore Bakeries • Appledore Post Office • Hall Farm • Poor Row • Duffryn • Iona • High View Cottage • Church House

Sewage Disposal

All properties on The Street, Court Lodge Road, Woodchurch Road, (as far as Apps Cottage), are served by Mian Drains. The sewage works sited between the Playing Field and the Royal Military Canal.

The rest of the properties are served by a free Septic Tank and Cesspool Emptying Service. There is no service for emptying Pail Lavatories.

Refuse Disposal

Refuse is collected fortnightly from the kerbside, except in the case of elderly or infirm where special arrangements are made. Bulky household refuse is collected free by arrangement

Trade and other refuse is also collected by the Rural District Council and charged.

Wastepaper is collected and sold by the RDC and helps reduce cost of refuse collection.

Litter

There is an adequate number of litter bins provided and emptied by the RDC in the village, both wire baskets and paper bag types.

Litter in the form of paper packing of sweets and cigarettes is still bad with Summer visitors. It is very difficult to keep The Street tidy and free from this especially since the County Council have ceased to employ a Street Sweeper one day a week, in the interests of economy.

Having no Woods, dumping is not a problem.

Picnickers

Appledore being on a main coast road, most of the people are passing through. However, we do get a certain amount stopping on the way there or back. There are also an increasing amount of fisherman and their families.

The fishermen concentrate on the Royal Military Canal, with a few ordinary picnickers as well. There are no proper car parking facilities but as in general people do not wish to go any distance from their car this would be uneconomic to provide, especially as the Military Road runs behind the North bank of the Canal. Generally, the litter left is minimal. There is a certain hazard in nylon fishing line left and becoming entangled in birds, but the angling societies are trying to control this.

There are no specially provided picnic areas in the Parish, although at weekends the KCC road dump on the South side of Appledore Bridge is often packed with cars and people picnicking besides, or in them. There are also some along the Becket Road, where there is a wide grass verge.

Car parking in the village is generally adequate due to the wide street and adequate lay-bys in front of the Public Houses, the Bakery and the Forge.

There are no Public Lavatories and passers through do cause a nuisance at the Village Hall and Public House lavatories. Unfortunately, the Parish Council did not see any need for them when the District Council had funds available. In the present economic situation, it is extremely unlikely that they can be considered before 1971/72.

Playing Fields

Owned and administered by the Parish Council.

Pavilion with Kitchen and Showers. This can be rented and is used by many societies.

Football

Children's playground with swings etc., and paddling pool.

Adequate car parking for matches.

The Parish Council are intending to sell off a piece of land for building and use the money to improve the ground and improve facilities for other sports, ie tennis and cricket.

Village Hall

The money to build this was raised as a Memorial to those who died in the First World War. The Deeds are held by the Church Commissioners, and it is administered by a Parish Hall Committee consisting of nominated members from PCC and the WI and the Social Club. It is not licensed for music and dancing. It is not up to the requirements in Fire Precautions. The parking facilities are inadequate. It is heated by off-peak electricity and between 4 to 7 pm in the Winter it is practically unusable.

Royal Military Canal

This is owned by the Kent River Authority and administered by them. The fishing is owned by the Ashford and District Angling Society. Day Tickets can be purchased.

Canoeing and boating on the Canal, but no motor motors. Boating is not popular with the fisherman.

Footpaths

The main footpaths making an interesting walk are well walked and in general in good condition. There are several which need attention and some now serve no useful purpose. The latter we are recommending should be closed in the review being undertaken this year by Kent County Council. Footpath 119 has, after going to appeal, been diverted. This now starts at the Hawthorn end of the playing field and runs parallel to the road to the sewage works, until it joins the old line of the path.

114	Right Angle Bend Moor Lane to FP 116.
115	Moor Lane to School Road.
116	Munk's Farm to Woodchurch. Well Walked. Clear after Barbed Wire at Munk's Farm and Next Field.
117	Woodchurch Road to Park Wood. Joins FP 175. Well Walked and Clear.
118	Opposite Horne's Place to FP 117.
118A	Horne's Place to the Firs. Well Walked.
119	Hallhouse Farm to Road South of Butness Wood. Now Diverted to Start. Cannot Cross The Wish as Too Boggy but Can Go Round. Here Hedge Needs Trimming.
120	FP115 No Entry to Road.
120A	Griffin Farm to Junction FP 120. Could be Left Off.
121	Road South of FP 130 to B2080. Could be Left Off.
121A	Road by Village Hall. North, Northwest to B2080.
122	Woodchurch Road to FP 121. Could be Left Off
125	Road in Appledore, to Opposite School. Bridge Needs Attention.
125A	Commences on FP 123 and Leads Northwest to Road.
124	Road to Red Hill to Pylon on Stone Road.
125	Court Lodge to Ferry Inn. Wet and Cannot Get Across to Cookes.
126	Appledore Bridge to Footbridge on Dowels, Parallel to Rhee Wall. Could be Left Off.
126B	Footbridge New Watering, East, Southeast to Railway. Good Walk to Brookland.
127	Towpath, Appledore to Kenardington.
127A	Rhee Wall Footbridge Across Dowels to Kenardington.
128	Railway to Becket Road/ Could be Left Off.
129	Old Way Lane.
130	Road to Road Northwest of FP 122. Could be Left Off.

Village Green & Commons

There is no Village Green of Common Land in the Parish of Appledore. However, since the registration of Common Land, we have received a letter from the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, asking why we have not registered our Village Green. We have asked where this is supposed to be but have not yet heard.

The grass verges are part of the Highway and are the responsibility of the Kent County Council as the Highways Authority. The grass verge outside Faircross Cottage, however was bought by the owner Miss Mollett. This was the site of the old market, which stretched from the Swan Hotel to the Red Lion.

It is believed by the older residents of Appledore that there was a village green stretching down both sides of Pot Galley to the Canal, where there was an unmanned chain or rope Ferry Boat. This is part of Old Way Lane from the New Churchyard down. It is believed that this Green gradually was taken over by the Farmers on either side. There is at the bottom of Old Way Lane, a small piece of unowned land, which could support this story.

Wildlife

Birds:

All these birds have been observed in this Parish. Many are migratory due to our close proximity to the well-known Cross Channel Migration Route at Dungeness.

Mute Swan	Common Heron	Canada Geese	Mallard Duck
Herring Gull	Shelduck	Wigeon	Shoveler
Pochard	Tufted Duck	Pintail	Gargany
Blackbird	Mistle Thrush	Song Thrush	Fieldfare
Redwing	House Sparrow	Chaffinch	Greenfinch
Goldfinch	Bullfinch	Linnet	Hawfinch
Brambling	Yellow Bunting	Reed Bunting	Corn Bunting
Long Tailed Tit	Bearded Tit	Rooks	Jackdaw
Carrion Crow	Hooded Crow	Magpie	Jay
Teal, Blue & Green Winged	Little Grebe (Dabchick)	Greater Blackheaded Gull	Lesser Blackheaded Gull
Common Tern	Common Crane	Kestrel	Sparrow Hawk
Merlin	Hen Harrier	Little Owl	Barn Owl
Tawny Owl	Short Eared Owl	Garden Warbler	Wood Warbler
Chiff Chaff	Whitethroat	Black-Cap	Reed Warbler
Sedge Warbler	Great Tit	Blue Tit	Cuckoo
Swallow	House Martin	Swift	Sand Martin
Wood Pigeon	Stock Dove	Turtle Dove	Collared Dove
Green Woodpecker	Greater Spotted Woodpecker	Pied Wagtail	Grey Wagtail
Yellow Wagtail	Skylark	Meadow Pipit	Moorhen
Coot	Water Rail	Blackheaded Gull	Corncrake (Landrail)
Nightjar	Nightingale	Curlew	Whimbrel
Redshank	Greenshank	Snipe	Oystercatcher
Green Plover	Golden Plover	Ringed Plover	Starling
Common Partridge	Red Legged Partridge	Pheasant	Woodcock
Kingfisher	Wheatear	Tree Creeper	Wren
Goldcrest	Robin	Hedge Sparrow	Spotted Flycatcher

Animals:

The Members and Varieties of Animals is nothing like the bird life.

