The Archaeology of Wiltshire's Towns
An Extensive Urban Survey

CALNE

Prepared By:

Phil Mcmahon
Wiltshire County Archaeology Service
Libraries and Heritage
Wiltshire County Council
Bythesea Road
Trowbridge
Wiltshire
BA14 8BS.

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The Archaeology and History of Calne

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1. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

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 DoE 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. A massive 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. The origins of urban centres in England reach back to the Iron Age. During the Roman occupation new, planned, urban centres were linked by an efficient road system. In the Saxon period, defended towns and royal boroughs were developed and later medieval towns grew around markets as economic conditions improved or were 'planted' as planned new centres.

1.5. 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.

1.6. 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 facilities 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 known 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. Calne satisfies three of these criteria: evidence of urban planning (*criteria* ii); the early existence of a market (*criteria* iii); the existence of burgage plots and surviving early urban-type housing (*criteria* ix).

1.7. 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 Calne is depicted in Fig. 2.

1.8. 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 Calne, 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 Building Record (WBR) for architectural data. The architectural summary is not subject to the same level of research as the other three data streams, and the information presented in the reports is based upon evidence compiled from the existing WBR archive, updated in places by field visits to note non-listed buildings of historic interest, combined with the Department of The Environment schedule of listed buildings.

2. LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1. Calne lies within the district of North Wiltshire, part way between Chippenham and Marlborough, with which it is linked by the A4 trunk road, a historic east-west route that bisects the historic core of the town. To the east, c.6km away, lies the Avebury World Heritage Site and the Marlborough Downs, areas of international archaeological importance, while some 2km to the south-west is the Romano-British town of *Verlucio*.

2.2. The historic core of the town lies upon Coral rag, a sandy Jurassic limestone bordered on the north and east by Kimmeridge Clay, on the south by Gault Clay, and on the west by lower calcareous grit (Haslam 1976). The modern town is bisected by the River Marden, whose meandering course has formed a peninsular upon which the early settlement was founded. The Marden is joined from the north-east by the Abberd Brook, and these drain away to the west to meet the Bristol Avon (British Geological Survey 1974). The elevation of the town varies between c.60m AOD at the crossing of the River Marden, up to approximately 76m AOD on the higher ground to north and south.

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 Register (SMR); the Wiltshire Reference Library; the Wiltshire & Swindon Record Office; and the Wiltshire Buildings Record. Historical data are generally drawn from secondary sources, normally the Victoria County History and histories of the individual towns, based on recommendations or specific requirements. Data on archaeological investigations and their results are drawn directly from the original reports or publications wherever these are available, but for some poorly recorded finds we have had to rely on passing references or the existing entries in the county SMR.

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

3.2. Archaeological Work In The Town

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

Event	Year	Site Name/Location	Event Type	Excavator	Reference
001	c.1830s	S of The Vicarage, Mill Street	Chance Find	Unknown	Marsh 1904
002	c.1880s	The Green	Chance Find	Unknown	Marsh 1904
003	1972	Castle House	Watching Brief	W.J. Ford	Wiltshire Archaeology Service 1972

004	1989	NE of St. Mary's Church	Excavation	Wiltshire Rescue Archaeology Project	WRAP 1989
005	1996	Church Street	Evaluation	Cotswold Archaeological Trust	Cotswold Archaeological Trust 1996
006	1997	Church Street	Watching Brief	AC Archaeology	AC Archaeology 1997
007	1997	Land off The Pippin	Evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1997
008	2000	Patford Street	Building Survey	North Wiltshire District Council	NWDC 2000
009	2000	Grounds of Castle House	Geophysical Survey	GSB Prospection	GSB Prospection 2000
010	2002	Human burials, Mill Street/Anchor Road	Chance Find	Archaeology Service	McMahon, 2002

Table 1: Archaeological Investigations in Calne.

4. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

4.1. This report is not intended to provide a major historical review of the history of Calne 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 Calne is the 1904 'History of the Borough and Town of Calne' by A.E.W. Marsh, upon which, unless otherwise stated, the majority of the Historical Outline is based.

4.2. The first mention of Calne is in the will of King Eadred, who died in 955. In that will Calne is described as a hamlet belonging to the crown. Wulfstan, the chronicler of the life of St. Swithun (d. 862), writing in c.1000 informs us that Calne in the mid 9th century, although still a small settlement, was the home of the king's representative or chief magistrate for the Hundred, with a '*villa regia*' or royal residence within which this functionary would have resided.

4.3. Marianus Scotus, writing in the 11th century describes the Witan, or supreme council, meeting in Calne in 978 and 997, presumably at the '*villa regia*', which must have been of large proportions. The meeting of 978 was notable for the catastrophic collapse of the upper floor of the building within which it took place, causing the death or injury of many of the Witan members.

4.4. The first reliable description of the town is from the Domesday Survey of 1086, where seventy burgesses are listed, and the settlement described as a borough ('*in burgo Caune*') with the obligation to provide the 'farm of one night', that is to provide accommodation and provisions for the king's retinue on one night per year. Within the borough were nine mills, two of which were held by Calne church, of which Domesday is the first reference. The large ecclesiastical estate listed in Domesday may imply that the church was an important foundation, possibly a minster.

4.5. The possible presence of a castle at Calne is suggested by William of Malmesbury, who writing in the 12th century describes the taking of the castle at '*Cerne*' during the progress of King Stephen through Wiltshire in 1139. Although

there are no obvious castle remains visible today, local tradition strongly supports this report. Certainly by the time of the Civil War no castle or other stronghold existed, as Calne is known to have escaped the privations suffered by fortified towns such as Devizes and Malmesbury.

4.6. The first mention of a market and fair in Calne is from 1217, when the lay manor was granted to William of Cantilupe. An assessment of the manor rights at the time shows a thriving market to have been in existence. It is probable that the market grant dates from the reign of King John (1199-1216). The market is later mentioned in a document of 1299, and again in 1302, when a second grant is recorded. Although there is no record of an early charter for the town, 16th century documentary evidence suggests that there was a borough corporation existing prior to the 1569 charter granted by Elizabeth I.

4.7. The town suffered a major fire in 1341, when an *Inquisitio Nonarum* reported that 'the greater part of the best houses have been destroyed by fire'. This appears not to have been an isolated occurrence, as the Church Registers frequently record fires within the town over subsequent centuries.

4.8. Calne, from Medieval times, was a cloth making centre, and for five centuries the woollen industry was a major component of the local economy. At the height of the industry's success in the mid 18th century there were some twenty cloth factories and mills in and around the town, in addition to the ongoing, pre-industrial cottage industry. By 1806, however, the industry was in a bad way, and in 1835 the visiting Municipal Commission reported that only one large and two small factories remained. By the middle of the 19th century the industry was practically dead.

