



3. What year was this funeral held?



## Steeple in a storm

Like many stories it began on a quite ordinary day. Bridge was either at lunch or dozing after it. The children were in the playground waiting for afternoon school to begin. Then it happened — an almighty clap of thunder simultaneous with lightning. The children squealed and rushed indoors as the rains came, and the village found itself the target of one of the most violent thunder storms in many a long day.

At the time Ernest Cassell was washing up in the kitchen of his Brewery Lane home. He glanced up and saw pieces of timber splintering from the church spire. Realising it had been hit he watched to see any signs of fire. Mercifully none appeared and he put through a call to the vicarage to report matters to me.

A preliminary inspection in torrential rain revealed a gaping hole in the steeple about sixty feet up and a considerable quantity of debris littering the churchyard.

### Counting the Cost

Nothing much could be done until the rain stopped, save for telephoning churchwardens and the architect John Clague of *John Clague & Partners*. A hasty site meeting was fixed for when the storm was over but the sound of the fire brigade tearing along Bridge High Street found me back at the church, happily to discover we were not the object of their attentions. Does anybody know who was? Unconfirmed rumour said it was Highland Court!

Acting with great speed two representatives of *John Clague & Partners* were on site and had arranged for a builder to stand by for emergency repairs. Unfortunately the damage was beyond their reach but thanks to the telephone the architects were able to contact a steeplejack and he was on the job first thing the following morning. By an odd coincidence he was due to survey the weather vane at St. Mary's, Patricxbourne on the Friday.

### It could have been worse!

Steeplejack Peter Harknett had ladders up to the weather vane with incredible speed and to the astonishment of villagers, who had never seen the like. His is undeniably a highly-skilled profession. 'How does he do it?' was the question on everyone's lips!

An immediate and thorough inspection of the steeple, inside and out, produced the reassuring news that it could have been worse. The basic structure was untouched, the bulk of the damage being to the surface wooden shingles. However the beam that supported the enormous clock weight had been quite seriously split necessitating its replacement once the clockwork had run down and the weight come to rest at ground level.

6. In what year did lightning strike?





7. In what year did the Bypass open?





8. Where is this garden?





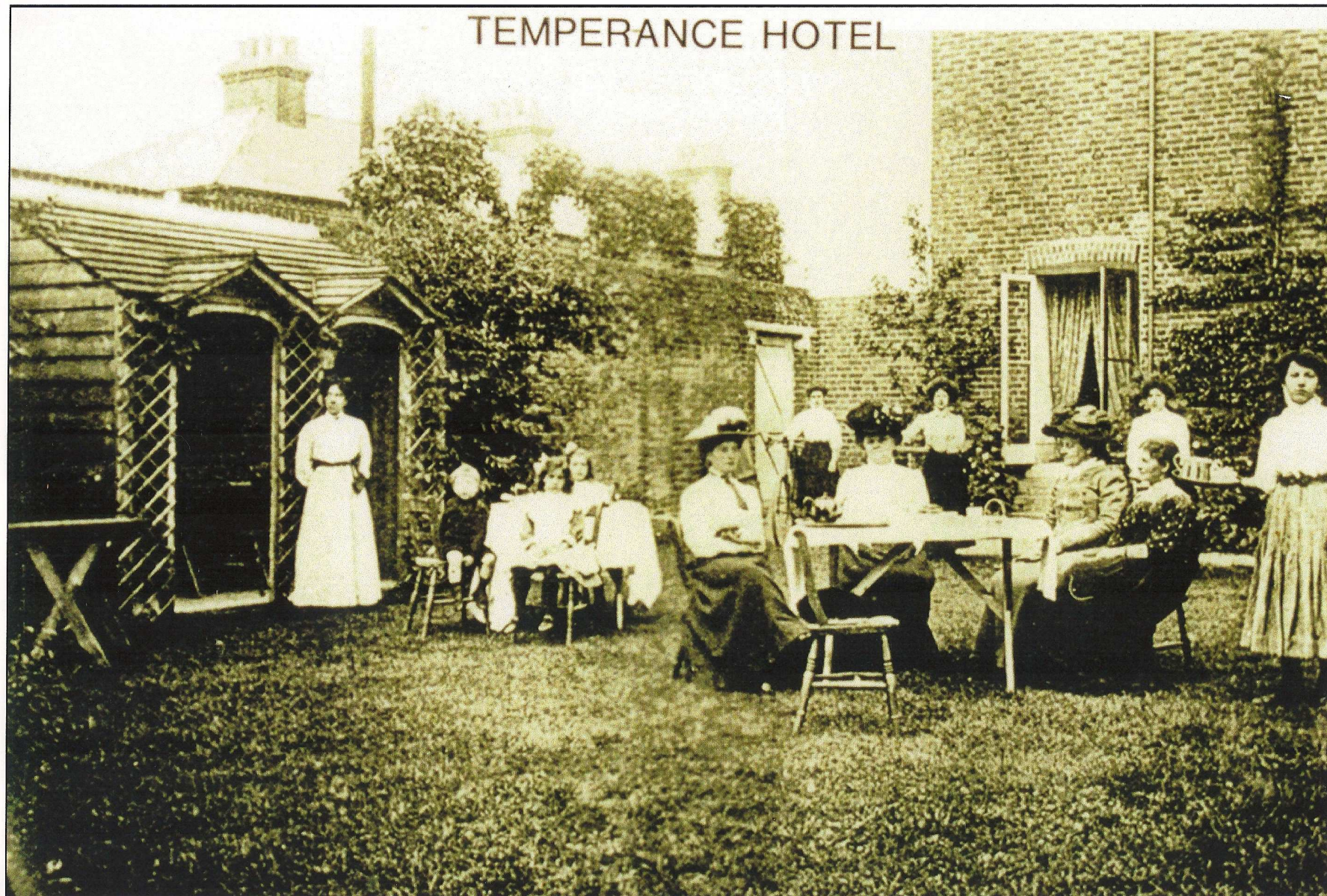
9. When was this built?





10. What year?





11. Where was the Temperance Hotel?





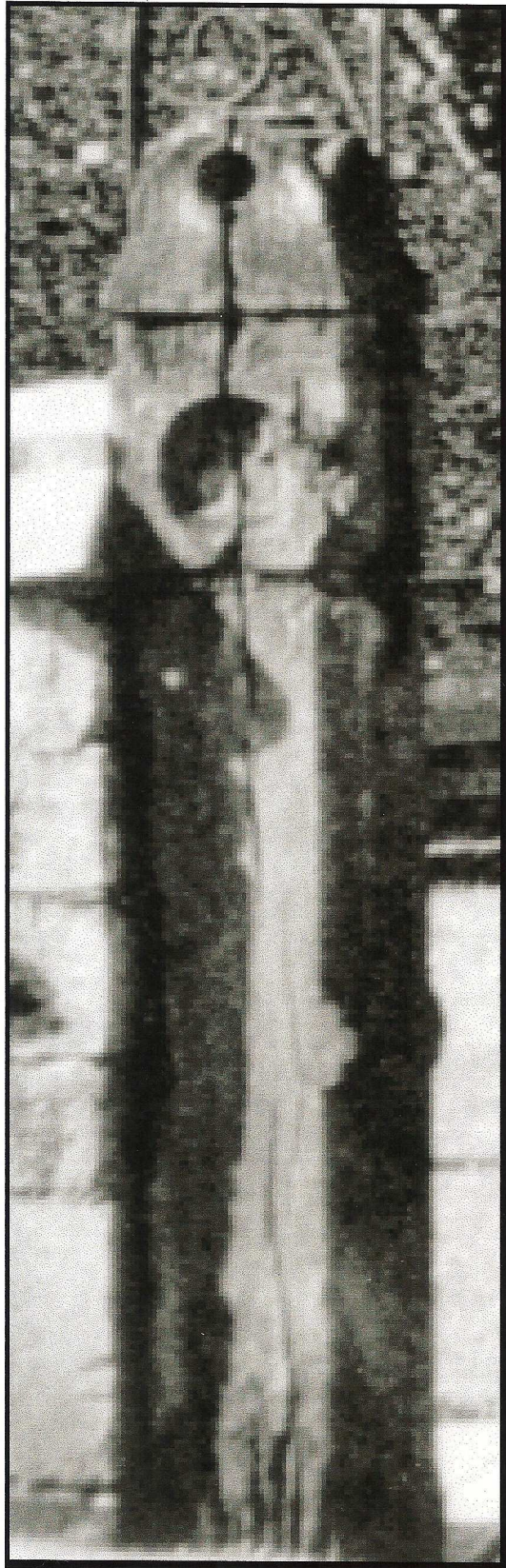
12. Where is this?





