

Pat Cukwin (School Sec.) and I
vowed we would chain
ourselves to 'our' tree if
it had to come down!

I am glad to say that
we and the tree are
still alive!

Wendy Higgins
1/2004.













James Atkinson

March 6th

The loss of our field

It was a big shame when we heard that we were going to lose our playing field. We would not be able to have such a big area to have games on. The infants will have only a small place to have in the summer term. Another thing that the school will not be able to have is the main football pitch.

We are fighting for the trees. I am imagining that the trees are getting really rotten with all the noise and machinery.

The summer fete will have to be held in another place because of Bifron Park being built.

It is going to be a sad time of the members of Bridge School.

A week later a big fork lift crane rumbled down the drive, with a load of bricks, and a dumper truck of grit and sand. On one side of the field there is a kind of workmens village which is made up of wooden huts and offices, where the architects draw plans for the houses. There are a lot of interesting instruments such as theodolites.

Joy Palmer

July 13th.

By our school there is a field that the infants play in in the summer. But soon it is all going to change because some men are building an old people's home there. I will be sad to lose the field and many boys will as well for they play football on the field. The trees will most probably miss the children sitting underneath them and laughing with enjoyment. or maybe they will like the quietness.

It will be very noisy because of the drill, crane and quite a few other things. The new building is going to be called "Bifrons Park". The men are building some offices for the men to plan the work in. On March the 2nd the first thing that came to the field were forklifts, trucks, bricks and sticks. They layed the sticks down were they are going to put the houses. Architects and mathematicians come to plan out "Bifrons Park" while the builders follow the plan and build it.

Close?



The Close was opened in Bridge in 1835, first as a Poor Law Institute, then as a geriatric hospital unit. Today it serves the local community by looking after sixty-four elderly people—and with a waiting list of would-be residents from the local villages.

There are *plans* to build a new home by the Primary School in Bridge and the plans show it would be excellent for the purpose. This could be ready in two to three years time.

But we have been told that *The Close* is to be closed next year, and forty of our sixty-four residents transferred to premises in Military Road, Canterbury.

Where are the other residents to go? And, having moved to Canterbury are we then to have the upheaval of moving back again? Why should not *The Close* stay in the village at far lower expense and where goodwill has always been shown?

Going to Canterbury would mean we lose the Luncheon Club which provides over thirty meals each Monday for outside elderly people. The fortnightly chiropody service would vanish. The *Meals-on-Wheels* service which covers four villages twice weekly, and which uses facilities at *The Close* would go. It is unlikely that the flourishing Friends of *The Close* and Voluntary Help (mostly elderly and retired folk) would be able to continue in Canterbury.

Many of the residents at *The Close* are confused, and the premises at Military Road are not designed for confused people. The new home in Bridge, *if it is ever built*, will at least be designed for the purpose. Surely, it is commonsense and practical housekeeping with the rates, to keep *The Close* where it is until the correct modern accommodation is available in the village? There is a fund of goodwill in Bridge for *The Close*, and in Bridge it should stay. Don't you agree?

We know from long experience how central government thinks it knows what is best for a village community. Remember the fight we had to get the village by-passed?

Come to the special public meeting being held in the Village Hall, Bridge on Monday December 8th. Come and give us support in making clear to the County and London officials that they know precious little about Bridge!

REMEMBER! BRIDGE VILLAGE HALL, MONDAY DECEMBER 8th, 8.00pm. Remember, you or your family may need *The Close* one day.

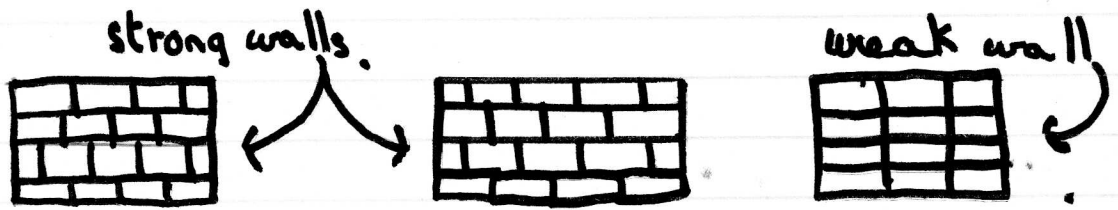
Wednesday, May 15th.

Andrew Pearson.

Building Homes.

There are many different types of houses and roofs according to where they are situated. If bungalows are in snowy regions they have gently sloping roofs so that the snow does not fall down and block the doors or cause an avalanche. Whereas if you are in a hot country where they don't get much rain you will see flat roofs. When it rains the water collects on pipes which are on the roof and goes down a drain-pipes which are on the roof go into a tank.

There are many different types of bricks and the ways to ^{more} bond them. There is the English bond, a Flemish bond and a few other kinds of bonding.



Buildings must be well thought out before it's actually built especially terrace buildings. They have to decide how much privacy people are going to have and get the best view possible. How much garden each house is going have. So that a new house does not clash with those already or built and does not obstruct existing views, it has to be designed and sighted in accordance with planning regulations. Other rules ensure that houses are built safely, are

P.T.O.

A) Introduction

1. The Need.

Bridge has an Old Peoples Home in ~~the~~ called The Close this building was opened in 1835 and it was a Work House before it became an Old Peoples Home. It ~~can't~~ ^{won't} be ^{able to be} used in a year's time because because it is falling to ~~pieces~~ ^{pieces} and there is no modern equipment to help help them.

2a. The Idea.

The idea of having a ^{new} Old Peoples Home came from the Kent County Council. It was quite ^{obvious} ~~obvious~~ that the old Old Peoples Home was not in a very good state.

2b. The Team.

The men had to be found to build the building. ~~One~~ ^{people that were found} of these ~~are~~ are The Electrical engineer and he will put in the circuits, the television wires, the light switches and many other things.

The person that does the radiators and cookers and things is the Mechanical engineer.

The person that organises it is the man with the yellow hat, the

Chief and on his hat he has a Red Indian Chief to show that he is chief.
(Site Manager - Mr Pegden)

3. The Plans

Plans have to be made and some of the plans take up to 16 hours to draw, others will only take up to only 3 hours. Some of the plans will show the elevations on the from the North, South, East, and West.

③ Preparation

A. Earthworks

One of the first stages of the building of the building is putting drains in the men have to dig a hole and to stop the walls caving in on the men who fit the drains in they put concrete rings in the hole.

The top-soil has to be removed and it is put in a heap called the spoil-heap.

5. Site

On the site there ~~are~~ is a little tin hut which is used to store the cement and there are other huts as well as that one.

There is lots of machines on the site and one of the biggest of them is the J.C.B

The J.C.B. can dig up earth or scoop earth up.

6. Design.

The design is done by the Architect, he ~~designed~~ ^{decided that} the building should be just lost of bungalows stuck together in the letter H.

Functions of the Building.

One of the buildings ^{functions} is a bell, it is an important thing in modern Old People's Home, is a bell, a push button bell, it's for when an old person needs something or is in pain they push it and a bell rings. It's put beside their pillows so that at night if they need any anything they push it. That is not the only functions in the building, there are lots more.

Looking Forward.

I'm looking forward too seeing what it looks like when it's finished and I'm sure that many old folks are looking after forward to living there.

