

The Archaeology of Wiltshire's Towns
An Extensive Urban Survey

DOWNTON

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The Archaeology and History of Downton

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Towns are an important component of the historic environment which have developed over many hundreds of years and are under constant development pressures. The archaeological resource within our historic towns is an invaluable and irreplaceable source of data about past societies and the evolution of our culture. Despite these factors the archaeology of many towns, especially the smaller market towns, is poorly understood.
- 1.2. In 1976 the D.O.E. sponsored a study of the archaeology of Wiltshire's historic towns, aiming to assess the relative importance of the towns at different points in time as a basis for future archaeological research. This resulted in the publication of "*Wiltshire Towns: the archaeological potential*" (Haslam 1976). Since then, the book has been one of the key references for archaeologists monitoring urban development and its impact in the county.
- 1.3. An increase in the amount of archaeological and historical data available and changes in legislation such as the introduction of Planning Policy Guidance note No.16, have meant that a reappraisal of the situation is now due. The Extensive Urban Survey of Wiltshire has been commissioned by English Heritage, as part of a National programme, to address the need for a new assessment of urban archaeology in the county. The current structure of the historic county of Wiltshire is two-tier, with the County Council working in conjunction with the four District Councils (Kennet, North Wiltshire, Salisbury and West Wiltshire) and the new unitary authority of Swindon – historically part of the county. The survey aims to map the development of all of Wiltshire's and Swindon's historic towns (Fig. 1) and to assess the extent of the surviving archaeology and built heritage. It is also proposed that the threat of development on the historic environment within the county's towns will be examined.
- 1.4. As far as is known the first towns in Wiltshire appeared during the Romano-British period but all the known examples are now greenfield sites, although some may have given rise to nearby settlements. Most modern towns in the county have their roots as Saxon villages or defended settlements such as Cricklade and Wilton. Many of the villages grew into small towns after the Norman invasion, often focussed around a castle or market and in the early thirteenth century 'planted boroughs', in which individual plots of land were sold by the major landowner.
- 1.5. The definition of a town for inclusion in the survey follows the criteria laid out in Heighway (1972), by which the settlement must possess certain characteristics such as defences, a mint, a market, a street plan, or a judicial centre, and demonstrate such urban attributes as high population, a diversified economic base or a central or key location. For the purposes of the survey, however, the towns should meet these criteria historically, even if they no longer do so. This allows, for example, the inclusion of the five Roman towns in the county, and

settlements such as the village of Heytesbury, which was developed as a planned town in the 13th century, but which did not succeed as an urban centre. The full list of 34 towns included in the survey and the criteria for inclusion are included as Appendix 1. Downton satisfies five criteria: it has evidence of an internal street plan (*criteria ii*); it has a documented early market (*criteria iii*); it has a 13th century borough charter (*criteria v*); it is at the junction of two ancient routes, a major coaching road and at the historically navigable limit of the River Avon (*criteria vi*); it has evidence for burgage plots and urban house types (*criteria ix*).

- 1.6. The area of study in each town is defined by the size of the town as it stood in 1945, encompassing both the historic core of the town and the older industrial and suburban development. There is an emphasis on the earlier material, and the later Victorian and 20th century development are covered here only very briefly. Although more detailed than Haslam's report, in most cases each study remains no more than a brief summary of the data, and a guide to the location of more detail for other researchers. The extent of the study area for Downton is depicted in Fig. 2.
- 1.7. The research into each town will be encapsulated into two reports: a summary and assessment of the data gathered and an outline strategy for future management of specified sections of the urban area. This first report is intended to provide a clear and up-to-date synthesis of the available archaeological and historical data for Downton, with an assessment of the main areas of historic settlement in the town and of the potential and sensitivity of the archaeologically important areas. The assessment reports are compiled from four main data streams: geographical and geological sources for the location and topographical summary; secondary historical sources for the historical outline; recorded archaeological data for the sites and finds information; the archive of the Wiltshire Buildings Record (WBR) for architectural data. The architectural summary is not subject to the same level of research as the other three data streams, and the information presented in the reports is based upon evidence compiled from the existing WBR archive, updated in places by field visits to note non-listed buildings of historic interest, combined with the Department Of The Environment schedule of listed buildings.

2. LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1. Modern Downton is a large village situated on the south-eastern border of the county, within the District of Salisbury. The village lies approximately mid way between Salisbury to the north and Fordingbridge (Hampshire) to the south - a distance of c.8 miles either way.
- 2.2. Downton lies within the valley of the River Avon, extending across the floodplain along an east-west axis and including the slightly higher ground to either side. The Avon at this location has many streams – some man-made – and the town was historically prone to flooding. The geology either side of the valley base is

Upper Chalk (Ordnance Survey 1974), with the uplands of Cranborne Chase to the west, and the lesser chalk downs to the east merging with the predominant clays of the Hampshire Basin and New Forest Fringe (Wiltshire County Council 1986). The village itself lies upon Alluvium and Valley Gravels at a mean elevation of c. 37m AOD (Ordnance Survey 1974).

3. PAST WORK AND THE NATURE OF THE EVIDENCE

3.1. Historic Sources

3.1.1. This is a desk-based study, using material available within the County Council Heritage Services facilities in Trowbridge: the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR); The Wiltshire Reference Library; the Wiltshire & Swindon Record Office; and the Wiltshire Buildings Record. Historical data are generally drawn from secondary sources, normally the Victoria County History and histories of the individual towns, based on recommendations or specific requirements. Data on archaeological investigations and their results are drawn directly from the original reports or publications wherever these are available, but for some poorly recorded finds we have had to rely on passing references or the existing entries in the county SMR.

3.1.2. The use of primary sources in the Record Office is restricted to maps and sometimes other pictorial material, which are consulted to accurately locate individual sites or buildings and to trace the growth of the settlement.

3.2. Archaeological Work In The Town

3.2.1 This section outlines the known archaeological investigations that have taken place in Downton. The list is compiled from information in the County Sites and Monuments Record, Excavations Register, and the fieldwork reports kept in the County Archaeology Section in Trowbridge. Others have been added as a result of incidental mention in one of the above sources, and where there is enough information to get at least a general idea of the location of the site. The numbers refer to the map included in this report (Fig. 3).

Event	Year	Site Name/Location	Event Type	Excavator	Reference
001	c.1875	Castle Meadow	Excavation	E.P. Squarey & A. Pitt-Rivers	E.P. Squarey 1906
002	1961	Castle Meadow	Excavation	P.A. Rahtz	Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine 58, 1961
003	1961	Moot Close	Excavation	P.A. Rahtz	Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine 58, 1961
004	1964	Castle Meadow	Excavation	P.A. Rahtz	Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine 59, 1964

005	1966	Old Court	Observation	John Musty	Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine 61, 1966
006	1990	The Moot	Excavation & Geophysical Survey	D.A. Hinton	Hinton, forthcoming
007	1991	Tannery House	Evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1991
008	1995	Land off Moot Lane	Evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1995
009	1996	Moot Lane	Watching Brief	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1996
010	1998	136 The Borough	Evaluation	Archaeological Site Investigations	ASI 1998
011	2001	The Tannery	Buildings Recording	Oxford Archaeological Unit	OAU 2001

Table 1: Archaeological Investigations in Downton.

4. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

- 4.1. This report is not intended to provide a major historical review of the history of Downton and the material included here relates mainly to events which might have had some impact on the archaeology of the town, or its survival. The chief source of historical information for Downton is Volume 11 of the Victoria County History (1980), upon which, unless otherwise stated, the majority of the Historical Outline is based.
- 4.2. Downton, by tradition, was one of three manors endowed to the church (and later the cathedral) at Winchester in the mid to late 7th century by King Cenwalh of Wessex. However, the first documentary reference to the place is from the late 8th century, when King Offa confirmed the endowment of 100 *mansae* of land to the church. Thereafter, references to the estate at Downton occur in 909, 955, 997 and from the reign of King Cnut (1016-35), although these give no information about the nature of the settlement.
- 4.3. The Domesday listing for Downton included a church and seven mills (it is likely that these were probably spread throughout the estate rather than all in the core settlement). Although the chief place of its Hundred, and from the Domesday entry a sizeable settlement, it does not appear to have had urban characteristics, with no burgesses and only four freeholders (Haslam 1976).
- 4.4. In 1138 Downton was among the six manors upon which Bishop Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, is said to have built castles, and the ringwork stronghold known as The Moot was probably erected then. Downton was also, from at least the 11th century, the site of an episcopal palace, regularly visited by bishops and kings – including several visits by King John – and inhabited by bishops of Winchester until the later 14th century, after which the site appears to have been neglected and become derelict.

- 4.5. The first reference to a market in Downton is from 1289, although markets were probably held from the beginning of that century in the large new market place laid out on the instructions of Bishop des Roches as part of the planned expansion of the town. Downton was created a borough at this time and quickly prospered with some 120 burgages in rent by the 1230s. Although the new borough was successfully founded, the market did not survive, probably due to intense competition from the nearby new market at Salisbury. An attempt to revive the market in the early 18th century proved unsuccessful.
- 4.6. The area around Downton mill was the focus of the town's trade and industry from the 13th century onwards. The corn mill mentioned in the late 12th century was by 1215 accompanied by a fulling mill – one of the earliest in Wiltshire. A complex of mills thereafter grew on the site which by the 19th century included flour, grist, paper and malt mills, although none of these survived beyond the early 20th century. Downton was prosperous in the cloth industry in the Medieval period, but by the later 18th century this had become an insignificant trade, although a flourishing cottage industry of lace-making had arisen in its place. Tanning has taken place in the town since at least 1606, and from a large site opposite the mill from at least 1717. In 1976 some 50 people were engaged in tanning, although the works have recently closed.
- 4.7. Downton did not develop as an industrial centre, although at various times carpet-making, bacon-curing and engineering have taken place at an industrial level. The railway came to Downton in 1865 as a branch line from Salisbury to Poole, but did not, as in many other Wiltshire towns, stimulate industry and trade. The line was closed in 1965, since when Downton has become a quiet place popular with commuters, but largely spared the suburban sprawl of recent decades.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY

5.1. Introduction

5.1.1. The following is a resume of the archaeological record of the town, drawn from the county SMR and the various excavation reports. Data on surviving buildings come from the Wiltshire Buildings Record unless otherwise stated. The bold print numbers in this section refer to entries in the Urban Survey database, and appear on the sites and findspots location maps in Figs. 4 - 7, which were created from the database and the SMR.