Badger (Mainly in Canal bank)	Frog (Rana Ridibunda)	Hares	Rabbits
Fox	Hedgehog	Brown Rat	House Mouse
Field Mouse	Harvest Mouse	Doormouse	Mole
Stoat	Weasel	Mink	Field Vole
Water Vole	Shrew	Grey Squirrel	Grass Snake
Blindwom	Adder	Lizard	Frog (Common)
Otter	Toad	Newt	

Butterflies & Moths:

Small Tortoiseshell	Peacock	Grange Tip	Brimstone
Small Heath	Wall	Comma	Blue
Painted Lady	Speckled Wood	Meadow Brown	White Admiral
Red Admiral	Gatekeeper		

There are many varieties of Moths also.

The spraying of insecticides seems to have reduced the number and variety of Butterflies in this district.

Wildflowers:

Lesser Celandine	Red Deadnettle	Hairy Bittercress	Sallow
Blackthorn	Gorse	Primrose	Windflower
Violet	Chickweed	Common Vetch	Whitlow Grass
Groundsel	Shepherd's Purse	Sunspurge	Lady's Smock
Dandelion	Stitchwort	Corn Spurry	Bluebell
Milkwort	Lousewort	White Deadnettle	Barren Strawberry
Frogbit	Early Purple Orchis	Yellow Rattle	Heartsease
Ground Ivy	Water Violet	Lords & Ladies	Dogs Mercury
Germander Speedwell	Broad Leaved Pond Weed	Thyme Leaved Speedwell	Doves Foot Cranesbill
Hop Trefoil	Water Plaintain	Arrowhead	Yellow Flag
Bugle	Regwort	Red Campion	Bee Orchis
Wall Speedwell	Knotgrass	Common Sorrel	Cow Parsley
Hogweed	Meadow Buttercup	Creeping Buttercup	Jack-by-the-Hedge
Spotted Orchis	Honeysuckle	Silverweed	Tormentil
Broom	Common Toadflax	Scarlet Pimpernel	Great Millien
March Cudweed	Cats Ear	Hawkbit	Sheep's Sorrel
Wood Sorrel	Town Hall Clock	Black Briony	Mares Tail
Watermint	Creeping Thistle	Duckweed	Spotted Meddick
Herb Robert	Ragged Robin	Nettle	Hedge Mustard
Yarrow	Daisy	Scentless Mayweed	Red & White Clover
Rose Bay Willow Herb	Greater Plaintain	Black Nightshade	Water Mallow
Large Birds Foot Trefoil	Broad Leaved Willow Herb	Great Hairy Willow Herb	Slender St John's Wort
Field Poppy	Wild Chamomile	Hedge Bedstraw	Goose Grass
Dog Rose	White Goosefoot	Red Goosefoot	Common Crache
Bettony	Spotted Persicaria	Jack Thistle	Pink Mallow
Century	Tufted Vetch	Meadow Vetchling	Wetted Thistle
Sow Thistle	Wood Groundsel	Wild Parsnip	Agrimony
Eyebright	Smooth Hawksbeard	Nipplewort	Teasel
Devil's Bit Scabious	Lesser Knapweed	Common Fleabane	Arrowhead
Convolvulous	Purple Loosestrife	Common Frumitory	Gladdon
Goldilocks	Solidage	Burdock	Field Mint
Bullrush			

All these have been found in Appledore, its woods and ditches.

The roadside hedges are not sprayed, and the County Council do not cut the verges right back to the hedge anymore.

Population

Adults on Electoral Roll	500
Children at School	126
Children Under 5	46
Old Age Pensioners	120 Approx

Education

Children at Primary School	69
Children at Secondary School (Homewood)	35
Children at Secondary School (Ashford Grammar)	9
Children at Secondary School (Other Schools)	6
Children at Further Education	2
Children at University	4

Transport to Homewood School by Scotland & Bates Bus
Transport to Ashford Grammar by Scotland & Bates and Rail to Ashford

Evening Classed in Spanish (Held in Village for Mixed Age Group 6)

Farming

Total Acreage of Farmland	Approx. 2,780 Acres
Total Acreage of Arable	Approx. 1,755 Acres
Total Acreage of Grass	Approx. 1,000 Acres
Total Acreage of Woodland	Approx. 25 Acres

The Main Crop Grown	Wheat
Principle Animal	Sheep
Dairy Herds	5
Daffodils & Tulips	65 Acres
Asparagus	25 Acres
Runner Beans	4¾ Acres
Strawberries	2¼ Acres

Land drainage has been carried out by three-fifths of the farmers over the past three years.

All farmers use sprays for the control of pests and weeds, as approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and taking all due precautions.

Farm Census March 1969:

Name	Address	Grass	Arable	Specialising	Crops	Land Drainage
Addison	Fluellen	5	1	Strawberries		No
Ashby	Brookland	80		Sheep, Cattle		Yes
Asparagus Estates			110	Asparagus 25 Acres	Field Beans Cereals	Yes
Beale	Griffin Cottages	3¼	¾	Strawberries	Sheep	No
Boorman	Oaklands	7½	½	Runner Beans	Calves Grazing	No
Bianchi	Munk's Farm	5			Grazing	No
Carey	The Pines	60	35	Barley, Sheep	Calves Chickens	Yes 20 Acres
G Clark	Merrymead	2½		Calves		No
Cliftons	Court Lodge		500	Bulbs, Potatoes, Wheat, Peas, Grass Seeds, Cattle, Turkeys, Broiler Chickens, Brussell Sprouts, Cabbages		Yes
Cooke Bros	Stone		140	Cereals	Grass Seeds	Yes
Crouch	Griffin Farm	40		Sheep		No
Dickenson	Gusbourne	150	403	Barley, Sheep		Yes 60 Acres
Green	Mill Farm	6		Sheep		No
Hambrook	Quillet Farm	28	2	Jersey Herd	Kale	No
Holland	Beech Tree	5		Cattle, Calves		No
Homewood	The Willows	130	40	Sheep, Barley, Pigs		No
Lavender	Lavender Farm	20	10	Potatoes, Runner Beans		No
Meddowes	Park Hill Farm	21		Sheep, Chickens		No
Mummery	7 Hawthorn	6½		Sheep		No
Orr	Churchfields	2¼	¾	Runner Beans		No
Oxney Farms	Sixty Six Farm		400	Wheat, Barley	Peas, Field Beans	Yes 50 Acres
Perkins	Hole Farm	70	30	Dairy Herd	Barley, Kale	Yes
Pierce & Ramsden	Rawnie House	100		Sheep	Pigs	Yes
Player	Park Farm	252	70	Sheep, Calves	Cereals	Yes 14 Acres
Brickland	Homestead	20	20	Runner Beans	Bullocks, Barley, Cherry Orchard	No Yes
Woodhouse	Oakhouse Farm	5¾	3	Strawberries 1½ Acres, Runner Beans ½ Acre		Yes 3 Acres

Services

Electricity	Seeboard	
Gas	Nil	
Water	Mid Kent Water Co.	
Post Boxes	Post Office	
	School Crossroads	
	Woodchurch Crossroads	
Telephone Kiosks	Turk's Bakery	
	Woodchurch Crossroads	
Bus Services	East Kent Road Car Co. Service 112	Rye to Ashford via Appldore Daily
	Maidstone & District Service 75	Appledore to Tenterden Tuesday & Saturday
Rail	Appledore Station 1 Mile from Village	Ashford to Hastings Line
Post Office & General Store	L Wickens	
General Store	Mrs Jones	
Butcher & Slaughterhouse	L Christiansen	
Milkman & Daily Papers	E Bingham	
Sunday Papers	L Gray	
Bakery	Turks	Bread Baked on Premises
Wine, Dry Cleaning, Laundry etc	Appledore Investments Ltd	
Agricultural Machinery	Haynes Bros.	
Agricultural Merchants	Woodchurch Farmers Ltd	Addisons
Blacksmith & Ornamental Ironwork	R Moseley	The Forge
Garage Taxi, Bus Hire, Petrol	Scotland & Bates	
Hairdressing Salon Private	Mrs Hambrook Mrs Turk	Silver Birches
Tea Room, Light Lunches	Tudor Cottage	
Doctor, Surgery at W Colthup	Dr P Edward	
Dentist	Mr Moon	By Appointment
Lawyer	W Mace & Sons	By Appointment
Bank	Westminster Bank Ltd	Friday, 10:00 - 12:30
Transport, Livestock & General	Philip Crouch Ltd	
Kennels		Dudeney, Apps Cottage
Fishmonger	Littlestone Fisheries	Thursday, am
Public Houses	The Red Lion	Bed & Breakfast Restaurant
	The Swan	Bed & Breakfast Restaurant
	The Victoria	Snacks
Infant Welfare Clinic	Kent County Council	1 st Friday in Month
Public Library	Kent County Council	Thursday & Sunday 2:30 - 5:30
District Nurse	Mrs Echbor	Brookland

Clubs Societies & Organisations

Parish Council	Parochial Church Council
Young Wives Group	Parish Magazine Committee
Parish Hall Committee	British Legion
British Legion Women' Section	Brownies
Girl Guides	Football Club
Social Club	Good Companions (Over 65's)
Women's Institute	Fete Committee
Cancer Campaign Committee	Flower Festival Committee

Town and Country Planning Act, 1947 - Section 30

Buildings of Special Archaeological or Historic Interest

Property

The following building, being a building in which for the time being the Crown has an interest or a right to possession, has been omitted from the list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest in the Rural District of Tenterden.