Who Cares?

The commencement of work on The New Close coincided with our 'Help the Aged' charity week.

Although the children wrote rather passionately about losing their field they loved working on the various projects.

A strong bond was forged between School & The Home. Children went over during lunchtimes and several 'old pupils' provided the caring teams there now.

Joanne

10th Tuesday November

Caring for old people.

Caring for elderly people can be very hard sometimes. The things you can do to help old people is to visit them so they don't feel so lonely and so they don't feel they're being forgotten. You can do the shopping for them. You can cook for them or take them for a walk to exercise their legs. Often old people don't wash themselves properly and when people try to wash them they bite and scratch.

Feb 12th Ian Hill.

The Poor Law of 1834 changed the way that the poor were helped. The whole of England Scotland and Wales were divided up into Poor Law Unions each with a workhouse.

The map shows all the parishes in the Bridge Union. Only poor people from these places could go to live in the Bridge workhouse.

Clare Humphriss Monday, February 17th
The Close

The Bridge Union Board of Guardians decided to build a Work-House in 1835. They set up a Committee to look for a suitable site in Bridge. They found some land belonging to the Marchianess Conyngham. It was bought at £237 and 10 shillings from Lord Albert Conyngham. The site was an acre of ground between the Turnpike road from Bridge to Canterbury.

Within nine months the builder Mr. T. F. Cozen had the workhouse complete and ready to let in its first new comers. John Weeks and his wife were made Master and Matron of the Workhouse. Later Thomas and Maria Cobb were made Master and Matron of the workhouse their salaries were £80 and £20. A School mistress was appointed and her payment was £32 a year. When John Adams came as the first porter he was given 10 shillings a week.

FOLK NEED HELP

Crispin Woolhough

Monday, November 11th

I am an old person. There are other old folk like me. All old folk need help and they need to be comforted. I am looked after quite well and so other old folk must be looked after as well. If people did not help us, I expect we would die or would be in pain. If no one visits me I sometimes go down to the pub or down to a meeting in the village hall about old people like me. My only way of transport is my wheelchair or my walking stick if I feel fit enough. Sometimes I will be lucky to catch a bus. But I am very slow at walking and I don't go in my wheelchair because it takes longer. Most times a matron will come round doing the shopping. If she makes a mistake I sometimes do my run. I don't usually do my run it's just because I am fussy about food. I only get visited about twenty four times in a year. In my spare time I go to a Bingo apartment. I was lucky to day because I won a hundred pounds. When I got home I heard a knock at the door and I said to my self it must be someone to see me but it was a gas bill instead.

Rebecca Vye

The Workhouse diet

Plans were made when the Bridge Union opened to provide a balanced diet for the residents.

Breakfast and Supper

Here is a list of their rations: - For the able-bodied men and women breakfast and Supper consisted of Bread and cheese or Butter - 6 oz. of bread for men, 5 oz. for women with 1 oz. of cheese or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter.

dinner

For dinner two days in the week they would have Suet pudding and vegetables - 1 lb. of pudding for men, 10 oz. for women. For one day meat pudding with vegetables would be served 1 lb. of pudding for men and 10 oz. for women. For the remaining four days they would have 7 oz. of bread and 1 oz. of cheese.

For Old People

The old people would be given the same as the able-bodied plus 1 oz. of tea and milk for Supper.

For children

The children were given bread and milk for breakfast and Supper and the board of guardians would decide a "set" meal for dinner.

For the Sick

whatssoever be ordered for them by the medical officer.

Dietary alterations which were made subsequently included giving male inmates who worked hard a daily pint of beer, while the breakfast diet was changed from bread and cheese to gruel.

Adrian Jenkins

November 16th

Bang, Crash, Ouch, Help me please! Help me. I had just come home from work when I heard this voice wailing: Help me please help me. I stood still and listened for a moment she was still yelling. I ran to the place where the voice came from. I got to the door and said. Are you alright? There was no answer. I shouted again, no answer. I tried to open the door it was locked. I stepped back and raised my foot and bashed the door down. I went in, at the bottom of the stairs was Mrs Hills. I remember her she my playschool teacher when I was a young boy. She was knocked out I went to my phone and rung for an ambulance it was there in a couple of minutes the driver came in he felt her pulse. He said its too late she was dead. I will always (remember) remember her she so nice when she was alive.

James Harris. Monday, November 16th

The unlucky old man.

I hobbled out of my room and into the bathroom. I turned the cold tap on and washed my face. I hobbled back into my room and took my dressinggown off a hook behind my door and put it on. I walked out of my bedroom and into the landing. At the top of the stairs I paused and felt for the banister. I tried to take a step but my cord around my waist was caught around my leg. I lost my balance and started to fall. I swung my other arm round to grab the banister but I missed. I bounced down the stairs screaming. I hit the bottom with a bang and layed there in semi-consciousness. Everything was hazy and double. I layed there for what seemed hours. Suddenly I thought I heard footsteps coming up the garden-path. I tried to knock on the glass panel of the door to attract his attention. He did not hear so I picked up a pot of flowers and threw it at the glass-panel. It goes through the glass-panel and hits the postman in his leg. He let out a howl of agony and fell to the floor. Would the postman run off and all my efforts go to waste? No the postman stayed where he was lying on the grass. I wailed to the postman to call an ambulance and then blackness.

Helpful Suggestions for the old people's Home

If I was Building an old people's home I would put in a Lower Toilets and on the side they have handles. to hold on too. and old people need big door to run there wheelchairs through. old people have trouble getting into the bath so the old people have rubber mats in the bottom of the bath so the old people don't slip and they have handles on the side of the bath as well as the toilets. And the bath are Low as the toilets. and old people have no stairs they have ramp to go up. and into there room. and in the Matron bungalow she would have a big panel on the wall and a red light on the panel and if a red light lit up it meant a. old man was sick.

Mark.

Zachary D'Arcy, Welcome Bigons Park! 17/11/81

We can welcome the old folk by making the school a bright and place. We can make it bright and by planting flowers and painting pictures. Or giving them pictures and piece of Sewing they could put the pictures in the classrooms or corridors. We can plant flowers in the grounds of the swimming pool so they will be able to sit there in the summer. We could say good morning every morning and wave. At the moment the new home is muddy and they are still working there. If they plant some flowers it will look brighter and it will be nice for the Old folk.

Brian Payne

Monday November 16th

Helping old folk

Where I used to live I helped old people a lot. When I go to the shops I help old people to carry their shopping to their house. Sometimes they give me money I will not refuse to take it. If they tell me to have it I will take it.

Once there was a lady who had a walking stick so I asked if she wanted any help.

The lady said I would not mind a hand.

So I helped her take her shopping home.

After I saw a lady fall into the road.

So I quickly rushed to her. Then I went to the nearest telephone box and phoned the hospital I said there is a lady who was unconscious.

Nicholas Jarrett

Monday November 16th

OLD PEOPLE NEED HELP

Old people need a lot of help. If they are not looked they might die or catch an illness. If they are helped they will be able to tell a nurse that they feel ill. If they live on their own they can not tell anyone. My Nan and Grandad are old folk but they seem to be happy. Sometimes I think they have depressing times like when my uncle died. My Grandad enjoys going to the pub but sometimes he can't go because he has to look after my Nan. My Nan and Grandad come to my house Tuesday and Friday and I enjoy seeing them.