5.2. Prehistory (Fig. 4)

5.2.1. A cluster of prehistoric sites and finds are known from an area to the south of the historic core of the town. Excavations to the west of Moot Lane (**DO002**, Rahtz 1961) recorded a settlement site and chipping floor containing masses of worked and waste flint. Also present were a number of postholes and burnt features, indicating the possible presence of huts. The same campaign of

excavations recovered an assemblage of Neolithic artefacts (**DO004**) including Peterborough and Mortlake Ware pottery, a polished axe, arrowheads and many fragments of worked flint. Another area of the site (**DO005**) contained occupation evidence of the early Bronze Age Beaker culture, comprising eighteen postholes, some shallow pits and a hearth in association with coarse and fine Beaker pottery and barbed-and-tanged arrowheads.

5.2.2. An evaluation to the rear of Tannery House (**DO040**, Wessex Archaeology 1991) recovered an assemblage of worked flint which may have lain partially in situ. The evidence suggested that at least some of this large group of artefacts lay within undisturbed horizons, although it could not be determined whether these were relict prehistoric soils. The assemblage was largely undiagnostic, although some pieces were suggestive of a Neolithic or Mesolithic trend.

5.2.3. Individual finds of the period include flint tools from Lode Hill (**DO001**) and The Moot (**DO003**), residual worked flint in later contexts from Moot Lane (**DO039**, Wessex Archaeology 1996), and sherds of Iron Age pottery from Castle Meadow (**DO006**, Rahtz 1961).

5.3. Roman (Fig. 4)

5.3.1. A substantial villa site lies just to the south of the study area (SMR Ref: SU12SE304), and two excavated sites are likely to be associated with it. A large probable corn-drying oven was recorded at Moot Close (**DO008**, Rahtz 1961), constructed of large flints and covered by stone slates. A lead cauldron was recovered from one of the flues. To the west of this site, in Castle Meadow (**DO010**, Rahtz 1961) a pair of intersecting Roman roads were discovered, along with ditches and postholes. One of the roads was aligned upon the villa site to the south.

5.3.2. Coins have been found at Lode Hill (**DO007**) and to the west of Moot Lane (**DO011**), and two sherds of black-burnished ware pottery were retrieved from the rear of Tannery House (**DO009**, Wessex Archaeology 1991).

5.4. Saxon (Fig. 5)

5.4.1. Excavations in Castle Meadow (**DO012**, Rahtz 1964) revealed a large gravel pit, near the base of which was found Saxon pottery tentatively dated to the 7th or 8th centuries. The stratigraphy suggested that the dating horizon silted in from the north, in the direction of The Moot. The excavator conjectured that the gravel excavated from the pit was most likely to have been used to create a hard surface suitable for use as a building foundation for a site on the soft alluvial silts of the floodplain below The Moot. Such a site exists – the Medieval episcopal palace (**DO035** & **DO041**, below) - but its known history only extends from the late 11th century. In the light of this evidence it may be postulated that the episcopal site was long established by the time of Domesday (Par. 6.2.3).

- 5.4.2. Elsewhere in Castle Meadow (**DO034**) the same excavator recorded a series of ditches cutting the surfaces of two Roman roads (Par. 5.3.1), and a number of deposits filling the Roman roadside ditches. Although only one ditch could be dated by pottery, the stratigraphic relationships suggested the group of features to be of late Saxon origin.
- 5.4.3. A group of three iron axes were discovered during the excavation of building foundations at the former Downton Mills (**DO013**, Stevens 1930). The group includes a battleaxe of 'Frankish Form' dated to the 7th to 9th centuries, a 'bearded' battleaxe of 11th century date, and a woodmans axe of probable later Saxon date. Little is known of the context of the finds, although the survival of part of the wooden handle of the woodmans axe indicates a waterlogged or anaerobic environment. A handful of probable Saxon pottery sherds were recovered from an undisturbed horizon during the Tannery House evaluation (**DO014**, Wessex Archaeology 1991), and a strap end was found to the east of Moot Lane(**DO015**).

5.5. Medieval (Fig. 6)

- 5.5.1. This was Downton's chief period of expansion, and several sites and findspots are known. Possibly the most important site in the period following the Conquest was the episcopal palace at the site now called 'Old Court' (**DO035**, Squarey 1906 & **DO041**, Rahtz 1964), which was the source of the settlement's prosperity, and was later the driving force behind the expansion of the town and its elevation to borough status. The archaeological history of this site is complex: no masonry remains survive today above ground level and the site's position on the floodplain has ensured that successive deposits of alluvium have obscured any irregularities in the ground surface that may have indicated the location. In addition, the site was effectively bisected in the Post-medieval period by the tail leat of a new mill stream (**DO052**) cut as part of the expansion of nearby Downton Mills.
- 5.5.2. Archaeological trial excavations have identified the remains of one or more substantial masonry buildings on either side of the mill stream, and the presence of complex, deeply-stratified deposits. Work in 1875 by E.P. Squarey & Gen. Pitt-Rivers on the eastern bank of the mill stream (**DO035**) revealed the foundations of a large building, with many fragments of finely worked Chilmark stone, indicating a high status site. Unfortunately, this work was never published, and the exact location, nature and extent of the finds is unknown. A trial pit excavated by Philip Rahtz in 1957 on the 'island' created by the mill stream (**DO041**) revealed soil horizons, rammed chalk floors and masonry structural remains. Observations of nearby river modifications on the east bank of the Avon (Musty 1966) noted the remains of further walls, and fragments of worked stone – including a carved capital – were dredged from the river. It is therefore possible that the palace site was an extensive complex of buildings extending from The Moot across to the eastern bank of the main river stream.

- 5.5.3. The presence of an important episcopal site in Downton led indirectly to the creation of the town's best known monument, The Moot (**DO017**). At the outbreak of hostilities between King Stephen and the Empress Matilda in the 12th century, Stephen's brother - Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester – ordered the construction of a ringwork stronghold on the slightly higher ground to the east of his episcopal palace (Beresford 1959). The historical record shows this structure to have had a short active life, being captured and plundered in 1147, and slighted soon afterwards. In the early 18th century Moot House was constructed just to the east of the earthworks, and a radical programme of landscaping was undertaken, converting The Moot into sculptured pleasure gardens. It was at this time that an amphitheatre-type feature was carved into part of the site, which later became erroneously known as the Saxon Moot or Witanegetot, although it is possible that the ringwork was constructed upon the site of an earlier, pre-Conquest place of authority.
- 5.5.4. A research project (unpublished typescript, D.A. Hinton, 1990) undertaken at the site confirmed the slighting of the defences. The few artefacts recovered during this work, combined with the sparse environmental evidence, suggested a low level of medieval occupation of The Moot commensurate with the known historical record. A geophysical survey conducted as part of this work has indicated that the outer defences may cut through a substantial building (**DO056**), which although uninvestigated, must pre-date the construction of The Moot in 1138. A watching brief conducted adjacent to the east side of the outer earthworks (Wessex Archaeology 1996) recorded a large, poorly-defined curvilinear feature running parallel with The Moot. Unfortunately this feature could not be securely dated, but is thought to be contemporary with the original construction of the monument.
- 5.5.5. Excavations within the south-eastern part of Castle Meadow (**DO042**, Rahtz 1964) recorded a series of ditches and gullies datable to the 11th to 13th centuries. These are thought to relate to agricultural activities.
- 5.5.6. The church of St. Laurence (**DO016**) has architectural details dating to the mid 12th century, although the majority of the church is of 13th and 14th century date with later restorations and alterations (par. 5.9.2.1). A church has probably stood on this site since at least the later Saxon period, given the known early ecclesiastical links with Downton (Elrington 1980). The irregular spacing of the nave arcades and the raking transepts probably indicate that the 12th and 13th century work is built upon the pre-existing foundations of an earlier structure (RCHME 1987) – a premise reinforced by the offset on the north side of the north arcade wall, which may suggest that the pre-12th century work continued further to the east than is represented by the standing architecture (Pevsner 1975). Within the churchyard stands a Medieval stone cross (**DO018**, *ibid.*) of unknown history. To the north of the church stands The Manor House (**DO057**), of 14th century date, with later additions. This was formerly the manor house of Downton Rectory, appropriated by the Bishops of Winchester in 1380 (Elrington 1980). Given the known grants of land to Downton Church estate in the period

immediately following the Conquest (*ibid.*), it is possible that the present building stands upon the site of an earlier ecclesiastical dwelling or farm.