But for the fact that this building is owned or occupied by or on behalf of the Crown it would have been listed, and local planning authorities are asked to have regard to it in the performance of their functions under the Act as if it had been included in the list.

Sheet and Number on the Map	Description of Building	Owner or Owners	Occupier or Occupiers
10/19	Chapel at Horne's Place	Ministry of Works Lambeth Bridge House SE1	-

29.8.7

31.7.7/62/90

Tenterden Rural District

Civil Parish of Appledore

Sheet and Number on the Map	Grade	Item	Notes
		Appledore	Appledore is a fairly thin, rectangular Parish towards the South end of the Eastern boarder of Tenterden Rural District and bounded by Romney Marsh Rural District on the East. The whole of the Parish is marshland. The village consists only of one street running North and South but is a good one. Horne's Place is Grade II* for the well preserved fourteenth century Chapel behind the house.
General			
29/1	B	Church of St Peter and St Paul	Parish Church. Chancel with North and South Chapels, Nave with South Aisle, South Porch and West Tower. The North Chapel, now the Vestry, with its own Sanctuary and the Tower are 13 th Century. The remainder of the Church was rebuilt after it was burnt by the French in 1380, the North Aisle being thrown into the Nave. King-Post roof.
		Court Lodge Road	
29/2	III	Nos. 2, (Duffryn) and 4, (Well House)	2 18 th Century Buildings. The Well House was originally the Queen's Arms Inn which derived its name from the fact that Queen Anne once stopped here for a glass of water. In the cellar is a well from which the latter name derives. 2 storey and attic, 4 windows, 4 gabled dormers. Red brick. Dentilled wooden eaves cornice. Tiled roof. No. 2 has 2 modern bays on both floors, a round-headed window in the centre of the first floor and a porch with pediment containing a round-headed doorway with semi-circular tympanum. No. 4 has 1 similar bay, a similar but not central round-headed window and similar porch without the tympanum to the doorway.
The Street (West Side)			
29/3	II	No. 6	L-shaped probably timber-framed block refaced in 18 th Century. 2 storey and attic. No.6 constitutes the South front. 6 windows, 1 dormer. Red brick and grey headers. The East front, (Nos. 8 to 10), has 6 windows. No.8 has 3 gabled dormers. Ground floor painted brick above plastered. At the North end of No. 12 is a shed addition that is wholly painted brick. Hipped tiled roof. G1 bars intact on first floor, 3 modern bays on ground floor.

29/4	II	No. 20 (Swan House)	15 th Century timber-framed and close-studded building, with plaster infilling. The first floor oversailing massive bressummer and brackets. The ground floor rebuilt in brick, now painted. Hipped tiled roof. Case windows. 2 story, 2 windows.
29/5	II	No.22 (Forstall Hall)	18 th Century, 2 storey, 3 windows. Red brick and grey headers. Wooden eaves, bracket cornice. Hipped slate roof. G1 Bars intact. 2 bays on both floors. Round-headed window in centre of first floor. Doorway up 3 steps with pilasters, curved pediment. Semi-circular fanlight. and door of 7 moulded panels.
29/6	II	No. 24 (Chute House)	Timber-framed building, faced with plaster on The Street side. The South wall refaced with red brick on ground floor and tile hung above. Half-hipped tiled roof with tall brick chimney stack. Trellised wooden porch containing a doorway with door of 6 fielded panels. 2 storey, 2 windows.
Map Nos. 29/4 to 29/6 Form a Group			
29/7	III	No. 28 (Saunders Cottage) and No. 30 (Appletree Cottage)	1 Building, 18 th Century. 2 storey, 2 windows. Ground floored brick, above weather boarding. Hipped, tiled roof. G1 Bars intact. Central doorway in moulded architrave surround with pediment over.
29/8	III	No. 34 (Saxon House)	18 th Century, 2 storey and attic. 2 windows and 3 dormers, stuccoed. Parapet. 1. Bars missing. 2 bays on both floors. Small porch between.
29/9	III	No. 50 (Yew Tree)	18 th Century, 2 storey and 2 windows. Red brick, Sprocket eaves. Tiled roof. Case windows.
29/10	II	No.56 (Bennetts)	Restored timber framed and close studied building with plaster infilling. The first floor oversailing on the protruding ends of the floor joints and bressummer. The ground floor rebuilt in red brick. Hipped, tiled roof. Case windows with diamond-shaped leaded panels. 2 storey, 3 windows.
29/11	III	Nos. 58, 60 and 62	Nos, 60 and 62 are early 19 th Century and faced with weatherboarding. No. 58 was added later and is of red brick and grey headers. At the North end of No. 62 is a water-boarded addition. Hipped slate roof. Vertical G1 Bars only intact. 2 storey, 4 windows in all.
29/12	II	No. 106 (Walnut Tree Farmhouse)	On this map called 'Walnut Tree'. 18 th Century exterior. 2 storey, 3 windows. Red brick, wooden eaves cornice. Hipped tiled roof with pentice behind. G1 Bars intact. Doorway with flat hood over.
29/13	II	No. 9 (Vine House)	18 th Century, 2 storey and attic. 3 windows, 2 hipped dormers. Red brick. Stringcourse. Modillion eaves cornice. Half hipped, tiled roof. Doorway with pilasters, projecting cornice and 6 panel door. Tiny pointed window above it.

29/14	II	No. 17 (Tuckers) and No. 19 (Fair Cross Cottage) and No. 21 (Old Way)	1 Building. Timber-framed, refaced with red brick. Hipped tiled roof. Casement windows. 2 storey and attic. 4 Windows and 2 dormers facing West. 2 windows and 1 dormer facing South.
29/15	II	No. 27 (The Swan Hotel)	18 th Century. 2 storey 5 windows. Red brick and grey headers alternately. The 3 centre window bays project with a recessed stringcourse, a moulded wooden eaves cornice, a round-headed window in the centre of the first floor and pediment. over this. The wings are recessed with a parapet over ramped up to the centre portion. Hipped tiled roof. G1 Bars intact on first floor only.
29/15a	III	The Stables of the Swan Hotel	To the Northeast of the hotel. 118 th Century. 2 storey, 2 windows and loft door. Red brick. Modillion eaves cornice. Hipped tiled roof.
29/16	III	Nos. 37 and 39, (Tudor Cottage)	1 Building. Timber framed building. Refaced with red brick in the 18 th Century. Hipped tiled roof.
29/17	II	No. 63 (Poplar Hall)	Late 18 th Century. 3 storey and cellars. 3 windows. Red brick. Painted stringcourses. Wooden modillion eaves cornice. Hipped tiled roof. 2 bays on all floors. G1 Bars intact, except in the North bay. Doorway with pilasters, pediment and semi-circular fanlight.
29/18	III	No. 69 (Hall House Farmhouse)	Probably timber framed building refaced with red brick on ground floor and tile hung above. Hipped tiled roof. Case windows. Trellised wooden porch containing doorway with door of 6 fielded panels. 2 storey, 3 windows.
29/19	II	Thew Homestead	17 th Century. 2 storey, 4 windows. Ground floor red brick, above tile hung. Tiled roof. Casement windows with small square leaded panels. Doorway is moulded architrave surround with projecting cornice over door of 5 moulded panels.
Appledore Heath			
29/20	III	Sycamores	On the map called Fourwent Villa. Early 19 th Century. 2 storey, 3 windows. Stuccoed. Hipped tiled roof with Venetian shutters and G1 bars intact. Porch with curved head containing round-headed doorway with semi-circular fanlights.
29/21	III	Griffin Farmhouse	Timber framed building refaced with red brick on ground floor and tile hung above. Hipped tiled roof. Casement windows with small square leaded panes.
General			
18/22	III	Park Farmhouse	18 th Century. 2 storey, 3 windows. Red brick and grey headers alternately. Stringcourse. Hipped tiled roof with pentice on North side. Casement windows.
18/23	III	Monk's Farmhouse	18 th Century. 2 storey and attic. 3 windows, 2 hipped dormers. Ground floor red brick above hung with tiles in alternate courses of fish scale and plain tiles. Tiled roof. Casement windows.