The Old Man.

Monday 16th, Nov.

The slow old man,
Wrinkled face
Grey hair and beard,
Very wise he is.
A lot of chat this old man has
But who to?
No visitors
No friends.
Only a dog
Sometimes life is dull
Boring too.
He does wish to be young.

by
James Lockwood.

James Harris. November 18th

Age.

Some people like it

While others hate it

Every second of every day

Of every year you age

Some people celebrate on their birthdays

While others try to hide it

Unfortunately you can not avoid age

And so one day we will all die of age.

Katie Larigan.

Caring for Old People

Old people are usually quite weak. Most of them need helpers to dress them wash them and cook for them. To find ways of helping these people the social service send round social workers.

Many old people go in to homes specially designed for them. At their homes there are usually lots of things to do. In some homes they have snooker tables and lots of ~~table~~ other things to do so that the old people will spend the last few years of their life in comfort.

Andrew Knight

Thursday February 19th

The Workhouse

In 1835 the Bridge Union Board of Guardians decided to build a workhouse. They set up a committee to find a site within one mile of Bridge, which contained one acre of ground. The site was selected to adjoin the main road from Bridge to Canterbury. The land which was to be the workhouse belong to the Marchioness of Conyngham. It was bought for £237. Having found and bought the site the Union had to find builders. They put an ad in the Canterbury newspaper to invited builders to build the workhouse. A surveyor was appointed and the tender of M. T. F. Cozens, a Canterbury builder, was accepted for £4,376. The building of the workhouse at bridge was financed by a £5,000 loan from the exchequer.

Monday, November 16th

Something Big Julian Daniels

I am an old person. I think I do not have enough money a week. I go to the door to get the milk bottle but I cannot bend down. Every week I waste my money on the pools. I go around in my wheel chair to the pub because no one will see me, so I go down there to see them. I hate this world very much.

Knock knock "it is some one to see me" I said I plodded to the door just to find the postman with a bill. How can I pay this bill? I will have to stop drinking for a year.

The next day I went to the shops and brought some shoes £9.05. I only had £9.05 and they would not let me have the shoes. I got a crossing there was ^{a ramp} I went down the ramp only to find there was not another ramp at the other side. Lots of people passed me, then an old person helped me up.

When I got home I found that my house has been robbed. I am going to phone the police. What is the number. ISEI ISEI 777 or 111 I phoned every number can remember then I got the right one 999. I spoke to her for 5 minutes then the lady slammed the phone down. Today's later I heard something coming through the letter box. I was in the front room. It was not a bill I opened it quickly it said that I had won £10000. I had won the pools.

Helpful Suggestions for the Old People's home.

If I was designing an Old People's home, I would build a bungalow with wide doors so the wheelchairs can get through. I would also make sure that the floor isn't shiny. I would put handles on the bath so it is easier to get in and out, and there will be a mat inside the bath. If the Matron had enough money she would get a Mini Bus with a lifting platform. When the Old People feel queen they would press a button. The button lights up in the Matron's flat. There will be a big car-park for the visitors. Cleaners would clean up, and there would be a ramp and no stairs. There will be a handle on the toilet's and beds. When the Old People would like there nails cut or they would like there hair cut they go to the Hairdresser and Chiropodist. They will have a sitting room to read and watch the television.

Christopher

The Conyngams

Monday 16 November

Conyngam lane is named after the Conyngams the wealthy and owners of Bridge. The old peoples home will be called Bigrons Park I am glad it is in are school grounds because the old people can watch us play football. I live in Bigrons Gardens it used to be the stables for the big house owned by the Conyngams. ^{The big bell} ~~still there~~ is still there I walk to school across the fields there into Conyngam lane.

Celebrations At The Workhouse

Jonathon Hardcastle

The Conynghams and other families from the big houses in the village always helped to give the residents of the workhouse a good time at New Year.

Here is a description of New Year's Day, 1876.

A dinner of Roast Beef and plum pudding was given to them by the Marquis Conyngham. Viscount Slane and Miss Parker gave presents of tea, tobacco snuff and cake.

The Earl and Countess of Mount-Charles inspected the wards. Also there were Rev. F. J. Vines, Rev. R. H. Bauley and Mr. Belcher, the Steward to Lord Conyngham.



The Close in Union Road, Bridge, has in one way or another been serving the community along the Nailbourne since it was built in 1835. It was first a Poor-Law Institute, probably a fairly forbidding place. But it was there to prevent people starving to death when they lost employment or lodgings or became too old to work, and it did save lives.

Now it is an old people's home, and old is the operative word because the average age of the residents is 82. That fact alone shows how much care and attention there is for anyone living there. The buildings may be old but the atmosphere — as David Crouch M.P. said after visiting The Close a few days ago — is cheerful and homely. The staff/patient ratio is almost one-to-one for the sixty-four residents, but many of the staff are voluntary helpers from round about the village, so the cost is actually lower than you could expect.

The KCC say they want to shut The Close this coming year as an economy (would you believe?) and transfer forty residents to completely inappropriate accommodation in Military Road. This building due for completion next Autumn has forty single rooms, which most Close residents detest as they are cut off from each other. It hardly needs adding that the building was not designed to house residents of The Close, but younger folk awaiting for Council accommodation elsewhere.

A properly designed home to replace The Close is supposed to be built in the next two to three years next to the C. of E. Primary School, Conyngnam Lane. With the present financial pressures in the KCC this looks like a pipe dream for some time.

So, if the residents are moved to Canterbury what will we lose at Bridge? First, the residents themselves. Once they have left Bridge it is unlikely they will return. Second, the Meals on Wheels Service in the area would collapse because kitchens at The Close are used to cook the meals. The Luncheon Club which provides a hot meal every week for more than thirty old people in the village would go. The Chiropody Service would vanish. Third, the relatives and friends of residents would have to go to Canterbury to visit them — a high cost nowadays. Fourth, the staff would have to travel in and out to Canterbury — and running the Close is a twenty-four hour operation. Fifth, the Friends of The Close, which is a thriving group of helpers would vanish, together with many who do voluntary work that makes The Close so unique.