- 5.5.7. Downton's High Street (**DO047**) is probably one of the oldest routes through the town, but was first so called in documentary records in 1452 (*ibid.*). At the west end of the High Street stand Downton Mills (**DO045**). Mills are known in the town at the time of Domesday, and it is likely that some of these stood on the present site. A lease for a corn mill in the town exists from the late 12th century, and a deed for a fulling mill – one of the earliest in Wiltshire – describes it as sited on the west side of the grist mill. By the end of the Medieval period there are thought to have been three mills at this location within adjoining premises (*ibid.*).
- 5.5.8. In the early 13th century Bishop des Roches founded a new borough at Downton, with a large planned extension to the town which is apparent today. The new urban area was centred on a large Market Place now called The Borough (**DO044**), which extends along the length of the extension and which survives today as a linear 'village green' with remarkably little encroachment by later buildings. The market did not prevail, probably due to the intense competition from the new market at Salisbury. The Borough Cross (**DO019**) was intended to act as a focus for market trade and stands in the centre of The Borough. Twice restored, it today is thought to be in its original form. The Borough is connected to High Street by Catharine Bridge (**DO046**), which has probably stood since the founding of the new borough, but which is first referred to in the early 15th century. Leland in c.1538 called it 'the fair bridge of stone', although it has since been rebuilt at least twice.
- 5.5.9. Chance finds of Medieval coins and metalwork have been reported from South Lane (**DO020**), Saxonhurst (**DO023**, **DO026**) and Slab Lane (**DO025**). Finds of pottery and tile are known from the rear of Tannery House (**DO021**, Wessex Archaeology 1991), Moot Lane (**DO022**, Wessex Archaeology 1996) and from 136 The Borough (**DO028**, Archaeological Site Investigations 1998).

5.6. Post Medieval (Fig. 7)

- 5.6.1. A number of sites can be identified, some of which have altered the topography of the town. The Moot Gardens (**DO031**) were developed in the 18th century, involving a radical landscaping and sculpturing of the pre-existing earthworks which has made the monument difficult to interpret for researchers. The Barford Carrier (**DO050**) is a 17th century watermeadow feeder which bisects the 13th century Borough. Kingston Bridge (**DO051**) was constructed over the new stream at the same time, although the present structure has been altered. The easternmost leat feeding Downton Mills (**DO052**) is thought to be of Post-medieval date (Squarey 1906, Rahtz 1964). A substantial body of water, this feature probably cuts through the site of the episcopal palace (**DO035**, **DO041**).

5.6.2. Archaeological investigations have encountered Post-medieval features and artefacts at Tannery House (**DO049**, Wessex Archaeology 1991) and at 136 The Borough (**DO048**, Archaeological Site Investigations 1998), while individual finds of coins, metalwork or pottery have been reported from Slab Lane (**DO024**, **DO025**), Saxonhurst (**DO027**), South Lane (**DO029**), High Street (**DO030**) and from the vicinity of Moot Lane (**DO032**, **DO033**).

5.7. Industrial/Recent (Fig. 7)

5.7.1. The former Union Workhouse (**DO053**) stands at the east end of The Borough. It opened in the late 18th century and closed in the early 20th century, since when the building has undergone a number of different industrial uses including carpet production, bacon-curing, gas production and engineering. Downton Tannery (**DO054**) has occupied the same site since at least the early 18th century, and in the 1970s employed many people. Currently closed and facing redevelopment for housing, the site has been the subject of a recent industrial archaeology survey (Oxford Archaeological Unit 2001). The residential street called The Sidings belies the former site of Downton railway station (**DO055**), open for one hundred years between 1865 and 1965, but of which no structure remains.

5.8. Undated (Fig. 7)

5.8.1. Four undated sites are known: geophysical survey south of The Moot (**DO056**) has detected the presence of buildings, trackways and ditches, some of which are overlain or cut by The Moot earthworks (unpublished typescript, D.A. Hinton, 1990). A cluster of three features has been detected by aerial photography in the land between Moot Lane and Slab Lane, of which two (**DO036**, **DO038**) are possible ring ditches and one (**DO037**) of which is a small enclosure.

5.9. Built Heritage

5.9.1. This section of the report is intended to provide an introduction to the surviving built heritage of Downton, and is not designed to be a comprehensive account of the town's notable structures, but is a selection of the salient architectural features and buildings within the Study Area, including, if present, significant unlisted structures. This data has been compiled by Wiltshire Buildings Record.

5.9.2. Detailed lists of historic buildings and architectural detail are included as Appendices 3, 4 & 5. Although individual Grade II listed buildings may be (where relevant) discussed in this section, they are not included as a comprehensive list in the Appendices, due to the very large quantities of additional data this would involve. Researchers seeking information on Grade II structures are directed to the appropriate Department of Environment or Department of National Heritage schedule lists.

- 5.9.3. The village is in several distinct sections; the older settlement, in which the earliest surviving domestic building occurs in the 14th century, was enlarged to the west in the early 13th century by the Bishop of Winchester to form a planned borough. By 1630 there were reckoned to be 127 burgages in The Borough, presumably built on. However, none can be dated earlier than the 15th century and all are in timber framing. Situated on chalk and clay, Downton's economy was based largely on farming, from which a good number of farm buildings in mixed materials remain.
- 5.9.4. **The Eleventh Century.** The Church of St Laurence, Church Hatch (grade I) is a cruciform church with a mid 12th century nave. The transepts date from the 13th century, with a 14th century chancel. The 17th and 18th century restorations include the south porch dated 1648. Further alteration and restorations occurred in 1812 by D.A. Alexander, and in 1860 when the tower was lowered by T.H. Wyatt. The fine east window is by E. Frampton of London.
- 5.9.5. **The Fourteenth Century.** The Manor House, Off Barford Lane (grade II*) was an endowment to Winchester College by William of Wykeham in 1380, later leased by Elizabeth I and occupied by brother of Sir Walter Raleigh in the early 17th century, who improved the house. It was an open hall house with arch-braced collar trusses, ceiled over in c.1600. It has an attached chapel.
- 5.9.6. **The Fifteenth Century.** No.s 62 (The White Horse) & 64 (The Downton Press), The Borough (grade II*) are a late 15th century originally open hall house with complete roof structure over all three parts of the building. The floor was inserted c.1700. The building has busts of King John & Queen Isabella, probably 18th century replicas of 13th century originals. The Victoria County History states that this may be a 'hostel' mentioned in 1503 and that this was the centre of activities concerned with parliamentary elections; its social importance increasing in the 17th century as manorial courts were held in buildings behind it, and fairs held near by.
- 5.9.7. Of similar origins, but of grade II star status only is The Kings Arms, 9 High Street, mentioned as a public house in 1628. It comprises timber-framed ranges with the original roof, with the main elevations refaced in the 18th century. Some of the framing survives inside, including the v-strut roof. The building is part of a 15th century group including No.s 11 & 13, and The Warren, 15 High Street, all refaced in the 18th and 19th centuries.
- 5.9.8. **The Sixteenth Century.** There are no grade II* buildings from this century, although four buildings have been noted, all believed to have had an open hall at one time due to smoke-blackened roof timbers.
- 5.9.9. **The Seventeenth Century.** The Courthouse, South Lane (grade II*), dated 1673 is a fine brick house with good contemporary features inside and out. It was founded by Sir Joseph Ashe as a grammar school for twelve boys and endowed with £100 and the profits from two sheep fairs in Downton.

5.9.10. **The Eighteenth Century.** Moot House, Moot Lane, (grade I) is an outstanding house dating from c.1700, one of few brick buildings in Downton with stone dressings. The central bay, containing the open pedimented doorway, is broken forward. The interior fittings mostly date after a fire in 1923.

6. PLAN FORM ANALYSIS

6.1. Introduction

6.1.1. The town has been divided into components, each representing blocks of activity, and sub-divided by period. Downton, in common with all existing Wiltshire towns, has no foundation in the prehistoric or Romano-British periods, although archaeological remains belonging to both periods are present within and nearby to the study area. Historical and documentary sources have clearly identified the presence of a settlement from at least the 8th century, although the sparse archaeological evidence and lack of detailed historical records for the Saxon period has meant that a conjectural reconstruction has been necessary. Otherwise, the town has been divided into different plan components (settlement areas, church, market place, etc.) for each period, and these are illustrated in the stated figures.

Table 2: Plan form components

COMPONENT	PERIOD OF ORIGIN	COMPONENT TYPE	FIGURE No.
COM1	Saxon	Minster? Church	8
COM2	Saxon	Possible Episcopal Seat	8
COM3	Saxon	Settlement Area	8
COM4	Saxon	Roads	8
COM5	12 th Century & Late Medieval	Parish Church	9
COM6	12 th Century	Episcopal Palace	9
COM7	12 th Century	Ringwork Castle	9
COM8	12 th Century & Late Medieval	Settlement Area	9
COM9	12 th Century & Late Medieval	Mill Site	9
COM10	12 th Century	Roads	9
COM11	Late Medieval	Rectory Manor	10
COM12	Late Medieval	Planned Market Place	10
COM13	Late Medieval	Planned Settlement	10
COM14	Late Medieval	Remains of Slighted Castle	10
COM15	Late Medieval	Abandoned Episcopal Palace	10
COM16	Late Medieval	Roads	10

6.2. Saxon (Fig. 8)

6.2.1. **COM1 – Possible Minster Church.** There is strong circumstantial evidence to suggest the presence of a minster at Downton. The architectural evidence points to the Norman elements of the present church standing upon the foundations of an earlier structure (par. 5.5.6), a not unusual aspect of later 11th and 12th century church building (Rodwell 1989). The historical record (Elrington 1980) gives details which are consistent with the activities and status of a minster: at the time of Domesday the church at Downton served, and received tithes from, the entire episcopal estate - a very extensive area including several sub-settlements and villages. Such a ministry implies the presence of more than one priest and the existence of a 'mother church'.