19/24	III	Chimnay Cottage	Probably timber-framed building, refaced with red brick on ground floor and tile hung above. Hipped tiled roof. Chimney breast on North West wall. 2 storey and attic. 3 windows, 1 hipped dormer.
19/25	II	Park Hill	18 th Century. 2 storey. 3 windows. Red brick. Modillion eaves cornice. Tiled roof. G1 bars intact. Brick architraves over the ground floor windows. Doorway with flat hood on brackets and 2 panel door.
19/24A	III	The Stables of Park Hill	To the North of the house. These have been converted into a Garden house or Cottage. 18 th Century. 1 storey and attic. 1 window. Red brick. Half hipped tiled roof with pentice on South side and pediment above it containing pigeon holes. Round headed French window below. Inette window on the gable end facing West.
19/26	II	Hornes Place excluding remains of Chapel	On the Salvage List and the Kent County Planning Officer's List called Horne Place
		Chapel at Horne's Place	In 1366 Archbishop Simon Langham granted a licence to William Horne to hold divine service in his oratory. The Chapel which he built for the purpose stands behind the farm house in the Southeast corner and is now used as a storehouse or barn. It is a 14 th Century building of 2 storey, built of stone rubble with a tiled roof. The Chapel is on the first floor with a cellar below. In the East gable end is a tall 3-light window with perpendicular tracery. In the North wall is a smaller 3-light window and in the West wall a 2-light square-headed window. The interior has a wooden vaulted roof with catharine-wheel bosses. The farmhouse to the North is a timber framed building with painted brick infilling. The first floor tile hung and partly oversailing on brackets. Gable at the Southwest end of the North front. Hipped tiled roof. Casement windows, 2 storey. 4 windows. The Chapel is an Ancient Monument.

Civil Parish of Biddenden

		Biddenden	<p>Biddenden is a large Parish occupying the Northwest corner of Tenterden Rural District and bounded by West Ashford Rural District on the Northeast by Cranbrook Rural District on the West and South and by Tenterden Municipal Borough on the Southeast, its only link with the rest of Tenterden Rural District being to the Parish of High Halden on the East.</p> <p>The village, though very small, is architecturally one of the most important in Kent.</p> <p>Both sides of the High Street as a whole form a single outstanding group, the major part of the South side, (the Odd Numbers from 3-17 being Grade I. So is the Old Clothworkers Hall in North Street.</p> <p>Handon House and Biddenden Place in Tenterden Road are Grade II. The whole Parish is exceptionally rich in well-preserved old buildings and contain 86 listable items – the largest number of any Parish in the area.</p>
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Appledore Countryside

On making this brief outline on the flora and fauna of this area, and how it has changed in the eight years since I have lived in it, I must stress that the comment is personal and of course amateur, but out and about on foot and by car, from habit, one finds one leaving a lot.

Our first two years here had very severe winter conditions, which decimated the bird population. The small birds suffered badly, but I am happy to say that the **Wrens** who were hardest hit, are back with us in some numbers. I have seen the **Kingfishers** several times at the end of Old Way, after three or four years when it had not been seen.

Early this year a flock of **Long Tailed Tits** were very evident for several days in the same area, though I am told they had not been seen previously for several years. In common with other parts of the country the severe weather changed the normal feeding pattern of birds, and great stocks of Fieldfares together with Red Wings haunted the gardens stripping the holly and yew berries – indeed a solitary **Red Wing** hunted in the hedges very close to a tiny Gold Crest and a beautifully coloured Brambling – which makes plain the disastrous plight of the hedgerow birds if more hedges are to be rooted out – This indeed together with the felling of the old woodland areas, is the most serious change in our time.

We are of course a resting place for the migrants – Last year in a neighbours garden a **Chiff Chaff** was giving his familiar Spring call on September 8th on his way out to the sun.

The **Pheasant** has suffered from the tree cutting and clearing and one much less common. The **Partridge** though, which has disappeared from other parts of the country, is to be seen in small covies round the village. The Common **Snipe** were much in evidence in quite large numbers this Winter and Spring – However **Duck** are far less frequent on the ponds and ditches than they were.

A brightly coloured pair of **Sheldrake** have been feeding on the newly sown fields on the outskirts of the village – **Heron** have been more plentiful than usual and the fresh water **Mussels** they feed on are strewn on the Canal bank The **Little Owl** is common, and the **Barn Owl** occasionally seen. **Kestrels** hovering one commonly seen, especially in Winter – and there has been talk of a **Merlin** about.

An **Eagle Falcon** with a broken jess, obviously a fugitive, lived in a garden in the village for some days.

Amongst the mammals, **Badgers** and **Fox** are very numerous, coming in almost to the centre of the village. The rootling holes of the **Badgers** in their hunt for **Worms** and **Grubs** have been more than usual this Spring.

The **Rabbit** is back, but in no great number and **Hares** appear less frequently than in the past years. They are sometimes seen to have been run over on the roads, as also is the poor **Hedgehog**. There is a big increase in the **Mole** population. This appears to be the case also in the other parts of the country.

Appledore Countryside Continued.....

Our Wildflowers vary from year to year, and we have good and bad **Bluebell** and **Primrose** years, hopefully depending it seems on how much cleaning and cutting has been done. One wonders what the enormous increase in **Lords** and **Ladies** by the roadside hedges and in the fields is due to, both **Arum Italicum** and **Arum Maculatum**. This increase has continued noticeably in the last few years. Can it have anything to do with the decline in the **Rabbit** population I wonder? In the last two years the lovely **Bee Orchid** has flowered. Long may its haunt remain secret.

Butterflies were numerous with us last year, though it was said to be a bad year for them. Frequently four or five different kinds were to be seen fluttering over a small space or feeding on **Buddleia**. **Red Admirals**, **Peacocks**, the **Small** and **Large Tortoise Shell**, the **Painted Lady** and the **Comma**, which used to be regarded as rare, and is now almost common. I have too little knowledge of **Moths** to attempt to say anything about them.

As to **Reptiles**, **Grass Snakes** and **Blind Worms** are about, also **Adders**, though I have never seen a live one in the village. **Newts** and a **Big Black Eel** are in the ditches, and of course our own charming importation from Hungary, the **Frog Rana Ridibonda**. Our first Spring here we heard people say, "I haven't heard the **Frogs** or the **Peacocks** yet". So now Appledore's first Spring sounds are the honk of the **Peacocks** from The Quillet Garden and the **Frogs** chorus from every pond and pool. We are grateful to both these foreigners, especially to the **Peacocks** for their remarkably accurate weather prediction.

Wild Birds & Animals of the Appledore District by G Luckhurst

Wild Animals

The number and varieties of animals is nothing like the bird life, but our area is well represented.

The largest animals are the **Badger** and the **Fox** – both are nocturnal, the **Badger** more so than the **Fox**. There are **Badger** setts in the Canal Bank and I've no doubt in the Woods also. They are well known for their cleanliness and are creatures of habit. They have well-worn tracks to their feeding areas, through hedges, crossing ditches, to their favourite tree for rubbing and to their dunging area. Their diet is mainly **Earthworm, Grubs** in grassland and rotting wood, **Beetles**, some **Carrion** – dead or wounded **Birds** and young **Birds** fallen from the nests- and they will dig up young **Rabbits** and **Wasps** nests.

The **Fox** appears at dusk to begin hunting but in late Summer when the Cubs are larger and hungry they will begin hunting in the late afternoon. Nothing like as clean as the **Badger** the **Fox** is not in the least worried by having stinking bones, skin and feathers around its earth. Their earths may be in a ditch side or any bank that has some overhanging cover or bush. They range for miles in search for food and when all is quiet at night will visit back gardens and pass through the village with no qualms at all.