There are other reasons too why the move to Canterbury would be completely wrong. That is why *Close?* has been formed to help the Parish Council fight this bureaucratic nonsense, and that is why everyone living along the Nailbourne should help in the fight to retain The Close. You might need it yourself one day, and we have a duty to fight for those who are too old to fight for themselves. So, please support *Close?*

BRIDGE & PATRIBOURNE CHRISTMAS MARKET

HELD ON 13th DECEMBER 1980

| 1979 | 1980 |
|---|------|
| £ | £ |
| — GIFT STALL (Mrs. Apps) | 16 |
| 33 FANCY STALL (Mrs. Bevan) | 14 |
| 68 TEAS — CAKES (Mrs. Williamson) | 44 |
| 30 PATRIB PANTRY (Mrs. Allan) | 29 |
| 21 GROCERIES (Mrs. Hill & Mrs. Rose) | 34 |
| 23 PLANTS & PRODUCE (Mrs. Jackson) | 43 |
| 6 JEWELRY STALL (Mrs. Johnson) | 8 |
| 26 WHITE ELEPHANT STALL (Mrs. Hulyer) | 36 |
| — STATIONERY STALL (Mrs. Pierce) | 20 |
| 12 TOYS — BOOKS (Miss Mason) | 4 |
| 11 CHRISTMAS TREE PRESENTS (Bridge School) | 9 |
| 6 DECORATIONS (Guides & Brownies) | 13 |
| 105 BOTTLE STALL (Mr. Rose & Mr. Hill) | 132 |
| 80 RAFFLE NET (Mr. Barley) | 101 |
| — STAMP STALL (Mr. S. Gilbert) | 4 |
| 17 SIDE SHOWS (<i>not held this year</i>) | — |
| — TREASURE TROVE MAP (Mrs. Buckmaster) | 4 |
| — GUESS THE NUMBER OF NUTS | 3 |
| 438 | 514 |
| — SALE OF THREE CANDLESTICKS | 35 |
| 35 DONATIONS | 6 |
| 473 | 555 |
| 6 LESS: HIRE OF HALL | 10 |
| 467 | 545 |

Once again an excellent result due to the work of the stall holders and the generosity of the parishioners. Our most sincere thanks to you all. *C.A.P.*

Bekesbourne Christmas Market was very successful, raising more than £150. We would like to thank all who made items to be sold, ran stalls, and came to buy, for their support of St. Peter's, Bekesbourne. It was a real village do, with welcome visitors from Bridge and Patribourne.

John Purchase

The CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY, as stated in the press, raised £1,100 at their Christmas Sale in Canterbury, and they sincerely thank all the helpers of Bridge who made and gave sweets, for the stall for the 2 cardigans for 2 of their families and for the cash donations.

F.V.M.

Our thanks to Mrs. Grace Allan for the enjoyable evening we spent at her home seeing the slides of the Holy Land — and her donation to the Choir Fund of St. Peter's, Bekesbourne.

ST. PETER'S, BEKESBOURNE Cleaning Rota for January

3rd: Mrs. Hogben; 10th: Mrs. Watson; 17th: Mrs. Russell; 24th: Mrs. Grey; 31st: Mrs. Beckett; February 7th: Mrs. Smith.

For the new cover design we are indebted to Bob and Sue Wyatt, Willow Lodge, High Street.

Caroline

Helpful suggestions for the old people's Home

If I was designing an old people's Home there are a lot of useful suggestions that you could put in the old people's Home.

Such as ~~no~~ stairs but if you had to have stairs you could have a little seat, so that the old people could push a button so that the chair went up or down.

If the old people wanted to go to a bath there is a very safe way there is a handle beside the bath so that the old people don't slip and there is a rubber mat in the bath. If the old people were

expecting a visitor there would have to be a big car park. Most of the old people will be in wheel chairs so

there must be wide doors. And if the matron had got a lot of money she would buy a mini-bus so that the old people could go on an outing.

In the matron's flat there might be a set of numbers so in an emergency

Philip Relf

Tuesday, November 10th

The Old Grandad

He is very slow and no one cares

He always sits about in chairs.

He is never visited by a friend

His life will sometime end

He sits about all day

He has a lot to say

He has a lot of time

And always hears the clock chime

We must help poor Grandad.

He thinks the world is bad

But he is not mad

He is no longer a young lad

He no longer works on cars

He would rather be on Mars

He needs a friend

Before his end.

My Favourite Day

Monday November 17th

My favourite day is Wednesday when I collect my pension from the post office. I walk up the street with my walking sticks to the post office. It takes me about five minutes to reach it. When I am on my way back I am very happy and I decide what I am going to do with it.

Wednesday is also the day when Andrew my son visits me. We have a good joke talk together and Andrew often makes jokes and we have a good laugh.

Joanne

Tuesday, November 10th

Old People

Old people need love

Old people need care

Old people need love

Old people need care

They sometimes spend days

Just sat in a chair

They should go for a walk

Or have a good talk.

My Favourite Day

Monday November 16th

My favourite day is Wednesday when I collect my pension from the post office. I walk up ~~to~~ the

Joanne

10th Tuesday, November

Old People

Old people need love

Old people need care

They sometimes spend days

Just sat in a chair

They should go for a walk

Or have a good talk

Old people need love

Old people need care.

Stephen Harding, Monday 16th November

The Elderly Person.

He is very slow

Sometimes he has to use crutches to help him walk.

He is very lonely

He cannot do things that he wants to do.

He wishes for his youth.

He cannot work or help himself.

He is never visited by friends

He sits about all day.

He is not young any more

He needs more friends to comfort him.

He thinks the world is bad.

But he is not mad.

Let us care for him and not let him die yet.

Problems of old age Monday November 16th

One problem is being mugged by other people. Some people are afraid to go out for walks and to go shopping at night because of being mugged. Some old people are lonely. Some go and visit elderly people. Some have people come and do things like washing up and hoovering the floors and stairs if you had them. Some old people have hearing aids or a guide dog. Some have a silver frame called a Zimmer to help them walk. Some are physically handicapped and others were crippled.

An Old peoples prayer.

Monday Nov 16th

James L.

Lord please help old people
Help them in their difficulties
And guard them through the night
care for them in every way you can
for Jesus sake

Amen.

Jason Fry

Bigons Park

Thursday, April 30th

Introduction

1. The need

The Close, an old workhouse was turned into an old people's home in about 1910. But because of a fire risk and a roof needing a lot of money spent on it. The Kent County Council Social Services Department decided to build another home, which was ^{not} to far away from the Close. After looking around for some time they decided on building it at the school.

2a The Idea

The Idea of building Bigons Park (The new old people's home) at the school, I think is a good one. As they will enjoy watching the children play. And there is a good ~~right~~ view from most of the windows.

2b The Team

In the The Team job that is building Bigons park Contains: An Architect, is to draw the design of the building from all the different views. to give to Mr Abbott the man in charge. If he likes the plans the builders can get to work. The mechanical engineer draws plans after the quantity surveyor has measured the slopes using a dumpy level and a tripod.

3 The Plans

The Architects draw most of the plans about the inside and out. Maybe just a rough picture of inside but the outside has to be perfect. The architect has to add notes about the number of rooms the size and other details like that.

4 The Earthworks

In order to get the slopes out of the ground Mr Abbott doesn't send all his builders out to jump on the ground till its flat ~~he uses~~ he uses J.C.B's and big trucks to dig out a base for the building to be built upon. Oh. Gets my nerves that all those builders, built, and buildings!

5 Site Functions of the building

After getting the site ready for building and then being built (Not more built Oh no!) The ~~build~~ Bigon Park will have a car park each room a television so that if your room-mate is watching say Dr Who on BBC1 and you wanted to watch Dr Snuggler on ITV you could go into another room with ITV on and watch Dr Snuggler with them. There will also be an alarm system which is connected to the matrons office if one of the old person is injured people is injured or something wrong

Robert Woodward

November 16th

Mugging.