6.2.2. Minsters provided an economic stimulus via the organic growth of trade & commerce, and as the sites of shrines attracted numerous pilgrims (Campbell 1979). They were often sited on prominent places and above watercourses (Blair 1988, Hase 1994) – as is the present St. Laurence's - and it is possible that the first church at Downton may relate to the period of establishment of Christianity within the West Saxon kingdom in the late 7th/early 8th centuries (Hall 2000), and specifically to the third quarter of the 7th century, following the elevation of the church at Winchester (which tradition holds was granted the manor at Downton by King Cenwalh in c.650) to cathedral status (Elrington 1980).

6.2.3. **COM2 – Possible Episcopal Manor.** Downton Manor was one of the earliest endowments (par. 6.2.2) and richest manors of the see of Winchester (*ibid.*), and Downton settlement, as the centre of an early, important episcopal estate is likely to have been the location of some form of bishop's residence, possibly from the 8th century onwards. There is some archaeological evidence to support this theory (Par. 5.4.1) with the excavation of c.7th to 8th century pottery from a gravel pit near to the known site of the Medieval episcopal palace at Old Court (Par. 5.5.1 & 5.5.2), which the excavator considered to have provided the aggregate for a nearby building foundation raft, although no direct evidence for a Saxon structure has yet been found. A c.1.5m x 1.5m trial pit on the Old Court site (Musty 1966) proved the existence of deeply-stratified remains on the site, although the small size of the sample area militated against a conclusive dating sequence.

6.2.4. The extent of any possible Saxon bishop's residence is unknown given the present evidence. Musty hypothesised that Saxon structures may extend eastwards from the Old Court site underneath The Moot, which could give some credence to the Saxon place-name tradition for this latter site.

6.2.5. **COM3 – Settlement Area.** As the centre of an early, rich episcopal estate it is apparent that some form of settlement beyond a mere agricultural hamlet must have existed, especially given the extra local importance brought by the bishop's residence. It has been suggested (Par. 6.2.2) that a minster church existed in Downton, possibly from the late 7th century, and it is likely that Saxon

settlement activity was concentrated in the area between the church and the episcopal manor, possibly with a focus upon the ancient crossroads south-east of the church (Haslam 1976). The extent of occupation is unknown, and the area depicted in Fig. 8 is conjectural.

6.2.6. **COM4 – Roads.** Two roads are shown – these are both ancient routes, one of which is aligned roughly north-south and follows the east side of the Avon, keeping to the slightly raised ground on the edge of the floodplain. The east-west aligned route is part of a possibly prehistoric track which traverses the south Wiltshire downs, although neither road has been securely dated.

6.3. 12th Century (Fig. 9)

6.3.1. **COM5 – Parish Church.** The system of minster churches was in rapid decline following the Conquest (Blair 1988), and it is likely that the known rebuilding of St. Laurence's church in the 12th century (par. 5.5.6) marked the transition from minster to parish church.

6.3.2. **COM6 – Episcopal Palace.** It is known that by the later 11th century an episcopal residence stood at Downton (Elrington 1980), and documentary and historical evidence has identified the site at Old Court, just west of The Moot, as the location – a premise confirmed by archaeological research (Par. 5.5.1 & 5.5.2) which also discovered that the site had probably been bisected by a Post-medieval mill stream. The 1734 estate map of Joseph Windham shows standing walls marked 'The Ruins' on an island created by the mill stream, but cannot be trusted for accuracy. The size of such a site has been estimated (based upon the body of recorded sites) at between 0.5ha and 3ha (English Heritage 1990). The area depicted in Fig. 9 is conjectural and probably overgenerous. Archaeological investigation is required to refine this estimate.

6.3.3. **COM7 – Conjectural Extent of Ringwork Castle.** The historical evidence indicates this monument – known as The Moot - to be of 12th century origin (Par. 4.4), and to have had a short active life, being slighted in 1155 – a situation confirmed by archaeological research (Par. 5.5.3). The construction of such a stronghold adjacent to a known, extant episcopal palace 'raises the distinct possibility that the castle was conceived as an appendage to the palace and thus represented the temporary transfer of functions to a fortified nucleus as opposed to the creation of a new seat of lordship' (Creighton 2000).

6.3.4. One of the problems of interpretation with this monument is the extensive mutilation wrought by landscaping in the later 18th century, and the small amount of research undertaken on it. It has been described in past studies as, variously, a ringwork with two baileys (Cathcart King 1983) or a single bailey (Creighton 2000). Whether The Moot included a motte is probably now impossible to ascertain. This report (Fig. 9) has attempted a conjectural reconstruction of the monument as a ringwork with two baileys, based upon the arrangement of the major bank-and-ditch circuits, although Hinton (1990) has pointed out that even these may have been subject to modification, particularly

the inner circuit. A further problem for future researchers is that the slighting of the defences, combined with the later reworking, will have truncated any evidence for bank revetments or palisading. Hinton's work, however, has demonstrated that the stratigraphy of the south-eastern part of the outer circuit at least has not been compromised by the Post-medieval work. The course of the north bailey defences has not yet been proven, although the topography of the rear property boundaries to the south of High Street strongly suggests that they respect a long-established curving boundary to their south. Interestingly, an evaluation within the grounds of Tannery House (Wessex Archaeology 1991) found no evidence for a large bank-and-ditch within their four northernmost trenches and the excavator suggested that it may lie further to the north.

6.3.5. Local tradition and some early papers (eg. Floyer 1897, Squarey 1906) have wished to assign a pre-Medieval origin to The Moot earthworks, variously describing it a refortified Iron Age or sub-Roman stronghold. However, the documentary record indicates it to be an Anarchy period construction, and Kenyon (1990) has pointed out that a large-scale ringwork is a much quicker and easier undertaking than the construction of a motte, where even a modest fortification demands a substantial investment of time & labour, and advanced engineering skills. As England entered civil war in 1138, speed in construction would have been of the essence for the defenders at Downton.

6.3.6. **COM8 – Settlement Area.** The settlement area depicted in Fig. 9 includes the zone of postulated Saxon settlement, but includes some modest expansion to the west, along the slightly raised area between two streams of the River Avon now known as 'the Island'. Although it is probable that this western area was not intensively occupied (an evaluation in 1998 found only Post-medieval remains at 136 The Borough – see Par.5.6.2), the planting of the 13th century borough on the west bank of the Avon opposite the Island suggests that no clear area of unoccupied land existed between that location and the Saxo-Norman core of the town.

6.3.7. **COM9 – Mill Site.** Mills are listed in Domesday, and there are references to a fulling mill in 1215 and a corn mill late in the 13th century (Par. 5.5.7). The documentary references place these sites at the location of the present Downton Mills, on the south side of the High Street.

6.3.8. **COM10 – Roads.** Those depicted in Fig. 9 include the postulated Saxon roads running north-south and east-west through the settlement (**COM4**), plus two lanes leading to villages and hamlets listed in Domesday, and which were likely to have had communications with Downton.

6.4. Late Medieval (Fig. 10)

6.4.1. **COM5 – Parish Church.** The major part of the fabric of St. Laurence's church dates to the 14th century (Par. 5.9.2.1. & Pevsner 1975), and it likely that at or shortly after this time the churchyard attained its present size.

- 6.4.2. **COM11 – Rectory Manor.** Downton church is listed in Domesday as possessing a small estate (Elrington 1980), and in 1380 it was appropriated by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, as an endowment to Winchester College. Shortly thereafter the present manor house was constructed (Par. 5.5.6), possibly on the site of an earlier building.
- 6.4.3. **COM8 – Medieval Core Settlement.** This is the area of settlement considered to have existed by the mid to later 12th century (Par. 6.3.6).
- 6.4.4. **COM12 – 13th Century Planned Market Place.** Conceived as a speculative venture by Bishop Des Roches in the early 13th century, (Par. 4.5), the market place was the central focus of a planned extension of the town (**COM13**) and the creation of a borough. Extending the length of the new township, the market place is today well-preserved in plan (Par. 5.5.8), chiefly due to its failure to compete with the huge contemporary market in nearby Salisbury and the consequent slow growth of the new borough after the initial rush of burgage subscriptions (Par. 6.4.5). The Borough Cross stands in the centre of the market, and would have been intended to act as a focus for trade.
- 6.4.5. **COM13 – 13th Century Planned Settlement.** A large area of burgages was laid out at the same time as the new market place, flanking it on both sides. These appear to have been initially well-subscribed, with 120 burgages in rent by 1250 (Elrington 1980). However, the fate of the new town was bound to its market, and both failed to grow in the face of intense competition from Salisbury. Archaeologically, this has left us with an extremely well-preserved site, with many of the original burgage plots discernible to both north and south, and the general boundaries of the venture can be easily traced today. Architecturally, some fine Medieval buildings survive (although not of 13th century date) amongst many cottages of 17th and 18th century origin (Wiltshire Building Record, archive material & Pevsner 1975). Some modern redevelopment has inevitably occurred, but this is in the minority, and the surviving historic topography is exceptional – a situation perhaps only paralleled in Wiltshire at Hindon, in the south-west of the county, where, for different reasons, another of Bishop Des Roches' 13th century new towns failed to expand and is today preserved in plan (Beresford 1959, Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) Assessment Report 2001).
- 6.4.6. **COM9 – Mills.** From the later Medieval period onwards the activity of various mills on the Avon bridge site in High Street is well-documented. The present buildings on the site – all until the 1920s active mills – date to the 18th and 19th centuries and are now converted into dwellings (Wiltshire Building Record).
- 6.4.7. **COM14 – Remains of Castle.** Following the slighting of The Moot ringwork the site appears to have been abandoned, with no finds pre-dating the landscaping of the later 18th century known from within the earthwork. Today this site is a Scheduled Monument included in the English Heritage Register of Historic Parks and Gardens as a well-preserved and sympathetically restored 18th century sculpted garden.