Hares are animals of the open farm and marsh lands. Very clean animals they are surprisingly conservative in keeping to well known 'roads' when travelling from place to place. Unless very numerous they do little damage.

Rabbits are all around us – from the ditch banks of the marshes to the hedgerows of gardens and farms to the woodland. Myxomatosis has reduced their number, but they still survive in spite of waves of the disease whenever their numbers build up a little.

An animal which passes through our area frequently but is seen less than any other is the **Otter**. Their passing through is recorded by their tracks along the ditches and the Canal and by fish scales, heads, and sometimes only the fish stomach left on the bank where they have eaten. They also have favourite places for crossing from ditch to ditch and for dunging.

Hedgehogs are all over our area and it is surprising how many there. Although perhaps not seen much, the numbers killed on the roads give some idea of the numbers there must be about.

The **Brown Rat** is another animal found in all parts of our area although in greater concentration around human habitation and farm buildings.

The **Mouse** Family has several representatives. The **House Mouse** lives in and around houses, sheds, barns etc. The slightly larger and darker **Field Mouse** lives in hedgerows and banks. The much smaller **Harvest Mouse** lives in the open corn fields, banks and hedgerows. The **Door Mouse** lives in similar places.

An animal more unseen than seen is the **Mole** – everywhere except the very wettest places as can be seen by their handywork.

Wild Animals Continued.....

Two of the **Weasel** Family live in our area. The **Stoat** is the largest and of the two with richer brown fur, white underside and a dark tail. They are seen from time to time hunting along banks and hedgerows. The **Weasel** is much like the **Stoat** with a rather duller coat and shorter tail of the same colour as the coat. Both live on much the same diet – **Mice, Rats, Young Birds, Beetles and Rabbits**, (both old and young). Some people are surprised to know that the **Stoat** particularly is an excellent climber and frequently climbs trees searching for Bird nests.

Another of the **Weasel** Family which passes through our area very occasionally is the **Mink**. Escapees from fur farms now breed in this country in a few places but they are great travellers, and I have seen their tracks along the main sewer by the Ferry.

The **Field Vole** is a Mouse-like animal with a blunter, broader head and a short tail. They live in the open grassland, along banks and hedgerows. They are hunted by all our predators – the **Fox, Stoat, Weasel, Hawks and Owls**

The **Water Vole** sometimes mistakenly called the **Water Rat** is a somewhat larger animal of the ditches where it can be seen swimming with ease. It is completely vegetarian.

The little **Shrew**, which sometimes literally dies of fright if caught, lives in much the same places as the **Field Vole**. They feed on seeds, insects and grubs and grass roots.

Grey Squirrels live in the woods, but I have not seen or heard that there are any Red ones about. **Grey Squirrels** travel considerable distances at times, but I have yet to see one along the Canal or hear of one visiting gardens.

Next on the list of 'animals' are the **Snakes**. **Grass Snakes** occur all over our area and I have no doubt that there are **Adders** on the higher ground along the banks and woods.

Lizards are to be seen all over if one is quick enough to spot them or, if they 'freeze' one can see them against the background.

Frogs and Toads need no introduction – everyone must be familiar with the hundreds that congregate and 'sing' in the ponds, ditches and the Canal in early Summer.

Newts are found pretty well everywhere there is stagnant water such as ponds and ditches which do not run or dry up completely in Summer.

Wild Birds & Animals of the Appledore District by G Luckhurst

Wild Birds

The area covered by this short article is enclosed by a line running from Stone to Snargate to Kenardington to Woodchurch to Reading Street and back to Stone.

Although we are mainly interested in our own area, because of our close proximity to Dungeness and the Coast, (an easy ½hour drive), I feel I must mention this well-known cross channel migration route into and out of the country and to a lesser extent, the lateral route along the coast by Wildfowl and Waders because our own area is affected in Spring and Autumn.

The Appledore area includes marshland, (although very little could be classed as true marshland), with its ditches and larger main drains or 'sewers' and the Canal, the village itself with gardens, farmyards, buildings and on the higher ground what could be called traditional farmland with hedges. On the higher ground behind the village there is also woodland. Altogether, there is a variety enough to satisfy the keenest amateur bird watcher.

The bird population of an area is not static for long either in numbers or diversity. Summer visitors who come here to nest begin to arrive in March – the **Wheatear** is usually the first here and the last late hatched **Swallows** and **Martins** leave probably in October. While these birds are leaving, the Winter visitors – **Fieldfares** usually the first – are arriving from Northern Europe to stay unless the weather is exceptionally hard until Spring.

Besides these visitors coming and going, there is a resident population who do not normally very far although their numbers may fluctuate within a district as birds gather into flocks in Winter or disperse to nesting areas in Spring.

Swan. Beginning with the largest of the birds seen here, the **Mute Swan** is a common sight in varying numbers all year round. They nest along the ditches of the marsh.

Heron. The **Common Heron** is another everyday sight, feeding along the ditches and Canal banks or, like the **Swan** as it flies over the village.

Geese are unusual here although there is a resident flock of **Canada Geese** at Dungeness, who nest in widely separated parts of the marsh. Such Geese as do appear here are passing through.

Duck. Everyone knows the **Mallard** – the **Common Wild Duck** – who nest freely along the ditches and further inland where there is quiet water. Other **Duck** seen here are the **Little Teal**, (both **Blue Winged** and **Green Winged**), the goose-like **Shelduck**. The **Wigeon**, and the **Shoveller**; and less often the **Pochard**, **Tufted**, **Pintail** and **Garganey**.

Crow Family. There is a Rookery on the outskirts of the village, while **Jackdaws** nest in trees and chimneys around the village, (not forgetting the Church) and in trees along the Canal. The **Carrion Crow** is an everyday sight on the outskirts of the village and over the open country. It is somewhat difficult to identify from Rooks. The **Hooded Crow** is only a very occasional visitor in Winter.

Magpies are with us all the year round, nesting in thorn bushes etc on the outskirts of the village, in open country and in one case I know, in a large garden. **Jays** are birds who like cover and are therefore not seen far from woodland or at least thick, quiet hedgerows. They are to be seen in the woods behind the village where I have no doubt they nest and sometimes along the canal bank.

Wild Birds Continued.....

Gulls. Gulls nest on cliffs along the coast but commonly feed inland.

Herring Gulls and **Blackheaded Gulls** are the most often seen while the **Greater Black Backed Gull** and the **Lesser Black Backed Gulls** do come onto the Winter ploughed land too, The Common **Tern** is sometimes seen fishing in the Canal.

Hawks. The **Kestrel** is with us all of the year round although the Winter numbers increase as birds move down from the North of the Country. The **Kestrel**, (and the **Carrion Crow** has taken to nesting on the electricity pylons.

Sparrow Hawks are few now few and far between. I have seen the odd bird about but whether or not they nest in the woods I don't know. The **Little Merlin**, (the smallest of our Hawks), is occasionally seen hunting over the open marsh and farmland. Of the larger Hawks the **Hen Harrier** is a fairly regular visitor to our area, although it doesn't stay long. These are harmless birds for all their size. The female is mottled dark brown and the cock, of slimmer build is pale blue-grey with black wing tips.

Owls. The **Little Owl** is resident all over our area. The **Barn Owl** and the **Tawny Owl** are less common and less often seen but are also local residents. An occasional visitor is the **Short Eared Owl** to be seen in, in a very Hawk-like way, hunting over open country.

Thrushes. We have three resident **Thrushes**, the **Blackbird**, the **Mistle Thrush** and the **Song Thrush**. All three live and nest all over our area but not so thickly on the marsh where there are fewer hedgerows and bushes. Winter visitors are the **Fieldfare** and the **Redwing**.

Finches. Several **Finches** are resident in and around the village. The **House Sparrow**, the **Chaffinch**, the **Greenfinch**, the **Goldfinch**, the **Bullfinch** and the **Linnet**. The last two prefer the quieter hedgerows and bushes of the canal bank to nest in while the others are quite happy to nest in garden hedges, ornamental bushes and trees, and in fruit trees. Much less common is the **Hawfinch**, the largest of the Finches.