Mugging is a terrible thing, it is also very unkind to the old people. Mugging happens when a gang of young people get together and steal things, like valuables from unsuspecting old folk. If old people are mugged they are often hurt by the mugger. It is a pity when old people get mugged, because it may upset them so much, that they may think that we do not care for them. The old people can not really defend themselves. For one thing, they have not got very good eye-sight or hearing. So they can not see, or hear where the mugger could be. And secondly they are not very energetic and can not run around, looking for hiding places. Please don't you go around mugging.

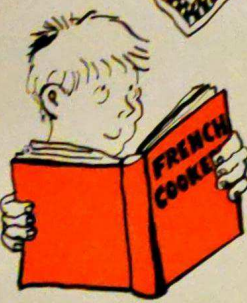


Nicholas Jarrett Nov 26th

We havent always been so poor. That Enclosure act was the cause of it. my grandfather said. It was true. He had asked for 15 acres and only got 8 acres back. He had to grow a hedge around his field in two years. That did not please him much. Then (had) he had to pay that £30 pound to the commissioners. He (had) went to see the parson Gillert who told him to see the lawyer in town. "I'll give you mortgage," he said "but you must pay £5 a year for 8 years. He had no choice but to accept. But grandfather's troubles were not over. He had 8 acres for food and there was none left for animals, so he sold them. Gradually we became poorer and poorer. He had difficulty paying the mortgage. Just then the squire offered him £25 an acre for his land. He was over joyed. Granddad had some new clothes and granny had a new dress. He gave everyone a drink at the White Horse. My father said they went to the market in Canterbury to buy some new clothes and even a new toy for each of the children. The money that was left he put in the bank and they paid a little interest. Suddenly the bank went broke and everything was lost. (was lost) Grandfather who had been

a yeoman farmer now became a farm labourer. My father was also a farm labourer. I now am a farm labourer and we are very poor indeed