14. What house is this?





16. Where is this?





17. Where is this?





18. When was Bridge Mill demolished?





19. When was this built?





21. To whom is the clock dedicated?





24. What is the name of the house with this front door?





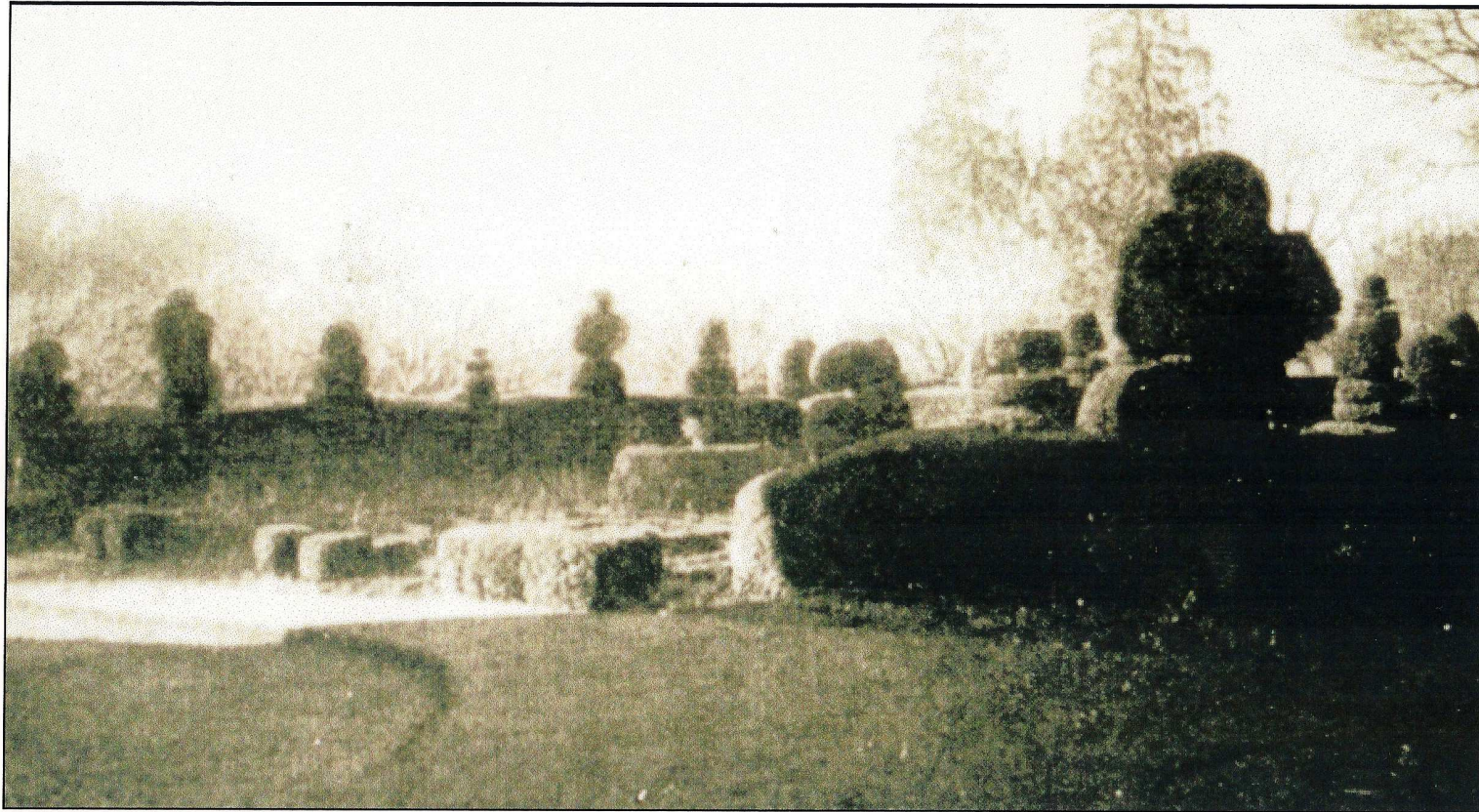
25. What was kept here?





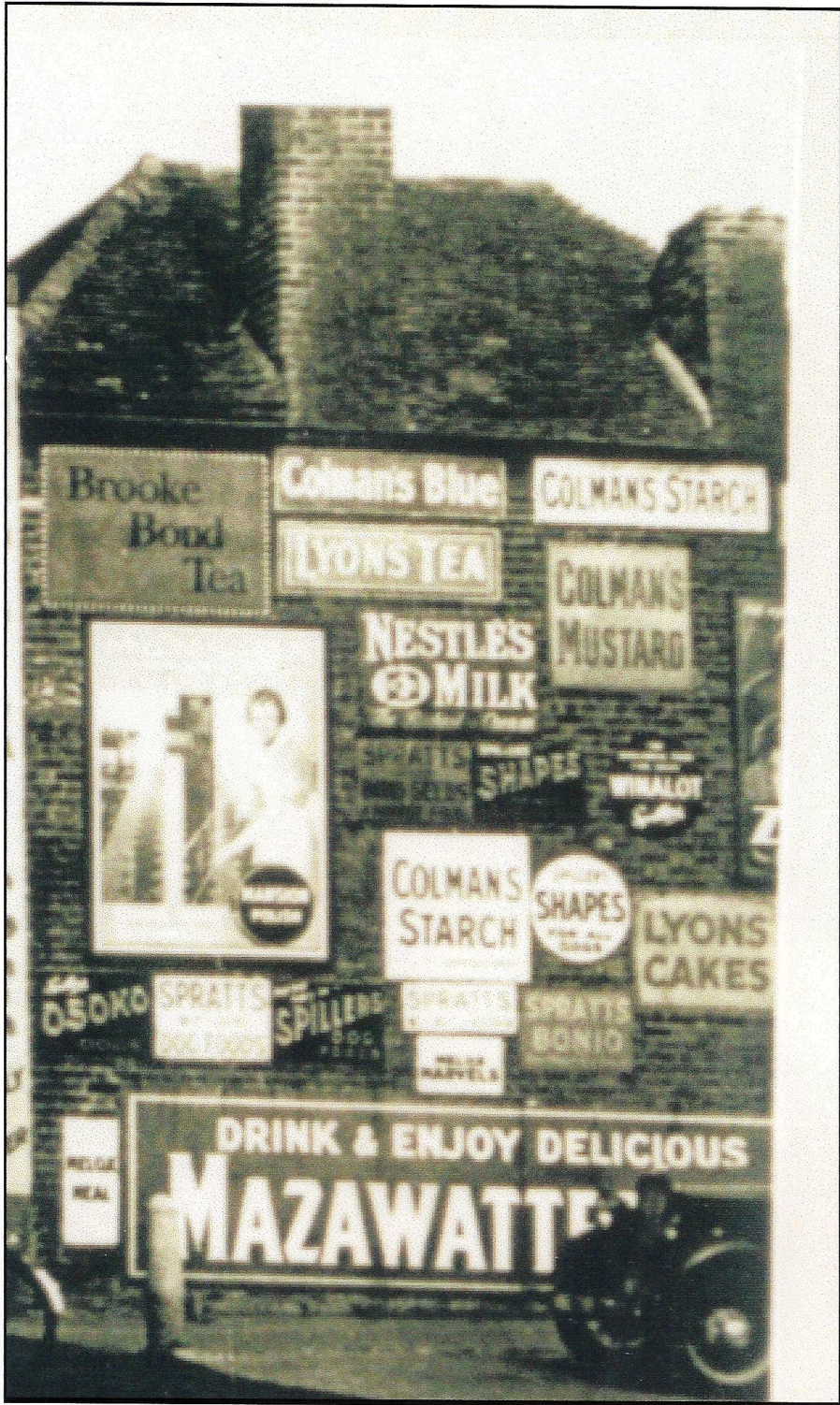
27. Where are these houses?