Buntings. The commonest of these is the **Yellow Bunting**, (the Yellow Hammer), with us all the year round, it nests in any of the quieter farm hedge rows, bushes in large gardens and, in the open marshland will build in tufts of grass. The **Red Bunting** is also resident but as its name implies prefers the marshland where it nests in the tall reeds. The **Corn Bunting** is a bird of the open farmland and marshland. Although numerous in Summer, they seem to disperse in Winter to coastal settings and rougher grass and heathland.

Warblers. There is a long list of **Warblers** but it needs an expert to distinguish some of them. There are however several to be seen in our area. The **Garden Warbler**, the **Wood Warbler** and the **Chiff-Chaff** are all rather alike. The **Garden Warbler** lives in open woodland, hedgerows and in gardens. The **Chiff-Chaff** much the same but is not quite so at home in gardens, while the **Wood Warbler** confines itself to open woodland and the outskirts of thicker woodland. In some parts of the country the **Chiff-Chaff** is the first of the Spring immigrants to arrive.

The **Whitethroat** is a rather browner backed bird with an off-white throat. This and the **Blackcap**, (a grey-green bird with a black cap), prefers the hedgerows of the open farmland. The **Reed Warbler** and **Sedge Warbler** are birds of the marshland – sky birds and difficult to find if one looks for the songster in the reeds in Summer.

Wild Birds Continued.....

Tits. I have seen four of the **Tit** family in this area – The **Great Tit**, the **Blue Tit**, (or **Tom Tit**), the **Long Tailed Tit** and the **Bearded Tit**. The first two are common enough in and around the village and the woodland, while the **Long Tailed Tit** is more a woodland bird who from time to time makes forages through the gardens and along hedgerows. The **Bearded Tit** is very much rarer and is an inhabitant of the ditches and reedbeds. They seldom move about in flocks or more than three or four – that is, small family groups – and one has to be in the right place at the right time to see them.

The best known of the Summer visitors and the most looked for at end of Winter are the **Cuckoo**, the **Swallow**, the **House Martin**. The **Swift**, (probably the latest of all the Spring immigrants to arrive) and the **Sand Martin**. The first four nest in and around the village and farm buildings but the **Sand Martin** is passing through. They are all easily recognised being the smallest of the Swallow family and are dull brown with white undersides, instead of blue-black. They are most easily recognised when resting on overhead wires etc.

During the Winter ditches are cleaned out and reeds cut or burnt, but I know of one place where **Swallows** and **Martins** roost overnight in the reeds of a ditch on their outward flight in the Autumn.

Pigeons. The **Woodpigeon** numbers vary enormously, they may be so numerous as to be a pest or very few - the number depends very much on weather and food conditions in other parts of the country and on the Continent. They certainly nest in all parts of our area although not so frequently in the open marshland where the **Crows** and **Magpies** monopolise the fewer bushes and trees.

The smaller **Stock Dove**, or **Blue Pigeon**), covers much the same ground as the **Wood Pigeon** but prefers to nest in holes in tree trunks or derelict buildings.

The **Turtle Dove** is a Summer visitor but it's brother, the **Collared Dove**, is with us all the year round. This very attractive Dove is very partial to human company especially where there are fowl runs and farmyards. Although they have only been in this country a few years they are already a nuisance in some areas.

Woodpeckers. The **Green Woodpecker** and the **Great Spotted Woodpeckers** are both residents. The **Green Woodpecker** is often seen feeding on the ground, particularly on ant hills. The **Great Spotted Woodpecker** is more a woodland bird but from time to time it does visit the larger gardens, orchards and the Canal trees.

Wagtails. The Pied, the Grey and the Yellow Wagtails are all represented in our area. They are essentially birds of the open fields and marshland, but do visit larger gardens the church and farmyards.

Other small birds of the open farm and marshland are the **Meadow Pippit** and the **Skylark**. The **Meadow Pippit** is Wagtail-like in shape and flight while the **Skylark** needs no introduction to anyone.

Every ditch and almost every pond has its resident **Moorhens** and occasionally it's slightly larger brother the **Coot** is to be seen on the larger, quieter waters. Another bird often associated with **Moorhen**, although not closely related to it is **Water Rail**. This is similar in colour to the **Moorhen** but is smaller with a much longer, slimmer beak. Very shy, they are seldom seen preferring quite reed beds and rougher marshland.

Wild Birds Continued.....

A totally unrelated bird to those above, to be seen on the larger ditches and the Canal, is the **Little Grebe**, (the **Dab-Chick**). They may well nest in our area but I'm afraid there are too many fisherman for their liking, and I very much doubt it.

The **Cornrake**, (or **Land Rail**), is a cousin of the **Water Rail**, but very different. Of much the same size it is a beautiful soft light brown bird with the shorter bill of the small seed and insect eater. It is a bird of the open farm and marshland and is now very rare. I have seen only one since living here.

Waders. Under this heading are birds such as the Curlew, the Whimbrel, the Redshank, the Greenshank, the Snipe and the Oystercatcher.

The **Red Shank** and **Green Shank** are seen feeding along the Canal and ditch banks and around ponds where it is quiet. They are fast flying birds who get up with much shrill 'piping'.

The **Snipe** lives in much the same manner.

The **Curlew** and **Whimbrel** are larger birds who move into the open areas in Winter after nesting on the high moors of various parts of the country. They are easily recognised by their size and long slender bills.

The **Oystercatcher** is strictly a bird of the sea shore but if the weather is bad they occasionally come inland to rest on the open ploughland.

Other birds of the open farm and marshland are the **Green Plover**, (the **Lapwing** or **Peewit**)

The **Golden Plover** is a Winter visitor to our area having nested in the high valleys or **Peewit**), the Golden Plover and the Ringed Plover.

The **Green Plover** is resident in our area, nesting on the ground of the open farm and marshland. Their numbers increase enormously when birds move in from the North.

The **Golden Plover** is a Winter visitor to our area having nested in high valleys in the mountains in the North of the country. They number thousands at times, are very fast flyers and are quiet except for an occasional 'thin', high pitched single note.

The **Ringed Plover** is altogether different, it is much less numerous, is smaller and has a dull grey back, white underparts and black head markings. It is a bird of the open marshland and heathland. I don't know that it nests in our area but it certainly does nearer the coast. Like the others it is a bird of the open marshland and heathland.

The handsome **Starling** is a common resident of our area. Seen all the year round their numbers increase enormously in Winter as birds move into the area from the North and the Continent. They nest in ivy, holes in trees, under eaves and in holes in brickwork. They do a great amount of good in gardens and fields eating wireworms and grubs of all kinds, On the other hand where they roost in their many thousands in Winter they kill even trees with their huge quantities of droppings, and in the Summer they eat and damage large quantities of fruit.

Wild Birds Continued.....

Game Birds - Of the so called Game Birds, we have three resident in our area. The Common and **Red Legged Partridge** of the farm and marsh lands and the **Pheasant** of the more wooded areas. The **Woodcock**, a rich mottled brown bird with a long bill may be found in many different conditions. It likes deciduous woodland, particularly oak woods, but may be met with wherever there is shrubby cover, from wet land and under willows to dry woods on chalk hills.

The Kingfisher is occasionally seen along the Canal and larger sewers but I know of no nesting place in the area.

The **Wheatear** is a Finch-sized bird of the open farm and marshlands. It is the first of the Spring migrants to arrive in our area.

The **Tree Creeper** is a small woodland bird but is not averse to visiting gardens and other areas of trees like the Canal. A small, quiet, mottled bird with a longish slender bill, (curved slightly), it works upwards from low down a tree, probing for insects and then dropping down to the next.

The **Wren** and the **Goldcrest** are our two smallest birds. Some claim that one is smaller than the other, but I don't think there can be much difference. The **Wren** is found over the whole of our area, from the reed beds of the marsh to the higher woodland, including back gardens. The **Goldcrest** is not so common and is more confined to woodland, but it does at times visit hedgerows and gardens.

The **Robin** and the **Hedge Sparrow** are everyday inhabitants of our gardens and hedgerows. The **Spotted Flycatcher** is a Summer visitor to our gardens and hedgerows and indeed to the whole of our area.

The **Nightjar** is a Cuckoo-like bird of the woodland and larger hedgerows. Nocturnal in habit, it is seldom seen except perhaps at dusk when it comes into woodland rides and outskirts to hunt moths and night flying insects.

I have seen all of the birds listed above, there must be many more that I have not seen and others I haven't recognised or have mistaken.