How we are helping



watch this space

Washing up

Reading

Smiling

Waving

Shopping

Harvest Boxes

Christmas Party

Sponsored Treasure Hunt

Listening

Chatting



Help the aged

2nd March 1981
~~~~~  
Epps of Ashford  
arrived





Tuesday, March 5th

## Foundations

The foundations have to be dug wider than the wall is going to be. This is because the bricks inside have to take the weight of the walls and roof. The trenches are lined with concrete.

## Drainage

The sewers have to be dug and connected with the main drains.

## Cement

Cement was invented by Joseph Aspdin in 1824. He lived in a gravesend. To make cement you mix chalk and clay, then crush it to a fine powder. You can also use limestone instead of chalk. The limestone is dug out of quarries.

## Concrete

To make concrete you need to mix three parts gravel, two parts sand, one part cement and some water together.

## Reinforced concrete

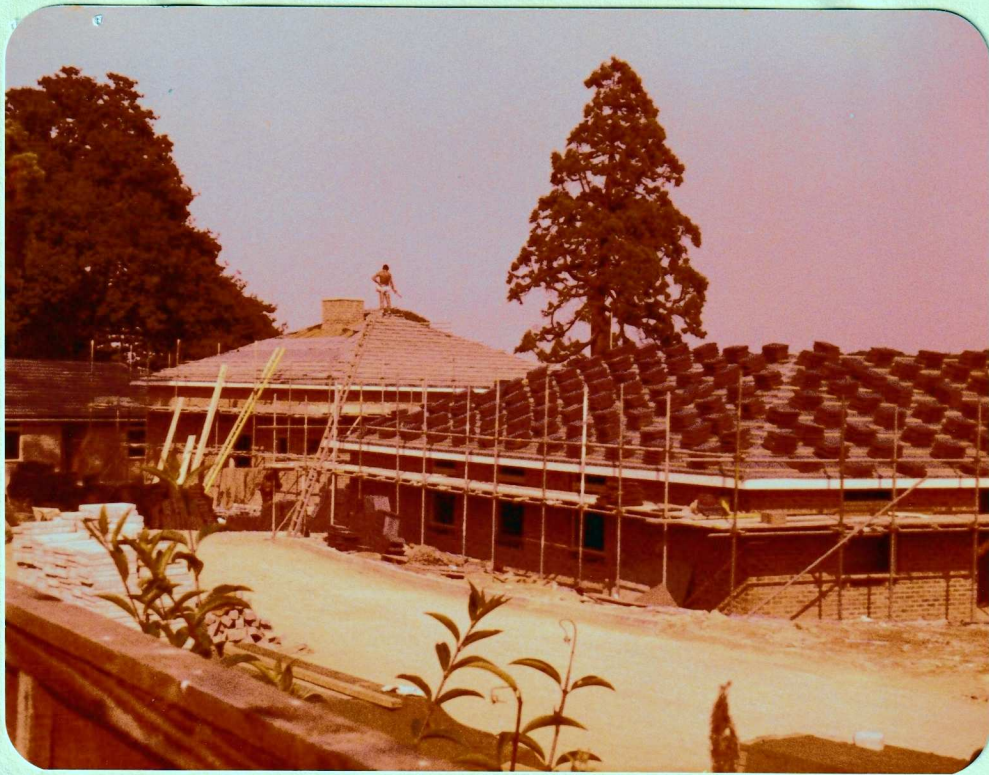
Reinforced concrete is the same as concrete except when it is in the mould steel rods are put through.

## Bricks

Bricks are made by crushing clay, then adding water. This is then taken to a pug mill, which mixes the clay and removes air bubbles.

J. Hardcastle

July 1981



Sarah Hollister

July 13<sup>th</sup>

One day I came to school I saw huts and men. I heard that old people were going to live <sup>on our field</sup> ~~there~~. I was feeling sad, no more Summer Fetes they will have to be where we have our Sportday. We won't be able to sit under the tree. The little ones will have to come with us and then we will be crowded, otherwise the little ones go on the humps, but still it is better than nothing. I am glad that they are not taking the trees down and that we can run around the witches tree. The boys are sad because they won't be able to play football up the top. I saw that Miss Tomlin had moved the climbing frame. The site is busy with the noise of cranes, men measuring the field out, and looking at the plans. Tractors, fork lifts, wave bricks. The trees must feel as if they had a headache. It will take about 14 months until it is finished. And then I will be in the top year. It is very dangerous while the men are working but it looks interesting. I think it will look nice and I hope they have not spilt it. The sand is in a hump and the bricks have arrived. It will be nice to talk to the old people and sit on benches in the sun. I hope I will still be in the school by the time it is finished. The name of the Home is to be called Bigrons park. Bigrons used to be a very big house belonging to the Conyngham family, they were very generous to the village.

James Lockwood

6<sup>th</sup> March 1981

Bigrons park is on  
its way!

The new old people's home is going up. It will roughly take fourteen months to build. It was quite a (surprise) surprise really just the football pitch being moved, the infants not having their field to play on in the summer. Will the trees stay? Miss Tomlin says that she is really persevering to keep them. The best football pitch lost because of the old people's home. The summer sets will not be up on the (other) field either, where shall we put it? We will have to give it all to the Kent County Council's Social Services. (1)

The men are preparing and building huts they have the plan already for the building. They measuring out the ground now. They have delivered a lot of bricks in plastic sheeting. They were delivered on a truck had a cross between a crane and a fork lift placed on the truck for lifting heavy bricks on to the grass. The men have transported some pipes for the building as well. There are some huts placed, there to one of the huts were brought by a massive lorry. The lorry had to have special arms that sprang out of the (lorry) sides of the lorry one of the arms on the pavement cracked it. But they kindly jiggled it back in. Slowly the hut was put in place by the massive crane. The whole building of the building will be very exciting.

Jason Fry

Tuesday May 19<sup>th</sup>

In Picture one there is an Eggs sign. Eggs  
the builders of the new old peoples home  
in Bridge. The home will be very modern.

In Picture two there's a picture of the  