4.9. Calne was a town in decline by the 1840s, with the cloth industry all but gone and diminishing market returns. Its fortunes were revived by the establishment of industrial-scale bacon curing in the town by the Harris family. This industry was to dominate the town's economy for over 150 years, and made Calne's name synonymous with bacon.

4.10. The success of the bacon industry was, in its early days, dependent upon the communications made possible by the Calne Branch of the Wilts & Berks canal (Dalby 1986), which opened in 1802, followed by a railway link to Chippenham in 1863.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY

5.1. Introduction

5.1.1. The following is a resume of the archaeological record of the town, drawn from the county SMR and the various excavation reports. Data on surviving buildings come from the Wiltshire Buildings Record unless otherwise stated. The bold print numbers in this section refer to entries in the Urban Survey database, and

appear on the sites and findspots location maps in Figs. 4 - 7, which were created from the database and the SMR.

5.2. Prehistory (Fig. 4)

5.2.1. Two finds of Prehistoric date are known from the study area: a burial of probable Bronze Age date with a wristguard of chloritic slate was found during quarrying in 1844-5 **(CA001)** (Goddard 1913), and a Trinovantian gold stater was recovered from a garden in Page Close **(CA012)**.

5.3. Roman (Fig. 4)

5.3.1. Only one find of Romano-British date is recorded, at the junction of The Strand and Church Street **(CA002)**, where building work at the former bacon factory produced sherds of New Forest ware and other pottery.

5.4. Saxon (Fig. 5)

5.4.1. The present St. Mary's Church dates in part to the 12th century, although a church is listed in Domesday, of at least later Saxon origin **(CA015)**, and it is likely that this lay on the same site as the later, Medieval church. To the south-west of St. Mary's, to the rear of Church Street, an archaeological evaluation **(CA003)** (Cotswold Archaeological Trust 1996) recovered sherds of early Saxon pottery thought to be associated with the contemporary clearance of the site prior to the construction of a building (of which no evidence survived). Unspecified sherds of 'early Medieval coarse pottery' were recovered during a watching brief within the grounds of Castle House **(CA024)** (Wiltshire Archaeological Service 1972).

5.5. Medieval (Fig. 5)

5.5.1. There is documentary evidence suggesting a castle in the town by the Anarchy period (par. 4.5). Local tradition and place-name evidence may indicate that the site of this lies within the immediate vicinity of the present Castle House **(CA006)**. Successive episodes of fieldwork, including topographical survey (Ordnance Survey 1968) and geophysical survey (GSB Prospection 2000) have, however, produced negative results. A watching brief during construction groundworks (Wiltshire Archaeological Service 1972) **(CA009)** at Castle House did record substantial undated wall footings on the south side of the house, which appeared to be excessively large for the building now standing on the site. Earlier, 19th century observations during construction work encountered 'vaults too large for a modern private house', and a 'stone-walled chamber' was found close under the boundary wall of Castle House Lawn (exact location unknown), indicating if not a castle then the former presence of a building of some substance.

5.5.2. Just to the east of Castle House lies Patford House **(CA044)**, fronting onto Patford Street. A recent architectural survey (Faulkner 2000) of this building

has revealed that the present house – of late 17th and early 18th century origin – incorporates a massive east-west aligned wall up to 2m thick, thought to be of Medieval date. This wall does not extend to the present Patford Street frontage, and appears to relate to a former structure situated to the west. Also revealed in the survey was the presence of a stone-lined cellar sited on the street frontage whose walls are misaligned with those of the overlying building, and which the surveyor considered to pertain to an earlier – possibly Medieval - structure on the site.

5.5.3. The exact date of origin of Calne's market place – The Strand **(CA017)** – is uncertain, although it is likely to be of early 13th century date, contemporaneous with the town's first known market grant in the reign of King John (par. 4.6).

5.5.4. As previously mentioned (par. 4.4), a church has existed in Calne since Saxon times. The present St. Mary's Church **(CA043)** is largely of 14th and 15th century date, but with surviving 12th and 13th century elements (par. 5.8.1.1, below).

5.5.5. Recent archaeological observations have demonstrated that the boundaries of St. Mary's churchyard have shifted over the centuries. The partial remains of a single human burial were encountered during pavement re-laying adjacent to the west side of the churchyard in Church Street **(CA007)** (AC Archaeology 1997). Also apparent was the boundary – seen as a well-defined area of disturbed ground within the partially exposed natural clay subsoil – of an earlier graveyard much smaller than the current one. This earlier boundary could not be dated. The partially truncated burial (probably cut through by a later grave) and the well-defined area of disturbed ground probably indicate the presence of further, in situ, burials within this area.

5.5.6. Three other Medieval ecclesiastical sites can be identified through Marsh's 1904 history of the town. The remains of a possible Medieval building were discovered during the construction of St. Mary's School at The Green, in the later 19th century **(CA016)**. Three small stone arches were noted, and said to be Early English in style (late 12th to 13th century). Marsh suggested that this may have been the site of the 'lost' St. Andrew's Chapel. A site north of Curzon Street could be the location of the Medieval Hospital of St. John **(CA008)**, which may have been founded early in the 13th century, but which was certainly in existence by 1333, according to documentary evidence. The hospital was suppressed following financial irregularities, in 1547. The land on the north side of Mill Street now occupied by The Vicarage was formerly the site of the ancient rectory of Calne **(CA045)**, which in 1234 is mentioned as the residence of St. Edmund of Canterbury.

5.5.7. An archaeological evaluation to the rear of a property between Church Street and New Road **(CA007)** (Cotswold Archaeological Trust 1996) recorded a number of 12th to 14th century pits and a ditch containing metalworking by-products and waste, indicating forging or smithing to have taken place within the close vicinity.

5.5.8. Documentary evidence (Haslam 1976) places a number of the town's streets firmly in the Medieval period. Church Street **(CA018)** is first mentioned as 'le Cheretstret' in 1245; Curzon Street **(CA019)** as 'Cusinstret', and Patford Street **(CA022)** as 'Pattesford', also in 1245; Wood Street **(CA023)** as 'Wodestret' in 1232; Mill Street **(CA021)** as 'Milleweye' in 1279. Kingsbury Street **(CA020)** is first mentioned as 'Kyngesbiri' in the 14th century, although as Haslam (1976, 13) points out, this name may be of Saxon origin, as is thought to be the case at Wilton (see also par. 6.2.3, below).

5.5.9. Unassociated finds of Medieval pottery are known from two locations within the extensive site of the former bacon factory, at The Strand **(CA004)** and adjacent to The Pippen **(CA005)** (Wessex Archaeology 1997).

5.6. Post Medieval (Fig. 6)

5.6.1. To the north-east of the historic town centre is the former location of Coleman's Farm **(CA013)**, first mentioned in association with William Colman, in 1547 (Gover 1939, 259).