6.4.8. **COM15 – Abandoned Bishops Palace.** It is thought that the Old Court site ceased to be used as an episcopal residence after 1415, although documentary records show that it was maintained for some decades afterwards (Land Use Consultants 1988). It is believed that after the mid to late 15th century the site was allowed to become derelict, and by 1647 was only valued at £80 (*ibid.*). It is probable that from the time of its disuse onwards the structure was robbed for building stone. By the time of the 1734 Windham estate map it is depicted as a fragmentary ruin, and by c.1803 the site is described as ‘where the Old Court formerly stood’ (Elrington 1980). The site today is pasture, surrounded by watercourses on almost all sides.

6.4.9. **COM16 – Roads.** Those depicted in Fig. 10 include the ancient routes through the earlier Medieval core settlement (**COM4**), The major Salisbury to Ringwood running along the west side of the Avon valley, and minor routes within the town, including those serving minor outlying settlements known to have existed in the late Medieval period.

7. ASSESSMENT

7.1. *Summary of Research*

7.1.1. The frequent references to Downton in the Saxon period clearly indicate the presence of a locally important settlement serving the large episcopal estate and probably the episcopal manor house itself. These references become more frequent from the 10th century onwards, but do not give any details about the nature of settlement and life in Downton at that time. The Domesday listing for the town is not given in detail, but confirms the existence of a church and mills. From the Medieval period onwards there are increasing references to the town in documentary records, especially from the 13th century onwards and the founding of the borough. The Winchester Pipe Rolls in particular have been a major source of information on the town for Medieval researchers. From the Post-medieval period onwards the historical and documentary record becomes plentiful, although some significant events in Downton’s history remain obscure, such as the nature and fate of the episcopal palace, and the construction and slighting of The Moot.

7.1.2. Downton has been subject to a number of archaeological investigations, mostly on the periphery of The Moot, south of the town centre. The major archaeological discoveries have been on the southern periphery of the study area, where prehistoric, Romano-British and Saxon occupation evidence was recorded in the 1950s. One salient investigation – Squarey & Pitt-Rivers’ work on the episcopal palace site at Old Court – is barely reported, and sadly it is probable that the archive for this work is long lost. More recent work has included research on The Moot and a handful of development-led projects which have produced largely inconclusive results. There has been no archaeological work within the new borough, perhaps reflecting the low development pressure in that area.

7.2. The Growth of the Town (Fig. 11)

- 7.2.1. It is tempting to suggest that the settlement at Downton evolved in the 5th and 6th centuries from the known Roman villa estate sited just to the south of the present town. This, of course cannot be proven, and the present evidence suggests that Downton emerged in the 7th century as a village serving as the head place of a Hundred, which, probably later that same century became the chief settlement of an episcopal manor. It is likely that by the time of the Conquest this settlement had become a sizeable village, chiefly agricultural in nature, but whose population could offer a range of non-agrarian skills and services to the episcopal manor, and which was developing some proto-urban characteristics.
- 7.2.2. In the period following the Conquest, Norman bishops developed the Winchester estates, and it is likely that the palace at Old Court was expanded at this time. The emergency of 1138 saw a fortified site created on land immediately to the east of the palace, and although short-lived, probably contributed to Downton's local importance. In the early 13th century the bishops appended a new town extension to the existing settlement, and propelled Downton to borough status. The timing of this speculative act proved unfortunate, as Downton could not compete with the huge new market at nearby Salisbury, and consequently the town saw little growth between the end of the Medieval period and the beginning of the 19th century.
- 7.2.3. The town has seen limited growth in the past two centuries. An area developed along the main Salisbury to Ringwood road to exploit the coaching trade, and small-scale organic growth occurred around the fringes of the Saxon core of the town. The first half of the 20th century saw very little expansion – that which did occur included the industrial-scale development of the tannery, and individual private sector house-building. Much more rapid expansion has taken place in recent decades, although it is beyond the remit of this report.

7.3. The Archaeological Potential

- 7.3.1. One of the principal aims of this phase of the Extensive Urban Survey is to examine the archaeological potential of the town to assist with the development of a management strategy in the later phase of the project. Whilst all of the core town may be considered important archaeologically, it is necessary to try to highlight those areas of greater interest, either because of the importance of the remains or because better than average preservation is expected there.
- 7.3.2. Downton is most famous for The Moot, and a programme of archaeological research at this location would help in the interpretation of the monument. Excavation at salient points on the earthwork bank-and-ditch circuits may determine whether the integrity of the defences remains largely intact, or whether the 18th century landscaping has entirely reworked those features. Additionally, the exciting discovery by geophysical survey of buildings partially underlying the southern outer defences calls for a sample excavation to assess

the nature and date of these remains. It is appreciated that the site's status as a Scheduled Monument may make such work a low priority.

- 7.3.3. A prime candidate for a programme of archaeological research is the former episcopal palace site at Old Court. This lies outside, and to the east of, the scheduled area at The Moot, and is separated from it by the Post-medieval mill stream. The Monuments Protection Programme (MPP) of English Heritage includes episcopal palaces within the Class Description "Magnates' Residences" (1990). Section 8 of the class description – 'Characterisation Criteria' identifies such sites as 'rare' and potentially of national importance. Work at this location is required to determine the extent of the site, the degree of survival and depth of stratification across the site, the nature of occupation and the chronology of its use. The data gathered from such work will be vital in assuring that the appropriate path is followed in the future curation of this site.
- 7.3.4. The core of east Downton has been postulated as the Saxon settlement area (Fig.11). Archaeological investigations within this area could serve to confirm or deny this premise. While it is recognised that the opportunities for an extensive excavation in this area are minimal, there remains the possibility of smaller-scale infill developments and the regeneration of lesser 'brownfield' sites, both of which may reward archaeological observation or evaluation.
- 7.3.5. St. Laurence's Church has been identified as the site of a possible minster and later Saxon church (Par. 6.2.1). Research is required to determine the earliest ecclesiastical use and subsequent chronology of the site. Although it is recognised that a significant development-generated archaeological project here is unlikely, churches and churchyards are occasionally subject to minor interventions such as underpinning, damp-proofing, and the cutting of drainage and service trenches, all of which offer the opportunity for archaeological observation on this site of local importance. The opportunity to observe any excavation within the church itself would be of particular interest, given the common Medieval practice of rebuilding a church directly upon the site of its predecessor (Rodwell 1989) and the evidence for an earlier structure beneath the present building (Par. 5.5.6).
- 7.3.6. Archaeological investigations in the western part of Downton could help to determine the extent of pre-13th century occupation on the 'island' created by the major streams of the River Avon and prove whether the 13th century borough was an extension of the existing town abutting the existing settlement area or a separate entity located nearby. Within the Borough itself, archaeological investigation within the area of burgages would be useful in defining the phases of settlement, the nature & density of occupation, and within now vacant plots, the former presence of structures. Such evidence may help to explain the failure of Downton as a regional market centre.

7.3.7. Downton's limited industrial heritage is fairly well documented and recorded, with one notable exception being the town mills. A buildings survey and historical search could usefully complete the fragmentary body of knowledge on this locally important site.

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9. MAPS

1734. Estate Map of Joseph Windham Esq. Scale in Perches.

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1820. Map of the county of Wiltshire. Greenwood (Chandler 1998).

1839. Tithe Map

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10. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Towns included in the Extensive Urban Survey of Wiltshire, with reference to urban criteria defined by Heighway (1972).

	Town	Criteria
1	Amesbury	ii, iii, xi, xi
2	Bradford-on-Avon	iii,vi viii, xi
3	Calne	ii, iii, ix
4	Chippenham	i, iii, iv, viii, ix, x, xii i, ii, v, xii
5	Cricklade	i, ii, vi
6	CUNETIO	i, ii, iii,. v
7	Devizes	ii, iii, v, ix, xi
8	Downton	i,, ii vi
9	DUROCORNOVIUM	i, vi
10	EASTON GREY	iii, iv, v, ix
11	Great Bedwyn	ii, iii, ix
12	Heytesbury	ii, iv
13	Highworth	ii, vi, ix
14	Hindon	ii, iii, xi
15	Lacock	v
16	Ludgershall	i, iii, iv, xi
17	Malmesbury	iii, ix
18	Market Lavington	ii, iii, iv, xi
19	Marlborough	ii, iii, viii
20	Melksham	ii, iii, xii
21	Mere	iii, viii, xi
22	Ramsbury	i, ii, iii, v, vi, vii, viii,
23	Salisbury	ix, x, xi, ii, iii, ix
24	Sherston	i, vi
25	SORVIODUNUM	iii, viii
26	Swindon	iii, v
27	Tilshead	i, vi, xi
28	Tisbury	ii, iii, viii
29	Trowbridge	ii, iii, iv, vii
30	Warminster	iii, viii
31	Westbury	i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi, vii,
32	Wilton	vii, ix, xi ii, iii, v, ix, xi
33	Wootton Bassett	ii, vi
34	VERLUCIO	

Appendix 2: Urban Criteria set out in Heighway (1972)