first stages of building Bigons Park. Yes!  
three small sheds. One is to keep the  
equipment in.

9<sup>th</sup> March 1981



Earthmovers  
arrived

I an Hill 19th June 1981

In the soccer grounds Mr Pegden and some workmen are building a place for the old people. Our school will miss playing soccer up in the field. The younger ones in school will not be able to play around the big trees. Most of the people in Bridge will miss having the school fete here we shall still have it but further down the field. Architects and mathematicians are here they have to be very good because they are going to have to plan (it) on a <sup>the home</sup> slope. The people who live next to the school (the same as Mr Whiting and many other people) will hear machinery for 14 months, that is just in the daytime. There are three or four huts some are for the tools some for the work men and one for an office. A lorry came with some bricks, it had a special fork lift to unload them.

Andrew Knight

Tuesday, May 19

## Foundations

Buildings are very heavy, they need strong ground to support their weight. They can be built on solid rock. Ordinary soil is much too weak. Very strong supports are used called foundations have to be built into the ground.

First the builder bore into the ground and take soil from different levels in the ground and tested to see if they are strong or weak.

If the soil is strong, the builder may use a big concrete slab for the foundations. They dig a deep hole with powerful excavators, which have great scoops or buckets that remove the earth in great lites. When the hole is dug tons and tons of concrete are poured into it for foundations foundations.

Piles are thick pillar of steel and concrete. They reach down to firm ground.

Sometimes holes are bored into the ground and then filled with concrete. Many piles are needed in very weak ground.

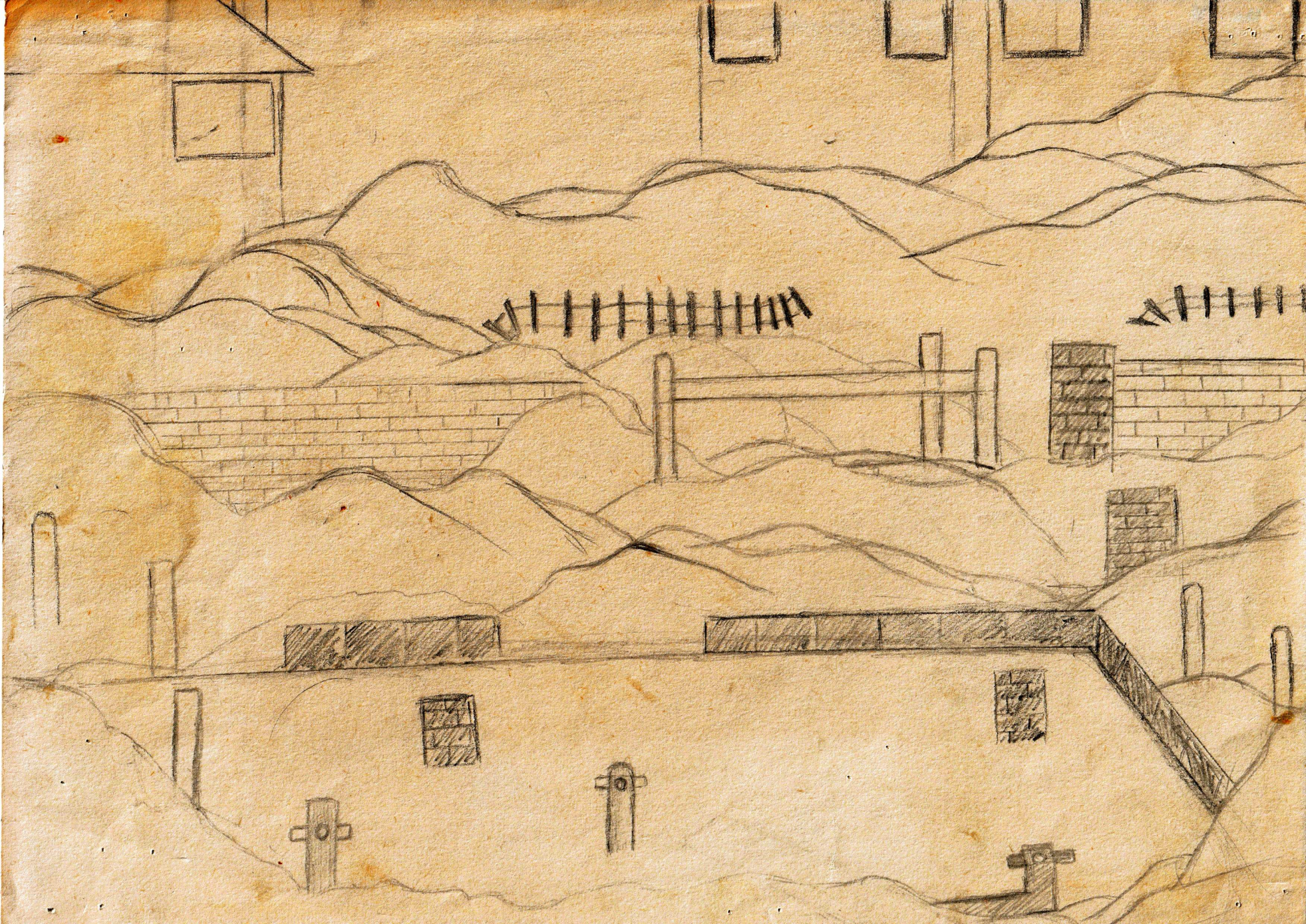


James Harris, 6<sup>th</sup> March, 1981,

## The Building of Bigrons Park.

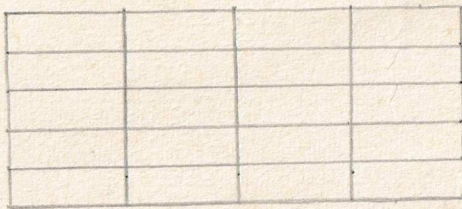
Losing the field is a problem. We used to play football up there every day of the week except on Fridays or if it was wet. Sometimes we would have played matches against other schools. A week ago we watched the football pitch being moved further down the field. The Infants will not be able to play on the climbing frame or sit on the old log. They will not be able to chase each other or run round the trees. The trees will be sad that they will not hear the children shouting and playing. The Summer Fair will not be able to be held on the field now. We will miss the donkey rides and the motorbike riders, we will also miss the stalls and beat the goalie. Farewell to the field.

A week ago a lorry came and delivered some bricks. On the back of the lorry there was a cross between a crane and a fork lift. The workmen also brought some pipes. There have to be some architects to plan out the building. The people who measure the height of the ground have to be good mathematicians. The piece of equipment that measures the height of the ground is called a theodolite. On the field there are about four huts where the workmen have their tea breaks or discuss what to do. The Clerk of Works is Mr Abbott employed by KCC. The Site manager is Mr Pegdon employed by E.P.S. of Ashford. Bigrons Park will be finished in about 14 months.

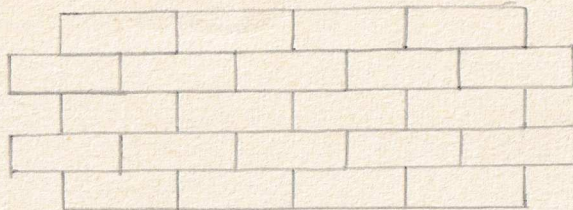


Brick Bonds

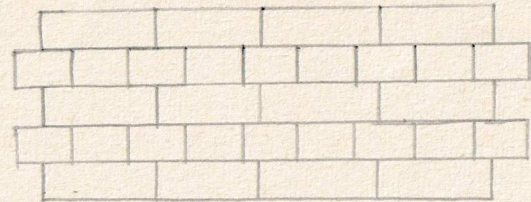
There are two types of brick bond mainly used. There is clerical bond and English bond. Walls have a cavity which is a two inch inbetween two walls outside the house. There is also Stretcher bond and Garden wall bond. The Stretcher bond is called because long faces of the bricks show but the short faces are hidden. A bricklayer knows exactly how many bricks he will need. The sizes of the bricks are 9x4x3. The stretcher bond is only used when a one thick wall is being built.



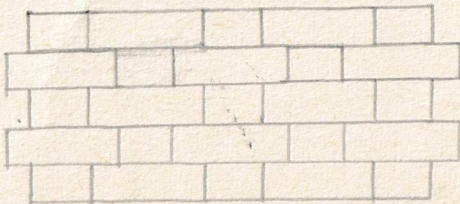
WEAK WALL.



STRONG WALL.  
(STRETCHER BOND.)



ENGLISH BOND.



FLEMISH BOND.

Taking Shape  
October 1981

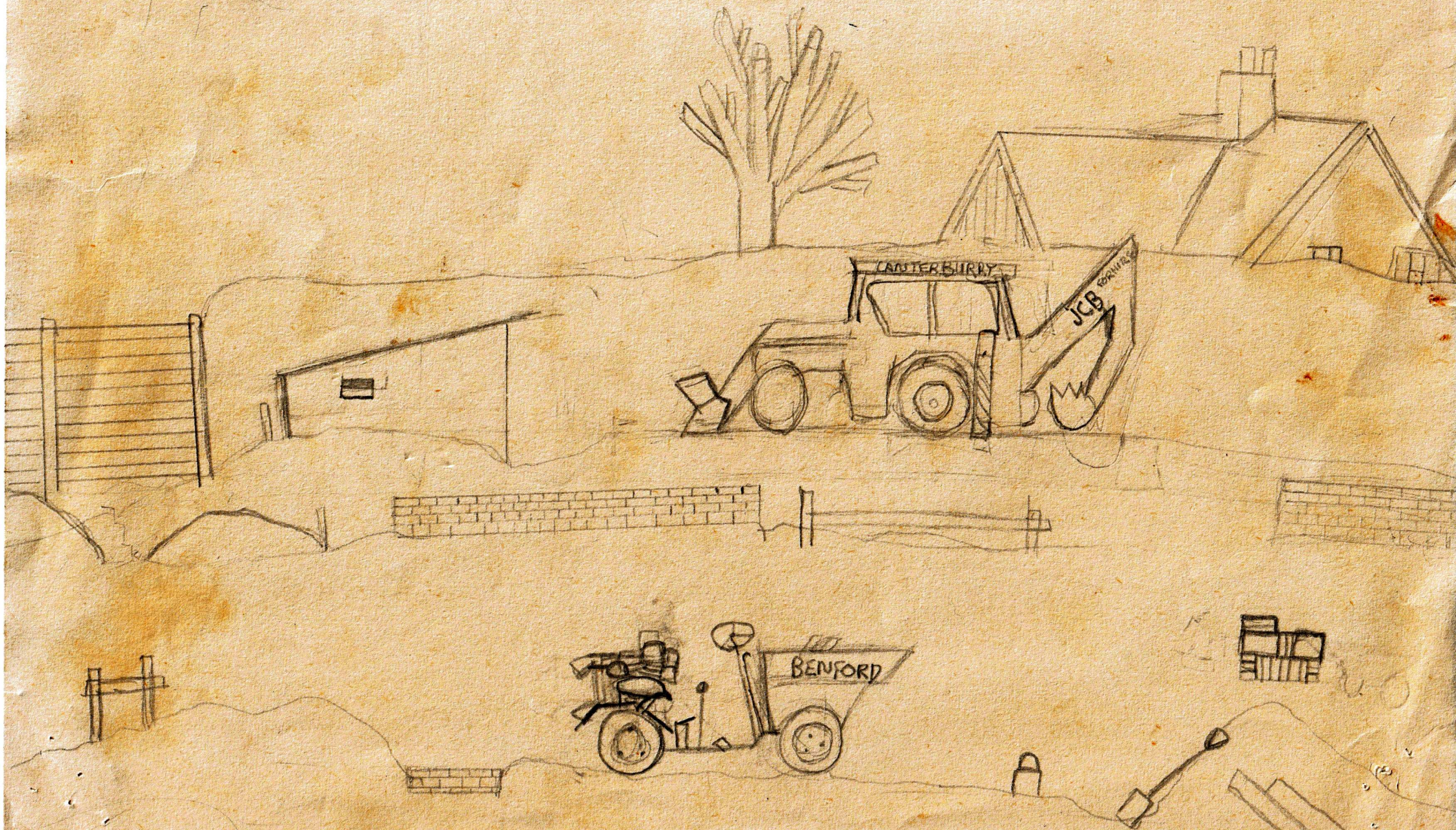
5th March 1981  
Bricks  