5.6.2. At the east end of Mill Street, opposite The Vicarage, is a triangular patch of land now occupied by inter-war social housing, but which is traditionally the burial site of plague victims **(CA014)**. Marsh (1904) states that a large number of skeletons were encountered on the site during excavations in the c.1830s.

5.6.3. Calne is known to have had a workhouse from the 16th century, the site of which was in The Pippin **(CA025)**, where No.s 59 & 61 may incorporate elements of the workhouse building (Department of National Heritage (DNH) 1995). A contemporary illustration of this institution shows it to have been a substantial structure (Treloar 1988, 3).

5.6.4. The present Town Hall in The Strand is the site of the former Town Mill **(CA026)**, of at least 16th century date, which was demolished in the early 19th century. A contemporary drawing of the old mill building is held by Calne Town Council (Treloar 1988, 3-4). The new Town Hall replaced an earlier structure known as the Guildhall **(CA027)**, which is thought to have been of 17th century date, and which stood to the north of The Strand (Treloar 1982). This was demolished in 1883.

5.6.5. On the periphery of the historic town core lie two mill sites of at least post-Medieval origin. At the junction of Mill Street and Anchor Road (formerly Kew Lane) is the site of Kew Mill **(CA028)** (Rogers 1976). The present building on the site is an Industrial period cloth factory (par. 5.7.1), but the use of the site can be traced to the 16th/17th centuries. Upstream along the River Marden from Kew Mill is the site of Swaddens Mill **(CA029)**. Here, as at Kew Mill, an Industrial period building occupies the site (par. 5.7.1), but there are documentary references to a mill here from the 16th century onwards.

5.7. Industrial/Recent (Fig. 7)

5.7.1. Until the 19th century cloth was the dominant industry within the town, and a number of sites have been identified (Rogers 1976). No.s 8 & 9 The Green **(CA036)** are converted from an 18th century cloth factory, as was The Weaver's House **(CA037)**, also sited on The Green. These two buildings are rare survivals of pre-Industrial Revolution cloth factories. The former Kew Mill site **(CA038)** (par. 5.6.5) – shown on the 1st Edition O.S. map as Calne Mill - was developed as a cloth mill in the early 19th century, and was in production until 1866. The former Swaddens Mill **(CA041)** (par. 5.6.5) was also redeveloped for cloth production, although a little earlier than Calne Mill, in the later 18th century. Cloth production ceased at Swaddens Mill in the mid 19th century. All four of the above sites have survived largely intact, and have been converted into dwellings. One site now lost was the cloth factory in New Road **(CA039)**, built in the early 19th century and adjoining the former Woodlands mansion house. Both were demolished in the 1950s.

5.7.2. Bacon-curing became the prime industry in Calne after the demise of cloth, and grew to occupy two major sites in the heart of the town, at The Strand and The Pippin **(CA035)** – both with access from the High Street. The factory closed in the early 1980s and was demolished soon afterwards, leaving little to suggest its former dominance. The sites were cleared so thoroughly that a recent archaeological evaluation on The Pippin site (Wessex Archaeology 1997) failed to find significant remains even of recent structures known to have occupied the site.

5.7.3. To the north of Curzon Street lies the former site of Calne's second workhouse, constructed in the 1850s **(CA030)**. This institution closed in the early 20th century and was demolished in the 1920s. Nearby is the former Piece Quarry **(CA031)**, where limestone was extracted, partially for aggregate and partially for conversion to lime at the adjacent lime kiln **(CA032)** (Corfield 1978), now a Grade II listed building. Both operated from the mid 19th century until the earlier 20th century.

5.7.4. Horsebrook was the location of Maundrells iron foundry **(CA040)**, which operated from the mid 19th century until the later 20th century. The foundry buildings survive on the site, which is currently the subject of redevelopment proposals. Further along the same street is the former site of Calne gasworks **(CA042)**. This site has been completely destroyed and is under development for housing.

5.7.5. The Calne branch of the Wilts & Berks canal **(CA033)** opened in 1802, but was eclipsed by the opening of the railway **(CA034)** in 1863, and was disused by 1900. Its course may still be traced along the Marden valley west of the town, as may that of the former railway, which closed in 1965.

5.8. Undated (Fig. 6)

5.8.1. A mass of redeposited, disarticulated human bone was recorded during an excavation to the north-east of St. Mary's Church **(CA010)** (Wiltshire Rescue Archaeology Project 1989). Although undated, it is likely that these remains relate to Medieval or post-Medieval activity.

5.9. Built Heritage

5.9.1. This section of the report is intended to provide an introduction to the surviving built heritage of Calne, 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 Governmental lists of protected buildings.

5.9.3. Calne was once a prosperous clothiers' town, dominated until recently by the Harris bacon factory which stood at its very heart, now demolished. West of the former factory site the historic topography has been heavily disrupted by the re-routing of the A4 trunk road, although some older remnants survive to either side. The former market area is vestigial and much reduced, although a good group of 18th century buildings survive to its south. East of the former factory is the well-preserved early core of Calne, with some Medieval and many 17th & 18th century buildings, including early cloth factories and impressive clothiers' houses ranged around the ancient Green.

5.9.4. **The Twelfth Century.** The Church of St Mary, Church Street (grade 1) has an early nave dating from 1160-70. The former late 15th century crossing tower and spire fell in 1638, destroying the chancel, and was rebuilt over the north transept. The tower and chancel are notable examples of Gothic Survival work. Inigo Jones is anecdotally associated with this phase, and is reported to have surveyed the old tower in c1640. The west end, south porch, chapel and south transept were rebuilt in 1864 in Perpendicular Gothic Revival style.

5.9.5. **The Fifteenth Century.** No. 7 The Green (grade II*) is part of a mid 15th century house shared with No.6 The Green (grade II). It was an open hall house, almost certainly originally timber-framed, but subsequently encased in the mid 19th century. The internal details include arched braced collar trusses and wattle and daub partition. It is one of the earliest domestic buildings in the parish.

5.9.6. **The Sixteenth Century.** No.s 21 & 23 Church Street were one house, now a shop and flats dating from c.1500 but altered in the mid 19th century and again in the late 20th century.

5.9.7. The White Hart Hotel, No. 2 London Road (grade II*) was an inn, now a hotel and public house. It contains a late 16th century stone winder stair and vaults and mullioned windows, and alterations of the 18th and 19th centuries. The late 16th century semi-basement is continuous with No.s 19 & 20 The Green; rebuilt above this in the late 18th century. There is a reference to the Hart in the Guild Steward's Book of 1659.

5.9.8. Priestley's House, No. 19 The Green (grade II*) takes its name from Dr Priestley who lived there c.1772-9 and who discovered oxygen while working as librarian for the Earl of Shelburne in 1774. Its 16th century basement is shared with 20 The Green (grade II*) and the White Hart Hotel. The 16th century build was divided into houses No.s 19 and 20, and refronted in 1758 by the Child family of Heddington.