30. Where is this?





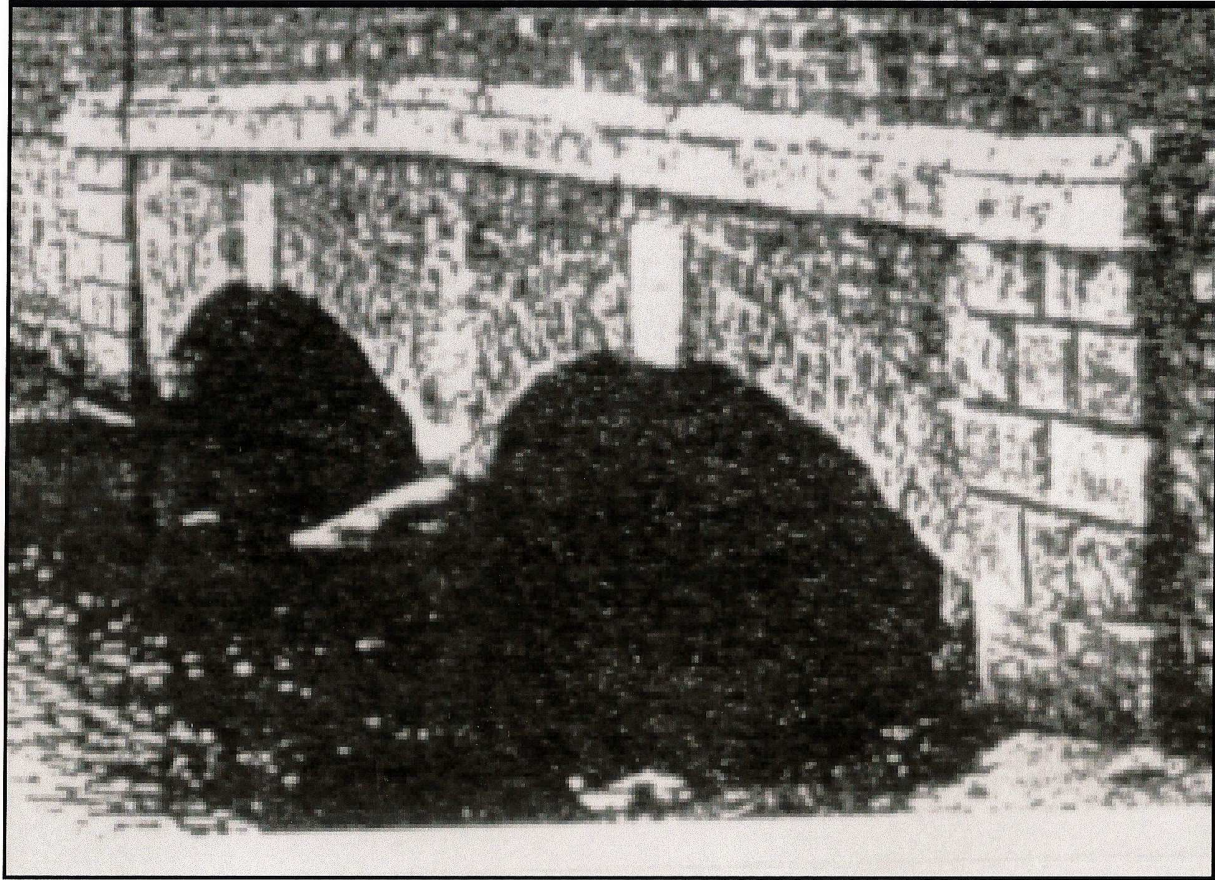
32. Who was the owner of this shop?





33. What is on the site of these cottages?





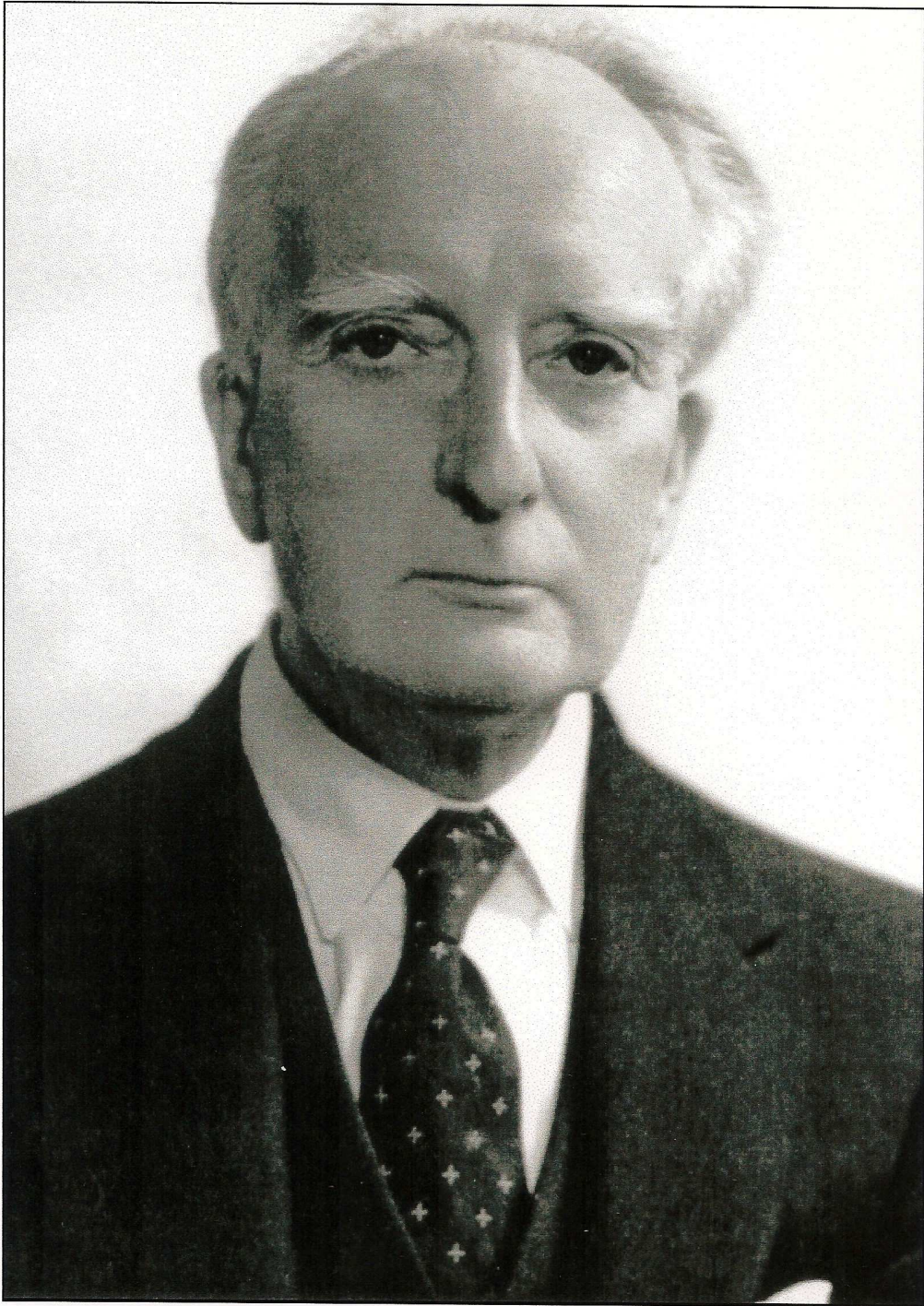
34. Where is this?