Many birds are ringed for research purposes and I should make a plea to everyone to look at the legs of any bird they come across dead or their cat may catch and if a ring is attached to send it to the address inscribed on it. Alternatively, if they let me know, I shall be only too pleased to do it.

G Luckhurst

Kenardington

Map Reference: Ordnance Survey Scale about 2½ Inches to 1 Mile
Sheets TQ 92/95

Population: 250

Situation: 2½ Miles from Appledore
9½ Miles from Ashford

Situated on the edge of the Wealden Hills where they form the cliffs of the ancient coast line, and also on Romney Marsh.

The soil is Tunbridge Wells sand and Wealden clay on the North side and fertile marsh silt.

There are many springs of soft water, but no river since the Rother, (in ancient times the Limene), changed its course, but the Royal Military Canal runs along the base of the escarpment, and was at one time the course of the river. Into this all drainage goes by gravitation or pumping.

The main occupation of the householders is agricultural and forestry, though a number work in Ashford and some commute to London.

Historical

A flint-working site from the stone age has been found at Ellis Barn. Roman roads run through the Parish and the Saxon settlement held by Cyneward, hence the name.

It is believed that King Alfred had a camp on a promontory and stopped the advance of the Danish invasion at this point.

When the Normans held the Manor, the dues from it helped to support Dover castle, and a number of men were provided for the castle guard.

The church is part Saxon with a Norman tower and a 15th Century roof. It was struck by lightning in the 16th Century and decreased in size. The bell was cast in the adjoining field in 1721. The church is heated by calor gas and lit by lamps and candles, as this is thought more in keeping with the out-of-the world setting and atmosphere.

The timbered Manor House is now tile hung and was probably built around 1500, said to replace one of the 9th Century. It was at one time much larger.

There is a guard house, No. 11, situated on a road crossing over the Royal Military Canal. This was constructed during the Napoleonic wars as a defence, between 1804 and 1806. It is now leased to the Kent River Authority and is designated as a main river for drainage purposes. There is a pumping station on the canal.

The earthworks and gun emplacements from the Napoleonic wars were traceable until the compulsory ploughing during 1939/45 war when some cannon balls were found.

There are still descendants of notorious smugglers living in the village, and a member of a family said to have documents declaring that they are entitled to an annuity for their part in taking Charles II across to France. The Lord of the Manor is an honorary Lord of the Level, an old drainage duty.

There is said to have been a public house at Sly Corner.

Outstanding Planning Applications = 1

1 dwelling next to Post Office

Oast Houses

Bruins Oast	Converted
High House	No Cowl
Manor Farm	4 Roundels with Cows

Traffic

Traffic has increased tremendously during the last ten years. This is mainly through traffic. Kenardington is bisected by the main route from Appledore to Ashford which joins the B2067 Tenterden to Hythe road.

There is also an increase in farm traffic using the lanes and at weekends with fishermen going to the Canal.

The roads are maintained by the Kent County Council, and the verges are cut mechanically about 5 feet back once or twice a year, but not sprayed.

In the Spring of 1969 very deep ditches have been dug either side of many roads and lanes, and are generally considered a danger should a car skid into one.

There are approximately 50 car owners in Kenardington.

Trees

Existing Woods	
Denne's Wood	These are of the traditional oak, chestnut and hornbeam. The chestnut is cut every so often for spile and hurdle making.
Taylor Wood	
Birch Wood	
Little Heron Wood	

Replanted Woods	
Silcock's Wood	Felled and replanted with conifers some oaks left on edge and contours
Great Heron Wood	
Rushfield Wood	
Pond Wood	
Penfold Wood	

While accepting that woods need renewing we regret the general replanting with conifers. If this continues the whole landscape will alter and not for the better.

We feel that the farmers could do more planting of tees and copses to replace the hedges grubbed out for economic farming. Trees could be used to help screen the large and unattractive farm buildings.

List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest

Grade	Property
B	Church of St Mary
II*	Manor Farmhouse
II	Smith's Farmhouse
	Place Farmhouse
	High House
III	Swift Cottages
	Sly Corner
	Higham Farmhouse
	Cherry Croft
	Benchill Farmhouse

The Parish Council are considering recommending other buildings for listing.

Recreational Facilities

Village Hall	Children's Playground	No Playing Field
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Facilities for Picknickers

There are no facilities for picknickers.
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Footpaths

There are several good footpaths which link up with those of adjoining Parishes, but it is not intended to keep open some of the smaller ones which are aggravating to the landowners. In general the former are well walked.

No.	Description
169	Commences Parish boundary at Hatch Farm and leads Southeast to road
170	Road opposite High Hockley Farm, South to Road
171	Parish boundary South of elder beds leads South to road
172	Kenardington/Woodchurch road point Southeast of Ellis Barn and leads West, Northwest
173	Woodchurch boundary via Legge Farm to Barn Farm
174	Great Heron Wood to road North, West, West. Walked but a bit brambly
175	Northeast corner Park Wood to Sly Corner. Walked but a bit brambly
176	Sly Corner East Southeast
176A	Smiths Farm to Sly Corner
177	South, Southwest, Southeast of Coney Wood
177A	176A to road, South, Southwest of Firs
178	Smiths Farm to Junction 177
179	Horsemarsh Sewer via Church to Manor Farm
180	Bech Hill West, Northwest to join Footpath 116 at Cradlebridge
181	Station House via Church to Manor Farm
182	Right angle bend on road East to Footpath 190
183	East of Barn's Farm North to road
184	Road opposite Footpath 182/190, east, Northeast to parish boundary
185	Leads East to parish boundary
186	Right angle on road, North via Holly Bush
187	T-Junction at High House, East, Southeast to parish boundary
188	From Footpath 190 North of Manor Farm East
189	Junction of road and Footpath 182 point North of Manor Farm Northeast
190	Junction Footpath 188 point ?
191	Parish boundary on East bank of Canal, Southwest to road

Wild Life

The area is mostly open country and there are a lot of wild life, though every year a bit less. Bluebell copses are grubbed out, and butterfly hedges demolished, and the primroses are decreasing. Partridges are very scarce and Nightingales are much less frequent. There are still Larks and Plovers, though not in large numbers.

There is still **Kestrel**, and **Barn Owl** and **Green Woodpecker**; birds which are becoming rare. There are **Little Owls** but **Brown Owls** which were heard in 1968 have not so far been heard. Some birds killed in the 1962/3 Winter are slowly returning, such as **Long Tailed Tits** and **Kingfishers**. A **Black Tailed Godwit** was here in the Winter, twelve **Wild Geese**, some **Golden Plover**, **Curlew** and some **Waders**.

There are regularly **Swans**, **Herons**, **Mallard**, **Teal**, sometimes a **Garganey**, **Sedge Warblers**, **Reed Buntings**, **Yellow Hammers**, **Wagtails**, though fewer than there were four or five years ago; though it is possible that this Spring is showing some improvement. There is a rookery and **Jackdaws** live in the eaves of the Church, which are wired off for them from the interior of the tower.

The **Marsh Frog**, imported from Hungary and released nearby in 1955 is very common, its name is **Rana Ridibonda**. There are a few **Rabbits** and **Foxes**. **Otters** are very doubtful residents, no one being certain of having seen their tracks. **Hedgehogs** are scarce and **Harvest Mice** have not been seen recently. The one happy tale is of a thriving **Badger** community with 3 sets, and these useful residents give interest to many people.

There are **Mushrooms** in one or two fields, there were many more; on the Canal bank there is a paler variety not good to eat. **Wild Water Lillies** have been largely cleared out with the deepening of the dykes, but the smaller yellow ones are still plentiful in the Canal. Although most wildflowers and bird song can be seen and heard, they must be sought for the **Hawthorn** being the only flower making an abundant show, with a few drifts of **Bluebells**.

Population

Total Population	Approx. 250
Numbers on Electoral Role:	176
Children at Primary School	31
Children at Secondary School	7
Children at Grammar School	8
Children at Other Schools	4
Children at University	3
Children Under School Age	14

Old Age Pensioners	Approx. 20
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The Primary School the Children attend is at Warehorne.
The Secondary School the Children attend is Homewood, Tenterden.
The Grammar School is the Ashford Grammar.
Transport is arranged for all these Children.