5.9.9. **The Seventeenth Century.** The numbers of listed buildings surviving from this date jumps to thirty, compared to only four in the preceding century.

5.9.10. No. 6 Curzon Street (grade II*) is dated 1617 but was refronted in the early to mid 18th century. The main elevation is a good example of the early Georgian symmetrical style. The interior has not been inspected and may contain earlier features.

5.9.11. The RAF Club, 41 Church Street (grade II*) is an early 17th century town house with ovolo-moulded transomed and mullioned windows, and good contemporary features inside. It is described as the best surviving 17th century town house in Calne, and a notable example of its type with a fine façade.

5.9.12. Also of an early date is 3 Market Hill (grade II*), formerly known as St Brigett's, St Mary's School. It has two good elevations, with some original transomed and mullioned windows, and some later details. The interior contains many fine details including a 17th century stone fire surround and overmantel from Castle House.

5.9.13. The Tounson Almshouses, 10-13 Kingsbury Street (grade II*) are a fine and complete row of almshouses executed in the local vernacular style. They were built c.1682 for John Tounson, and an inscribed plaque over the second doorway from the left gives details of the original benefaction in 1683.

5.9.14. No. 19 Church Street was the Butcher's Arms Public House and dates from the 17th century. It was altered when a parallel range was built across it in the early 19th century. No. 3 Castle Street is an early 19th century house built on possibly a 17th century basement.

5.9.15. No. 8 High Street dates from the late 17th century but has been refronted and extended in successive centuries. It forms a U-shaped plan with 9 High Street,

also dating from mid-late 17th century, which suggests that it may have had a previous use as an inn.

5.9.16. The Lansdowne Arms Hotel & former coach house, stable & brewhouse, The Strand (grade II*) is mentioned as an inn from 1582, and was known as the Catherine Wheel. The present structure has an early 18th century long 16-window range fronting an amalgamation of up to five domestic properties, parts of which can be seen in the rear elevation. Together with the ancillary buildings round the rear courtyard, the Lansdowne Arms forms an important group.

5.9.17. Adam House, 13 The Green (grade II*) is said by Lord Shelburne to be named after Robert Adam, architect, who worked on Bowood House and is said to have lived here. The house was refronted in c.1740 and the interior has an oak staircase and full-height panelling from this date. Remaining 17th century features are ogee-stopped beams and an ovolo-mullioned window.

5.9.18. **The Eighteenth Century.** West Hill House, 4 Market Hill (grade II*) is originally a cottage and house, now office and flat with a front range dating from 1705, and 17th century rear and central ranges. The L-shaped plan has a parallel symmetrical front with good early 18th century detail with the rear retaining mullioned windows with label moulds and Tudor-arched door. The interior has an L-shaped cellar partly cut into the bedrock and early scratch-moulded panelling.

5.9.19. No.s 7-10 (cons) Back Road are given as a substantially complete row of artisan housing dating from the late in the century. These are in rubblestone with a reception room at the front of the house, and an integral rear outshut with services at the back.

5.9.20. St Cecilia's, 5 Curzon Street (grade II*) is a good example of a pair of early semi-detached houses dating from 1743. They were extended in the early and mid 19th century in a Domestic Tudor style and are now used as one school house. St Cecilia's retains a good original dated downpipe and hopper. Good internal features are an open-well staircase and reset 17th century oak linenfold panelling and boxed cornice.

5.9.21. No.s 14-20 (cons) Mill Street (grade II) are said to have been built as millworkers' cottages, whose attics were originally interlinked for wool drying. 8 & 9 The Green (grade II) were once a cloth mill and an important example of pre-industrial cloth production in Wiltshire. Weaver's House, The Green (grade II), now three flats, was similarly a cloth mill. The numbers of listed 18th century buildings is fifty-one.

5.9.22. **The Nineteenth Century.** Vernleaze, 16 Silver Street (grade II*) is a Greek Revival style house from the first part of the century with good original elevations including an open stone three-bay loggia. The interior is largely contemporary and includes a marble-flagged hall with Ionic columns. It is the only grade II* house of seventy-five listed in the 19th century.

5.9.23. Calne Mill, Mill Street (grade II) was a cloth mill built in 1858, closed in 1866 and converted into a dwelling in c.1980. It was water-powered and the wheel pit is still extant at the east end of the building.

5.9.24. Calne Free Church (grade II) was built under the patronage of the Harris family, local pork butchers contributing much to the towns' economy during the 20th century.

5.9.25. **The Twentieth Century.** Of six structures listed in this century, three are telephone kiosks. The other three continue the 19th century tradition of borrowing from preceding centuries and are in Jacobean Revival Free style (Old Bank House), Eclectic Tudor and Jacobean style (Wilts County Library) and Domestic Tudor (70 & 72 Curzon Street).

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. Calne, in common with all existing Wiltshire towns, has no foundation in the prehistoric or Romano-British periods, although unrelated archaeological remains belonging to both periods are present within and nearby to the study area. Historical and documentary archives have clearly identified the presence of a settlement from at least the 10th century, although the sparse archaeological evidence and lack of detailed historical records for the Saxon period has meant that a conjectural reconstruction has been necessary. Otherwise, the town has been divided into different plan components (settlement areas, church, market place, etc.) for each relevant period, and these are illustrated in the stated figures.

Table 2: Plan form components

COMPONENT	PERIOD OF ORIGIN	COMPONENT TYPE	FIGURE No.
COM1	Saxon	Church	8
COM2	Saxon	Royal Enclosure or 'Villa Regia'	8
COM3	Saxon	Market Area or Open Space	8
COM4	Saxon	Settlement Area	8
COM5	Saxon	Roads	8
COM6	Medieval	Possible Castle	9
COM7	Medieval	Parish Church	9
COM8	Medieval	Market Place (The Strand)	9
COM9	Medieval	Planned Settlement Area	9
COM10	Medieval	Organic Settlement Area	9
COM11	Medieval	The Green	9
COM12	Medieval	Possible Chapel Site	9
COM13	Medieval	Rectory	9
COM14	Medieval	St. John's Hospital	9
COM15	Medieval	Roads	9

COM16	Industrial	Woollen Industry Sites	10
COM17	Industrial	Harris' Bacon Factory	10
COM18	Industrial	Limestone Extraction & Processing	10
COM19	Industrial	Iron Foundry	10
COM20	Industrial	Gasworks	10
COM21	Industrial	Canal and Railway Land	10
COM22	Industrial	Workhouse	10

6.2. Saxon (Fig. 8)

6.2.1. **COM1 – Church.** The presence of a church at Calne is first noted in Domesday (par. 4.4), although the earliest part of the present structure dates to the 12th century (par. 5.9.1.1). It has been suggested (Haslam 1984) that the unusually large holdings listed for the 11th century church may indicate that it was of minster status, and thus possibly with origins as early the late 7th or early 8th centuries, as is thought to be the case at Bradford-on-Avon, Wilton and other royal centres within Wessex.