35. Where are these horsemen?





37. What was his business in the village?





**Charles Louis Secondat,  
Baron de Montesquieu,  
who was born in 1749 and  
died at Bridge in 1824.**

38. Where did he die?





39. What are they doing in Bridge?





40. What was his business in the village?



Roads which have been deliberately engineered.

The Dip slope of the North Downs extends north towards the coast.

### Medieval Houses of Kent

At the time of the Norman Conquest the great landowners were the King, the Archbishop - Odo, Bishop of Bayeux & the religious houses - notably Christ Church Priory.

Few noble families had their main estates in Kent

1422 - 1509 - some 275 families of unequivocally gentry status of these only 6-11% had members who had been knighted;

a higher percentage of families included esquires between 56 + 66% were simple gentlemen

During 15th majority of Kentish gentry lot of high status but parish gentlemen who were locally important but played little role in county affairs.

It is likely that considerable association + movement took place between gentlemen, yeomen, merchants, tradesmen and those who had careers in administration or law.

Practice of gavelkind in Kent ... helped to maintain fluidity between one class + another ... although increasingly circumvented by the gentry.

Gentry estates - densest distribution - fringes of London + in the Stour valley to the east.



p17 From the late 13<sup>th</sup> the main seats of the more important gentry families, those whose most prominent members ranked as knights and esquires and tended to hold the major county offices were primarily located in East Kent.

The Stour valley was a favoured area . . .

These were regions of fertile arable land where many of the large ecclesiastical manors were located and where the wealthiest lay estates lay close by joust with the accumulating property of the Canterbury moneyers and Cinque Port merchants.

Society tended to be ordered and hierarchical and labour a necessary commodity.



P. H. Sawyer Anglo-Saxon Charters - an annotated list and  
Bibliography - Royal Historical Society <sup>London</sup> 1968

P74 AD 696 Wichtred, king of Kent to  
St Peter's, Minster, Canterbury; grant of  
land at Littlebourne, Kent

Written in Latin MSS Cambridge,  
Trinity Hall, 1, fos 61<sup>v</sup>-62 (s. xv)



P82

After Littlebourne - next settlement much have been Bekebourne  
Bekebourne - later divided into two parts -  
daughter settlement - Patrixbourne

Patrixbourne - gave birth at different dates to three  
distinct places

Bishopbourne - earliest and most important  
|  
gave rise to Barham  
|  
Wootton - part of Denton.

Probably well before Denton + Wootton were created

Patrixbourne had formed its second subsidiary settlement  
|  
Kingston.

3rd foundation - Bridge almost certainly the last to  
be established in the territory

P82-3

Bridge - probably quite recent origin when first recorded in  
Domesday Book 1086.

Lies in Bridge Hundred - midway between Patrixbourne and Bishopbourne.

P83

Bridge bears the marks of a relatively late street-village.  
Situated at the point where the Little Stour is crossed by  
the Roman road ~~which passes~~ from Dover to Canterbury  
Bridge forms the only settlement on that Canterbury to Dover  
road in a stretch of ten or eleven miles.  
Bridge is eccentrically sited on the very edge of its own parish,  
... .. that of its parent community.



## Everitt

### Everitt

p80-81 Map Early Tuteish Estate - East Kent.

p80 Bourne estate - based on Wickhambreaux

Parish boundaries are contemporary ones with Bridge well to the east of its parish.

p79 valley of the little Stour - ancient river-estates developed that of the Bourne people.

Four parishes still bear the name of the Bourne -

Little Bourne  
Beke Bourne  
Patrix Bourne  
Bishops Bourne

comprised 5 or six other parishes

Wickhambreaux, Ickham, Bridge, Kipston, Barkham

p82

+ probably Stodmarsh.

Bourne peoples - name of the estate did not derive from a Celtic route but, --- from the Old English word 'bourne'

'bourne' - early alternative name of the Little Stour

As so often in the river peoples' territories, settlement on the Bourne, began near the mouth of the river, and then gradually moved upstream.

Earliest written record of the 'Bourne' settlements is Little Bourne,

The name is in a charter relating to the year 696.

Name of Little Bourne - implies an even earlier place once regarded



1880s

P25 Opposite Workhouse - racing chaises.  
races held on Barkan Downs.

26 All around Bridge - rich pastures, wood-land, private park.

Trees appear to grow luxuriously in the park

Byrons Park - runs between Patricbourne + Bridge.

Bridge Place - built by Sir Arnold Brasen

Manor of Bridge or Blackenansbury - once in the possession of the Abbey of St Augustine

It was the property of the monks until Henry VIII

suppressed the Abbey + took over their lands for himself - including the Manor of Bridge.

In the 36th year of his reign Henry 8th granted the Manor of Bridge to Henry Lawrence to hold by Knight's service

Name of Bridge relates to the road and the stream or crosses

P35 Bridge - elementary schools built on land in Patricbourne.

Parish overlapping

Patricbourne church - mentioned in Domesday Book

1258 the church of Patricbourne + chapel of Bridge were given to the Priory of Merton in Surrey, on condition that three canons should reside in the place.



Hatched - Patruxbourne + Bridge.

277 Domesday - parish 1084 - chiefly owned by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux.

4 years later - Bishop disgraced - manor allocated to the crown.

P285 The church of Patruxbourne

1995 - p22 Public Hall - centre of village - Marguere of Conyngham + charitable acts in Bridge.

Presented to the village by the Marguere of Conyngham on the coming of age of his eldest son, the Earl of Mount Charles. - used for entertainments, meetings + a reading room.

but when the Parish Council came into being the Marguere had an inscription placed in the interior stating that the hall was his property, and was lent to the vicar of the parish.

p22 Along the Patruxbourne road - school - bounds of Patruxbourne parish extend to this spot

p23 Gas Works - erected 1859  
opposite run the green swards of Bifrons Park

p23 Other side of village stands Bridge Union Workhouse  
date on the building - 1835 - built on quadrangle system

p25 Mrs M Gregory - who lived at Bridge Hill - responsible for restoration of Bridge Church.  
+ infants + boys school



Dover, Nearest port of UK to France

Harbour built by Romans

Called by Matthew Paris in the 13<sup>th</sup> "the key of England"

White Castle - major fortified site

Norman origins

constantly refurbished + adapted

### Canterbury

Important river-crossing point on road between Dover and Canterbury

Market

Cathedral

Castle

Lanes

### Watling St

Route for soldiers, horses, pack horses

pilgrims

coaches

important travellers

turnpike road after 1780

international traffic

Names 'Bridge' - Old English 'Brycg' - Geltip. M

'bourne' - Old English - stream -

used for names of settlements beside small streams

name 'Littlebourne' on documentary records before AD 730



Settlement formation

Everitt  
p181

Roman colonization first major influence on local settlement

church second influence - administrative - Odo  
+ foreign influence. - estates  
Bishop of Bayeux etc.

St Augustines

Dissolution of the monasteries.

Bridge district - an area of early human movements  
+ activities

p197

bear witness to the beginnings of colonization in the 'wold'

Patrixbourne - partly on the Foothills + partly on the Downs



Bairstow's Directory Vol 2 (Sheffield 1847) page?

History, Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Kent  
by S. Bairstow.

Parish - 1,169 acres of land

1841 - 134 houses - 817 inhabitants

Population 1801 325 inhabitants

1831 543 inhabitants

manor of Blackheath - alias Bridge part of the possessions of the  
Abbot of St Augustine  
30<sup>th</sup> year of Henry VIII - (about 1539)  
(six years later)  
shortly after granted to Henry Lawrence to hold in capite by  
Knight's service - he that year held a court here. (Heard)

1638 came into the possession of Sir Arnold Browne descended  
of a family originally out of Flanders.

