

The Archaeology of Wiltshire's Towns
An Extensive Urban Survey

TROWBRIDGE

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The Archaeology and History of Trowbridge

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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. Trowbridge satisfies four criteria: it has evidence of a planned street layout (*criteria ii*); it has an early market charter (*criteria iii*); its legal existence can be proved from an early date (*criteria v*); a diversified economic base (*criteria viii*); documented and recognisable burgage plots (*criteria ix*); good evidence for social differentiation (*criteria x*); it has served as a local judicial centre since the 12th century (*criteria xii*).

- 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 Trowbridge 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 Trowbridge, 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.
- 1.8. This Assessment was prepared originally in 2002, with amendments from consultations added in 2004. Table1 (archaeological investigations) has been updated, but the results of these more recent events have not been assimilated

2. LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1. Trowbridge lies near the western border of Wiltshire, situated between Bradford-on-Avon, c. 4km to the north-west, and Westbury, c.6.5km to the south. Although on the periphery of the county, the town is the administrative headquarters of Wiltshire County Council.
- 2.2. The town lies upon a south-west/north-east aligned ridge of limestone Cornbrash, which is bisected by the River Biss, whose erosive action has

exposed the underlying Forest Marble, and deposited alluvium along the base of its shallow valley. The Biss enters Trowbridge from the east and passes through the centre of the town. At 'The Park' it is joined by the Paxcroft Brook, and at Trowle Bridge by an unnamed stream (VCH 7 1965). The surrounding area lies chiefly upon Oxford Clay, which forms a linear boundary with the southern edge of the Cornbrash along the line of the parallel geological features known as the Wingfield Fault and the Trowbridge Fault (British Geological Survey 1965). The geological process which resulted in the exposure of the Cornbrash ridge determined the location of the early settlement, as the soil formed from the Cornbrash is relatively lighter, more friable and more fertile than that of the surrounding heavy clays (Graham & Davies 1993).

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 events and their results are drawn directly from the original reports or publications wherever these are available, but for some more obscure interventions 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 entities and to trace the growth of the settlement.

3.2. Archaeological Work In The Town

3.2.1. This section outlines the known archaeological events that have taken place in Trowbridge. 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 event. The events are shown on Fig. 3.

Event	Year	Site Name/Location	Event Type	Excavator	Reference
001	1972	Knee's Department Store, Castle Street	Observation	Wiltshire County Archaeology Service	WAM 68 1973
002	1977 and 1986 to 1988	Court Street/Castle Street Area	Excavations	Wiltshire County Council and Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1993
003	1986	Rear of 23-24 Silver Street	Watching Brief	Wiltshire County Archaeology Service	WCAS 1986
004	1988	Rear of No. 10 Church Street	Excavation	Marek J. Lewcun	Lewcun 1988
005	1994	Court Street	Evaluation	Cotswold Archaeological Trust	Cotswold Archaeological Trust 1994
*006	2001	The Conigre	Evaluation	Marek J. Lewcun	Bath Archaeological Trust 2001
*007	2002	The Conigre/Broad Street	Evaluation	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services 2002
*008	2002	Ushers Brewery	Evaluation	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services 2002
*009	2002	Mill Street	Evaluation	ASI Heritage Consultants	ASI Heritage Consultants 2002
*010	2002	Riverway, 13-21 Hill Street	Watching Brief	Helena Cave-Penney	WCAS 2002

Table 1: Archaeological Events and Interventions in Trowbridge. Reports flagged thus * were received after the preparation of this Assessment, which was compiled in 2002.

4. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

4.1.1. This report is not intended to provide a major historical review of the history of Trowbridge, 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 Trowbridge is Volume 7 of the Victoria County History published in 1953, upon which, unless otherwise stated, the Historical Outline is based.

4.1.2. The earliest certain reference to Trowbridge is the 1086 Domesday Survey, where it is recorded as *Straburg*, meaning tree-bridge or wooden bridge (Rogers 1984). However, it has also been suggested that the latter element of the name, *burg*, may be a form of *byrig*, meaning defended site (Smith 1977). The listings for Trowbridge indicate a small agricultural settlement with a mill.

4.1.3. The existence of a castle at Trowbridge is first mentioned in 1139, although following the Anarchy period it appears to have quickly diminished in importance, it defences partially built over by the growing town. When Leland visited the town in the 1540s, he described the castle as 'clene down', a result of a long and protracted period of decay and robbing of the stone (Rogers 1984).

- 4.1.4. The earliest direct mention of a church in Trowbridge is from 1236, when it received the gift of a messuage from Countess Ela, although in 1125 money was granted out of Trowbridge rectory to Monkton Farleigh priory, which was still payable in 1291 and 1428. There are also references from 1295-6 and 1372-3 for the cost of maintaining a chapel or chapels within the castle bailey.
- 4.1.5. Trowbridge has held a market charter since 1200, when it was granted the right to hold Tuesday markets and a fair. A market place had been established by 1303 and a Saturday market was in existence by 1311. Within the Market Place stood, at least as early as 1466-7, a 'high cross', probably the one seen by Leland in the 1540s. The 'Round Stone' is thought to have been a place where market debts were settled. It was sited near the town centre end of Polebarn Road, and was in existence in 1752, but is thought to have been buried during road improvements c.1799.
- 4.1.6. Shambles are recorded by 1303, when a legal dispute arose about their tenure, and through the 14th century there are records of new shambles being constructed or let. Sites for other new shambles were still being leased in 1405-6, to people from as far away as Shepton Mallet, suggesting that Trowbridge was enjoying success as a commercial centre by the early 15th century.
- 4.1.7. The first mention of a burgage plot is from 1243. Other references are those of 1303 and 1349 regarding sites in 'Lovemede', a suburb on the eastern side of the town and variously referred to as 'Lovemede', 'Lovemet', and 'Lovemed'. Burgage plots within the central area of the town were probably laid out between High Street (c.1346, later named Fore Street) and Back Street (first mentioned in connection with a burgage in 1462).
- 4.1.8. The urban character of Trowbridge was apparent by the later 14th century. In addition to High Street and Back Street, referred to above, there is Castle Street, first mentioned in 1386, Court Lane (now Court Street) c.1461 and West Street first noted in 1488. The above-mentioned Lovemede indicates the presence of at least one suburb. The Conigre is recorded from the later 17th century, although the name implies an older origin. Other streets of at least 17th century origin are Wicker Hill, Adcroft Lane (1671); Duke Street (1690s); and Frog Lane.
- 4.1.9. It is known that in Medieval times the Biss was easily forded, although the place-name suggests there might also have been a bridge over the river since at least the 11th century. The present Town Bridge is an 18th century structure, re-modelled in the 19th century. In 1306 there is a reference to a bridge at 'Lovemet', and in 1375 there is a grant of timber for repairs to 'Brushbridge', probably on the site of the present bridge in Bradford Road. Trowle Bridge is first mentioned in 1462, and may be a later name for the same structure.
- 4.1.10. Trowbridge's associations with the cloth industry can be traced to the 14th century, with a reference to a suitor to the manorial court in 1356. There is a reference to the erection of a tenter in 1372-3, and further documentary

references throughout the 15th century. By the mid 16th century the cloth trade was the dominant industry in the town, leading Leland to remark in 1540 that the town 'flourished by drapery'. By the 18th century, the success of the woollen industry could be measured by the fine clothiers houses constructed in the town (see section 4.9, below), and Trowbridge had become one of the chief centres of medley cloth manufacture in England.

- 4.1.11. A mill is mentioned in Trowbridge in 1086, and two mills are referred to in 1331. These were probably Castle Mill and West Mill, which occur in 1349, 1356 and 1359. Both these mills were water-powered grinding mills; by 1555 they were joined by three fulling mills attached to the Dauntsey estate. It is said that Castle Mill (possibly comprising two mills) stood between Town Bridge and the site now occupied by Stone Mill (actually a factory). Innox Mill, located further west on the Biss and demolished in the 1950s, is recorded as 'several centuries old' (Marshman & Lansdown 1991).
- 4.1.12. The presence of other industries in the town is known or inferred from historical sources. Limepits are mentioned near Town Bridge in 1455-6 and 1482-3. A tannery is also known to have been located near the bridge in the 16th to 18th centuries, and may well have been the site used by the 14th century tanners Phillip le Tannere and Richard le Skinnere, mentioned in 1302. The association in 1343 of a Phillip le Tannere with a Henry le Glovere indicates the production of leather goods in the town at this time.
- 4.1.13. The town's great period of expansion began with the Industrial Revolution. This is borne out by the census figures, which show the population in 1801 standing at 5799, compared with the 1871 figure of 11672 and the 1951 population of 13844. Most of this growth was due to the huge demand for labour generated by the cloth industry, which began to expand dramatically in the mid 18th century and through the first half of the 19th century, when many mills and factories were erected in the town, mostly in the vicinity of the Biss.
- 4.1.14. Other industries were also based in the town during the Industrial period, including breweries, metalworking, meat processing, printing and mattress making. The rapid industrial expansion was paralleled by a growth in housing which more than doubled the size of the town, and which has continued into the 20th century right up to the present time.

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 entity location maps in Figs. 4 - 7, which were created from the

database and the SMR. By far the largest body of archaeological evidence is that recovered during the 1977 and 1986-1988 Castle Street/ Court Street excavations (Graham & Davies 1993), which covers several periods of occupation and settlement near the town centre, and from which much of the following data for the Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval periods is derived.

5.2. Prehistory (Fig. 4)

5.2.1. There is a small amount of evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area. A Beaker type arrowhead has been found in the Dursley Road area (**TR001**), and a barbed and tanged arrowhead was found to the south-west of this (**TR002**). Excavations in 1988 in advance of a retail development in the Court Street/Castle Street area revealed some evidence for prehistoric occupation. Features dated to the Bronze Age (**TR003**) included a row of six postholes and two associated pits from earlier in the period, and a row of six postholes and four pits from the later Bronze Age. Additionally, a four post structure of late Iron Age date was recorded (**TR004**).

5.3. Roman (Fig. 4)

5.3.1. Two coins, of 2nd and 3rd century date are known from the site of Bradley Road post office (**TR005**) and the site of the fire station (**TR006**). The only archaeological feature of the period is a ditch containing abraded pottery, recorded during the 1988 Court Street/Castle Street excavation (**TR007**). This excavation also yielded residual Romano-British finds from later horizons (**TR010**), amongst which were coins datable to the 3rd and 4th centuries, including one of Valentinian (364 – 378), and three copper alloy brooches, two of which are datable to the early to mid 1st century.

5.4. Saxon (Fig. 5)

5.4.1. The Court Street/Castle Street excavations of 1986-8 revealed evidence for a Saxon settlement at Trowbridge, concentrated on the higher part of the Cornbrash ridge (**TR008**). The primary features of the earliest phase of settlement comprised a sunken featured building and parts of what had probably been long rectangular buildings constructed using a continuous trench or beam-slot footing. Subsequent structures were indicated by groups and linear alignments of postholes, most of which were sealed by later Saxon soil horizons. These appear to have been simple rectangular features pre-dating the Saxo-Norman enclosures which partially overlay them, although some of the structures may have continued in use into the mid or later 11th century. The suggested date range for this phase of the settlement is from the 7th to 11th centuries, although it is not known whether occupation of the ridge was continuous throughout that time.

5.4.2. The later phases of the settlement comprised a stone-built church, probably of 10th century date, surrounded by a graveyard which was defined by a ditch.

Use of the church and graveyard continued through the 11th century and the Conquest period. Earlier in the 11th century changes took place in the nature of the settlement which could suggest a manorial function for the area. The earlier of two enclosures was established to the south-west of the church, on the site of the mid Saxon settlement, occupying a commanding position on the end of the ridge. This enclosure was defined by a substantial bank and ditch with a single entrance on the north-west side, adjacent to the church, and may have contained substantial buildings. The complex formed by the enclosure, buildings and church was found to overlook a contemporary settlement to the north-west, where evidence was discovered for timber buildings and other features. The overall extent of this settlement is not known, but it was apparent that many of the structures were extant until the building of the castle, c.1139, and were probably demolished to make way for it.