- i) *Urban Defences*: A town, at some time in its history, might have a wall, or bank and ditch with wooden defences.
- ii) *Internal Street plan*: A town may be planned at any moment in its history; part of its street pattern may display evidence of deliberate planning, such as a grid lay-out. A street plan with provision for a market place will also distinguish a town.
- iii) *Market*: Perhaps the only indispensable criterion, although a market alone does not distinguish a town. The date of a market charter is usually taken in this study as indicating the date by which the place had become a town.
- iv) *Mint*: The existence of a mint often denotes a town.
- v) *Legal existence*: This aspect of the town was one of the first to be studied and formed the basis of most of the early studies of towns. It has long been evident that legal history, once a favoured method of study, does not provide the only clue to urban origins, in which economic causes play an important part. However, the date of a borough charter or the dates of taxation at borough rates or of the town's parliamentary franchise may provide a date from which the place may be called a town.
- vi) *Position*: A town may have a central position in a network of communications and this can be a clue to its importance. This can be a difficult criterion to assess as it involves knowledge of the age of the road system in relation to the town itself, the past navigability of rivers, and other related problems.
- vii) *Population*: A town will often have or have had a high density and size of population compared with surrounding places.
- viii) *Diversified economic base*: Archaeological or documentary evidence might suggest a diversified economic base, particularly a concentration of various crafts in one area, and evidence of long distance trade. For earlier periods, only archaeological evidence can determine this; it is a reflection on the state of urban archaeology that so little is known of this aspect.
- ix) *House plot and house type*: The town-plan may show long, narrow 'burgage-type' plots; surviving houses will be urban rather than rural in form.
- x) *Social differentiation*: A town should contain a wide range of social classes and especially possess a middle class. House types, demonstrated in the earlier periods by archaeology, again form part of the evidence.
- xi) The presence of a *complex religious organisation* may also denote a town; i.e. the possession of more than one parish church or the existence of other institutions, especially monastic.
- xii) *Judicial centre*: A town may be a centre for courts of national or local status.

Appendix 3: Listed Buildings by Schedule Category (Refer to Dept. of National Heritage schedule for Grade II buildings)

Grade I

Church of St Laurence, Church Hatch (mid 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th centuries)

Manor House, Off Barford Lane (early 14th, 17th, 19th)

Moot House & The Moot Gardens, Moot Lane (c.1700)

Grade II*

No. 62 (The White Horse) & 64 (The Downton Press), The Borough (late 15th, early 16th centuries, c.1700)

The Courthouse, South Lane (1673)

Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (late 17th century)

Appendix 4: Buildings Survival by Century

12th Century

Church of St Laurence, Church Hatch (mid 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th centuries)

14th Century

Borough Cross, in front of 62 The Borough (& 1787, 1897 & 1953)

Churchyard Cross approx. 8m south of St Laurence's, Church Hatch

Manor House, Off Barford Lane (early 14th, 17th, 19th centuries)

15th Century

No.s 11 & 13 High Street (early, mid 19th century)

No. 62 (The White Horse) & 64 (The Downton Press), The Borough (late 15th , early 16th centuries, c.1700)

The Kings Arms, 9 High Street (& mid-18th century)

The Warren, 15 High Street

16th Century

No.s 59 & 61, 50 The Borough

Vine Cottage, The Headland

Stable Cottage, Wick Lane

17th Century

Chalkhill House, Barford Lane

No.s 39, 41 & 43 The Borough

Cymbeline, 51 The Borough

Jasmine Cottage, 18 The Borough

No.s 90 & 92 The Borough

Cobwebs, 7 & 9 Gravel Close

April Cottage, 21 High Street
 Hill Side, 23 Lode Hill
 No.s 32 & 34 High Street (early)
 Stable & attached wall to south-west of Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse,
 Salisbury Road (early)
 Cowshed & attached implement store to south-east of Newcourt & Newcourt
 Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (early)
 Leicester House, 72 The Borough (mid)
 Long Close House, Long Close (mid)
 Manor Cottage, off Barford Lane (mid-late)
 The Courthouse, South Lane (1673)
 Barford Park Farmhouse, Barford Lane (late)
 Barn to east of Barford Park Farmhouse (late)
 No. 31 The Borough (late)
 No.s 12 & 14, 16 The Borough (late)
 Rose Cottage, 3 Gravel Close (late)
 Cottage adjoining Vine Cottage, The Headland (late)
 Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (late 17th century)
 Alley Cottage, Barford Lane (1695)
 Range of barns & stables to north of Barford Park Farmhouse, Barford Lane (late
 17th & 18th centuries)
 Creel Cottage, 103 The Borough (17th & early 18th centuries)

18th Century

Churchyard Boundary Wall to north of St Lawrence's & south-west of Manor House,
 Off Barford Lane
 Granary to north of Barford Park Farmhouse, Barford Lane
 Minton Cottage, 20 The Borough
 Waterside Mill, The Borough
 East Mill, The Borough
 Harebell Cottage, 19 High Street
 Stables & coach house at The Moot, Moot Lane
 Gate, gate piers & wall to sides & front of The Moot, Moot Lane
 Barn & cartshed to south-east of Moot Farmhouse, Moot Lane
 Gate & gate piers to gardens opposite The Moot, Moot Lane
 Rosemary Cottage & attached cartshed to left, Wick Lane
 No.s 8 & 10 The Borough (1700)
 The Moot, Moot Lane, (c.1700)
 The Cottage, Barford Lane (early)
 Granary at Parsonage Farm, Off Barford Lane (early)
 No. 36, 38 The Borough (early)
 No. 40 The Borough (early)
 No. 8 & Old Forge Cottage, Downton Road (early)
 The Bull Hotel, The Headland (early)
 No. 7 High Street (early)
 Barn in garden to rear of 7 High Street (early)
 No.s 23 & 25 High Street (early)
 Well House, 37 Lode Hill (early)

No. 18 Lode Hill (early)
 Barn & attached stable to s of Moot Farmhouse, Moot Lane (early)
 Barn to west of Wick Farmhouse (early)
 No. 14 High Street (early – late)
 Hamilton House, Barford Lane (mid)
 Wellesley Cottage, Barford Lane (mid)
 River Cottage, 114 The Borough (mid)
 Dragon House, 134 The Borough (mid)
 No. 10 High Street (mid)
 Avon House, 12 High Street (mid)
 Radnor House, The Headland (3rd quarter of 18th century)
 No.s 99 & 101, 136 The Borough (late)
 Meadowside, 32 Gravel Close (late)
 Springfield, The Headland (late)
 Summerhouse at Springfield, The Headland (late)
 Anvil Cottage & Cottage adjoining to the north, The Headland (late)
 The Wooden Spoon, 17 High Street (late)
 Ravenswood, 18 High Street (late)
 No.s 36-44 (evens) High Street (late)
 Vine Cottage, 9 Lode Hill (late)
 The Manse, South Lane (late)

19th Century

Summerhouse in garden of Barford Park Farmhouse, Barford Lane (early)
 Wistaria, 73 The Borough (early)
 No.s 75, 46 & 48 The Borough (early)
 The Round House, Downton Road (early)
 Granary to east of barn at Charlton Manor Farm, Downton Road (early)
 No.s 3 & 5 High Street (early)
 No.s 1 & 2 Wick Farm Cottages, Wick Lane (early)
 County Bridge, The Borough (1820)
 Charlton Manor Farmhouse, Downton Road (c1830)
 Crossways, The Headland (mid)
 No.s 20 & 20A Lode Hill (mid)
 Barn to south-west of Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse (mid)
 No. 4 Slab Lane (mid)
 Rose Cottage, Slab Lane (mid)
 Railed enclosure, in yard 6m west of Baptist Church, South Lane (mid)
 Railings to front of Baptist Church, South Lane (mid)
 Baptist Church, South Lane (1857)
 Rossiter House, The Headland (1860)
 Lychgate & attached walling to s of churchyard of St Laurence's, Church Hatch (1892)
 Downton C of E Primary School, Gravel Close (1895)
 No. 27 & 29 High Street (late)

20th Century

K6 Telephone Kiosk, High Street (after 1935)

Appendix 5: Individual Architectural Details

14th Century

Flint & rubble limestone: Manor House, Off Barford Lane (early 14C, 17C, 19C)

Open hall: Manor House, Off Barford Lane (early 14C, 17C, 19C)

Ogee-headed windows: Manor House, Off Barford Lane (early 14C, 17C, 19C)

1 storey with attic: Manor House, Off Barford Lane (early 14C, 17C, 19C)

Chamfered arch-braced trusses: Manor House, Off Barford Lane (early 14C, 17C, 19C)

Common rafter roof: Manor House, Off Barford Lane (early 14C, 17C, 19C)

15th Century

Open hall & cross wing: 62 (The White Horse) & 64 (The Downton Press), The Borough (late 15C, early 16C, c1700)

Open Hall: 11 & 13 High Street (early, mid 19C)

Timber framing: 62 (The White Horse) & 64 (The Downton Press), The Borough (late 15C, early 16C, c1700); The Kings Arms, 9 High Street (& mid-18C)

Wattle & daub: The Warren, 15 High Street

Arch-braced collar trusses: 11 & 13 High Street (early, mid 19C)

With cambered collar/tiebeam: 62 (The White Horse) & 64 (The Downton Press), The Borough (late 15C, early 16C, c1700)

With raking queen struts: 11 & 13 High Street (early, mid 19C); 11 & 13 High Street (early, mid 19C)

Cambered tie beam trusses with collars & v-struts: The Kings Arms, 9 High Street (& mid-18C)

Clasped purlins: 62 (The White Horse) & 64 (The Downton Press), The Borough (late 15C, early 16C, c1700)