He built a spacious and magnificent mansion on the site of the  
ancient court lodge - (over spanned himself)

family obliged to sell it 1704 John Taylor of Bifrons Comp with

possession of it.

Bridge 1847

Post office at Mr Richard Sherrard's (tenant of the White Horse

blacksmith

clockmaker

draper

corn miller

saddler

chemist

brewer and beerhouse

Boot + Shoe makers

Baker

Butcher

Farmers - 3.

Grocers 3

bricklayer

Plumbers + Painters

Inns and Taverns

Red Lion

White Horse.



Colonization

Romans first major influence

Church second

" Odo - Bishop of Bayeux

local

Landowners

St Augustines Abbey

Dissolution of monasteries.

gentleman's estates

Byjous

Bridge Place

Bourse Park

Higham Park

Bridge Hill House

Local employment

Windmill - Mill Lane

Brewery - Brewery Lane

Laundry - for Byjous - Laundry Lane - now Conyngham Lane

School

Workhouse

Church

Forge

Railway Station ?

Employment at local large houses - Byjous

etc - as above.

Farms - Kenville

Great Pett

Bridgfield Farm

Highland Court Farm

Shops

Inns

Long-term settlement alongside Watlip Street, new buildings constantly being built above older foundations. Lincer in form.



## Bridge + District

11300 Gossip point of Watling Street and Nailbourne (near Dover)  
the main road from Dover through Canterbury to London.

5 miles south-east of Canterbury  
12 miles from Dover.

Village linear in formation straddling Watling Street.

● Chalk valley in dip slope of North Downs which extends northwards towards the north facing Kent coastline.

Chalk Downland.

Cretaceous - upper chalk - 136-65 million years ago - Solid Geology

- Drift Geology

River valley deposits - Alluvium and Head Brickearth - Pleistocene - 2 million years ago

Valley - height of land varies between 70m - 30m

section across valley?



Hasted - Bridge - village - "low moift situation"

Area of continuous settlement over a long period of time. Fields around

Bourne river with fertile deposits ploughed for many centuries containing

burial and other evidence,

Bourne villages, fertile soil, water, woods, grazing land, roads, tracks.

Bourne stream - now mostly dry.

North Downs Way - Patricbourne - Dover - Bronze Age Boat

Hill Fort Bigbury - Caesar - Barham Downs?

{ England's Hole?  
Bourne Park }

Ancient trackway - not possible to date. Bridge district - area of early human movements and activities

Roman road - Watling Street - deliberately engineered - one of the earliest and

most used <sup>roads</sup> in Britain - straight alignments - built for the rapid movement of men, horses and pack animals. Important communication link which



# Bridge

lowley

(Bridge Village Appraisal)

(P10-11) Bylons Park conservation area - <sup>between</sup> <sub>cover</sub> <sup>Patrickbourne</sup> + <sup>Bridge</sup>  
(Patrickbourne side of A2)

Bourne Park Conservation Area  
between Bridge and Bishopbourne  
Bishopbourne side of A2

+ Great Pett Farm  
+ Brickfield Farm - with Bourne Park conservation area.

Union Lane, Bridge

Siting of Bridge Church - alongside A2 on rising ground  
just above Church field which floods when the

Nailbourne is high <sup>At</sup> <sup>(village nucleus)</sup> ~~to~~ Dover end of  
village High Street - running NW - SE? Nailbourne running

Street broadens at the <sup>village</sup> centre by the river crossing point,  
W - E under bridge?

Many dwellings face onto the road with garden plots behind the  
houses at right angles to the road and parallel with one  
another.

Old name of Bridge - Bregge

secondary development - ? earlier than Bridge Down etc - Brewery Lane?

Village firmly regulated by Bourne Park - Bylons?

P42 Development? availability of water - ease of communication.  
Soil conditions - favourable physical characteristics.



Village. see also under  
Roads

Everitt  
p112

Typical pattern of domestic architecture in Kent consisted of a Saxon or Norman site, a medieval building with Tudor accretions + Jacobean embellishments.

Village - many housing records + documents lost. Many houses must be built on top of much older foundations. Present mixture of architecture - oldest Tudor, Pubs old.

Old part of Bridge at the junction of the crossing point of Watling Street and the Nailbourne.

Early holder of Bridge's land - Odo -

Foreign influences: travellers, land owners.  
except on valley river deposits of alluvial soils  
on chalk downland.

Upper part of village on fairly level alluvial + land deposits

On old coaching road: marriages in Parish records between travellers and local villagers.

Influence of the continent - Odo - Bishop of Bayeux

long stretch of continuous occupation - because of road.  
continuous rebuilding, fields ploughed by settled community remove  
early traces of settlement.  
settled way of life - farming - ~~road~~ travellers.

bourne villages - Bridge now largest of Little Stour villages.

Settlement evidence

Neolithic  
Bronze / Iron Age  
Roman  
Anglo Saxon  
Medieval  
Post Medieval

Estates after Dissolution of Monasteries Henry VIII's reign.



Village - invisible industries

Windmill - mill Lane

Forge

Shops + Baker  
Post Office Haselgreen  
Brewery Green-grocer

Laundry

Inns

Farming

employers at local houses -

School

Work house

Church

Railway Station?

Bylions

Bridge Place

Bourne Park

Higham House

Bridge Hill House



Bowley

day 2.

# Villages in the landscape

## Village form + layout

p27

Village - arable land.  
 grazing land  
 building materials  
 fuel  
 water source.

Bottom of the hill to the crest of the hill.

Drinks - animals + man - A2 from Dover.

Hillside grazing } on chalk downland - pasture land.  
 Hillside woods }

Valley - ploughing - arable, - gentle land  
 level land - valley bottom.

Preconceal development when properties fall vacant.

Mill Lane - back lane. - trucks?

Bridge linear plan.

Street broader around Bridge area.

Village Name - river - name.

Chalk quarries?

Lowland woodlands, pannage, timber?

Village on moist valley bottom.

Soil movements - down slope into valley bottom.

River - on chalk -bourne

Free draining soil Lydden to Bridge



lowley

Villages in the landscape.

Field work + the village.

House

P172

From the 15th onwards - tendency to create elaborate country houses to replace older, more humble manor houses

When this happened it was often associated with the creation of a landscaped park.

Emparking - 17th - 19th centuries.

Tree planting - selective.

see draw - flat chalk plateau

|| Ponds - lakes  
topography.

|| Race course, flat plateau.  
(topography)

Other buildings

large houses nearby - good communications by Roman road.

P174

Listed buildings - often many changes

Bridge - not an estate village - different styles + ages of houses not related to Bygones who made Patruxbourne look pretty.

Bygones house in Patruxbourne other end of estate - worked bits - in Bridge.

Oldest least changed house - timber + brick - both available locally.

Some buildings dwelling houses

Some specialist functions

School - what age?  
school with Patruxbourne parish

Forge gas works

Windmill Workhouse

3 Pubs

Shops sometimes hard to define.

Village Hall / Reading room

Wooding farm Great Pett

brick works -

Brewery

nearby hop fields.



Rowles

# Villages in the landscape

Field work + the village

nucleus

P166 New road by pass of core of the village.

Pattern of roadways - back roads - service roads

Position of church - also in relation to Patricybourn Church + position in parish.  
" " Parlands / Byrons. - church fabric - flat.

How does village relate to Roman road + Nailbourne.

Village Boundary, where gardens give way to woodlands and fields. Parish boundary.  
Walls, fences, foot paths.