6.2.2. Given the common Norman practice of building new, larger churches on the sites of their Saxon predecessors (Rodwell 1989), it is probable that the present St. Mary's church lies upon the site of the Saxon minster. Recent archaeological observations (par. 5.5.5) may support this premise, having recorded evidence for an earlier, smaller graveyard boundary than that in existence today, which could relate to an early phase of the use of the site.

6.2.3. **COM2 – Royal Enclosure or 'Villa Regia'.** Calne, by the middle of the 9th century, is known to have been the location of a royal administrative building and residence, or '*Villa Regia*' (par. 4.3). Although the location of this site has not been proven, Haslam (1984) has summarised the place-name and topographical evidence suggesting its likely position: the road named Kingsbury Street branches away from Church Street to run along the southern edge of St. Mary's Churchyard before curving to the south-east to meet The Green. To the south and west of Kingsbury Street lies a well-defined, roughly square block of land which has been occupied by houses since at least the 17th century (DNH 1995). The name 'Kingsbury' is derived from 'kings-*burh*' or 'fortified site' (Gover 1939), and it may therefore be possible that the discrete block of land adjacent to Kingsbury Street is the site of the royal *villa*. This supposition is strengthened by a similar association of the 'Kingsbury' place-name with a discrete area of land thought to be the site of the royal hall in the Saxon town of Wilton, and at Chippenham, where the place-name '*Imbyri*' (now Emery) is found close to the (well-defined) presumed site of the royal seat (Haslam 1984).

6.2.4. **COM3 – Market Area or Open Space.** The church **(COM1)** and royal enclosure **(COM2)** together would have formed the heart of the Saxon settlement at Calne. Successive studies have shown (Haslam 1984, Hinton 1990, Reynolds 1999) that there was often a close physical relationship between these two sites, and that they are frequently found in proximity to a possibly formalised open area or market. Haslam postulates such a function for The Green in Calne, which does lie in proximity to **COMs 1 & 2**, and which was

certainly respected as an open space in the late Medieval period, as a number of 15th and 16th century buildings have been identified within the built-up area surrounding it (DNH 1995), and archaeological remains of possible late 12th or 13th century date have been encountered along its south side (par. 5.5.6). There is, however, no documentary or archaeological evidence relating to early activity on The Green itself.

6.2.5. **COM4 – Settlement Area.** The area depicted in Figure 8 is based upon Haslam's 1984 model for the Saxon town. This is a conjectural area large enough to accommodate the houses, barns and pennings of a proto-urban community of the period. It is probable that domestic buildings would have been concentrated along the historic main route through the town – Church Street – and along the south and east sides of the open area at The Green **(COM3)**. This proposed area of settlement has been confirmed by archaeological work in one location at the rear of a property in Church Street, to the east of St. Mary's Church (par. 5.4.1), where early Saxon activity has been identified. This work yielded a single sherd of 5th to 7th century pottery in a context suggesting the clearance of a site prior to construction or cultivation. This important find implies that the origins of settlement at Calne may date to the first wave of Saxon colonisation of the area in the 6th century and the formation of the early kingdom of Wessex. Such activity may pre-date the establishment of the '*villa regia*' **(COM2)** and certainly indicates a pre-existing element of settlement prior to the founding of the possible minster **(COM1)**.

6.2.6. **COM5 – Roads.** Those shown on Figure 8 are the thoroughfares likely to have been in existence in during the Saxon period. These include Church Street (the main route through the early town), Kingsbury Street, and roads or tracks around the edge of The Green. There is, however, no documentary or archaeological evidence for these roads, which are largely defined by the presumed topography of the Saxon settlement.

6.3. Medieval (Fig. 9)

6.3.1. **COM6 – Castle.** The possibility of a castle site in the town is suggested by historical sources and place-name evidence (par. 4.5). Various episodes of construction groundworks at Castle House (par. 5.5.1) have encountered substantial building foundations, which may relate to a defensive structure on this site. The Castle House site is also a likely candidate on topographical grounds, as it occupies a steep bluff dominating the heart of the Medieval town. The western and southern boundary of Castle House garden curves around in a regular arc to meet the bluff at right-angles. It is possible that the course of this boundary preserves in part the form of the castle precinct.

6.3.2. The Gesta Stephani states that the castle at 'Cerne' was built at the beginning of the Anarchy by Milo of Gloucester and the Earl of Hereford to encourage the cause of the Empress Matilda (Haslam 1976, 13). If this is so, then we might imagine a defensive structure of a scale appropriate to the period, such as the inner bailey of the early 12th century castle excavated at Trowbridge (Graham &

Davies 1993), which is of a similar area to the proposed Calne site, although which predominantly comprised earthen defences, rather than the stone construction suggested at Calne by the occasional glimpses of foundations noted above.

6.3.3. It is possible that the construction of the castle marked the disuse of the 'villa regia' site at Kingsbury **(COM2)** and the passing of central authority to the new site across the Marden in the period immediately following the Anarchy. However, it is clear that the castle was a fairly short-lived institution, of which no defensible trace remained by the time of the Civil War. It may be that the castle fell into disuse following the transfer of the crown manor of Calne to the Cantilupe family in the early 13th century.

6.3.4. **COM7 – Parish Church.** The present St. Mary's Church has elements dating to the 12th and 13th centuries, although most of the Medieval structure visible today dates to the 15th century, with substantial later repairs and renovations (par. 5.9.1.1). It is likely that the churchyard attained its present form during this period.

6.3.5. **COM8 – Market Place.** The origins of The Strand as a market place are uncertain, although it is known to be of at least early 13th century date. Haslam (1976, 14) suggests that The Strand came into being as part of the post-Conquest expansion of the town across to the north and west of the River Marden, possibly contemporaneously with the building of the castle **(COM6)** in the earlier 12th century and the laying out of burgage plots **(COM9)**.

6.3.6. **COM9 – Planned Settlement Area.** Extending from the north of The Strand is an area developed as burgage plots, which may together with the possible castle **(COM6)** and market place **(COM8)** comprise an example of Medieval urban planning. Such developments were common in England and Wales in the 12th and 13th centuries, part of a widespread speculative urge to generate increased trade, and to create revenues through market and burgage tolls (Butler 1976). In Calne's case this was via the stimulation of a pre-existing urban centre which had developed from an earlier manorial settlement.

6.3.7. The area shown in Fig. 9 is based upon documentary, cartographic and topographical information. A desk-based assessment conducted in advance of a development at The Pippin (Borthwick 1997) suggests that the area to the east of the High Street was laid out as burgages, some of which were disrupted by other developments later in the Medieval period. The 1828 map of the borough gives a relatively detailed view of individual plots within the town centre, from which further probable burgages may be discerned to the west of High Street and along Curzon Street. That these may be burgage plots is suggested by the characteristic long, narrow form of most of the parcels of land and the common rear boundaries that they share. In some instances, although the original division of the plots has been lost, this uniform rear boundary, connecting through to other, more likely plots may indicate their former presence.