arrived

Stuart Kollhoff

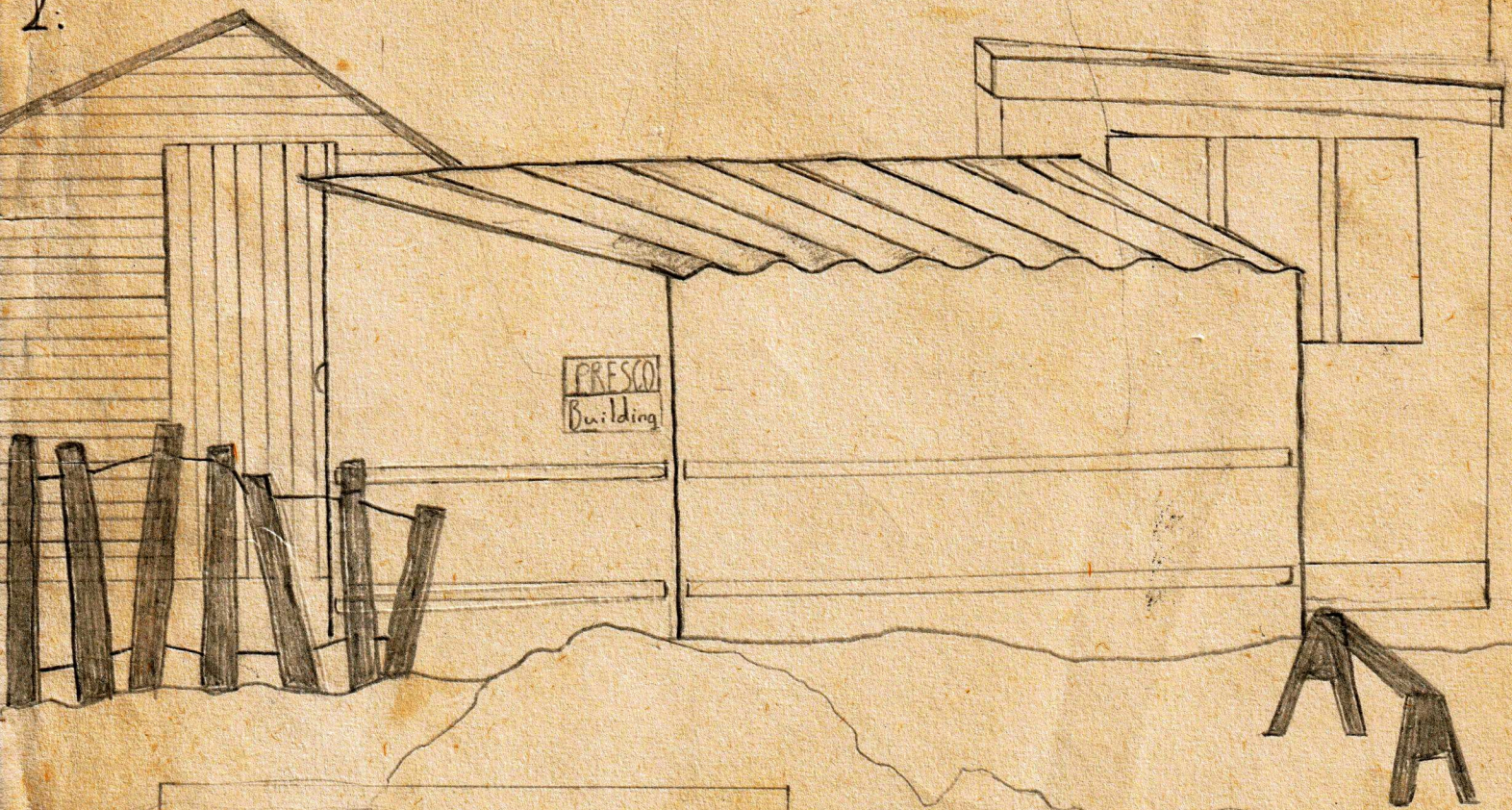
Tuesday May 19th

This is a sketch of the first stage of the building of Birkens Park. In it you can see two of the main earth moving vehicles used on the site. One a JCB the other a Dumper Truck.

Stuart Kollhoff

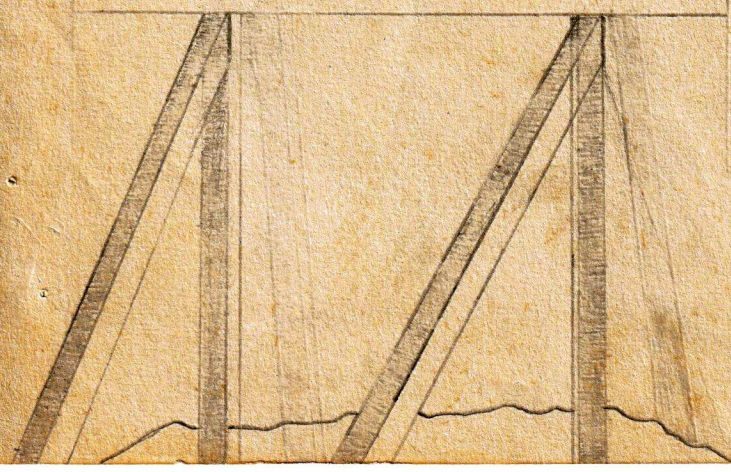


2.



**H.P.S.**  
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 BRIDGE ROAD - ASHFORD - KENT. T. 023321572

1.



Jason Fry

Foundations

Trenches have to be built for the foundations. They have to be lined with concrete.

Foundations are the most important part of building a building because they hold it up. The trenches have to be wider than the wall so they are strong enough to hold it up the walls and the roof. Sewers have to be built also to connect the water system to the mains.

Cement

Joseph Aspinall invented cement in 1824 properly in Gravesend (Kent). Cement is made with chalk and clay <sup>then chips</sup> and heated and last of all it is crushed into a fine powder. Cement is either sold in bags or stored in huge tankers. Limestone is sometimes used instead of ~~clay~~ <sup>chalk</sup>.

Limestone comes from a quarry. The trouble is Limestone is much heavier than chalk.

Concrete

Concrete has been used for hundreds of years. It is made from aggregate = Small stones and sand, more sand, water and cement.

3 parts gravel  
2 parts sand  
1 part cement

} all mixed with water.

Reinforced Concrete

This is just an ordinary concrete but rods (steel rods) are set in to it when it is in a mould. Reinforced concrete is used normally for things like Motorway

Tuesday, May 5<sup>th</sup>

## Building Materials

### Foundations

The Foundations must be dug before the actual building begins. There has to be a trench for the walls to be built upon. The trench is lined with concrete and has to be wider than the width of the wall to take the weight of the walls and roof.

### Drainage

Sewers are dug they are connected to pipes which leads to a main-drain.

### Cement

Cement was discovered by Joseph Aspdin in 1824 while <sup>when</sup> he was experimenting with chalk in a quarry at Gravesend.

<sup>what you</sup>  
~~This is how to make Cement~~ If <sup>you</sup> mix chalk or limes -tone with clay. You heat the clay then crush the mixture together then you have CEMENT

### Concrete

To make concrete you need aggregate (Small stones and



Timothy Hawkins

Tuesday May 5th

## Building Materials

### Foundations

The foundations is what the building is ~~set~~ standing on. It is a trench-lined with concrete. It has to be wider than the wall to take weight of walls and roof.

### Drainage

also at the same time the sewers has to be dug and connected to ~~the~~ the main drains

### Cement

Cement was discovered in 1824 by a man named Joseph Aspdin he lived at Gravesend this is how he made it with chalk and clay and heated then it was crushed. Instead of chalk he also used limestone.

### Concrete

Concrete is made from aggregate which contains sand, water, cement, small stones and sand. The amount you have is....

3pb. gravel

2pts sand

1pt cement

### Reinforced concrete

Reinforced concrete is very strong it is used for building motorway bridges & buildings ect. Steel rods set in mould makes it stronger.

Building MaterialsFoundation

The foundation is one of the first things a builder thinks of. When the builders start building they have to think of what space it is going to use. They dig a trench and put a base down. If they want a wall two bricks wide the base has to be wider than the bricks, it has to be strong to hold the walls and roof.

Drainage

Before the Builders start they have to put the drains in. They also have to dig sewers so all the sewage can go somewhere. The main drain are connected to the sewers.

Cement

Joseph Aspdin ~~discovered~~ <sup>invented</sup> cement in 1824. He lived at gravesend in Kent. Chalk and clay, heated then crushed make cement, (fine powder). In some cement they use limestone instead of chalk. Limestone is found in quarries. Cement makes concrete.

Concrete

Sand, water and cement then mix them together and let it dry makes concrete.

Reinforced concrete