Roads from along Nailbourne + else where - linking settlements, + providing access to farms etc.  
Field lanes?

movement to village from valley bottom - up Bridge Hill

P168

Church - oldest standing structure

Church started as a chapel dependant on the mother church Patricybourn. No large old vicarage in Bridge. Lesser house (Church Cottage Cottage for lower forms of cleric)

Church above flood level - <sup>sited</sup> bottom / <sup>lower</sup> south end of <sup>old</sup> village + church yard

origin of settlement pattern - older churches - Patricybourn (Bishopsbourn) older church Patricybourn - close to older trackways to Canterbury.

church sited on higher, dryer land.

Property boundaries

Rebuilding of church - existence of wealthy patrons in village attracted to attractive surroundings with an area of communications. Great Victorian era of church rebuilding - have survived



T. Rowle

## Villages in the Landscape

Fieldwork + the village

P162

Archaeologists - uncover the surviving traces of early communities

Historians - use documentary evidence to reconstruct a wide variety of aspects of past village life.

But the village itself is also a source of historical information.

Constant shifting changes

P163

Recent developments need to be distinguished from more ancient structures  
Sometimes modern houses are simply replacing older structures, or  
settlement patterns.

Parcels - symbols of personal prestige and ostentation  
personal thoughts as a target

Roads - forming hollow ways

Bridge Church just under a mile from Patrickhouse church  
" " about 1/4 miles from Bishops house church

Topography - ~~influence~~ - ~~been~~ altered by owners of

Bowse Park - the lake - weirs,

allowing for a windmill.

Population pressure - infilling - Bowse village

point of view of

Geology

soils

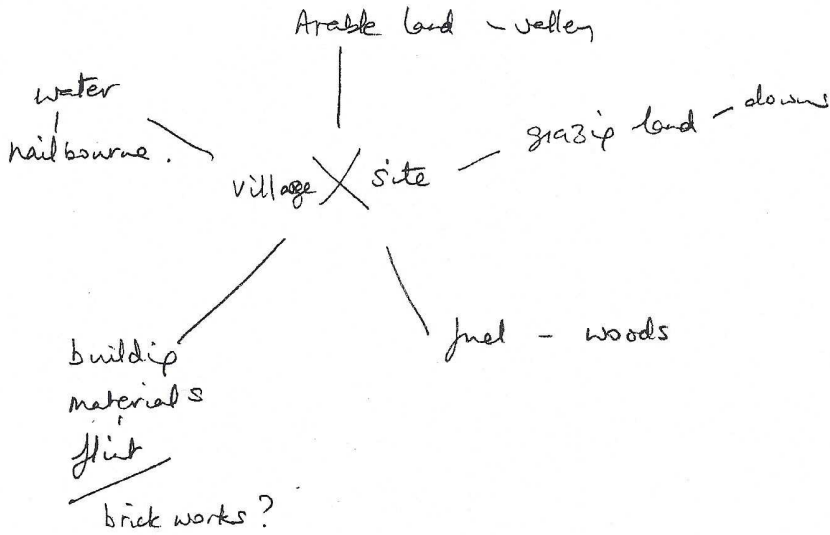
communications

availability of water



howden

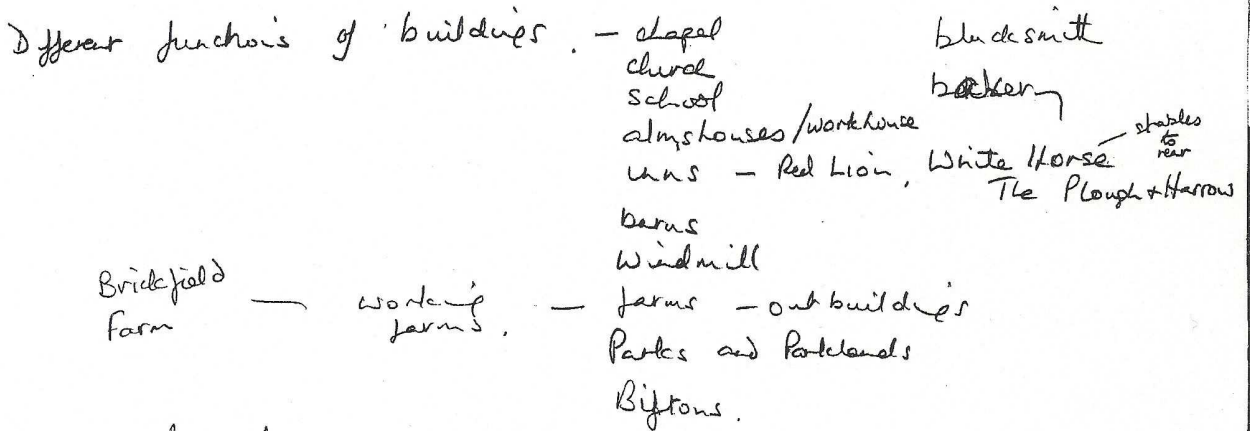
P14



Parish boundary.

- church - church yard.

P16



large houses -  
Patricxbourne  
Bishopsbourne  
Bridge Place?

How long is the village?

- village with linear street plan.  
- has evolved on either side of the old Roman road.

Earthworks - Saxon burial ground.

P20

Outways - village street

routeways necessary for the movement of people + animals within the settlement and leading from it to its associated fields, pastures and meadows.

|| ~~think lanes~~ behind house plots. - Brewer Lane - ready hops



## Romano - British burials

### Diploma

Victoria County Histor. Vol III p168 " Bridge - Romano - British urns  
with skeletons + 'fragments of weapons' were found about 1831  
Half way up Bridge Hill.

... A circular well of flints, possibly Roman, was found  
making the Elham Valley Branch railway.



lowley

Past patterns of settlement

geological explanations for patterns and forms of settlement.

p3 parts of many ingredients which make up rural settlement patterns which change over time.

A village will be created and develop as a result of a particular combination of geographical, commercial, economic, social & political factors.

landowners - 'dominant authority'

effect of a long established road

p4 reflections over time of change & stagnation.

clusters of houses

p7 - a large village is distinguishable from a small market town by its paucity of services.

- market south side of Canterbury.

Has Bridge got a charter?

p12 Bridge - convenient central location on Roman road - a central position for surrounding traders in other house villages.

Canterbury - market

Dover - Canterbury Road - passip trade - only two ~~markets~~  
by ~~Canterbury~~ ~~over~~ Bridge & Lyddon.

Soil - river soils.

Downlands - not very fertile.

p13 river - source of water. - useful for farming community as well as



Inside

p12 rather than a track - brought about through the movement of animals and people.

Roads / tracks - almost impossible to date.

p13 Most roads and trackways do not belong to one particular period.

earliest trackways - long distance, local - whatever could have been used by the Romans

Then by medieval traders  
" " drovers - whatever.

Down



Everitt

writing notes

Roads

P21 Unit (17) Kent was traversed by only one primary route - the Roman road to London via Dover and Canterbury.  
 extension to Dover was a subsidiary branch  
 no early settlements on Dover branch.  
 The London - Maidstone - Folkstone road is a rationalization of local lanes during the turnpike era.

notes p 354  
note 5

Contrast not far away

Dover - Saxon bank. Bronze Age bank

Roman roads - light, efficient - networks -

they polarized settlement growth along their artery networks

Watling St. much greater use than Stone Street

North Downs Way - trackway - used by Caesar? England's Hole?  
Barham Downs.

Road - bridge - place to water - give drinks - to animals - horses after walking over the waterless downs - before going into Canterbury

Roads - Roman "deliberately planned"  
 P11 - (some of this)  
 - imposed - for the efficient long-distance movement of goods, people + mail

Road/track  
p12





Hurdle

Roads

Men go up to war  
important lines, messengers etc.  
Pilgrims go to Cant Cathedral  
people + animals to/from Cant. market

Introduction

prehistoric tracks allowed stone axes to be traded around the country - North Downs Way.

Romans imposed their roads in order to defend this part of their northern frontier.

Roads + tracks fundamental in allowing + promoting economic growth.

towns + villages, monasteries + churches, estates + parks;  
woods + fields - all required roads + tracks in order to function efficiently.