5.5. Medieval (Fig. 5)

- 5.5.1. The excavations in the Castle Street/ Court Street area also provided much evidence for Medieval Trowbridge (**TR009**). A castle had been built on the site of the Saxo-Norman settlement in c.1139. This comprised an inner bailey, to the north and east of which lay an outer bailey, the extent of which can be inferred by the line of some of the known Medieval streets. Although there was no archaeological evidence for a motte, cartographic and historical sources indicate the presence of one in the north-west corner of the inner bailey. Indeed, in the late 18th century the motte was apparently tall and steep enough for a drunkard to be killed rolling down its side (Rogers 1984). The excavations demonstrated the size of the moat and the width of the defensive banks, although there was only limited evidence of their structure. The inner bailey lay on the crest of the Cornbrash ridge, and its banks sealed the ditches of the Saxo-Norman manorial complex.
- 5.5.2. The earlier church and graveyard continued in use, though with a reduced burial ground. The graveyard was eventually sealed by a layer of clay, suggesting substantial alteration of the defences in the later 12th century. Changes to the church building at or after this time suggest that it was no longer used as a house of religion, and this probably coincides with the founding of a new parish church on its present site. At any rate, the graveyard was not used after c.1200. There is inconclusive evidence for other buildings in the inner bailey, although one rectangular stone building may be of the 12th century. The outer bailey was built over the site of the settlement to the north of the church and the Saxo-Norman enclosure. It appeared that the settlement buildings were demolished and the site cleared to build the castle. No conclusive evidence was found for buildings within the outer bailey before the 14th century.
- 5.5.3. There was only limited evidence for occupation of the castle after c.1200. It is possible that at this time the inner bailey defences were largely levelled, although there is evidence that the former church building continued in secular use, eventually to be demolished in the 16th century. The outer bailey contained

a stone building of probable 14th century date. This may have been part of Court Barn, shown on a map of Trowbridge in c.1770. Elsewhere, the site seems to have been mostly open ground, although 15th and 16th century pits were recorded in the space behind the houses fronting onto Fore Street. During groundworks to create a new cellar for Knees department store, a very large ditch was recorded (**TR009**) (Wiltshire Archaeology Service 1972), from which stratified pottery from the 13th to 17th centuries was recovered. It is very likely that this feature is part of the castle's outer defences.

- 5.5.4. The present parish church of St. James (**TR019**) dates mainly from the 14th and 15th centuries, although some 13th century elements are said to exist within the fabric. The present church is a fine late 15th century building, extensively and accurately restored by Manners & Gill in 1847-8. This restoration involved rebuilding the chancel, south chapel, both arcades, clerestory and spire (Wiltshire Building Record).
- 5.5.5. The historical records indicate the presence of a Medieval suburb (**TR020**), variously referred to as 'Lovemedede', 'Lovemed' and 'Lovemet'. This may have been a fairly substantial element of the Medieval town, as burgages are mentioned in association with the area in 1303 and 1349, as well as a bridge (1306) and a garden (1349) (VCH 7 1965). The old name for the present Roundstone Street was Lovemead Street and Lovemead House still exists within that street. It is probable that the Medieval suburb occupied the north side of the street, as the south side was only built over in the 18th century (Rogers, pers. comm.).
- 5.5.6. Although the present Town Bridge is essentially an 18th century structure, it lies upon the site of a Medieval predecessor (**TR021**), originally timber built, but by the mid 16th century constructed in stone. It is probable that a bridge stood on or near this site since Saxon times. Trowle Bridge (**TR022**) in Bradford Road is first mentioned in 1462, and although the present stone-built structure is of Post-medieval origin, the first bridge here was of wooden construction, possibly the 'Brushbridge' of 1375.
- 5.5.7. The site of the Medieval Castle Mill (**TR023**) may lie between Town Bridge and the present Stone Mill. Castle Mill is referred to in 1349, 1356, and 1359, and is thought to have comprised one, possibly two water-powered grinding mills. The other mill mentioned in the 14th century, West Mill (**TR025**), was later known as Innox Mill, and lay downstream of Castle Mill.
- 5.5.8. Chance finds of the period include a 14th century limestone head of a 'Jack in the Green' type figure (**TR011**) found in the garden of 42 West Ashton Road, and four headless statues (**TR024**), thought to have originally resided in the vacant niches of St. James' church, were found whilst excavating footings for the present Town Hall in 1887 (Rogers 1984).

5.6. Post Medieval (Fig. 6)

5.6.1. This was largely a period of growth, culminating in the huge expansion of the Industrial period. The evidence of success can be seen everywhere around the town in the fine merchants houses erected at the turn of the 18th century (see section 5.9, below). The former suburb of The Conigre (**TR026**) can be traced to at least the 17th century. This area contained fine, substantial houses of the period, many weavers cottages and much early working class housing. The area became notorious as a slum quarter in the 19th century, and was demolished in two phases, in the 1930s and 1950s. The area is now largely given over to car parking, although a few buildings of interest survive. The Conigre was also the site of the now-vanished Frog Lane (**TR027**), also in existence in the 17th century, and completely destroyed during the slum clearances.

5.6.2. Other Post-medieval sites of interest include the site of the timber-framed almshouses, said by Leland in 1540 to be located in the north-east corner of the parish churchyard (**TR028**). Accounts for their repair exist from the 18th century, but they were demolished in 1811 (Rogers 1984). Trowbridge, from the later 17th century to the mid 18th century, was home to a clay tobacco pipe factory (**TR014**) located at No.10 Church Street. An excavation on land to the rear of this property (Lewcun 1988) found no direct structural evidence for a pipe kiln, although a large quarry pit within the area was found to be backfilled with burnt material, fragments of kiln lining and pipe clay, and many pieces of clay pipe. The site of the manufactory must therefore lie close by. Beyond the south-eastern edge of the town, in the fields of Blackball Hatch, is the site of the 1665 'pest hospital' (**TR062**), a quarantine house for refugees fleeing the Great Plague of London. The site of the building and its gardens were still visible in the early 19th century, although the house had long gone (Bodman 1814).

5.7. Industrial/Recent (Fig. 7)

5.7.1. Although many fine and significant industrial buildings survive within the town, others have been lost within the past century, with no remains surviving above-ground. In one instance, a group of late 17th/ early 18th century dye-houses to the rear of No. 12 Hill Street (**TR031**) survive but in a semi-derelict state. Cloth mills now lost include Courts Mill (**TR032**), largely demolished 1967; Bridge Mill (**TR034**), demolished 1969; Cradle Bridge Mill (**TR035**), demolished 1969; Yerbury Mill (**TR036**), demolished late 1970s; and Upper and Victoria Mills (**TR037**), demolished late 1970s. Silver Street Mill (**TR038**) was partially demolished in 1952, although some buildings remain (Rogers 1976).

5.7.2. Several other mill buildings survive, although all are either converted to other uses or stand empty. Studley Mill (**TR033**), was partially demolished in 1968, although the main block survives, converted to offices. The former Duke Street Mill (**TR041**) is now largely demolished, but a stone-built block – probably the New Factory of 1835 – survives. Home Mills (**TR042**), once the largest cloth mill in Trowbridge and the last to close in 1982, has mostly survived within the present Shires development, although several ancillary blocks, some listed (see

section 4.9, below), have been lost. The Innox Cloth Mill (**TR043**) was founded c.1850 in a former brewery of early 19th century date. This building survives within the present Bowyers Foods complex. Brick Mill (**TR044**) in Court Street was founded in 1814 and ceased cloth production in 1905, but continues in use as warehousing. The present Stone Mill (**TR045**), also in Court Street, was founded c.1742 and cloth manufacture ceased in 1906. The main building on the site is stone-built and dates to c.1800. Castle Mill (**TR046**) in Court Street is well-preserved. It was built in 1828 and produced its last cloth in 1892, but is now used as warehousing. Opposite Castle Mill on the corner of Mill Street is Jenny Factory (**TR050**), built c.1830 and named after the hand-powered spinning jenny machines housed there. This is also now a warehouse. Also largely intact is Ashton Mill (**TR047**) on the eastern edge of the town, founded in 1860. The Shails Lane Woollen Mill (**TR048**) had a fairly short life, built in 1877 and closing in 1903, but the main building survives in other uses. The Union Street cloth factory (**TR052**) was founded in the 1830s, and one red-brick building remains, used as an engineering workshop. The Silver Street cloth mill (**TR056**) was founded in the early 19th century, but did not survive the 1840s slump. Little remains to be seen on the site.

5.7.3. Several examples of smaller scale clothiers workshops can be found around the town. The stone-built workshops to the rear of the Conigre Parsonage (**TR051**) are thought to be of 18th century date, and are in poor repair. The clothiers workshops to the rear of Courtfield House (**TR055**) are in good condition, and pre-date the adjacent former Courts Mill. Hidden to the rear of No.s 1, 1a & 2 Fore Street (**TR057**) are a group of clothiers workshops of mid to later 18th century date, while to the rear of 11 Duke Street (**TR058**) a factory and workshop of early 19th century date has very recently been demolished (Rogers, pers. comm.).

5.7.4. Other significant industrial sites include the recently closed Ushers Brewery Back Street block (**TR039**), which may lie on the site of Medieval burgage plots running between Fore Street and Back Street. Other evidence of past brewing activity exists in No.s 8 & 9 Back Street (**TR049**), built as a brewery in 1838, but now used as a garage, and the late 18th/early 19th century malshouses to the rear of No.s 19 & 21 Hill Street (**TR030**). Hidden away in Narrow Wine Street (**TR053**) is the former printing works of the Trowbridge Chronicle, which closed in 1906. In Bythesea Road (**TR054**) are the partial remains of the once extensive Hadens' St. Georges Foundry, founded on the site c.1820, and which closed in 1910. The remaining buildings form the depot of Wincanton Logistics Ltd. On the south-western side of the town later 19th century housing now covers the site of the first Trowbridge waterworks (**TR060**), built in 1865, and the site of the adjacent brick kilns (**TR059**) and clay pit, established in 1864 initially to provide materials to construct the waterworks. The large gasworks site (**TR061**) is still owned by the British Gas subsidiary, Transco, and the main building – the huge former retort house with characteristic louvred roof - is used for storage, although the gasometers and associated works have gone. This was one of the first gasworks to be built in the West Country (Rogers, pers. comm.), in 1824.

5.8. Undated (Fig. 6)

5.8.1. A number of undated finds are recorded within the town. At Court House (**TR015**) a series of stone-lined drainage culverts are noted, and a large north-west/south-east aligned ditch was found during groundworks to the rear of 23-24 Silver Street (**TR016**) (Wiltshire Archaeology Service 1986). A basalt stone axehead found in the garden of 4 Innox Road (**TR017**) is thought to be ethnographic, imported to England from abroad in the recent past and is not included in the mapping.

5.9. Built Heritage

5.9.1. This section of the report is intended to provide an introduction to the surviving built heritage of Trowbridge, and as such 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 county town of Wiltshire was once clustered around its castle, which was situated south of the Wicker Hill/Fore street line. The remnants of the castle were finally cleared in the 19th century to make way for the dye houses and factories of the woollen industry. The manufacturing trade, however, was the town's staple industry from at least the 14th century onwards. In 1543 John Leland described Trowbridge as '...very well buildid of stone' which is at odds with the few surviving Medieval structures which are all in timber. The success of the trade during the 17th and 18th centuries extended to the houses of those engaged in it. Most were either built new in good ashlar stonework, or were refrontings of older properties. Pevsner described the Parade, a group of houses in Fore Street, as 'really a stretch of palaces'. Numerous mills, workshops and weavers' houses remain in the centre of the town and its environs converted to other uses.

5.9.4. Despite its industrialised nature, many good small and middling houses of the 19th and early 20th century are apparent throughout the town made of the distinctive stratified limestone originating in Bradford-on-Avon.

- 5.9.5. **15th century:** No.63 Fore Street (grade II) is a 15th century timber framed house with cusped windbracing and an early 16th century two bay collar truss.
- 5.9.6. **16th century:** At 67 Fore Street (grade II*) there is a late 16th or early 17th century building behind a c.1700 front containing a very fine panelled room with deep moulded cross beams, and another with solid oak stud partitions and a moulded ceiling.
- 5.9.7. **17th century:** Of twenty-two buildings listed as dating from the 17th century, only one is graded II*. Identified as 17th century behind an 18th century front is 66 Fore Street (grade II*). This has a stucco front to a rubblestone rear part with cross windows at ground and first floor. Most of the buildings are described as late 17th century/early 18th century, which may be associated with an economic upturn of the clothing trade at that time. At least three sets of buildings were used in the woollen industry, including the buildings at the rear of 12 Hill Street, which retain a three storey workshop and the possible remains of a drying stove.
- 5.9.8. **18th century:** At the beginning of the 18th century Bradford and Trowbridge were important centres for the woollen trade, specifically medley manufacture. This is reflected in the dramatic increase in buildings listed from this time – ninety two. The fine early 18th century houses in the centre of the town are directly attributed to this wealth. No.s 64 to 68, 70 to 73 and Ushers Brewery Corner Block are described as forming an outstanding group of 18th century houses on the north-west side of Fore Street. The central buildings are set back behind a cobbled area known as The Parade. These magnificent houses belonged to prominent clothiers, who in some cases remodelled only the fronts, leaving 16th and 17th century construction intact to a greater or lesser extent. Such treatment was given to 67 Fore Street, a 16th & 17th century house with a very fine front of 1700 discussed in a preceding section. No. 2 & 3 Fore Street, (grade II*) is a timber framed house re-fronted at this time in moulded ashlar limestone.
- 5.9.9. No. 68 Fore Street (grade I) was built before 1723 for Nathaniel Houlton and is noted as a fine example of Vernacular Baroque. The highly decorated front and left return have rusticated vertical accents with elaborate detailing provided by mask keystones and Doric and Corinthian orders. Although the building has been altered for offices, good internal details, such as an oak staircase, panelling and cornices, are retained.
- 5.9.10. Of grade I importance is Midland Bank, 46 Fore Street (between 1727-41). It is described as having an extremely imposing ashlar stone palazzo fronting to the south-west, with three storeys and a basement. The windows have raised stone architrave surrounds and bold horizontal and vertical accents provided by moulded strings and rusticated piers. The interior retains some good period details including a fine oak staircase and magnificent hallway arch.