Organisations etc

Parish Council
Fairchild Church Council
British Legion (HQ Ham Street)
Young Wives Guild
Youth Club
Sunday School

Farming

There are two large farms	
1..Arable with a pig enterprise, each sow and litter having a separate pen, about 12 feet square and they are reared to bacon.	2..Dairy with a large herd.
Both the above have four tied cottages.	
There is a poultry farm from where the birds are on deep litter. The eggs produced are for hatching. This farm has two tied cottages.	
There is a fruit farm growing mainly Cox apples and a cherry orchard.	
There are several smaller farms and smallholdings, comprising sheep, free range poultry, hops and seed crops.	
Two families have horses.	

Services

Electricity	Seeboard
Gas	Nil
Water	Mid Kent Water Co.
Post Office	Post Office & General Store
Shop & General Store	Mr Worsley
Post Box	Post Office & Appledore Station
Telephone Kiosks	Post Office & Appledore Station
Railway Station	Appledore (Actually in Parish of Kenardington)
Bus Service	East Kent Road Car Co. Service 112, Ashford to Rye via Appledore
Milk	Mr Bingham, Daily Delivered
Bread	Bettabake Van Delivery x3 a Week
Papers	Post Office Delivers Dailies, Sunday Privately
Doctors	Surgery Hamstreet, Dr Edward & Dr Thompson
District Nurse	From Woodchurch
Chimney Sweep	Mr Lepard
Dressmaker	Mrs Sinden
Hurdles & Fencing	L. Lomdon, Sly Corner
Builders Yard	Homewood
Public House	Railway Hotel, Appledore
Public Library	KCC, Village Hall
Welfare Clinic	KCC, Appledore Village Hall

Ministry of Housing & Local Government Supplementary List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest

Kenardington

Sheet & No. on Map	Description of Building
10/2	Swift Cottages
10/3	Sly Corner
10/5	Higham Farmhouse
10/6	Cherry Croft
10/9	Benchill Farmhouse

List No. 2

List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest

Sheet & No. on Map	Description of Building	Owner(s)	Occupier(s)
10/1	Church of St Mary	The Vicar, Appledore Vicarage, Kent	The Vicar
10/4	Smith's Farmhouse	W.F. & E.M. Goodwin	Owners
10/7	Place Farmhouse, (Called Kenardington Place on Map)	K.A. Ashby Dean Court, Brookland, Kent	J.D. Crowther
10/8	High House	F.D. Stapley	Owner

Provisional List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest

Kenardington is a fairly small Parish in the South-East corner of Tenterden Rural District and bounded by East Ashford Rural District on the North-east and by Romney Marsh Rural District on the South-East. It's Southern half which is bisected by the Royal Military Canal, is wholly marshland.

There is little or no village, other than recent post-war Council house development. Manor farm is a fine timber-framed house, (Grade II*).

Sheet & No. on Map	Grade	Description	
19/1	B	Church of St Mary	<p>Parish Church. Chancel, Nave South Porch and West Tower, with a circular vice turret to the North of it.</p> <p>This is all that remains of a larger Church with North and South Aisles and Chapels which was struck by lightening in 1559.</p> <p>The Chancel is about two-thirds the width of the Nave and not central.</p> <p>The Tower is 13th Century and stands at the North-West corner of the Nave with no communication between the two but a blocked Arch on the East side of the Tower which led into the demolished South Aisle.</p> <p>The Chancel and Nave are 15th Century and have blocked Arches on the South side which led into the demolished South Aisle and South Chapel.</p>
19/2	II	Manor Farmhouse	<p>On the Salvage List and the Kent County Planning Officer's List called Manor House.</p> <p>Large L-shaped timber-framed building with plastered front, the first floor of the North-East and North-West Fronts oversailing on brackets.</p> <p>Steeply pitched hipped roof.</p> <p>Casement windows with small, square leaded panes.</p> <p>Two storey, 6 windows facing North-East, 3 windows facing North-West.</p> <p>Brick chimney breast on the South-West wall of the South-East wing.</p>
19/3	III	Swift Cottages	<p>18th Century exterior to a probably older building.</p> <p>Two storey, 4 windows.</p> <p>Ground floor red brick on a base of stone rubble, above weather-boarded.</p> <p>Tiled roof.</p> <p>Casement windows two-storey, 4 windows.</p> <p>Brick chimney breast on the North-East wall.</p>

Sheet & No. on Map	Grade	Description	
19/4	III	Sly Corner	One of two cottages. The former East cottage is the original portion and has an 18 th Century exterior to an older building. Two storey, 2 windows. Painted brick. Hipped tiled roof. Sash windows with glazed bars intact. Chimney breast on the East wall. The former West cottage is a later addition of 2 windows, its first floor tile hung, with casement windows.
19/5	II	Smith's Farmhouse	Probably timber-framed building refaced with painted brick. Stringcourse. Hipped tiled roof, casement windows – two storey 4 windows.
19/6	III	Higham House	18 th Century exterior to a probably older building. Two storey, two windows. Ground floor red brick, above weather-boarded. Steeply pitched hipped tiled roof. Two casement windows, 2 sash windows with glazed bars intact.
13/7	III	Cherry Croft	Timber-framed building refaced on ground floor with painted brick, above tile hung. Hipped tiled roof. Casement windows with small square leaded panes. Two storey with 3 windows.
13/8	II	Place Farmhouse (Called Kenardington Place on map)	18 th Century front to a probably older building. Two storey, 4 windows. Red brick. Steeply pitched hipped tiled roof. Casement windows with small square leaded panes. Trellised wooden porch
13/9	II	High House	Late 18 th Century Two storey, 3 windows. Fronted with red brick, the sides red brick and grey headers. Long and short wooden quoins and modillion eaves, cornice painted white. Tiled roof. Glazed bars intact. Two bays on both floors – doorway between with Doric pilasters, pediment segmental fanlight of elaborate pattern, keystone and door of 6 panels
13/10	III	Benchill Farmhouse	Not now a farm. Probably 17 th Century. Refaced with red brick. Hipped tiled roof, casement windows two storey, 3 windows



Hawthorn Estate with
Children's Playground
in Foreground



Old People's Bungalow's
Heathside



The Red Lion

The Church



Haynes Agricultural Machinery



The Quillet Oasts



Forstal

Chute House
(The Butchers)

Saunders Cottage

Appletree Cottage



The Bakery
(Grade II)

The Forge



The Swan
(Grade II)



Canal Bank



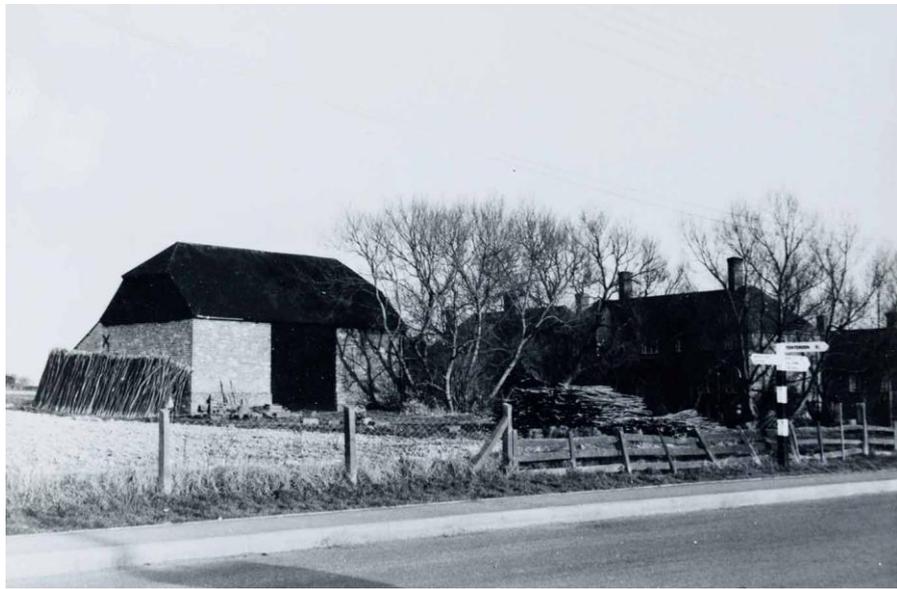
St Peter & St Paul Parish Church



Main Street



Vine House
(Grade II)



Homestead Barn
(Tithe)



St Peter & St Paul
Parish Church



Royal Military Canal
Looking Towards Rye



Tuckers
(Grade II)

Faircross
Site of Fair



Duffryn
(Grade III)

Well Cottage