Watling Street - deliberately planned + built.

Other roads came into being from the continual passage of people + animals;

made + maintained themselves

P32

Roman roads

usually proceeded in a series of straight, short alignments  
roads principally designed for the rapid movement of men, horses + pack animals, rather than for the passage of laden carts.

Straight alignments - fundamentally a matter of simplicity  
and convenience for the surveyors + engineers

Routes chosen with great skill

Surveyors our first - general survey of whole route  
looking for best lines,



SE 164 TR 190535 Area Feature

Complex of linear features parallel to Roman Road, with 'castellated' WZ slit trenches, possible trackways etc.

Source NMR TR 1853/4 (04-03-77)

SE 165 TR 18915333 Ring ditch

Source - WCAP BXK 76-77 (16-06-76)

SE 166 TR 18915332 Ring ditch

Source - WCAP BXK 76-77 (16-06-76)

SE 167 TR 18995338 Linear feature

Linear marks, better defined in some places than others, probable early field boundary and/or trackway perpendicular to the Roman road.

Source WCAP BSK 76-77 (16-06-76)

NE 7 TR 18965514 St Mary's Church Patrix bowne

Church of St. Mary is late 12th 13th c. added to and restored later. An Alien Priory cell of Austin canons was founded here c. 1200 and dissolved in 1409.

SE 126 TR 18775274 Rectilinear features

Rectilinear features showing parch marks. Some are field drains/old boundaries. Whole site looks suspiciously modern.

Source WCAP BXK 83-88 (16-06-76)



SE 157 TR 18595335 Linear features

Source - CUAP SU 1 (03-06-56)

SE 158 TR 18685325 Linear Features, Pits

Disjointed linear features and pits.

Source - CUAP BZR 77-78 (12-07-76)

SE 159 TR 18905305 Linear Features

Source CUAP BZR 77-78 (12-07-76)

SE 160 TR 19305328 Area Features

Possible occupation area and linear features, showing as dark patches of soil.

Source - NMR TR 1853/4 (04-03-77)

SE 161 TR 19205338 Linear Features

Two linear features, roughly parallel.

Source - NMR TR 1853/4 (04-03-77)

SE 162 TR 19305348 Area Features

Four possible occupation areas

Source - CUAP BZR 79-80

SE 163 TR 19285359 Ring Ditches

Complex of linear features parallel to Roman Road, with "castellated" WW2 slit trenches, possible trackways etc.

Source CUAP BZR 79-80 (12-07-76)



SE 135 TR 18905428 Linear Features

Three fragmentary parallel linear features, possible trackways.

Source NMR TR 1854/1 (17-04-78)

SE 136 TR 18725410 Linear Features

Disjointed linear features, possible fragments of former enclosures

Source - NMR TR 1854/1 (17-04-78)

SE 151 TR 18145365 Linear Features

Four short linear features

Source NMR TR 1853/17 (17-06-76)

SE 153 TR 18415361 Linear Feature

Short linear feature

Source - NMR TR 1853/1 (17-06-76)

<sup>155</sup>  
SE 154 TR 187535 Rectilinear Enclosure

Rectilinear enclosure with probable buildup foundation against the (its) west side.

Source - WCAP BXK 78-81 (16-06-76)

SE 156 TR 18695345 Trackway

Linear feature, probable trackway associated with Roman? rectilinear enclosure to north.

Source WCAP SU 1 (02-06-56)

SE 114 TR 17675489 Enclosure

Part of a curvilinear enclosure, apparently overlain by Roman Road.

Source - NMR TR 1754/33 (15-04-80)

SE 115 TR 17675489 Area Features

Description TR(1775)5489 Linear feature and areas of dark soil, including a dubious enclosure.

Source - CUCAP BXA 14-15 (04-06-76)

SE 116 TR 17245459 Area Feature

Area of dark soil, 60m. diameter, possible occupation area or similar, with entrance? feature to south west.

Sources 1) CUCAP BXA 14-15 (04-06-76)  
2) NMR TR 1754/29 (15-04-80)

SE 117 TR 17585460 Settlement Enclosure Complex

Complex settlement site with superimposed rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures, linear features, pits and trackways, one of which may extend towards the Roman road via TR 17905460

Sources 1) NMR TR 1754/1 (17-06-76)  
2) NMR TR 1754/29 (15-04-80)  
3) CUCAP BXA 10-16 (04-06-76)

SE 133 TR 189546 Ring Ditch and Pits

Four pits, three of them rectangular or square, and a ring ditch at 19005455

Source NMR TR 1854/1 (17-04-78)

SE 134 TR 18835437 Concentric Ring Ditch

Source NMR TR 1854/1 (17-04-78)



SE 31 TR 198523 Iron Age Settlement

Iron Age settlement, near Bishopscourse.

Source: - DOE Arch. Excav 1973 24-5 (AC Hogarth)

SE 45 TR 1753 Roman British Urns Earthen Vessels Sketches  
and Weapons found at Bridge Hill near Canterbury.

Sited to Parish name only.

Source 1 Arch. J. 1 1845 279 (W H Rolfe)

SE 59 TR 18265424 18th C Bridge

Bridge situated in Bridge village on the Canterbury to Dover road.

SE 61 TR 192531 Toll Cottage, Bridge

Source - Ind. Arch of SE England 1978 28 (AJ Haselfoot)

SE 82 TR 19555325 Iron Age Pits and Ditches

Source - Arch Cant 96 1980 151-166 (N. Macpherson - Grant)

SE 83 TR 19295324 Bronze Age barrow and Iron Age Features

Source - Arch Cant 96 1980 166-173 (N. Macpherson - Grant)

SE 112 TR 17455426 Linear Feature

Zig-zag linear feature, consisting of two parallel ditches in some places: may be archaeological but suspected to be W.W.2 defensive earthwork related to railway embankment.

Source NMR TR 1754/8 (14-04-78)

SE 113 TR 179546 Track

Trackway formed by two parallel ditches showing as soil marks probably linking with large settlement complex to the west.

Source - NMR TR 1754/34 (15-04-80)

SE 22

SE22

TR 180542 Well (Roman or Medieval) (Site)

A circular well of flints, possibly Roman, was found in making the Elham Valley Branch Railway at Bridge

[A flint-stained well at Ochoft (TA 509718) was regarded as almost certainly Medieval, and contemporary with the settlement there]. (1)

Sources - (1) VCH Kent 3 1932 148 (RF Jenop and MV Taylor)

SE 23 TR 184548 Silver Ring - Poss 10<sup>th</sup> C - Anglo-Saxon - later.

Silver ring with cluster of globes in form of a cross found at Bifrons Park in 1847

Source (1) cf. Douglas, *Nenia Britannica* pl xxii, 4  
1) CW Phillips DA Index

SE 27 TR 18115391 Bridge Place (17<sup>th</sup> C)

Bridge Place, Bourne Park Road, Grade I. L-shaped building which is all that remains of a large mansion built by Sir Arnold Braems in the late C17, the remainder having been demolished by John Taylor of Bifrons, Patrick Bourne, between 1704 and 1729. Red brick.

SE 28 TR 18105313 Bourne Park House (18<sup>th</sup> C)

Bourne Park House (Formerly listed as Bourne Park) Grade I. Originally called Bourne Place. The present building was built by Sir Anthony and Dame Elizabeth Ancher in 1701 on the site of an older building of which the original owners were the Bourne family.

SE 29 TR 19345376 Highland Court Hospital

Originally called Higham Court. Grade II. 18<sup>th</sup> C. core with L-shaped building around it in Edwardian Palladian style.



included two 4th c. frags, has been retained by Mr Jenkins.