- 5.9.11. Also built for the Houlton family around 1730 was Parade House, 70 Fore Street (grade I). Again this building has an elaborate moulded detailing on an ashlar front, with the middle three bays slightly broken forward with a pediment over. Internal features include a fine oak staircase and bolection-moulded doorcases.
- 5.9.12. Lloyd's Bank, 64 Fore Street is also a grade 1 building thought to have been built soon after 1700 for Thomas Cooper, a prominent clothier (Rogers, pers. comm.). Again it has a stately palatial front in ashlar but has been considerably altered inside to accommodate the bank.
- 5.9.13. Lovemead House, Roundstone Street (grade I) was probably built for the clothier William Temple the Elder in c.1730. Ashlar fronted, it is of seven bays, with emphasis given to the central door and window above by flanking narrow windows and pilasters. Pevsner notes that the detail is 'not carefully done'. The interior retains much panelling; a fine entrance hall with oak staircase having ramped balustrade and scrolled strings.
- 5.9.14. Arlington House, 72 Fore Street (grade II*) forming the right return of The Parade was apparently the early 18th century home of the Singer family of clothiers. Another ashlar front with less elaborate detailing than others.
- 5.9.15. The Kitchener's Arms, Hill Street (grade II*) is an early 18th century building, formerly the King of Prussia' from the seven years war. Evidence suggests it was once in more than one occupation. Also dating from the early years of the 18th century is Bridge House, 58 Stallard Street (grade II*). A good brick and stone house with a contemporary staircase, doorcases and plasterwork; it was bomb-damaged during the war but patched up.
- 5.9.16. Westcroft, British Row (grade II*) was built for John Waldron, a clothier in 1784. The house is a reconstruction of an earlier building and contains a fine contemporary staircase.
- 5.9.17. Trowle Manor Farmhouse, Trowle Common is a grade II* house dating from the mid 18th century. Described by Pevsner as 'stylish', it is a classical Georgian house of five bays in ashlar with a pedimented doorway and glazing bar sashes with architraves.
- 5.9.18. In an earlier style is Courtfield House (grade II*) in Polebarn Road, dating from 1754. This brick and stone house is of double-pile construction with a stone tile roof. The irregular gabled wing to the right at the back is of earlier construction and several earlier features are retained including an arched Tudor fireplace.
- 5.9.19. A group of later 18th century houses can be found at The Halve at the north-east side of the town. The best of these is 14 The Halve, a grade II* three storey brick house with stone dressings and good moulded openings to main door and windows.

- 5.9.20. Polebarn House, Polebarn Road (grade II*) is an ashlar house with Corinthian and Ionic order details built in 1789 by the Rev. John Clark, clothier and minister. The main rooms and front door are raised above a basement (as are similarly dated Bellefield House and Laurel Bank & Ethandune; both in Hilperton Road). The Rev. Clark's organ from the house is now in the Victoria & Albert Museum. Reminiscent of Sir John Soane's work is Rosefield and Homefield, Polebarn Road (grade II*); a pair of Bathstone three storey houses dating from the late 18th /early 19th centuries.
- 5.9.21. Rodney House, 5 Roundstone Street (grade II*) is a commanding Bath stone town mansion built soon after 1790 for James Selfe. Of three storeys, a horizontal accent is given by a projecting plinth, plain string, moulded cornice and balustraded parapet. The interior retains much finely executed plasterwork.
- 5.9.22. No.s 14-21 Newtown were originally a terrace of Weavers' houses, retaining many of the original features. The original building lease dates from 1789 and the first four houses were built by 1791; the rest followed soon after. These are some of the earliest buildings of Newtown, a largely 19th century substantial terraced housing development to the south-west of the town centre. No.s 17-21 (cons) retain typical three light casement windows to the upper floors. On the east side of town are weavers' houses of a similar date. No.s 4-14 (cons) Yerbury Street are also of brick in three storeys with stone dressings, though with slate roofs.
- 5.9.23. **19th century:** The favourable economic climate that prevailed in the previous century continued into the early years of the 19th century. New mills such as Castle Factory, Court Street (1828) and Duke Street Mill (c1830's) and hand loom weavers' cottages continued to be built, as well as a great deal of domestic housing throughout the town. Altogether some 202 19th century buildings are listed, though there are a great many unlisted, especially in Newtown on the west side of Trowbridge. A correspondingly large increase in census returns is also recorded for the last three decades of this century.
- 5.9.24. Castle Street, running parallel to the Biss river along with Court Street, had a high concentration of Mill buildings including the following listed buildings - Upper & Victoria Mills (1835-7), Watchman's Cottage (1845) Former Stove Rack & adjacent building (mid 19th century) which have since made way for The Shires development. The main block of Home Mill has escaped destruction and is now incorporated into the shopping mall as Trowbridge Museum. Also preserved in The Shires is a former chapel later used as the offices of Samuel Salter & Co., clothiers The site is associated with Trowbridge Castle, of which features are noted in the drop in level to the west of the mill block to the north-west of Stone Mill, Court Street.
- 5.9.25. Some buildings retain evidence of their former association with the cloth industry; 54-58 Castle Street are an early 19th century brick terrace with weavers' windows to the second floor; the building at the rear of 1 & 1A Fore

Street was also a weavers workshop with possible evidence that it housed a steam engine. At the rear of 2 Fore Street is a four-storey workshop dating from the late 17th /early 18th centuries. No.s 22-26 (cons) Newtown are a terrace of weavers' houses dating from the late 18th century, still retaining their original workroom windows, as has 17 St Thomas's Passage.

- 5.9.26. Said to be the only building of its kind in Wiltshire is the Handle House at Studley Mills, Stallard Street; this being reflected in its grade II* status. It was probably built between 1843-8 and its heavily perforated brick walls were designed to dry teasels for the woollen industry.
- 5.9.27. The Church of the Holy Trinity, Stallard Street (c1837) is a grade B building of stone in the Early English style by AF Livesay of Portsmouth, but constructed by local builders Charles & Richard Gane. Pevsner comments that the execution is 'solid but clumsy' (1963).
- 5.9.28. By WH Wilkins is the Church of St John (grade B) on the Frome Road in Studley. It dates from 1855 and is described as a 'pleasant little 13th century style village church'.
- 5.9.29. Highfield & Fieldways, Hilperton Road (grade II*) dates from c1858 and is a good example of mid 19th century architecture displaying a variety of styles including Venetian tracery and Tudor transomed and mullioned windows. It retains a conservatory with a triple barrelled roof with cast iron cresting.
- 5.9.30. **20th century:** During the early twentieth century the town grew greatly in all directions. The eight buildings listed in the earlier years of this century are all public or commercial works excluding The Brown Mausoleum in the Cemetery (1903) and no.s 2 & 3 Tabernacle Cottages, Church Street (1938), a pair of memorial cottages in the Tudor vernacular style.

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. Trowbridge, in common with all existing Wiltshire towns, has no foundation in the prehistoric or Romano-British periods, although unrelated archaeological remains belonging to these periods are present within the study area. Archaeological work has clearly identified the presence of a settlement from at least the 7th century, yet the exact extent of the occupation has not been defined, and therefore an area of possible settlement, based upon topographical and strategic factors has been highlighted in the appropriate figure. Otherwise, the town has been divided into different plan components (settlement areas, church, market place, etc.) for each relevant period, and these are illustrated in the stated figures.

6.1.2. Table 2: Plan form components

COMPONENT	PERIOD OF ORIGIN	COMPONENT TYPE	FIGURE No.
COM 1	Mid to Late Saxon	Settlement	8
COM 2	Late Saxon	Church and Enclosure	8, 9
COM 3	Late Saxon	Manorial Enclosure	8
COM 4	Saxo-Norman	Settlement Area	8
COM5	Late Saxon	Timber Bridge	8
COM 6	12 th Century to Late Medieval	Castle	9, 10
COM 7	12 th Century to Late Medieval	Planned Settlement Area	9, 10
COM8	12 th Century to Late Medieval	St. James' Church	9, 10
COM 9	12 th Century to late Medieval	Market Place	9, 10
COM10	12 th Century	Roads	9
COM11	12 th Century to Late Medieval	Castle Mill	9, 10
COM12	Late Medieval	Settlement Within Former Castle Precinct	10
COM13	Late Medieval	Settlement/Industrial Activity, Town Bridge	10
COM14	Late Medieval	Settlement, Castle Street	10
COM15	Late Medieval	Settlement, Lovemedede	10
COM16	Late Medieval	Settlement, Union Street	10
COM17	Late Medieval	Roads	10
COM18	Industrial	Stone Mill	11
COM19	Industrial	Bridge Mill	11
COM20	Industrial	Yerbury Street Mill	11
COM21	Industrial	Duke Street Mills	11
COM22	Industrial	Silver Street Mill	11
COM23, 24, 25 & 26	Industrial	18 th Century Clothiers Workshops	11
COM27	Industrial	Woollen Factories & Mills on the Biss	11
COM28	Industrial	Ashton & Court Mills	11
COM29	Industrial	Union Street Mill	11
COM30	Industrial	Shails Lane Cloth Factory	11
COM31	Industrial	Brickworks & Waterworks	11
COM32	Industrial	Hadens Ironworks	11
COM33	Industrial	Gasworks	11
COM34	Industrial	Ushers Brewery	11
COM35	Industrial	Bowyers Factory	11
COM36	Industrial	Railway	11

6.2. Plan Form – Saxon (Fig. 8)

6.2.1. **COM 1 – Mid to Late Saxon Settlement.** The first phase of Saxon settlement activity at Trowbridge comprised an assortment of at least ten sunken-floored buildings and timber-built rectangular halls. This appeared to be an undefended settlement, probably a small farming community. The precise extent of the occupation has not been defined, but it is likely that it was confined to the fairly level cornbrash ridge top. An area of possible extent has been highlighted on Fig. 8, based upon topographical data and allowing for a slightly larger spread of settlement than the area recorded during the 1986-8 excavations. It is significant that no burials of the period have yet been discovered in the vicinity

of the settlement. The excavation evidence from other Wiltshire settlement sites of the period, such as Collingbourne Ducis (Pine 1999) and Market Lavington (Williams & Newman 1996) would suggest that a mid Saxon cemetery might lie within a radius of between 50m and 250m from the edge of the settlement. It is probable that the area immediately to the west of the early settlement would have been considered unsuitable for burials, being on relatively steeply sloping ground leading to the nearby river.

6.2.2. **COM2 – Later Saxon Church and Enclosure.** During the middle or later part of the 10th century the settlement established in the 7th century was joined by a small, stone-built two cell church sited within a roughly square enclosure which served as a graveyard. This church was to continue in use virtually unchanged until its secularisation at the turn of the 13th century. The Saxon church at Trowbridge is comparable with the late 10th century chapel at Cheddar, Somerset (Rahtz 1979) and with the 11th century church at Raunds, Northamptonshire (Boddington & Cadman 1981) in terms of dimensions and ground plan (Graham & Davies 1993, 144). The church at Raunds also served a small rural settlement of the period. Just under half of the churchyard enclosure was traced during the excavation – the northern and eastern sides of the enclosure depicted on Fig. 8 are as conjectured by Graham & Davies (1993, Fig. 12).

6.2.3. **COM3 – Late Saxon Manorial Enclosure.** At some point in the early to mid 11th century a substantial, sub-circular bank-and-ditch enclosure was constructed, partially upon the site of buildings comprising part of the (**COM1**) settlement, and closely adjacent to the 10th century church (**COM2**). Within this enclosure a large, rectangular post-built hall may have been constructed. This activity represents the establishment of manorial authority in the settlement, in a form well-recognised on other investigated sites of the period, where there is a close physical relationship between manor and church. Recent work by Reynolds (1999) has compared similar examples at Facombe Netherton, Hampshire (Fairbrother 1990); Raunds Furnells, Northamptonshire (Boddington & Cadman 1981); and Goltho, Lincolnshire (Beresford 1987). All these sites, including Trowbridge, have an area of domestic settlement to the north or north-west of the enclosed areas and represent the nuclei of agricultural estates, perhaps also fulfilling a local administrative role. The manorial enclosure at Trowbridge continued, together with the church, to form the focus of the settlement until the 12th century, when the pattern of occupation changed radically (par. 6.3.1). The manorial enclosure circuit shown on Fig. 8 is a projected reconstruction, based upon Graham & Davies 1993, Fig. 12. The enclosure ditch was only partially excavated due to the constraints of the development area.