6.3.8. Unfortunately, the recent disruption to the historic topography of the town – in particular the A4 'improvements' of the 1960s – has destroyed the symmetry of plots to the south of Curzon Street and to the west of High Street. A small group of probable burgage plots survive to the east of High Street, sandwiched between the former Harris factory site (now redeveloped) and a 1980s shopping mall. To the rear of these plots the road now called The Pippin was previously known as Back Lane, belying its original function as an access road to the rear of this eastern group of burgages.

6.3.9. **COM10 – Organic Settlement Area.** This chiefly comprises the pre-existing area of Saxon settlement **(COM3)** focussed upon the parish church **(COM7)** and The Green **(COM3)**, and showing moderate unplanned growth to the east and west where property boundaries would probably have extended across to access the River Marden. These areas are likely to have been enclosed within the curtilage of properties, rather than to have been occupied by buildings. However, the north end of Church Street, near the junction with The Strand, may have been built-up by the time of the development of a planned market place. It is probable that encroachment onto the site of the possible royal residence **(COM2)** off Kingsbury Street occurred early on in the Medieval period, although the earliest buildings known to occupy the site today are of 16th century date (DNH 1995).

6.3.10. The development of Patford Street on the west bank of the Marden occurred at some point in the Medieval period, but it is uncertain exactly when. This street is thought to be part of a former route into the Medieval town which was truncated by the cutting of the canal in c.1800 (Faulkner 2000). This is borne out by the origin of the name Patford, meaning 'Peatta's Ford' (Gover 1939), which may even be of Saxon derivation. The proximity of this road to the presumed castle site – lying at the base of the steep bluff - may imply an early date of settlement either before or soon after the castle's construction, although it would be difficult to assign it to the area of planned burgages due to the spatial constraints of its topography, squeezed between river and bluff. Certainly by 1245 it is referred to as a street (*ibid.*), and Faulkner's survey of Patford House (No.s 5/8/8a) has revealed possible Medieval elements, including a cellar along the Patford Street frontage, and an immense wall some 2m thick which lies at the core of the building, set back from the frontage. It is tempting to suggest that this wall has some association with the adjacent castle site **(COM6)**, but the steep slope separating the two makes this improbable, as it would imply a structure considerably more substantial than hitherto suspected, of which it would be reasonable to expect there to be some remains or at least good documentary references.

6.3.11. **COM11 – The Green.** This continued as an open space from the Saxon period, and became in time the traditional site of the town's fairs and revels (Marsh 1904). Medieval housing development appears to have respected the boundaries of The Green, and 15th and 16th century buildings survive along its edges (DNH 1995) amongst the largely 17th and 18th century buildings comprising this area.

6.3.12. **COM12 – Possible Chapel Site.** The discovery of 12th/13th century ecclesiastical stonework fragments during the digging of foundations at St. Mary's School in the 19th century (Marsh 1904, & par. 5.5.6, above) indicates the presence of a religious building in the near vicinity, which Marsh thought to be the 'lost' chapel of St. Andrew.

6.3.13. **COM13 – Rectory.** This site is thought to be that of the rectory occupied by St. Edmund at the time of his elevation to the archbishopric of Canterbury (par. 5.5.6). A large ecclesiastical residence in the town would be likely given the extensive church estate listed in Domesday (par. 4.4), large elements of which were in 1115 passed to Salisbury Cathedral (Haslam 1976). The site is currently occupied by The Vicarage, a large house of c.1600 (WBR archive) with 18th century gardens.

6.3.14. **COM14 – St. John's Hospital.** The site of this institution is thought to lie to the north of Curzon Street (par. 5.5.6). Although records survive of its holdings, accounts and priors (VCH 3, 334), little is known of the buildings comprising the hospital. The location recorded in the SMR, if accurate, may imply that the site has been destroyed, as it lies just within the extent of a 19th century limestone quarry **(COM18)**.

6.3.15. **COM15 – Roads.** The routes shown in Fig. 9 include the main through route from Marlborough to Chippenham, the pre-existing roads of the Saxon settlement **(COM5)**, and local roads and streets whose names can be identified from documentary sources (par. 5.5.8).

6.4. Post-medieval

6.4.1. Calne, in common with many Wiltshire towns entered a period of relative stasis in the post-Medieval era. Although some localised changes did occur, such as - within the town centre - the construction of a guildhall in The Strand, and the appearance within documentary sources of references to Town Mill. Limited developments are known from beyond the area of Medieval occupation, such as the establishment of Coleman's Farm, the building of a workhouse, a plague burial ground, and two more mills on the Marden (section 5.6, above). These events did not significantly alter the form of the town, and therefore a plan form map has not been prepared for this period.

6.5. Industrial (Fig.10)

6.5.1. **COM16 – Woollen Industry Sites.** Although Calne was prominent in the post-Medieval woollen industry, it was largely a cottage-based trade, and its best days were over by the advent of the Industrial Revolution. A small group of industrial-scale sites can be identified (par. 5.7.1), including, on The Green, two rare pre-Industrial Revolution factories. Two early 19th century sites survive – Kew Lane and Swaddens mills, and a third – off New Road - was demolished in the 1950s. All the surviving sites have been converted into houses or flats.

6.5.2. **COM17 – Bacon Industry.** The Harris company's bacon processing plants developed over the 19th century into a large industrial complex which dominated the town centre (par. 5.7.2), and their demolition in the 1980s created a hole at the heart of the town, which has since been filled by retail and housing developments.

6.5.3. **COM18 – Limestone Extraction and Processing.** A 19th century development on waste ground at The Piece (par. 5.7.3) which produced both building stone and lime, processed on the site. The lime kiln is now listed (Grade II), and the former quarry is now a recreation ground.

6.5.4. **COM19 – Iron Founding.** Maundrell's Foundry in Horsebrook, was in production from the mid 19th century, but closed towards the end of the 20th century. Many of the original buildings survive on the site, which at the time of writing is the subject of a development proposal.

6.5.5. **COM20 – Gasworks.** Calne, like many small Wiltshire towns, has its own gas company, with a site at the south end of Horsebrook. This was demolished after the transition to natural gas, and the site is currently under development for housing.

6.5.6. **COM21 – Canal and Railway Land.** The Calne branch of the Wilts & Berks canal opened in 1802, although by the later 1850s the limitations of canal transport were apparent, and a cartel largely steered by the Harris family successfully petitioned for a rail link from Calne to the main line at Chippenham. The success of the railway meant the end for the canal, which was out of use by 1900 (Dalby 1986). The Calne Railway Company opened for business in 1863, was absorbed by the GWR in 1892, and closed by Beeching in 1965, by which time Harris' products were being transported chiefly by road. The sites of both canal and railway terminii have been completely redeveloped.