Chamfered purlins: The Warren, 15 High Street

Curved windbraces: The Warren, 15 High Street

Tudor arched door: ?The Kings Arms, 9 High Street (& mid-18C)

Winder stair: 62 (The White Horse) & 64 (The Downton Press), The Borough (late 15C, early 16C, c1700)

Possible evidence for timber-framed chimney: The Warren, 15 High Street

16th Century

Timber frame: 50 The Borough;

With brick nogging: Stable Cottage, Wick Lane

Recased in brick: Vine Cottage, The Headland; The Cottage, The Headland

Thatch: 50 The Borough; Vine Cottage, The Headland

Brick stack: Stable Cottage, Wick Lane

Gabled dormer: Stable Cottage, Wick Lane

Baffle entry plan: 50 The Borough; Stable Cottage, Wick Lane

Single storey & attic: 50 The Borough; Stable Cottage, Wick Lane

Open hall (originally): Vine Cottage, The Headland; The Cottage, The Headland; Stable Cottage, Wick Lane

Evidence of integral outshut: Vine Cottage, The Headland

Eyebrow dormers: 50 The Borough

Casements: 50 The Borough; Stable Cottage, Wick Lane

Ceiling: The Warren, 15 High Street
Moulded beams: Stable Cottage, Wick Lane
Fireplace with timber lintel: 50 The Borough
Smoke-blackened roof: Vine Cottage, The Headland
Crucks: 59 & 61 The Borough
Windbraced roof: 59 & 61 The Borough

17th Century

Brick:

With flint, limestone plinth: Cowshed & attached implement store to se of Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (early)

Flemish bond: Cymbeline, 51 The Borough; Rose Cottage, 3 Gravel Close

With vitrified headers: Wellesley Cottage, Barford Lane

With flint: Barn to east of Barford Park Farmhouse (late)

With stone dressings: Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (late 17C)

With stone corbels: The Courthouse, South Lane (1673)

Irregular bond: Cottage adjoining Vine Cottage, The Headland (late)

Plat bands: Wellesley Cottage, Barford Lane; 31 The Borough (late); School House, Charlton Village (1692); Cottage adjoining Vine Cottage, The Headland (late); The Courthouse, South Lane (1673)

Cornices: Wellesley Cottage, Barford Lane

Pilasters: Wellesley Cottage, Barford Lane

Timber framing: 59 & 61 The Borough; Boons Cottage, Charlton All Saints (late); April Cottage, 21 High Street; Hill Side, 23 Lode Hill

Weatherboarding on brick plinth: Barn to west of Wick Farmhouse, Wick Lane

Faced in Flemish bond brick: Manor Cottage, off Barford Lane (mid-late); 39, 41 & 43 The Borough; 59 & 61 The Borough

Faced in English bond brick: 31 The Borough (late); Creel Cottage, 103 The Borough (17C & early 18C); Long Close House, Long Close (mid)

With brick nogging: 12 & 14 The Borough (late); Cobwebs, 7 & 9 Gravel Close

Chalk: Cobwebs, 7 & 9 Gravel Close

Roof:

With coped verges: Wellesley Cottage, Barford Lane; Barn to e of Barford Park Farmhouse (late); Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (late)

Half-hipped: Manor Cottage, off Barford Lane (mid-late)

Thatch: Wellesley Cottage, Barford Lane; 31 The Borough (late); 39, 41 & 43 The Borough; Cymbeline, 51 The Borough; 59 & 61 The Borough; 12 & 14 The Borough

(late); Cobwebs, 7 & 9 Gravel Close; Rose Cottage, 3 Gravel Close; Cottage adjoining Vine Cottage, The Headland (late); Hill Side, 23 Lode Hill

Tile: Manor Cottage, off Barford Lane (mid-late); Barn to e of Barford Park Farmhouse (late); Creel Cottage, 103 The Borough (17C & early 18C); Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (late 17C); The Courthouse, South Lane (1673)

Dormers:

Hipped: Manor Cottage, off Barford Lane (mid-late); Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (late)

Eyebrow: 31 The Borough (late)

1-storey & attic: Manor Cottage, off Barford Lane (mid-late); 31 The Borough (late); 39, 41 & 43 The Borough; 12 & 14 The Borough (late); Hill Side, 23 Lode Hill

2-storey: Wellesley Cottage, Barford Lane; Cottage adjoining Vine Cottage, The Headland (late); Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (late 17C); The Courthouse, South Lane (1673)

brick stacks: Wellesley Cottage, Barford Lane; Manor Cottage, off Barford Lane (mid-late); 31 The Borough (late); Cymbeline, 51 The Borough; 59 & 61 The Borough; Creel Cottage, 103 The Borough (17C & early 18C); 12 & 14 The Borough (late); Cottage adjoining Vine Cottage, The Headland (late); Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (late 17C); The Courthouse, South Lane (1673)

Doorways:

Bolection Moulded: Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (late)

With segmental pediment: Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (late)

With cornice: The Courthouse, South Lane (1673)

Plank doors: 31 The Borough (late); Vine Cottage, The Headland; The Courthouse, South Lane (1673)

Mullioned windows: Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (late)

With hoodmoulds: The Courthouse, South Lane (1673)

Reserved chamfer mullions: Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (late); The Courthouse, South Lane (1673)

Casements: 12 & 14 The Borough (late); Hill Side, 23 Lode Hill; Wellesley Cottage, Barford Lane; 31 The Borough (late); Cottage adjoining Vine Cottage, The Headland (late);

Metal casements: Creel Cottage, 103 The Borough (17C & early 18C)

With leaded glazing: 59 & 61 The Borough; Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (late); The Courthouse, South Lane (1673)

Timber casements: Cobwebs, 7 & 9 Gravel Close

Chamfered beams:

With moulded stops: Manor Cottage, off Barford Lane (mid-late); Creel Cottage, 103 The Borough (17C & early 18C); Cymbeline, 51 The Borough; 12 & 14 The Borough (late); 62 (The White Horse) & 64 (The Downton Press), The Borough (late 15C, early 16C, c1700); Cottage adjoining Vine Cottage, The Headland (late); Vine

Cottage, The Headland; Hill Side, 23 Lode Hill; Long Close House, Long Close (mid); Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (late)

Chamfered joists: 12 & 14 The Borough (late); Hill Side, 23 Lode Hill

Winder stair: Cymbeline, 51 The Borough; 12 & 14 The Borough (late); 62 (The White Horse) & 64 (The Downton Press), The Borough (late 15C, early 16C, c1700); Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (late)

Fireplace: Long Close House, Long Close (mid)

Bolection moulded: Manor House, Off Barford Lane (early 14C, 17C, 19C)

With timber lintel: Manor Cottage, off Barford Lane (mid-late); 59 & 61 The Borough; The Courthouse, South Lane (1673)

Stone fireplace: Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (late); The Courthouse, South Lane (1673)

Plank & muntin partition: Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse, Salisbury Road (late); The Courthouse, South Lane (1673)

Panelling: Manor House, Off Barford Lane (early 14C, 17C, 19C)

Tie beam trusses: Barn to east of Barford Park Farmhouse (late)

Collar & tie trusses: Barn to west of Wick Farmhouse, Wick Lane

Windbraces:

Straight windbraces: Barn to east of Barford Park Farmhouse (late)

Clasped purlins: Cymbeline, 51 The Borough;

18th Century

Brick:

Flemish bond brick: The Cottage, Barford Lane (early); Hamilton House, Barford Lane (mid); 99 & 101 The Borough (late); 8 & 10 The Borough (1700); 62 (The White Horse) & 64 (The Downton Press), The Borough (late 15C, early 16C, c1700); 8 & Old Forge Cottage, Downton Road (early); Radnor House, The Headland (3rd quarter of 18C); The Bull Hotel, The Headland (early); Anvil Cottage & Cottage adjoining to the north, The Headland (late); 7 High Street (early); The Kings Arms, 9 High Street (& mid-18C); The Wooden Spoon, 17 High Street (late); Vine Cottage, 9 Lode Hill (late);

Flemish stretcher bond: Vine Cottage, The Headland

English bond: Dragon House, 134 The Borough; Barn & attached stable to south of Moot Farmhouse, Moot Lane (early)

Monk bond: 38 The Borough (early)

With plat bands: 99 & 101 The Borough (late); 38 The Borough (early); 62 (The White Horse) & 64 (The Downton Press), The Borough (late 15C, early 16C, c1700); Dragon House, 134 The Borough; 7 High Street (early);

Stone plat band: 62 (The White Horse) & 64 (The Downton Press), The Borough (late 15C, early 16C, c1700)

With stone dressings: The Moot, Moot Lane, (c1700)

Timber framing: Wick Cottage, Breamore Road (early); Well House, 37 Lode Hill

With brick nogging: Granary at Parsonage Farm, Off Barford Lane (early); Barn in garden to rear of 7 High Street (early)

Weatherboarded: Barn & attached stable to s of Moot Farmhouse, Moot Lane (early)

Rendered: Harebell Cottage, 19 High Street

Cob: Summerhouse at Springfield, The Headland (late)

Cornice:

Coved cornice: 62 (The White Horse) & 64 (The Downton Press), The Borough (late 15C, early 16C, c1700); The Moot, Moot Lane, (c1700)

Dentilled cornice: Hamilton House, Barford Lane (mid); Radnor House, The Headland (3rd quarter of 18C); The Wooden Spoon, 17 High Street (late)

Moulded: Dragon House, 134 The Borough

Hipped dormers: Hamilton House, Barford Lane (mid); The Moot, Moot Lane, (c1700)

Gabled dormers: 99 & 101 The Borough (late); Harebell Cottage, 19 High Street

Eyebrow dormers: 38 The Borough (early); Well House, 37 Lode Hill

Roof:

With coped verges: 99 & 101 The Borough (late)

Tile roof: Hamilton House, Barford Lane (mid); 99 & 101 The Borough (late); 8 & Old Forge Cottage, Downton Road (early); Vine Cottage, 9 Lode Hill (late);

Half hipped: Granary at Parsonage Farm, Off Barford Lane (early); Barn in garden to rear of 7 High Street (early)

Hipped: The Moot, Moot Lane, (c1700)

Gabled: Dragon House, 134 The Borough; Radnor House, The Headland (3rd quarter of 18C);

With light timber framing: The Wooden Spoon, 17 High Street (late)

Thatch roof: 8 & 10 The Borough (1700); 38 The Borough (early); Wick Cottage, Breamore Road (early); Vine Cottage, The Headland; Well House, 37 Lode Hill

Half hipped: The Cottage, Barford Lane (early)

Hipped: 7 High Street (early)

Brick stack: The Cottage, Barford Lane (early); Hamilton House, Barford Lane (mid); 99 & 101 The Borough (late); 8 & 10 The Borough (1700); Wick Cottage, Breamore Road (early); 8 & Old Forge Cottage, Downton Road (early); Radnor House, The Headland (3rd quarter of 18C); 7 High Street (early); The Wooden Spoon, 17 High Street (late); Vine Cottage, 9 Lode Hill (late); The Moot, Moot Lane, (c1700); Wick Farmhouse, Wick Lane (early)

Single storey and attic: 99 & 101 The Borough (late); 8 & 10 The Borough (1700); 38 The Borough (early); Wick Cottage, Breamore Road (early)

2-storey: Hamilton House, Barford Lane (mid), The Cottage, Barford Lane (early); 8 & Old Forge Cottage, Downton Road (early); Radnor House, The Headland (3rd quarter of 18C); 7 High Street (early); The Wooden Spoon, 17 High Street (late); Vine Cottage, 9 Lode Hill (late); Well House, 37 Lode Hill; The Moot, Moot Lane, (c1700);

2-storey & attic: Dragon House, 134 The Borough

Doorways:

Pedimented doors: The Moot, Moot Lane, (c1700)

With Ionic pilasters: Hamilton House, Barford Lane (mid)

Flat door hood on brackets: Dragon House, 134 The Borough; Radnor House, The Headland (3rd quarter of 18C); The Kings Arms, 9 High Street (& mid-18C) **Porch:** The Wooden Spoon, 17 High Street (late); The Moot, Moot Lane, (c1700)

Cart entry: The Wooden Spoon, 17 High Street (late)

4-panel door: 99 & 101 The Borough (late); Radnor House, The Headland (3rd quarter of 18C)

6-panel doors: Hamilton House, Barford Lane (mid); 99 & 101 The Borough (late); Radnor House, The Headland (3rd quarter of 18C); The Kings Arms, 9 High Street (& mid-18C); The Wooden Spoon, 17 High Street (late); The Moot, Moot Lane, (c1700)

Plank doors: 8 & Old Forge Cottage, Downton Road (early); Radnor House, The Headland (3rd quarter of 18C); 7 High Street (early)

Over- and fanlights: Hamilton House, Barford Lane (mid); Radnor House, The Headland (3rd quarter of 18C)

Windows:

With segmental heads: 99 & 101 The Borough; The Kings Arms, 9 High Street (& mid-18C)

With voussairs: Cobwebs, 7 & 9 Gravel Close

Sashes:

Tripartite: The Kings Arms, 9 High Street (& mid-18C)

With moulded timber architraves: Hamilton House, Barford Lane (mid)

With moulded stone architraves: The Moot, Moot Lane, (c1700)

2x2 sashes: 99 & 101 The Borough (late)

6x6 sashes: Hamilton House, Barford Lane (mid); The Kings Arms, 9 High Street (& mid-18C); The Moot, Moot Lane, (c1700)

8x8 sashes: Vine Cottage, 9 Lode Hill (late)

10x10 sashes: The Wooden Spoon, 17 High Street (late)

Casements: The Cottage, Barford Lane (early); 99 & 101 The Borough (late); 8 & 10 The Borough (1700); Dragon House, 134 The Borough; Wick Cottage, Breamore Road (early); 8 & Old Forge Cottage, Downton Road (early); Radnor House, The Headland (3rd quarter of 18C); Well House, 37 Lode Hill

Leaded: Hamilton House, Barford Lane (mid); Dragon House, 134 The Borough; Radnor House, The Headland (3rd quarter of 18C); 7 High Street (early); The Wooden Spoon, 17 High Street (late); The Moot, Moot Lane, (c1700)

Ovolo moulded mullions: The Moot, Moot Lane, (c1700)

Chamfered mullions: 8 & 10 The Borough (1700)

Reserved chamfered mullions: The Moot, Moot Lane, (c1700)

Bow window: Vine Cottage, 9 Lode Hill (late)

Fireplace: Hamilton House, Barford Lane (mid)

With brick jambs & timber lintel: The Cottage, Barford Lane (early); Wick Cottage, Breamore Road (early); 7 High Street (early)

Bolection-moulded fireplace: The Moot, Moot Lane, (c1700)

Staircase: Radnor House, The Headland (3rd quarter of 18C)

Newel: Hamilton House, Barford Lane (mid); 8 & 10 The Borough (1700); Dragon House, 134 The Borough; Wick Cottage, Breamore Road (early)

Panelling;

Fielded: Hamilton House, Barford Lane (mid)

Chamfered beams: 8 & 10 The Borough (1700)

With stops: The Cottage, Barford Lane (early); Dragon House, 134 The Borough; Wick Cottage, Breamore Road (early); 7 High Street (early)

Collar & tie trusses: Barn & attached stable to s of Moot Farmhouse, Moot Lane (early)

Clasped purlins: Barn & attached stable to s of Moot Farmhouse, Moot Lane (early)

19th Century

Brick:

Plastered: 3 & 5 High Street

Flemish bond brick: Wistaria, 73 The Borough (early); Crossways, The Headland (mid); Rossiter House, The Headland (1860); 20 & 20A Lode Hill; 1 & 2 Wick Farm Cottages, Wick Lane (early)

Flemish stretcher bond: Vine Cottage, The Headland

With plat bands: The Round House, Downton Road (early); Long Close House, Long Close (mid)

With limestone dressings: Downton C of E Primary School, Gravel Close (1895)

English bond: Long Close House, Long Close (mid)

With vitrified headers: Baptist Church, South Lane (1857)

Chalk: ?Long Close House, Long Close (mid)

Weatherboarded: Barn to sw of Newcourt & Newcourt Farmhouse (mid)

Slate roofs: Wistaria, 73 The Borough (early); The Round House, Downton Road (early); Crossways, The Headland (mid); 3 & 5 High Street; Long Close House, Long Close (mid); Baptist Church, South Lane (1857)

Tile roof: Downton C of E Primary School, Gravel Close (1895); 20 & 20A Lode Hill (mid); 4 Slab Lane (mid)

Thatch: 1 & 2 Wick Farm Cottages, Wick Lane (early)

Bargeboards: Crossways, The Headland (mid); 20 & 20A Lode Hill (mid)

Brick stack: Wistaria, 73 The Borough (early); The Round House, Downton Road (early); Downton C of E Primary School, Gravel Close (1895); 3 & 5 High Street; 20 & 20A Lode Hill (mid); Long Close House, Long Close (mid)

Single storey: Downton C of E Primary School, Gravel Close (1895)

2-storey: Wistaria, 73 The Borough (early); The Round House, Downton Road (early); Crossways, The Headland (mid); 3 & 5 High Street; Long Close House, Long Close (mid); 4 Slab Lane (mid)

Pilaster strips; Crossways, The Headland (mid); Long Close House, Long Close (mid)

4-panel door: Crossways, The Headland (mid); 20 & 20A Lode Hill (mid)

6-panel door: Wistaria, 73 The Borough (early); Long Close House, Long Close (mid)

Doorways:

Pedimented door: 20 & 20A Lode Hill (mid)

Panelled doorcase: Crossways, The Headland (mid); Long Close House, Long Close (mid)

With Tuscan columns: 3 & 5 High Street

Bracketed canopy over door: Wistaria, 73 The Borough (early); Long Close House, Long Close (mid)

Elliptical cart entry: 3 & 5 High Street

Round House, Downton Road (early)

Over- and Fanlights; Long Close House, Long Close (mid)

Windows:

With keystones: Long Close House, Long Close (mid)

With Tudor arches: The Round House, Downton Road (early)

Margin glazing: Crossways, The Headland (mid)

With Gothic glazing: The Round House, Downton Road (early)

Cross: Downton C of E Primary School, Gravel Close (1895)

3x3 sashes: Long Close House, Long Close (mid)

6x6 sashes: Wistaria, 73 The Borough (early)

8x8 sashes: Long Close House, Long Close (mid)

9x9 sashes: Crossways, The Headland (mid); 20 & 20A Lode Hill (mid)

Tripartite: Crossways, The Headland (mid)

Casements: The Round House, Downton Road (early); Cobwebs, 7 & 9 Gravel Close; Crossways, The Headland (mid); Long Close House, Long Close (mid)

With Square bay: Crossways, The Headland (mid)

Panelled ceiling: Long Close House, Long Close (mid)

Staircase:

Barleytwist baluster stair: Long Close House, Long Close (mid)

Winder: Manor Cottage, off Barford Lane (mid-late)

Fireplace:

With reeded decoration: Wellesley Cottage, Barford Lane

Additional Notes

Churchyard monuments not included