6.2.4. **COM4 – Saxo-Norman Settlement Area.** The church and manorial enclosures were flanked to the north-west by an area of timber structures or dwellings. The extent of this phase of settlement is likewise not fully defined, although it has been estimated by the excavators to cover at least one hectare (Graham & Davies 1993, 146). This form of the settlement appears to have

remained stable throughout the Conquest period, and ended abruptly with the construction of the castle (**COM6**) in the early 12th century. The area depicted on Fig. 8 shows a conjectured area of settlement which has experienced some expansion from the earlier Saxon settlement due to its increased importance as a manorial centre. The abandoned earlier Medieval settlement at Goltho may give us an indication of the extent of the area of Saxo-Norman settlement at Trowbridge, with the surviving earthworks of possible house platforms at that site extending up to c.300m from the manorial and ecclesiastical enclosures (Beresford 1987).

6.2.5. **COM5 – Late Saxon Timber Bridge.** It is likely that by the 11th century the principal river crossing overlooked by the Saxon settlement would have been a timber bridge rather than a ford – hence the place name. Rogers (1984, 11) reasons that the logical site for the early bridge was that place on the Biss at which a traveller moving along the cornbrash ridge would arrive. Such a site lies adjacent to the sites of both the mid Saxon settlement (**COM1**) and the later community formed by **COMs 2, 3 & 4**. It is probable that the inhabitants of these settlements would wish to control the river crossing for strategic reasons. It is further argued (*ibid.*) that the diversion of the river crossing to the vicinity of the present Town Bridge only occurred after the construction of the castle (**COM6**) in the 1130s blocked the earlier route along the ridge.

6.3. Plan Form – 12th Century (Fig. 9)

6.3.1. **COM6 – Castle.** In the early 12th century, at or before 1139, an earthwork motte-and-bailey castle was constructed over the site of the Saxo-Norman manorial enclosure (**COM3**) and accompanying settlement (**COM4**). The core of the castle was the inner bailey and motte, which almost directly overlay the site of the manorial enclosure, but which enfolded the surviving Saxon church (**COM2**) (par. 5.5.1). To the north of these inner defences extended a large outer bailey defended by a bank and ditch. This radical redevelopment of the former manorial enclosure has parallels at Goltho (Beresford 1987), where an albeit less extensive motte-and-bailey earthwork was constructed on the site following the demolition of the timber structures within the former manorial enclosure, and at Castle Neroche in Somerset (Davison 1972), where a Norman motte-and-bailey fortress was erected on the site of an earlier ringwork. It is known that after the Conquest many new castles and strongholds were built on the sites of pre-existing seats of power, as the new lords sought to establish their dominance and authority over the populace. The castle at Trowbridge may be seen in such a light, established by the first de Bohun in the early 12th century (Graham & Davies 1993, 148).

6.3.2. There are, however, uncertainties over the development of the defensive works. The excavation areas of 1986-8, although extensive (Graham & Davies 1993, Fig.3), were determined by the need to record threatened archaeological deposits within the accessible areas of the site. As a consequence only a relatively small sample of the defences was excavated, and some important areas of the castle site, such as the junction of the inner and outer baileys, the

southerly extent of the defences, the motte and the majority of the area of the inner bailey, could not be investigated.

- 6.3.3. The siege of the castle during the Anarchy struggle is recorded in the *Gesta Stephani*, when the Empress Matilda's forces held out for six weeks in 1139 against a strong force led by King Stephen, testifying to the strength and effectiveness of the defences. What is unclear is whether the whole castle was constructed in one phase, either in the early 12th century (par. 6.3.1, above) or at the time of the Anarchy, or whether the outer bailey is an Anarchy period extension to a pre-existing stronghold. A further question is the existence of a motte. No conclusive evidence for it was discovered during the excavations, but historical and cartographic evidence points to its existence (par. 5.5.1).
- 6.3.4. The castle appears to have quickly diminished in importance in the following decades, and there is good documentary evidence for the abandonment of the castle as a defensive unit by the early 14th century, with leases granted for grazing and building within its curtilage (VCH 7 1965; par. 5.5.2, above). By the 15th century the development of Fore Street and Castle Street had encroached onto the site of the castle, and the northern and eastern defences had disappeared under the expanded settlement (**COM12**). Leland's description in 1540 described the castle as 'clene down', suggesting that nothing remained of its structure, although the earthen motte and part of the ditches survived into the 19th century.
- 6.3.5. **COM7 – Planned Settlement Area.** In the 1130s the nature of the settlement at Trowbridge underwent a radical transformation, from an essentially rural, village-like community, to a Norman new town, with good evidence for planned settlement on a much larger scale than the Saxo-Norman manorial centre. The new settlement was laid out to the north and east of the castle's outer bailey along two streets forming concentric arcs. This form of Medieval urban planning can also be seen at Devizes (Wiltshire County Archaeological Service 2001), where a more extensive circuit of streets dating approximately to the same period are well-preserved in the modern town plan.
- 6.3.6. Burgage plots were marked out along these streets, principally between Fore Street and Back Street, although others were sited along Church Street and the road now known as Silver Street (VCH 7 1965), where the long, narrow property boundaries along the south-east side may indicate the locations of some of the plots. The courses of Fore Street, Back Street and Church Street remain substantially as they were set out in the middle ages. The extent of the 12th century planned settlement shown in Fig.9 is based upon the recorded positions of the burgage plots (Rogers 1984), known Medieval roads, the site of the castle and early mapping evidence.
- 6.3.7. **COM8 – St. James' Church.** It is known that the Saxon church and graveyard (**COM2**) incorporated into the inner bailey of the castle (**COM6**) continued in use until c.1200, and during the 12th century probably served as the garrison chapel. It is probable that the new planned settlement area into which the

population was relocated included from the outset provision for a new parish church for the civilian congregation. The present church of St. James dates architecturally to the 14th and 15th centuries (par. 5.9.1.1), and there are references to a church of the same name in the 13th century (Rogers 1984). Although the form of the original churchyard is not known, it is likely to be similar to that existing today, as constraints were historically imposed by adjoining burgage plots, the street layout and the Market Place (**COM9**).

6.3.8. **COM9 – Market Place.** Another feature of the 12th century planned town is the large market place laid out to the east of, and parallel to, the castle (**COM6**). The formal extent of the market place was from the junction of Silver Street and Fore Street to the south-east, up to the junction of Castle Street and Fore Street to the north-west. This would originally have been a fairly wide open space, the boundaries of which would, at least initially, have been maintained and free of dwellings, and which would probably have lain close to the main entrance to the castle.

6.3.9. **COM10 – Roads.** Those shown on Fig. 9 include the two principal planned streets – Fore Street and Back Street – connecting roads at Hill Street in the west, Manvers Street in the central part of the planned area, and Silver Street to the south-east. Probable communications routes at this time were west to Somerset, north to Staverton, north-east to Melksham and east to Hilperton and Devizes.

6.3.10. **COM11 – Castle Mill.** A mill is known to have been associated with the castle, and may even pre-date it, as mills are listed in Domesday (VCH7 1965). Later documentary records place Castle Mill on the site of the present Stone Mill (Rogers 1976).

6.4. Plan Form - Late Medieval (13th –15th centuries) (Fig. 10)

6.4.1. **COM6 – Castle.** During this period there is documentary evidence for the disuse and gradual dereliction of the castle. The decay of the castle's defensive role probably began in the later 13th century, and was certainly in progress by 1306, when there are references to the leasing of part of the ditch (VCH 7 1965), probably for infilling and building. The repeated leasing of the close of the bailey from 1372-3 is a strong indication that by the later 14th century the castle had no function as a fortress. This period saw the development of Castle Street as a thoroughfare and built-up area (**COM11**) passing through the former outer bailey and part of the inner bailey, and the development of houses along the inside of Fore Street, over the infilled ditch (Rogers 1984). The remaining earthworks of the castle were destroyed during the intensive industrial development along the east bank of the Biss in the 18th and 19th centuries.

6.4.2. **COM7 – Planned Settlement Area.** This area continues from the 12th century as the core of settlement activity, with documentary evidence for the construction of further houses and tenements within burgage plots (Rogers 1984, VCH 7 1965). Although very little Medieval architecture survives (par.s

5.9.1.1 & 5.9.2.1), some of the topography of the period can be traced, such as along the east side of Church Street and along the south side of Silver Street, where some of the long, narrow property boundaries are suggestive of burgages. Architecturally, much of the area is now covered by later 19th and 20th century buildings, although many of the earlier 19th century and 18th century building frontages hide earlier cores. Some, doubtless, have yet to be identified. The area also contains two substantial 19th century industrial sites (section 6.6, below), which have disrupted the earlier topography.

6.4.3. **COM8 – St. James’ Church.** The parish church is reconstructed over the 14th and 15th centuries, obliterating all trace of any earlier building (par. 5.9.1.1, Rogers 1984, VCH 7 1965). The church and churchyard would thereafter remain substantially unchanged until the renovation of the 19th century.

6.4.4. **COM9 – Market Place.** Over the following centuries there was a gradual encroachment onto the Market Place both by buildings extending over the front of burgage plots (Rogers 1984) and by the development of temporary shambles into permanent structures, an example of which is the block of buildings between Red Hat Lane and Fore Street (although all the buildings on this site are now of 19th century origin) (Rogers, pers. comm.). It was not possible to otherwise discern the building-by-building encroachment over this period, and therefore the boundaries of the market place are shown in their 12th century locations. The present topography of the Market Place is largely 19th century, almost all earlier buildings having disappeared in retail developments.

6.4.5. **COM11 – Castle Mill.** Documentary records demonstrate the continued existence of a joint grist and fulling mill at this site (Rogers 1976), which continued largely unchanged until the redevelopment of the site for industrial cloth production in the 18th century (**COM18**).

6.4.2. Unplanned Settlement Areas.

6.4.2.1. The expansion and success of the Medieval town is signified by the development of organic settlement activity in five discreet areas around the fringes of the planned core of the town

6.4.2.2. **COM12 – Settlement, Former Castle Precinct.** The demise of the castle (**COM6**), described above (par. 6.4.1) led to the incremental colonisation by the townsfolk of the area immediately west of the Market Place and along the inner side of Fore Street, effectively increasing the size of the town centre. The northern part of this area today contains some fine Post-medieval buildings fronting onto Fore Street (section 5.9, above), including clothiers’ workshops (section 6.6, below). The buildings along Castle street are mostly later 19th or early 20th century in date, a notable exception being the row of weavers’ cottages lining the east side of the street (WBR Fieldwork).

6.4.2.3. **COM13 – Settlement/Industrial Activity, Town Bridge.** To the west of Fore Street and Wicker Hill, an area of unplanned settlement has been postulated around the site of Town Bridge which is known to have been a

focus for industrial activities in the later Medieval period (par. 4.1.12). Evidence from other Medieval towns such as Chippenham and Wilton (Wiltshire County Archaeology Service 2001) suggests such sites to have been the focus for piecemeal settlement. This part of the town is today characterised by 19th century industrial and ex-industrial buildings.

6.4.2.4. **COM14 – Settlement, Castle Street.** The part of Castle Street to the south of the former castle site is known to be of Medieval origin (VCH 7 1965), and it is likely that piecemeal ribbon development occurred along this road as far as Cradle Bridge. The present topography of this area is a 19th and 20th century landscape comprising cleared ex-industrial sites and later 20th century developments.

6.4.2.5. **COM15 – Settlement, Lovemedede.** The probable suburb known as Lovemedede is first referred to in the early 14th century, by which time it already had burgages, suggesting it to be of some substance (VCH 7 1965). Lovemedede is known to have been in the vicinity of the present Roundstone Street, and the long, narrow property boundaries on the north side of the street are suggestive of burgage plots. At the north-eastern end of Roundstone Street, the road called The Halve is known to have been created in the 18th century, and may therefore define the maximum potential extent of the area. There is no evidence for settlement on the south side of Roundstone Street, which was in cultivation until the 18th century (Rogers 1984). The north side of the street is today partly given over to car parking, although 18th and 19th century shops/houses survive to the west, near the junction with Silver Street. Lovemedead House is a fine 18th century clothiers house preserving the former name of the area (par. 5.9.4.6).

6.4.2.6. **COM16 – Settlement, Union Street.** It is likely that ribbon development took place along the road now called Union Street, possibly as far as the present junction with Timbrell Street (an example of 18th century planning). Such settlement activity is possible, given that it is a common occurrence other Medieval towns, although the present topography of the area is a mixture of 19th and later 20th century industrial, retail and housing.

6.4.2.7. **COM17 – Roads.** The roads shown in Fig. 10 are those known to have been in existence since earlier times (**COM10**) and those for which there are references in contemporary records (VCH 7 1965).

6.5. Plan Form – Post-medieval

6.5.1. Trowbridge, in common with most Wiltshire towns, saw little growth or physical change in the Post-medieval/pre-Industrial period. In the centre of the town, the open area of the Market Place (COM9) continued to be encroached upon, due to spatial pressures within the built-up area. By the 18th century the area of the Market Place had been reduced to its present form and size (Rogers 1984). Two new suburbs grew up in the Duke Street and Conigre areas, associated with the gradually expanding woollen industry, but little else

altered from the Late Medieval era. Given this relative stasis, no Plan Form map for the period has been produced.