6.5.7. **COM22 – Workhouse.** Calne's second workhouse (see par. 5.6.3 for a description of its predecessor) opened in the 1850s. The building was demolished following its closure in the earlier 20th century, leaving only the former laundry building in situ (DNH 1995).

7. <u>ASSESSMENT</u>

7.1. Summary of Research

7.1.1. Historical sources provide a tantalising insight into Saxon Calne, with the dramatic account of the collapse of the Witan's council building, and with both historical and documentary evidence suggesting the Saxon settlement to have been of fairly insignificant size, dominated by the 'villa regia' and the possible minster. However, no detailed description of the early settlement is available, and as is often the case Domesday offers the first coloured account of the town. From the 12th century onwards, the quantity and quality of historical and documentary data rapidly increases, but significant individual developments – such as the castle and the establishment of The Strand as a market place – remain obscure. Documentary evidence has been of particular relevance in mapping the Medieval town and the extent of the planned development on the north bank of the River Marden.

7.1.2. There is a clear need for focussed archaeological research within the historic core of the town. The few modern interventions have all been small-scale development-generated projects, although two of these – both in Church Street – have produced useful evidence for the earliest phase of Saxon occupation, and for the evolution of the parish churchyard. Other interventions have either produced negative results or are from the realms of poorly recorded antiquarian finds or the poorly-resourced rescue archaeology of the 1960s and 1970s. The contribution of thorough buildings surveys to the archaeological record was highlighted during the current survey by the work conducted at Patford House (Faulkner 2000), where the comprehensive inspection of the internal aspects of the structure revealed significant Medieval elements, adding to the confirmed areas of Medieval occupation in the town.

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

7.2.1. <u>Saxon</u>

7.2.1.1. Calne is known to have been in existence as a hamlet or small village by the mid 10th century, at which time it was the site of a '*villa regia*', home of a representative of the crown, with a local administrative function. Accompanying the royal hall, possibly from an early date, was a church, which the evidence suggests (par. 6.2.1) may have been of minster status. Taken together, these factors suggest a proto-urban community by the later Saxon period, with religious and administrative links to the surrounding area.

7.2.1.2. The location of early Calne was primarily decided by strategic factors. The natural promontory formed by the River Marden, which enclosed the Saxon settlement on three sides, meant that an approach could only be made from the south-east, or from the north, by crossing the Marden at a point which presumably would be controlled by the settlement. The strategic use of topographical features is a recurring theme in the location of Saxon settlements, and can be seen in other Wiltshire towns of Saxon origin, such

as Chippenham, Malmesbury and Wilton (Wiltshire County Archaeology Service (WCAS) 2001), where the natural promontories formed by meandering rivers and raised spurs set in marshland make these settlements relatively inaccessible - to the defenders' advantage.

7.2.2. Medieval

7.2.2.1. The town's first great period of expansion occurred in the two centuries following the Conquest. The evidence suggests that during this time a large, planned extension to the town was laid out to the north of the River Marden, with a new market place occupying the centre of the town at The Strand, where the old and new settlement areas met. It is likely that this activity was overseen or directed from the short-lived castle site, and that the planned expansion of the town spurred further, organic, expansion on the periphery of the former Saxon settlement core and possibly at the foot of the castle bluff, along Patford Street. The result of this stimulation of the town's growth was to establish an urban form and topography which was to remain substantially unchanged until the later 19th century.

7.2.3. Post Medieval

7.2.3.1. Little visible growth occurred during this period. Although this time saw the peak success of the local woollen industry, it was predominantly a cottage industry, contained within the pre-existing area of settlement, although Swaddens and Kew Lane – both on the Marden - may have first opened in the 16th or 17th centuries.

7.2.4. Recent

7.2.4.1. Calne's second period of rapid growth was due to the Industrial Revolution, with the advent of improved communications, which enabled the rise of local industries such as the Harris bacon-curing factory, which by the later 19th century was the major employer in the town. This period saw the growth of ribbon developments along London Road, Oxford Road and North Street, and the building of houses along Horsebrook and Anchor Road. The period from 1900 to c.1945 is characterised by large inter-war housing developments to the north of Oxford Road, and 'white-collar' ribbon development extending further along Oxford Road towards Calne Marsh. Other, smaller developments occurred around the south-eastern and south-western peripheries of the town. Since 1945, housing in Calne has grown exponentially as the loss of local industries has coincided with the rise of commuter suburbs.

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. Arguably the most fascinating aspect of early Calne is the '*villa regia*' or royal seat, thought to be the site of the building that collapsed during the Witan meeting of 978. Unfortunately, the most probable location for this site – the area off Kingsbury Street postulated in **COM2** (par. 6.2.3) – has been densely occupied by housing, much of it listed, for some centuries and the potential for archaeological work here is low. Of slightly more potential is the site of the minster church, thought to lie beneath or in the immediate vicinity of the present parish church. Although it is recognised that the prospect of a significant development-generated archaeological project here is low, churches and churchyards are occasionally subject to minor interventions such as underpinning, damp-proofing, drainage and service trenches, all of which offer the opportunity for archaeological observation on this site of local importance. The value of an archaeological component in this type of small works was well illustrated by the watching brief conducted during pavement renewal alongside the churchyard in Church Street (AC Archaeology 1997), where the work produced insights into the earlier form and evolution of the churchyard which would not otherwise have been realised.

7.3.3. Perhaps the greatest potential for encountering the archaeology of Saxon Calne lies within the area of early settlement along Church Street and within the vicinity of The Green. These areas are likely to be subject to occasional infill developments and the regeneration of small 'brownfield' sites, such as that evaluated in Church Street in 1996 (Cotswold Archaeological Trust), where a fairly small-scale evaluation recorded a sequence of deposits from the early Saxon to later Medieval periods. Any opportunity for archaeological work within this area should be grasped, in order to begin to add detail to our understanding of the earliest settlement at Calne – an issue of local archaeological importance.

7.3.4. The archaeology of the Medieval town comprises a number of issues, of which possibly the foremost is the determination of a castle site on the bluff to the west of Patford Street. Previous archaeological observations, although not recorded in detail, strongly suggest the former presence of a substantial masonry structure within the immediate environs of Castle House. Although it is unlikely that the house or its grounds will come under development pressure in the immediate future, the site may present a prime opportunity for a programme of archaeological research, which could resolve this local enigma.

7.3.5. The chronology of the town's expansion across the River Marden, the date of establishment of The Strand as the central market place, and the dating, sequence and location of burgage plots within the planned extension area are all issues not fully understood at present. The disruption caused by various developments in this area over the past 150 years – such as the building and then clearance of the former Harris factory, the re-routing of the A4 trunk road,

and lesser commercial and residential developments over the past thirty years – has seriously reduced the archaeological potential of the area. The best remaining opportunities for archaeological research here comprise the relict group of probable burgages immediately north of the former Harris site (now redeveloped) and infill or regeneration sites on the north side of Curzon Street.