- Sources - 1) Arch J. 1845 279  
2) VCH Kent 3 1932 148 (RF Jessup + MV Taylor)  
3) Arch Cant 70 1956 248 (F. Jenkins)

SE9

TR 19025456

Saxon Cemetery (Pagan/Christian)

A Saxon cemetery was discovered in 1866 ... on the south-east side and overlooking the valley of the lesser Stour. It was excavated in 1867 by Faussett who found about 120 graves of Pagan date with a few suggesting Christian origin. The finds are in Maidstone Museum.

Sources - 1) O S 6" 1961.

- 2) Arch Cant 10, 1876, 298-315 (illust.) (T.G. Godfrey-Faussett)  
3) Arch Cant 6 1866 329-31  
4) VCH Kent 1. 1908, 342-3 (R A Smith)  
5) FI FGA 22.01.65

SE 11

TR 18345411

St Peter's Church Norman work

St Peter's Church almost wholly rebuilt in 1859-60. Grade II building. Chancel, nave with aisles, tower at west end of south aisle with broached shingled spire. Stone. Originally a chapel of ease to Patricbourne, but heavily rebuilt by Scott 1859-61. Norman doorway reset in the north transept, and one to the west wall of the nave with waterlead capitals.

SE17

TR 18875388

Two Early Iron Age Rubbish Pits.

Early Iron Age site was found on Bridge Hill above the 200 ft contour near the summit of the hill where it slopes to the north-west. The area was being developed as a housing estate. The site lay in the path of a road which was being prepared.

Two rubbish pits yielded pre-Roman pottery, including a Swarling type pedestal base and a handle from a Mediterranean type imported from Belgic Gaul, a pre-Roman bronze fibula and other bronze fragments, a broken speculation coin, Allen Class 1 and domestic animal bones.

- Sources - 1) Arch Cant 78 1963 185-8 (illust.) (MB Watson)  
2) FI FGA 26-01-65

SE20

TR 19665321

1a (Iron Age) 'A' Shards and Pit or ditch.

1964 Trenching for a Gas Main revealed a pit or ditch with some Iron Age 'A' Shards. Noted by F. Jenkins and Dr Mary Watson. Area now under pasture, nothing to be seen.

- Sources 1a Oral F Jenkins  
1 FI FGA 26.01.65

SE5 TR 19225296 (FCE); TR 19285290 (FCE) Barrows (? Roman)

Two ploughed out barrows at 'A' and 'B' are probably Roman. There is also a fairly large barrow possibly Roman, 400 yds SE of the six-sided enclosure in Bourne Park (see OS 6' 1898), immediately north of a hammer-shaped tree enclosure and 50 yds from the Roman Road [C' (Area TR 190531) - see TR 15. SE6.

"Three other possible Roman barrow circles, together with an associated rectangular enclosure and two smaller ploughed out barrow circles could be seen in the fields between Bourne Park and Charton Park, east of the road to Bishopscourt village and a short distance south of the Roman road on which the large barrows seem to be aligned" (1) (2)

Bourne Park is largely under plough and the fields to the south



TR 18365320  
SE1 Roman burials (Inhumations and Cremation) Etc.

In 1846, during excavation for a lake in Bourse Park, Bishopsbourne, Samian pottery and other articles were found at a depth of 10-13 ft. A short distance away, Roman interments, including a large urn containing ashes, were found at the same depth; nearby were three skeletons with large nails near the shoulders, hands and feet (one driven through a shoulder). A few Roman coins, including one from Carausius, were found.

Sources: 1) VCH Kent 3 1932 147 (RF Jessup, MU Taylor, CFC Hawkes)  
" 2) FI CFW 20.01.65

SE2 TR 18685368 Saxon Barrows

Tumuli. Faussett in 1771 mentions over 100 tumuli on Hangup Hill, in front of and between Bourse Place, Bishopsbourne, and the Roman road (some parallel to the road); others had been ploughed down. Wright (3) opened three and found them to be Saxon.

Sources

- 1 OS 25" 1956
- 2 Invent Sept 1856 99 (B. Faussett)
- 3 Arch J. 1 1845 253-6 (T. Wright)
- 4 VCH Kent 1908 344-5 (RA Smith)
- 8 Arch. J. 1 1844 253-56 (Wright)

SE3 TR 19245320 Barrow (? Saxon)

Probable barrow, 17.5m in diameter and 0.5m in height, is situated on a hill slope well below the crest, suggesting a Saxon rather than a B.A. origin

Sources 2a Arch. Cant 74 1960 The round barrows of East Kent.

SE4 TR 18535377? Old Chalk Pit

TR 18555387 is my estimation

A rampart and ditch in Bourse Park, not far from the road leading up Bridge Hill, is called "Old England's Hole". (2)  
"Old England's Hole" is an old overgrown chalk pit with the hollow-way of the Canterbury - Dover Roman Road beside it.

Sources - 2 - Caesar in Kent 1886 167-9 (F.T. Vire)

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Dept. of Environment. List of Buildings of Special Architectural Interest or Historic Interest in Bridge.

RCHME : NMR : NAR/TR 155 E 90



Billie - Close when it was Genitoria Hosp. 1944

1921 only Trinity House.

1st Pair Lewis Build - <sup>son</sup> lives at Barham. / Mrs Nuttle

House commandeered by army: NCO's.

2nd Pair Brugian / Bonni Vaents Capt. Martin = Breeder of Brown Derby. [Giles Book knows Mrs Nuttle]

Don't recognize you with yr trousers on.

Back end of workhouse was ARP station - formerly 6 cells for vaquants after feeding. (W.D. Smith, Billie's pa in law <sup>2</sup> was head of ARP in Bridge/Blea James Deason.

Ned Pair. Dave Whitaker <sup>made arm</sup> Bill Sidders Painter & Decorator 13 Wyche Elm: P. Kirk / Mrs Troughton g/m of latrine drove Armstrong Siddley.

15 [17] 1922. 19 21 - 1820 Capt. RN (ret). Was Airdem, previously central heating. Wills Beinds Dutch girl → Now hairdresser. Volcher mess. R. Bunkert.

1 day to ~~Bridge~~ ~~to take up~~ then next day to Dover to bring ships up the river.

Frontage of 1921 Victorians on an older house.

17 an infill. [Deeds lot & fire.]

Rosebank was the Old Vicarage → John Purchase → widows 2 girls → Col. Herne. New Bride infill was result of road accident - 2 cars collision.

-: 3 cottages. Villas are J. Bishop.

Bosted's - was 2 cottages: 14th. previously <sup>se 17 and</sup> husband 37. Danderdale & was Selwyn Lewis it was a general stores corner hairdresser was Flowers mens hairdresser.

11 Leaney's was the staple house. : opposite Purssard closed in 1950's.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~



Maudsley House 2 - 1 Billie lived there 2 1/2 yrs.  
Forge <sup>Elsie's woman</sup> Currier's Grocery. her sister - a taxidermist & bookbinder  
At the back was a workshop that belonged to Mr Beer  
Agricultural Engineer. Her house - used to have shop between  
Gordon House & Village Hall.

Bijmans Path was a public footpath to Bijmans.  
Houses at the back was allotments. Robson builder's yard.

Butchers: 4

River House N. Fowler ← Colford herball/sawing  
Pettance.

Anna's Panting ask Titel Price

Lockwood Printer was Snell: D. Stone's Shop.

Shipper was Pricer Groceries then D. Stone's Shop then ironmonger's  
Miff

---

Sunnyside was a tea-shop.

Aunt Betty's Hill, since 1930's. Phil Hogben..

Billie Nurse for 55 yrs.

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Sebastopol Terrace 6-12 High St.

Albert Terrace ca 60-76. ca 1860.

Elizabeth Kirkwood. (crockery bathhouse)



1940

Records date from 1565.

1897-1940 Robert Knight, Vicar who  
resides at Patrickstone

in 1891 nearly 900

Pop of Bridge in 1921 699

1931 713

Vicar 1893 Rev. JHR Kirby

Waterloo Cottages

Bread's Cottages

Film Cottages

Brook Place

Portland Terrace

Albert Terrace