6.6. Plan Form - Industrial Period (Fig. 11)

6.6.1. **Woollen Industry – 18th Century.** Although the woollen industry is known to have already been substantial by the turn of the 18th century (VCH 7 1965, Rogers 1976) the industry was essentially cottage based, with most work taking place within the home. It is beyond the scope of the survey to trace every weavers cottage in the town, although a small number are recorded within the WBR archive (section 5.9, above). However, from the mid 18th century onwards we see the development of purpose-built clothiers' workshops, and at the end of the century the first industrial scale factories. Some of these sites can be identified:

6.6.1.1. **COM18 – Stone Mill.** Located upon the former Castle Mill site, Stone Mill factory was founded in the later 18th century as a water-powered cloth mill, converting to steam in the early 19th century (Rogers 1976). Cloth production ceased in the 1970s, but the main building survives.

6.6.1.2. **COM19 – Bridge Mill.** A mill is known to have existed on this site since the 16th century, however the large industrial mill on the site was founded in the late 18th century, with later additions. Cloth production ceased in 1897 and the site was cleared in 1969 (Rogers 1976). The site is now occupied by car parks and offices.

6.6.1.3. **COM20 – Yerbury Street Mill.** Yerbury Street was laid out in 1793. And the construction of large cloth workshops took place in 1797. Cloth manufacture ceased in the later 19th century, and the building was demolished in the 1970s (*ibid*). A block of modern flats now occupies the site.

6.6.1.4. **COM21 – Duke Street Mills.** Cloth production is recorded at three sites in Duke Street, from the later 18th century (Rogers 1976). None of these sites have survived but their locations are shown. All three sites have been subject to redevelopment within the past two decades.

6.6.1.5. **COM22 – Silver Street Mill.** Established in 1795 as horse-powered workshops, this site grew into a substantial enterprise over the following decades. Cloth production ceased in 1952, and much of the building was demolished (Rogers 1976).

6.6.1.6. **COM23, 24, 25 & 26 – Small Workshops.** Smaller-scale 18th century cloth production was carried out in workshops dotted about the town, of which we can identify three sites at Courtfield House (**COM23**), to the rear of Fore Street (**COM24**), and to the rear of Conigre Parsonage (**COM25**) through historic and documentary sources (VCH 7 1965, Rogers 1976). Doubtless many more are now lost, or have yet to be identified. A rare survivor of the

18th century dye-trade is the group of dye-houses to the rear of Hill Street (COM26).

6.6.2. **Woollen Industry – 19th Century.** The greatest expansion of the woollen industry commences in the early 19th century with the widespread adoption of the new steam technology, alongside a substantial increase in demand. Factories and mills appeared at several locations around the town, although there were two main areas of concentration. The individual mills are listed with their Extensive Urban Survey Database numbers for ease of reference:

6.6.2.1 **COM27 – Factories & Mills on the Biss.** As the chief source of water in the town, the Biss quickly became the focus for cloth production in the early 19th century. Although many of these sites have now been redeveloped, several mill buildings survive in this area, including Home Mill (TR042), Studley Mill (TR033), Castle Mill (TR046), Brick Mill (TR044), Innox Mill (TR043) and ‘Jenny’ Factory (TR050). Sites lost to redevelopment include Cradle Bridge Mill (TR035), Upper & Victoria Mills (TR037) and several of the less architecturally important parts of Studley and Home Mills. The most complete part of this landscape today is the group of mill buildings incorporating, and to the south of, Stone Mill (COM18). Extensive late 20th century commercial developments dominate the remaining parts of this area.

6.6.2.2 **COM28 – Ashton and Court Mills.** These two large mills lay adjacent to one another on the east bank of the Biss, upstream of the main group of mills. Ashton Mill (TR047) survives today, converted to industrial units, but Court Mill (TR032) was demolished in the 1960s.

6.6.2.3 **COM29 – Union Street Mill.** This steam-powered cloth factory (TR052) was founded in the 1830s, although little remains on the site today.

6.6.2.4 **COM30 – Shails Lane Cloth Factory.** This short-lived enterprise (TR048) has bequeathed a substantial mill building which survives today. Shails Lane is notable as the last major new undertaking in the Trowbridge woollen industry.

6.6.3 **Other Industries.** Although the woollen industry dominated industrial life in 19th century Trowbridge, there were other industrial concerns in the town, some of which would have been large-scale employers. Of the sites shown in Fig. 11, all but one are now closed.

6.6.3.1 **COM31 - Brickworks and Waterworks, off Frome Road.** These two large enterprises were extant in the mid 19th century, but have totally disappeared, their sites covered with late 19th/early 20th century housing.

6.6.3.2 **COM32 - Hadens Ironworks.** Sited in Bythesea Road, this dates from the 1820s, and was a substantial site, although only a few smaller buildings remain as offices.

- 6.6.3.3 **COM33 - Gasworks.** This was one of the first in the West Country, opening in 1824 (Rogers 1984). The large former retort house is now used as a storage and repair facility by British Gas.
- 6.6.3.4 **COM34 – Ushers Brewery.** The large Ushers Brewery has recently closed, but the large 19th century complex founded in 1824 still stands, shortly to be redeveloped.
- 6.6.3.5 **COM35 - Bowyers Foods.** This is the sole survivor of those industries working at the turn of the 20th century. The large site off Stallard Street incorporates the former Innox Mill, and is a mixture of 19th and 20th century buildings.
- 6.6.3.6 **COM36 – Railway.** A significant contributor to the expansion of the town was the railway (**COM25**), completed in 1848. This would also have been a major employer, with a large goods depot attached to the station and engine sheds on a separate site to the north. The extent of this activity is well documented on successive O.S. maps.
- 6.6.3.7 **COM37 – Settlement Area by c.1900.** This component is derived from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, and is intended to provide a context for the Industrial sites described in this section of the report. It is not discussed at length here.

7 ASSESSMENT

7.1 *Summary of Research*

- 7.1.1 There is very little documentary or historical evidence for Trowbridge before Domesday, which gives some bare statistics indicating the presence of a manorial agricultural settlement. Thereafter, throughout the Medieval period, an accumulating body of documentary evidence has allowed researchers to construct a profile of the growing town. From the 14th century onwards historical and documentary records are the main source of information, there being little recorded archaeological data for the town in the Late Medieval and Post-medieval periods.
- 7.1.2 The woollen industry and the Industrial Revolution have significantly altered the form and topography of the town. Both are well covered by historical sources, and combined with the cartographic and WBR evidence provide a relatively detailed picture of this important period in the town's development.
- 7.1.3 There have been only a handful of archaeological investigations in Trowbridge, but of these the large-scale Court Street/Castle Street excavations have been important in providing evidence for the nature of the Saxon settlement and Medieval castle, as well as proving the occupation of the cornbrash ridge in Prehistoric and Romano-British times. The rescue excavation conducted to the rear of No. 10 Church Street is the only other

archaeological investigation in the town to have produced detailed results, confirming the documentary references to a clay pipe factory in the 17th century. It is clear that there is a need for targeted archaeological research in the town.

7.2 The Growth of the Town (Fig.12)

7.2.1 Saxon

7.2.1.1 It is clear that a settlement has existed upon the site of the present town centre since at least the 7th century. The first Saxon settlers probably had two major considerations in choosing this site. The position adopted upon the cornbrash ridge would have afforded a good strategic location with proximity to the Biss, but a significant factor would have been the lighter, more fertile loams associated with such friable limestone, which were, given the available tools, far easier to work than the heavy soils of the surrounding Oxford clay.

7.2.1.2 The simple farming community of the early settlement appears to have continued with little change until the early 11th century, when it was expanded into a manorial centre, with a hall defended by a ditched enclosure and a stone-built church sited within a separate, attached enclosure. A manorial settlement of this time would, of course, wish to command the strategic river crossing – the *Stra-burg*, or tree-bridge - although there is no evidence that it was enveloped within the settlement area.

7.2.2 Late Medieval

7.2.2.1 The late Saxon settlement seems to have continued into the later 11th and early 12th centuries largely unchanged, but in the 1130s much of it was demolished in advance of the construction of a substantial motte and bailey castle. At or around this time, the planned Medieval settlement was laid out in two concentric rings of streets and a large market place focussed on, and to the north-east of the castle. A new parish church was constructed on its present site, probably in the late 12th or very early 13th century, and at least one substantial suburb – Lovemedede – was established in the area of the present Roundstone Street by 1306. By the end of the period the castle had been virtually abandoned, and the built-up area of the town centre had encroached upon the defended area, most of the castle's building materials being robbed for re-use within the town.

7.2.2.2 It can be seen that the majority of the Medieval settlement was confined to the higher ground of the ridge, barring the area around Town Bridge and West Mill. At this time the River Biss formed the western boundary of the town, and it was the Biss that effectively dictated the limits to growth. Subject to serious periodic flooding (a problem only recently addressed by a flood alleviation scheme) the river made large-scale settlement within the valley bottom impractical, and up until the 20th century the only development along the Biss was industrial.

7.2.3 Post Medieval

7.2.3.1 By the 16th century the cloth trade was dominant, and this new prosperity saw the gradual development of new suburbs at The Conigre and Duke Street, as well as the redevelopment of existing plots within the historic core of the town. The growth of the town during this period may seem slight given the new money generated by the cloth trade, but the industry was still essentially 'cottage' based, within dwellings or small workshops. The exponential expansion of Trowbridge was to be triggered in the 18th century, by the Industrial Revolution.

7.2.4 Recent

7.2.4.1 The later 18th and early 19th centuries saw a large number of factories and mills constructed, principally along the banks of the Biss, but also along the eastern edge of the town centre. The new factories required a huge labour force, and the large-scale migration of workers to Trowbridge began, made possible by the arrival of the railway in 1848. Industrial housing was built to accommodate the new population, largely on the eastern and western fringes of the town. It was at this time that Trowbridge finally expanded across the Biss and a large new suburb - Newtown – grew to the west.

7.2.4.2 The size of the town more than doubled between c.1700 and c.1900, but the half century to 1945 saw Trowbridge expand by almost another 50%. Large new housing projects emerged on the south, north and west sides of the town, with attendant facilities such as a hospital, schools and recreation areas. At the time of writing this continuing expansion has brought the town right up to the edges of satellite settlements such as Southwick, North Bradley, Hilperon and Staverton. The current demand for housing can only increase pressure for the development of land around the edges of the study area.

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 reasonably 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 Although some evidence has been found for Prehistoric and Romano-British activity within the town area, there is nothing to suggest that a significant occupation site for either period lies nearby. The earliest period for which there is potential is the mid Saxon era. The 1986-8 excavations determined the presence of a settlement of at least twelve buildings, dating from the 7th century onwards. To date, no burials earlier than the 10th century have been recorded in Trowbridge, and it is possible that a contemporary cemetery may lie within c.50m to c.300m of the settlement area postulated on Fig. 8. If found, this would be of regional significance, as the recorded number of mid

Saxon settlements with cemeteries within the Wessex region, and indeed England, is low (Miles & Palmer 1987). A mid Saxon cemetery at Trowbridge would be an excellent opportunity to learn more of the town's first inhabitants.

- 7.3.3 Much remains to be learned of the later Saxon settlement at Trowbridge. It is likely that the settlement would have commanded the river crossing, the exact location of which is unknown. With this in mind, any opportunity for archaeological work along the eastern bank of the Biss should be seized. To the south of the site of the manorial enclosure, to the rear of the terrace known as Home Mill Buildings, are a number of plots which may come up for re-development in the future. Archaeological work in this area could determine whether later Saxon occupation extended also in this direction.
- 7.3.4 Although the general area of the Medieval planned town is known, and the probable circuit of the castle defences has been projected (Graham & Davies 1993), archaeological work could provide information on a number of factors which remain unclear, and which are of local significance. It could be said that any sub-surface intervention within the core settlement area would be of use in defining the detail of the medieval town, for example: the precise area of the market place; a positive location for the outer castle defences within the area to the north-east of the Castle Street/Silver Street junction; the identification of burgage plots; and the original extent of the parish church grounds. Additionally, work in the Roundstone Street area could help to locate the medieval suburb of Lovemedede, and in the Union Street and Court Street/Castle Street areas the existence or otherwise of later Medieval occupation. Meeting these objectives could, however, be restricted by the probably extensive truncation of earlier deposits in the central area of the town by the frequent 19th and 20th century redevelopment of properties and plots. A useful exercise would be to map the probable extent and degree of such disturbance to effectively target future work.
- 7.3.5 The now demolished suburb of The Conigre is thought to date to the 17th century, although it could well have earlier origins. Archaeological work during any eventual re-development of this largely derelict area could provide precise dating and details of the many and varied buildings which once occupied this quarter. A 17th century enigma is the quarantine house or 'pest hospital' established at a place called 'Choxalls' near Blackball Hatch to accommodate refugees from the Great Plague of London. The 1839 tithe map shows a paddock called Home Choxall, and Bodman in 1814 claimed that the site of the building could still be seen. Walkover, geophysical survey and aerial photography could establish the form and extent of this institution, which is of local interest.
- 7.3.6 Trowbridge contains several important industrial buildings relating to the 18th and 19th century cloth trade. Some are converted to other uses, some stand empty. The greater majority of the significant 18th and 19th century industrial buildings in the town are not listed. These structures are of historic interest, both locally and regionally, and it may prove wise to reassess their eligibility

for protected status. At any event, if an historic industrial building is threatened by redevelopment there should be adequate provision for an appropriate standard of recording and survey.

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9 MAPS

- 1773.** Wiltshire map series, No: 10. Andrews & Dury.
- 1820.** Map of the county of Wiltshire. Greenwood (Chandler 1998).
- 1839.** Tithe Map
- 1886.** Ordnance Survey, 1st Edition, 1:500 series.
- 1900.** Ordnance Survey, 2nd Edition, 1:2500 Series.
- 1923.** Ordnance Survey, 3rd Edition, 1:2500 Series.
- 1938.** Ordnance Survey, 4th Edition (with revisions), 1:2500 Series.

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	iii, 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, iv, v, vi, vii,
32	Wilton	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

Grade I

68 Fore Street (before 1723)
Midland Bank, 46 Fore Street (between 1727-41)
Lloyd's Bank, 64 Fore Street (c1730)
Parade House, 70 Fore Street (c1730)
Lovemead House, 25 Roundstone Street (1730)

A

Parish Church of St James, Church Street (late 15C, 1847-8)

Grade II*

67 Fore Street (16C, 17C & 1700)
66 Fore Street (17C or earlier)
2 & 3 Fore Street (c1700, earlier core)
Arlington House, 72 Fore Street (early 18C)
Kitchener's Arms, Hill Street (early 18C)
Bridge House, 58 Stallard Street (early 18C)
Courtfield House, Polebarn Road (c1754)
Trowle Manor Farmhouse, Trowle Common (mid 18C)
Westcroft, British Row (1784)
Polebarn House with brick boundary wall, gatepiers & gates, Polebarn Road (1789)
Rodney House, 5 Roundstone Street (after 1790)
14 The Halve (late 18C)
Rosefield & Homefield with gatepiers, gate standards & gate, Polebarn Road (late 18C/early 19C)
Handle House at Studley Mills, Stallard Street (prob. betw. 1843-8)
Highfield & Fieldways, Hilperton Road (c1858)

B

Church of St John, White Row Hill, Studley, Frome Road (c1855)
Church of the Holy Trinity, Stallard Street (c1837)

Appendix 4: Buildings Survival By Century

15th Century

Parish Church of St James, Church Street (late 15C, 1847-8)
58 Fore Street (& 16C, 17C, 19C & 20C)

16th Century

67 Fore Street (16C, 17C & 1700)

17th Century

9, 10 & 11 Church Street, 66 Fore Street (17C or earlier); The Grove, 181 Frome Road; Wyke Cottage, 45 Wyke Road
Cockhill Farmhouse, Cock Hill (late)
House at rear of 7 Church Street, Duke Street

The King's Arms, 5 & 5A Castle Street (late 17C/early 18C)
The White Swan, 6 Church Street (late 17C/early 18C)
7 Church Street (late 17C/early 18C)
16, 29 & 29A, Duke Street (late 17C/early 18C)
1 & 1A Fore Street (late 17C/early 18C)
Building at rear of 1 & 1A Fore Street (late 17C/early 18C)
Building at rear of 2 Fore Street (late 17C/early 18C)
14, 16, 17, Building at rear of 43, Fore Street (late 17C/early 18C)
294A & 296 Frome Road (late 17C/early 18C)
Buildings at rear of 12 Hill Street (late 17C/early 18C)
Rosefield & Homefield with gatepiers, gate standards & gate, Polebarn Road (late 18C/early 19C)

18th Century

Warehouse occupied by George Hillier, Back Street, Wall linking Westcroft to building to north-west, British Row, 1 & 2 Waldron's Square, Fernleigh House, 25 Church Street; Railings to 64 Fore Street; Gates & railings to 68 Fore Street; 73 Fore Street; Railings & gates to 12 Hill Street; Rosefield Cottage together with wall to Rosefield House, Polebarn Road; Stable block at rear of Rosefield House, Polebarn Road; Garden wall & gate piers to s.e. of Courtfield House, Polebarn Road; Workshop to s.w. of Courtfield House, together with Lead pump, Polebarn Road; 29 & 30 Roundstone Street; 15 Silver Street; Garden walls to south of Trowle Manor Farmhouse, Trowle Common

Conigre Parsonage, 2 Conigre (c1700)
2 & 3 Fore Street (c1700, earlier core)
Emmanuel Baptist Church with Archway at n.w. end (1736, 1902)
Building to north-west of Westcroft, British Row (early)
32 Duke Street (early)
Rear extension of 7 together with part of rear of 8 Fore Street (early)
9, 65 Fore Street (early)
Railings & piers to front of Parade House, Fore Street (early)
Arlington House, 72 Fore Street (early)
Dwarf stone wall to Arlington House, Fore Street (early)
Kitchener's Arms, Hill Street (early)
Front garden wall & gatepiers to Lovemead House, 25 Roundstone Street (early)
Bridge House, 58 Stallard Street (early)
68 Fore Street (before 1723)
Midland Bank, 46 Fore Street (between 1727-41)
Lloyd's Bank, 64 Fore Street (c1730)
Parade House, 70 Fore Street (c1730)
Lovemead House, 25 Roundstone Street (1730)
Stable building at rear of 41 Fore Street (early-mid)
House at rear of 42 Fore Street (early-mid)
West Avon, 52 Islington (early-mid)
Courtfield House, Polebarn Road (c1754)
Former lock-up, Wicker Hill (1757)
3 & 4 Castle Street (mid)

3-5 (cons) Church Walk (mid)
 7 & 8 Fore Street (prob. mid)
 41 Fore Street (mid)
 2 Haden Road (mid & later)
 Trowle Manor Farmhouse, Trowle Common (mid)
 51 Fore Street (mid-late)
 Workshop at rear of 58 Stallard Street (mid-late)
 Town Bridge, Wicker Hill (1777)
 Westcroft, British Row (1784)
 Polebarn House with brick boundary wall, gatepiers & gates, Polebarn Road (1789)
 19 & 20, 21, 23, 24 & 25, 26, 27-29 (cons), The Halve (c1790)
 Innox Mills, factory fronting Stallard Street (c1790)
 2 & 3, 4 Roundstone Street (c1790)
 Rodney House, 5 Roundstone Street (after 1790)
 Stable buildings to Rodney House & closing walls to n. & e., Roundstone Street (c1790)
 4-7 (cons), 8-12 (cons), 13 & 14, Yerbury Street (c1790's)
 Bellefield House, Hilperton Road (c1795)
 Pitman House, 9 & 10 Silver Street (c1795)
 Castle House, 62 Castle Street (c1796)
 Court House, Castle Street (1796)
 Stable Block to Westcroft, British Row (late) Beechwood, Conigre (late)
 Lampstand about 10-15 yards n.w. of Beechwood, Conigre (late)
 71 Fore Street (late)
 4 & 6 Haden Road (late)
 14, 18, 31 & 31A The Halve (late)
 Longfield House, Mortimer Street (late)
 14-16 (cons), 17-21 (cons) Newtown (late)
 8 Wicker Hill (late)
 The King's Arms Public House, Wyke Road (late)
 79 Marsh Road, Hilperton (late)
 4 British Row (late 18C/early 19C)
 59, 60 & 60A Castle Street (late 18C/early 19C)
 11 & 12 Cross Street (late 18C/early 19C)
 4 Fore Street (late 18C/early 19C)
 344 White Row Hill, Studley, Frome Road (late 18C/early 19C)
 32 The Halve (late 18C/early 19C)
 Gate & gatepiers of Longfield House on Mortimer Street (late 18C/early 19C) 7, 16
 Silver Street (late 18C/early 19C)
 The Crown Inn, 12 Timbrell Street (late 18C/early 19C)
 Premises occupied by K.J. Lester to s.w. of 8 Wicker Hill (late 18C/early 19C)

19th Century

Gate & gatepiers to Emmanuel Baptist Church
 Stone (or Castle) Mill, Court Street (c1800)
 Hilbury Court Hotel, Hilperton Road (c1800)
 Zion Chapel, Union Street (1810)
 Brick Mills, Court Street (c1814)

4 Hill Street (c1814)
 Premises occupied by George Hillier, Back Street (early)
 1, 2, 54-58 (cons) Castle Street (early)
 6 Church Walk (early)
 Cockhill House, Cock Hill (early)
 Gatepiers & garden wall of Cockhill House, Cock Hill (early)
 19 Middle Rank, Conigre (early)
 25 Conigre (early)
 South View Farmhouse, Drynham Road (early)
 42 Fore Street (early)
 52 & 53 Fore Street (early)
 63 Fore Street (early)
 The Nook, 306 Frome Road (early)
 Dorset House, 3 & 4 The Halve (early)
 Gate Piers & Street wall of 3 The Halve (early)
 5, 13, The Halve (early)
 12 Hill Street (early)
 Malthouse & Oasthouse at rear of 19 & 21 Hill Street (early)
 Laurel Bank & Etheldune, with gate piers & gates to road, Hilperton Road (early)
 36-39 (cons), 41-43 (cons), Hilperton Road (early)
 The Old Toll House, 41 Islington (early)
 Aqueduct over river Biss, Kennet & Avon Canal (early)
 Bridge to east of aqueduct over railway; Bridge approx. 500 yards north east of
 former bridge; Kennet & Avon Canal (early)
 2, 4 Marsh Road (early)
 Wharf Cottage, 1 Marsh Road (early)
 Maxcroft House, 3 Marsh Road (early)
 45-49 (odds), 78-92 (cons) Mortimer Street (early)
 Wall between Rosefield House & Police Station (early)
 17 St Thomas's Passage (early)
 5 Stallard Street (early)
 Garden walls, rails & gatepiers to 28 Stallard Street (early)
 2-7 (cons), 8-11 (cons), 14-16 (cons) Timbrell Street (early)
 30-34 (cons) Waterloo Place, Union Street (early)
 Trowle Manor Court Farmhouse, Westwood Road (early)
 Wall to s.e. of 14 Yerbury Street (prob. early)
 28 Stallard Street (c1824)
 29-35 (cons) Stallard Street (c1824)
 27 & 28, 29-31 (cons), 32 & 33, Street wall & gates to 27-33, Hilperton Road (c1827)
 Castle Factory, Court Street (1828)
 39-54 (cons) Newtown (c1830)
 Duke Street Mill, Duke Street (c1830's)
 The Prospect, Hilperton Road (c1830's)
 6 Stallard Street (c1830-40)
 Church of the Holy Trinity, Stallard Street (c1837)
 22-28 Ashton Street (early-mid)
 Timbrell Cottages, 134-138 (evens) Bradley Road (early-mid)
 Low wall fronting Timbrell Cottages, 134-138 (evens) Bradley Road (early-mid)

61B Castle Street (early-mid)
 2, 3 & 4, 5, Church Street (early-mid)
 11 & 12 Church Walk (early-mid)
 Block to n.w. of Stone Mill, Court Street (early-mid)
 House adjoining House at rear of 7 Church Street to n.e., Duke Street (early-mid)
 3-13 (odds) Eastbourne Road (early-mid)
 15, 37 Fore Street (early-mid)
 38 & 38A Fore Street (early-mid)
 Rose Villa, 352 White Row Hill, Studley (early-mid)
 17 The Halve (early-mid)
 1-24 (cons), Harford Street (early-mid)
 Denbie, Hilperton Road (early-mid)
 31, 32 Roundstone Street (early-mid)
 1 St Thomas's Road (early-mid)
 The Stallards Public House, 15 & 16 Stallard Street (early-mid)
 The Hawthorns, 1 Timbrell Street (early-mid)
 The Poplars, 166 Wyke Road (early-mid)
 Stable block & gate piers to 166 Wyke Road (early-mid)
 21 Yerbury Street (early-mid)
 16 & 17 Church Street incorporating the former National Schools (1842)
 Handle House at Studley Mills, Stallard Street (prob. betw. 1843-8)
 The Vicarage, 27 Stallard Street (1845)
 12 & 13 Church Walk (1846)
 34-36 (cons), The Halve (1849)
 The Castle, 8 Ashton Street (mid)
 10 – 20 (evens), Ashton Street (mid)
 6 Castle Street (mid)
 12, 24 Church Street (mid)
 The Old Vestry Rooms, Church Street (mid)
 10 Clark's Place (mid)
 The Cottage, Cockhill (mid)
 Mill at Angle of Mill Street, Court Street (mid)
 Gatepiers to 35 Drynham Road (mid)
 6, 13, 48 Fore Street (mid)
 Wall between 32 & 37 The Halve (mid)
 Trellis Cottage, 37 The Halve (mid)
 25 & 26 Harford Street (mid)
 Aqueduct over railway, Kennet & Avon Canal (mid)
 7 & 8 Narrow Wine Street (mid)
 Youth Centre, formerly part of Court Mills, Polebarn Road (mid)
 33 Roundstone Street (mid)
 Mill Building at rear of 3 Silver Street (mid)
 23 & 24 Silver Street (mid)
 7 & 8 Stallard Street (mid)
 The Rose & Crown Public House, 36 Stallard Street (mid)
 Street wall to south of 1 Timbrell Street (mid)
 9 Union Street (mid)
 1 & 3 Victoria Road (mid)

Rock Villa, 13 Victoria Road (mid)
 Wall & gatepiers to Rock Villa, 13 Victoria Road (mid)
 15 & 17 Victoria Road (mid)
 The Grange, Victoria Road (mid)
 Street walls to s. and e. of The Grange & gatepiers, Victoria Road (mid)
 Rodwell Hall, Victoria Road (mid)
 Garden wall of Rodwell Hall to St Thomas's Road, Garden wall to Victoria Road (mid)
 Grotto in grounds of Copper Beeches, 82 Victoria Road (mid)
 Rodwell Lodge, Victoria Road (mid)
 Ashton Mills, West Ashton Road (mid)
 Stove Rack at Ashton Mills, West Ashton Road (mid)
 33-37 (odds), Wingfield Road (mid)
 Dwarf wall & gatepiers to front of Unitarian Church, Conigre (c1850's-60's)
 62 Fore Street (c1851)
 Court Hall, Castle Street (1854)
 The South Mortuary Chapel, Cemetery, The Down (1854-5)
 Gate piers, screen wall & gates to cemetery, The Down (1854-5)
 North Mortuary Chapel, Cemetery, The Down (1854-5)
 Cemetery Lodge, The Down (1854-5)
 39 & 40 Fore Street (1854-5)
 Church of St John, White Row Hill, Studley, Frome Road (c1855)
 342 St John's Church School & Hall & the Schoolmaster's Dwelling, White Row Hill, Studley, Frome Road (1855)
 Scout Hall, Stallard Street (c1856)
 Conigre Unitarian Church (1856-7)
 The Black Swan, 1 Adcroft Street (c1857)
 2 & 3, 4, 5 to 11 (cons), 12 & 13, 16 & 17, 17 – 29 (cons) Adcroft Street (c1857)
 Centre Block of the Trowbridge and District Hospital, Adcroft Street (c1857)
 Highfield & Fieldways, Hilperton Road (c1858)
 Boundary wall of Highfield to road, Hilperton Road (c1858)
 Studley Mill, Principal Factory, Stallard Street (1860)
 Annexe to south of Conigre Unitarian Church with area railings, Conigre (c1860's)
 41-43 (cons), Roundstone Street (c1860's)
 Entrance screen to Studley Mills, Stallard Street (c1860's-70's)
 Vergers Cottages, 18 & 19 Church Street (1861)
 Market Hall, Market Street (1861)
 Union Street Almshouses, 1-4 (cons) Union Street (1861)
 Street wall fronting Union Street Almshouses & 18 & 19 Church Street, Union Street (c1861)
 Studley Pump (to s. of 191 The Black Horse), Frome Road (1862)
 5 & 6, 18-21 (cons) Silver Street (c1862)
 Former Engine House n.w. of Ashton Mills, West Ashton Road (1862)
 Home Mills Main Block, Court Street (1862-3)
 5 Fore Street (c1864)
 Kemp Memorial, cemetery, The Down (mid-late)
 61 Fore Street (mid-late)
 Former Entrance gates to Springfield House, Hilperton Road (mid-late)

6 & 7; 8-15 (cons) Polebarn Road (mid-late)
 St James's Hall, Union Street (mid-late)
 Gateway to Church of St Thomas's, St Thomas's Road (1868)
 Church of St Thomas, St Thomas's Road (1868-70)
 Gates to St Thomas's Church, York Buildings (1668-70)
 Verger's Cottage, 19 York Buildings (c1868-70)
 2 & 4 Waterworks Road (1869)
 Clark Monument, Cemetery, The Down (1870)
 Rodway Mausoleum, Cemetery, The Down (1870)
 Home Mill Buildings, 1-6 (cons) Court Street (c1870's)
 Kingston & Hastings Mausoleum, Cemetery, The Down (1870's)
 Taylor Monument, Cemetery, The Down (1870's)
 Innox Mills, adjoining factory to east, The Innox (1870's)
 Ashton Mills Chimney, West Ashton Road (1870's)
 2 lamp standards to n.w. & s.w. of St Thomas's Church, York Buildings (c1870's)
 Former Women's Institute, 25 Church Street (1871)
 Wall, gatepiers & gates to Wesley Road Methodist Church, Wesley Road (c1871)
 Innox Mills, The Innox (1875)
 Marlborough Buildings, 8-13 (cons) Roundstone Street (1878)
 50 & 51, 52-54 (cons), 55-57 (cons) Stallard Street (c1878)
 Cast iron lamp standard at west front of the Tabernacle (c1880's)
 Entrance Screen to the Tabernacle (c1880's)
 Former 'Institute' to east of the Sunday School, Church Street (c1882)
 Former Sunday School attached to the Tabernacle (1882)
 The Tabernacle, United Reformed Church, Church Street (1882)
 Gabled archway to south-east of church, Church Street (c1882-3)
 Town Hall, Market Street (1887)
 42-44 (cons) Palmer Almshouses, Islington (1892)
 Lady Brown's Cottages, 1-5 (cons) Polebarn Road (1899)
 Cast iron gates in alley to e. of 4 Fore Street (late)
 22-26 (cons) Newtown (late)

20th Century

County Junior School, Newtown (1900)
 The Brown Mausoleum, Cemetery, The Down (1903)
 Corner block of former Usher's Brewery between 68 & 70, Fore Street (1913)
 Lending Library, Hill Street (1913)
 Yerbury Almshouse, 1-6 Yerbury Street (1914)
 War Memorial to south of Holy Trinity Church, Stallard Street (c1919-20)
 War Memorial, The Park (c1920)
 2 & 3 Tabernacle Cottages, Church Street (1938)

Appendix 5: Individual Architectural Building By Century And Building

15th Century

Collar trusses: 58 Fore Street
 Cusped windbraces: 58 Fore Street

16th Century

Solid oak partitions: 67 Fore Street (16C, 17C & 1700)

Panelling: 67 Fore Street (16C, 17C & 1700)

Moulded quartered beams: 67 Fore Street (16C, 17C & 1700)

Moulded ceiling: 67 Fore Street (16C, 17C & 1700)

17th Century

Limestone Rubble – 7 Church Street, 12, 32, Duke Street; Wyke Cottage, 45 Wyke Road

Limestone rubble with freestone dressings: The Grove, 181 Frome Road

Stucco: 12 Duke Street

Timber framing – 9, 10 & 11 Church Street; Wyke Cottage, 45 Wyke Road

Brick & timber: Building at rear of 1 & 2 Fore Street, Building at rear of 2 Fore Street

2-storeys: 12 Duke Street; The Grove, 181 Frome Road; Wyke Cottage, 45 Wyke Road

4-storey: Building at rear of 2 Fore Street

Coped verges: 12 Duke Street

Cyma & ovolo mullioned windows: 16 Duke Street

Mullioned windows: Wyke Cottage, 45 Wyke Road

Cross windows: 66 Fore Street

Edge-roll surrounds to doors & windows: 12 Duke Street

Glazing bar sashes: Building at rear of 2 Fore Street

Gabled dormer: 12 Duke Street

Panelled shutters: 12 Duke Street

6-panel door: 12 Duke Street

Pediment on brackets: 12 Duke Street

Chamfered crossbeams (late 17C/early 18C - Cocklebury Farmhouse, Cocklebury Lane)

Late cruck type roof (?knee principals)- The King's Arms, 5 & 5A Castle Street (late 17C/early 18C), Building at rear of 2 Fore Street

18th Century

Symmetrical facades: Parade House, 70 Fore Street (c1730)

Limestone ashlar – Castle House, 62 Castle Street; 2 & 3 Fore Street; Lloyd's Bank, 64 Fore Street; 67 Fore Street; Parade House, 70 Fore Street (c1730); Polebarn House, Polebarn Road; Rodney House, 5 Roundstone Street; Lovemead House, 25 Roundstone Street (1730); Trowle Manor Farmhouse, Trowle Common; 8 Wicker Hill

Coursed limestone rubble: 4 & 6 Haden Road

Brick and ashlar dressings – Westcroft, British Row (1784), Fernleigh House, 25 Church Street, 11 & 12 Cross Street; Bridge House, 58 Stallard Street; 13 & 14

Yerbury Street

Brick – 3-5 Church Walk; House at rear of 42 Fore Street;

Stucco – Conigre Parsonage, 2 Conigre

Rendered limestone: Kitchener's Arms, Hill Street

Roughcast: West Avon, 52 Islington

Hipped dormers: Trowle Manor Farmhouse, Trowle Common

Moulded dormers: 68 Fore Street; Polebarn House, Polebarn Road; Bridge House, 58 Stallard Street

Stone slate roof - Fernleigh House, 25 Church Street, 2 & 3 Fore Street; 68 Fore Street; Parade House, 70 Fore Street (c1730); Lovemead House, 25 Roundstone Street (1730); Bridge House, 58 Stallard Street; Trowle Manor Farmhouse, Trowle Common

Slate roof: Lloyd's Bank, 64 Fore Street; Rodney House, 5 Roundstone Street

Pantile roof: House at rear of 42 Fore Street; 8 Wicker Hill

Plain tile: Polebarn House, Polebarn Road

Mansard roof - Westcroft, British Row (1784), House at rear of 42 Fore Street;

Brick stack: Kitchener's Arms, Hill Street

Ashlar stack: Parade House, 70 Fore Street (c1730); Rodney House, 5 Roundstone Street

2-storey: 2 & 3 Fore Street; West Avon, 52 Islington; Polebarn House, Polebarn Road; Bridge House, 58 Stallard Street; Trowle Manor Farmhouse, Trowle Common

3-storey – 3-5 Church Walk, House at rear of 42 Fore Street; Kitchener's Arms, Hill Street; Rodney House, 5 Roundstone Street; Lovemead House, 25 Roundstone Street (1730)

Cill bands, strings & blocking courses – Castle House, 62 Castle Street; 2 & 3 Fore Street; 67 Fore Street; 68 Fore Street; Rodney House, 5 Roundstone Street; Lovemead House, 25 Roundstone Street; Trowle Manor Farmhouse, Trowle Common; 8 Wicker Hill

Centre portion broken forward - Westcroft, British Row (1784); 68 Fore Street; Parade House, 70 Fore Street (c1730)

Balustraded parapet: Lloyd's Bank, 64 Fore Street; Rodney House, 5 Roundstone Street

Moulded cornice - Castle House, 62 Castle Street; Conigre Parsonage, 2 Conigre, 11 & 12 Cross Street; 2 & 3 Fore Street; Lloyd's Bank, 64 Fore Street; Polebarn House, Polebarn Road; Rodney House, 5 Roundstone Street; Bridge House, 58 Stallard Street; Trowle Manor Farmhouse, Trowle Common; 8 Wicker Hill

Doric detail - Castle House, 62 Castle Street, Conigre Parsonage, 2 Conigre; 2 & 3 Fore Street; Lloyd's Bank, 64 Fore Street; 68 Fore Street

Corinthian detail: 68 Fore Street; Polebarn House, Polebarn Road

Ionic detail: Polebarn House, Polebarn Road; Bridge House, 58 Stallard Street

Doric detail: Lovemead House, 25 Roundstone Street

Round-headed doorway: 32 Duke Street

Segmental-headed doorway: 68 Fore Street

Pedimented doors/ windows: 2 & 3 Fore Street; Kitchener's Arms, Hill Street; Bridge House, 58 Stallard Street; Trowle Manor Farmhouse, Trowle Common

Doorway with architrave: Kitchener's Arms, Hill Street; Lovemead House, 25 Roundstone Street

6-panel door - Westcroft, British Row (1784), Castle House, 62 Castle Street, Conigre Parsonage, 2 Conigre, 11 & 12 Cross Street; Kitchener's Arms, Hill Street; Lovemead House, 25 Roundstone Street; Bridge House, 58 Stallard Street; 8 Wicker Hill

8-panel door: 2 & 3 Fore Street; Lloyd's Bank, 64 Fore Street; 68 Fore Street; Parade House, 70 Fore Street (c1730)

Rusticated surrounds: Lloyd's Bank, 64 Fore Street, 68 Fore Street; Lovemead House, 25 Roundstone Street
 Bolection-moulded surrounds: Parade House, 70 Fore Street (c1730)
 Palladian window - Westcroft, British Row (1784)
 Venetian window - Westcroft, British Row (1784); Polebarn House, Polebarn Road
 Cross windows: Conigre Parsonage, 2 Conigre; 32 Duke Street
 Dormer windows - Conigre Parsonage, 2 Conigre
 Oculi: 68 Fore Street
 Glazing bar sashes: House at rear of 42 Fore Street; 68 Fore Street; Kitchener's Arms, Hill Street; Polebarn House, Polebarn Road; Rodney House, 5 Roundstone Street; Lovemead House, 25 Roundstone Street; Bridge House, 58 Stallard Street; Trowle Manor Farmhouse, Trowle Common; Trowle Manor Court Farmhouse, Westwood Road; 8 Wicker Hill
 Glazing bar sashes with pediments: Lloyd's Bank, 64 Fore Street
 Casement windows: West Avon, 52 Islington
 Windows with bracketed cills: Lloyd's Bank, 64 Fore Street; Kitchener's Arms, Hill Street; Bridge House, 58 Stallard Street
 Weavers' windows: 17-21 (cons), Newtown; 13 & 14 Yerbury Street
 Segmental arched heads to windows - Westcroft, British Row (1784)
 Fanlights - Castle House, 62 Castle Street, Conigre Parsonage, 2 Conigre, 11 & 12 Cross Street; 68 Fore Street; Rodney House, 5 Roundstone Street; Lovemead House, 25 Roundstone Street; Trowle Manor Farmhouse, Trowle Common
 Moulded architraves & mullions: 32 Duke Street; West Avon, 52 Islington; Trowle Manor Farmhouse, Trowle Common
 Plain stone surrounds: Conigre Parsonage, 2 Conigre, 11 & 12 Cross Street; Lovemead House, 25 Roundstone Street; 8 Wicker Hill

Panelling: Parade House, 70 Fore Street (c1730); Lovemead House, 25 Roundstone Street
 Plasterwork: Bridge House, 58 Stallard Street
 Moulded cornices: 68 Fore Street
 Moulded doorcase (internal): Lloyd's Bank, 64 Fore Street; Bridge House, 58 Stallard Street
 Segmental-headed doorways: 68 Fore Street
 Turned baluster staircase: 68 Fore Street; Parade House, 70 Fore Street (c1730)
 Ramped balustrade staircase: Lovemead House, 25 Roundstone Street

19th Century

Limestone ashlar – The Black Swan, 1 Adcroft Street; Court Hall, Castle Street, 12 & 13 Church Walk, 10 Clark's Place, Cockhill House, Cock Hill; South View Farmhouse, Drynham Road; 37 Fore Street; Laurel Bank & Etheldune, Hilperton Road; 30-34 (cons) Waterloo Place, Union Street; 1 & 3 Victoria Road; Trowle Manor Court Farmhouse, Westwood Road
 Limestone ashlar front: 3-13 (odds) Eastbourne Road; 1-24 (cons) Harford Street; Market Hall, Market Street; 78-92 (cons), Mortimer Street; 5 & 6 Silver Street; 5, 7 & 8 Stallard Street
 Limestone ashlar with brick – 12 Church Street

Squared coursed limestone rubble: The Old Toll House, 41 Islington; 2 Marsh Road; Trowle Manor Court Farmhouse, Westwood Road

Brick and stone – The Castle, 8 Ashton Street, Premises occupied by George Hillier, Back Street; 24 Church Street: 11 & 12 Church Walk, The Cottage, Cockhill; 25 Conigre, Mill at Angle of Mill Street, Court Street, Castle Factory, Court Street; House adjoining House at rear of 7 Church Street to n.e., Duke Street; Dorset House, 3 & 4 The Halve; Innox Mills, The Innox; 14-16 (cons) Newtown; Court Mills, Polebarn Road; 2-7 (cons), Timbrell Street

Brick – 3 & 4 Church Street, 19 Middle Rank, Conigre; Rose Villa, 352 White Row Hill, Studley, Frome Road; 78-92 (cons), Mortimer Street; 14-16 (cons) Newtown; 17 St Thomas's Passage

English bond brick: Building at rear of 1 & 2 Fore Street,

Red and blue brick – Premises occupied by George Hillier, Back Street

Timber framing – 2 Church Street

Render simulating ashlar – 6 Church Walk

Render: The Nook, 306 Frome Road,

Roughcast – 6 & 7 Adcroft Street

1-storey: The Old Toll House, 41 Islington

2-storey: South View Farmhouse, Drynham Road, 3-13 (odds) Eastbourne Road; 2 Marsh Road; 78-92 (cons) Mortimer Street; 5 Stallard Street, 7 & 8 Stallard Street; 30-34 (cons) Waterloo Place, Union Street; Trowle Manor Court Farmhouse, Westwood Road

3-storey: 25 Conigre, Mill at Angle of Mill Street, Court Street, House adjoining House at rear of 7 Church Street to n.e., Duke Street, Building at rear of 1 & 1A Fore Street, 37 Fore Street; Dorset House, 3 & 4 The Halve; Laurel Bank & Etheldune, Hilperon Road; Innox Mills, The Innox; Market Hall, Market Street; 14-16 (cons) Newtown; Court Mills, Polebarn Road; 17 St Thomas's Passage; 5 & 6 Silver Street; 2-7 (cons), Timbrell Street

5-storey: Castle Factory, Court Street

Double pile plan - 19 Middle Rank, Conigre; South View Farmhouse, Drynham Road

Early English style: The South Mortuary Chapel, Cemetery, The Down

Gothic style – Former Women's Institute, 25 Church Street, Conigre Unitarian Church; and Annexe to south of same with area railings, Conigre; Cemetery Lodge, The Down; The Nook, 306 Frome Road; Rose Villa, 352 White Row Hill, Studley, Frome Road

Tudor style - Timbrell Cottages, 134-138 Bradley Road (evens), Former Sunday School attached to the Tabernacle. The Tabernacle United Reformed Church, Church Street

Tudor Vernacular style – Vergers Cottages, 18 & 19 Church Street

Elizabethan style – 16 & 17 incorporating the former National Schools

Local Georgian style - The Black Swan, 1 Adcroft Street; The Castle, 8 Ashton Street

Ornate Italianate: 5 Fore Street; Market Hall, Market Street

Renaissance Italianate: 39 & 40 Fore Street

Vernacular style – The Old Vestry Rooms, Church Street

Picturesque: The Old Toll House, 41 Islington; Lady Brown's Cottages, 1-5 (cons) Polebarn Road

Slate roofs – 12 & 13 Adcroft Street, 22-28 (evens) Ashton Street, Cockhill House, Cock Hill, Mill at Angle of Mill Street, Court Street, South View Farmhouse, Drynham

Road; 37 Fore Street; Dorset House, 3 & 4 The Halve; 1-24 Harford Street; 78-92 (cons), Mortimer Street; Court Mills, Polebarn Road; 7 & 8 Stallard Street; 2-7 (cons), Timbrell Street; 30-34 (cons) Waterloo Place, Union Street

Pantile roofs – 6 Church Walk, 19 Middle Rank, Conigre; The Nook, 306 Frome Road; Laurel Bank & Etheldune, Hilperton Road; 78-92 (cons), Mortimer Street; 17 St Thomas's Passage

Double Roman tile roof: Castle Factory, Court Street, 3-13 (odds) Eastbourne Road; Building at rear of 1 & 1A Fore Street; 1-24 Harford Street; Innox Mills, The Innox; 2 Marsh Road; 78-92 (cons), Mortimer Street; 14-16 (cons) Newtown

Thatch: The Old Toll House, 41 Islington

Ashlar stack: The Old Toll House, 41 Islington; 7 & 8 Stallard Street

Brick stack: 3-13 (odds) Eastbourne Road; 78-92 (cons), Mortimer Street; 14-16 (cons) Newtown; 1 & 3 Victoria Road

Coped verges – 10 Clark's Place, Mill at Angle of Mill Street, Court Street, Castle Factory; 7 & 8 Stallard Street; 30-34 (cons) Waterloo Place, Union Street

Band, strings, friezes and blocking courses: 16 & 17 Adcroft Street, 54-58 Castle Street, 12 & 13 Church Walk, 25 Conigre, Castle Factory, Court Street, South View Farmhouse, Drynham Road; Laurel Bank & Etheldune, Hilperton Road; 14-16 (cons) Newtown; 5 & 6 Silver Street; 5, 7 & 8 Stallard Street; 30-34 (cons) Waterloo Place, Union Street

Balustraded parapet: 5 & 6 Silver Street; 30-34 (cons) Waterloo Place, Union Street

Projecting centre portion – The Castle, 8 Ashton Street; 1 & 3 Victoria Road

Doric details - Cockhill House, Cock Hill; Laurel Bank & Etheldune, Hilperton Road

Parapet: Dorset House, 3 & 4 The Halve

Pilaster strips & piers 10 – 20 Ashton Street, 24 Church Street; 11 & 12 Church Walk; 1-24 Harford Street; Laurel Bank & Etheldune, Hilperton Road; 78-92 (cons), Mortimer Street; 7 & 8 Stallard Street

Bracketed eaves - The Castle, 8 Ashton Street

Moulded eaves: 3-13 (odds) Eastbourne Road

Dormer windows: 3-13 (odds) Eastbourne Road

Semicircular entrance arch - Premises occupied by George Hillier, Back Street, Castle Factory, Court Street; Laurel Bank & Etheldune, Hilperton Road; 1 & 3 Victoria Road

Round-headed windows/doors – Court Hall, Castle Street, 3-13 (odds) Eastbourne Road; Laurel Bank & Etheldune, Hilperton Road; 78-92 (cons), Mortimer Street; 30-34 (cons) Waterloo Place, Union Street; 1 & 3 Victoria Road

4-panel doors: 3-13 (odds) Eastbourne Road; 1 & 3 Victoria Road

6-panel doors: Laurel Bank & Etheldune, Hilperton Road; 78-92 (cons), Mortimer Street; 5 Stallard Street; 30-34 (cons) Waterloo Place, Union Street

Fanlights – 22-28 (evens), Ashton Street, 19 Middle Rank, Conigre, 25 Conigre; 3-13 (odds) Eastbourne Road; 30-34 (cons) Waterloo Place, Union Street; 1 & 3 Victoria Road; Trowle Manor Court Farmhouse, Westwood Road

Bracketed hoods or cornice to doors – 5-11 Adcroft Street; Laurel Bank & Etheldune, Hilperton Road; 2 Marsh Road

Plain stone surrounds – 54-58 Castle Street

Mullioned window - The Cottage, Cockhill

Raised segmental headed window with mullion (standard Trowbridge mill window) – Castle Factory, Court Street; House adjoining House at rear of 7 Church Street to n.e., Duke Street; Court Mills, Polebarn Road

Segmental heads to openings: House adjoining House at rear of 7 Church Street to n.e., Duke Street

Slab dressings – 4 Adcroft Street, 22-28 (evens) Ashton Street

Canted bay window; Laurel Bank & Etheldune, Hilperton Road; 1 & 3 Victoria Road

Eared architraves: 5 & 6 Silver Street

Plate glass sashes - Cockhill House, Cock Hill

Glazing bar sashes: Mill at Angle of Mill Street, Court Street, Castle Factory, Court Street; Building at rear of 1 & 2 Fore Street; 37 Fore Street; Dorset House, 3 & 4 The Halve; 1-24 Harford Street; 78-92 (cons), Mortimer Street; 14-16 (cons) Newtown; 5 & 6 Silver Street; 5 Stallard Street; 7 & 8 Stallard Street; 30-34 (cons) Waterloo Place, Union Street; Trowle Manor Court Farmhouse, Westwood Road

4/4 horned sashes: 25 Conigre

Casements: Building at rear of 1 & 1A Fore Street

Tripartite windows - The Castle, 8 Ashton Street; Court Hall, Castle Street, 12 & 13 Church Walk

Weavers' windows: Building at rear of 1 & 2 Fore Street, Building at rear of 2 Fore Street; 1-24 Harford Street; 17 St Thomas's Passage; 7 & 8 Stallard Street

Margin pane sashes: 2-7 (cons) Timbrell Street

Edge-roll moulded architraves: Building at rear of 1 & 2 Fore Street, Building at rear of 2 Fore Street; 14-16 (cons) Newtown; Trowle Manor Court Farmhouse, Westwood Road

20th Century

Tudor vernacular style – 2 & 3 Tabernacle Cottages

Elizabethan style: Yerbury Almshouses, 1-6 Yerbury Street

Brewer's Baroque: Corner block of former Usher's Brewery between 68 & 70 Fore Street

Queen Anne Revival: County Junior School, Newtown

Additional Notes

Churchyard monuments not included.

Since the last resurvey Upper and Victoria Mills Range closest to Cradle Bridge, Upper Victoria Mills Watchman's House, Upper and Victoria Mills Former Stove Rack and adjacent building and 52 & 53, all in Castle Street have gone.