7.3.6. Recent work has confirmed that at least part of Patford Street was settled during the Medieval period. Any further opportunities for archaeological work in this location may prove useful, although it is realised that the scope is limited by the building of the canal wharf in the 18th or early 19th centuries, and the recent redevelopment of the eastern side of the street.

7.3.7. Two ecclesiastical sites hold potential, both of local interest. The building fragments unearthed during 19th century works at St. Mary's School, south of The Green, may indicate a former chapel site nearby. Part of this site exists as a school playground, which may at a future stage provide an opportunity for archaeological work. The Vicarage at the east end of Mill Street is thought to be built on the site of the Medieval rectory. It is possible that a thorough survey of this building, constructed c.1600, may reveal earlier elements within its fabric. A third site – that of St. John's Hospital – may have been destroyed by 19th century quarrying, although further research of primary documentary sources may help to more accurately locate this site.

7.3.8. Calne contains a number of mill sites, none of which can be traced, on the current evidence, to any earlier than the post-Medieval period. However, several mills were listed in the town in Domesday, and a combination of documentary research, buildings survey (where applicable) and archaeological investigation may help to determine the true age of the known mill sites.

7.3.9. The town's industrial built heritage is slight in relation to the amount and scale of the known former industrial enterprises. The four surviving cloth mills/factories are all listed, as is the former lime kiln at The Piece. The sites of the Harris factory, the railway station, canal wharf, workhouse and gasworks have all been destroyed and the former iron foundry is currently the subject of redevelopment plans. In view of this situation it may appropriate to ensure the preservation – either in situ or by recording – of any remaining elements of Calne's industrial past.

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10. APPENDICES

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

	Town	Criteria
1	Amesbury	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
8	Downton	i,, ii vi
9	DUROCORNOVIUM	i, vi
10	EASTON GREY	iii, iv
11	Great Bedwyn	ii, iii
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, v
18	Market Lavington	ii, iii, iv, xi
19	Marlborough	iii, vi
20	Melksham	ii, iii
21	Mere	viii, xi
22	Ramsbury	i, ii, iii, v, vi, vii, viii,
23	Salisbury	ix, x, xi,
		ii, iii
24	Sherston	i, vi
25	SORVIODUNUM	iii, viii
26	Swindon	iii, v
27	Tilshead	vii, 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, viii
33	Wootton Bassett	ii, vi
34	VERLUCIO	

2: Urban Criteria set out in Heighway (1972)

i)   *Urban Defences*: A town, at some time in its history, might have a wall, or bank and ditch with wooden defences.

ii)   *Internal Street plan*: A town may be planned at any moment in its history; part of its street pattern may display evidence of deliberate planning, such as a grid lay-out. A street plan with provision for a market place will also distinguish a town.

iii)   *Market*: Perhaps the only indispensable criterion, although a market alone does not distinguish a town. The date of a market charter is usually taken in this study as indicating the date by which the place had become a town.

iv)   *Mint*: The existence of a mint often denotes a town.

v)   *Legal existence*: This aspect of the town was one of the first to be studied and formed the basis of most of the early studies of towns. It has long been evident that legal history, once a favoured method of study, does not provide the only clue to urban origins, in which economic causes play an important part. However, the date of a borough charter or the dates of taxation at borough rates or of the town's parliamentary franchise may provide a date from which the place may be called a town.

vi)   *Position*: A town may have a central position in a network of communications and this can be a clue to its importance. This can be a difficult criterion to assess as it involves knowledge of the age of the road system in relation to the town itself, the past navigability of rivers, and other related problems.

vii)   *Population*: A town will often have or have had a high density and size of population compared with surrounding places.

viii) *Diversified economic base*: Archaeological or documentary evidence might suggest a diversified economic base, particularly a concentration of various crafts in one area, and evidence of long distance trade. For earlier periods, only archaeological evidence can determine this; it is a reflection on the state of urban archaeology that so little is known of this aspect.

ix)   *House plot and house type*: The town-plan may show long, narrow 'burgage-type' plots; surviving houses will be urban rather than rural in form.

x)   *Social differentiation*: A town should contain a wide range of social classes and especially possess a middle class. House types, demonstrated in the earlier periods by archaeology, again form part of the evidence.

xi)   The presence of a *complex religious organisation* may also denote a town; i.e. the possession of more than one parish church or the existence of other institutions, especially monastic.

xii)   *Judicial centre*: A town may be a centre for courts of national or local status.

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

Grade I
Church of St Mary, Church Street (c1160-70, late 14C, c1470, late 15C, c1638, 1864)

Grade II*
7 The Green (mid 15C)
Priestley's House, 19 The Green (16C, 1758)
20 The Green (16C, mid-late 17C, 1758)
White Hart Hotel, 2 London Road (late 16C, 18C, 19C)
6 Curzon Street (1617)
3 Market Hill (1638)
RAF Club, 41 Church Street (early 17C)
The Tounson Almshouses, 10-13 Kingsbury Street (c1682)
Adam House, 13 The Green (17C)
Lansdowne Arms Hotel & former coach house, stable & brewhouse, The Strand (mid-late C17, 18C, 19C)
West Hill House, 4 Market Hill (1705, 17C)
St Cecilia's, 5 Curzon Street (1743, 19C)
Vernleaze, 16 Silver Street (early 19C, 1840)

Appendix 4: Buildings Survival by Century

12th Century
Church of St Mary, Church Street (c1160-70, late 14C, c1470, late 15C, c1638, 1864)

15th Century
6 The Green (mid)
7 The Green (mid)

16th Century
21 & 23 Church Street (c1500, mid 19C)
Priestley's House, 19 The Green (& 1758)
20 The Green (mid-late 17C, 1758)
White Hart Hotel, 2 London Road (late, 18C, 19C)

17th Century
The Thatched Cottage, 112 Anchor Road (& 1733), 26 Castle Street; 19 Church Street; Church House, 30 Church Street; Lickhill House, 45 Lickhill Road; 5 & 6 Quarr Barton; Adam House, 13 The Green; 18 The Green, 23 The Green; 61 The Pippin

The Vicarage, Mill Street (c1600)
6 Curzon Street (1617)
RAF Club, 41 Church Street (early 17C)
2 & 3 Patford Street (early-mid)
3 Market Hill (1638)
Little Sheldon, 11 The Green (mid)
12 The Green (mid)
Sheldon House, 10 The Green (c1656)
26, 32 Church Street (mid-late)
9 High Street (mid-late)
Lansdowne Arms Hotel & former coach house, stable & brewhouse, The Strand
(mid-late C17, 18C, 19C)
The Tounson Almshouses, 10-13 Kingsbury Street (c1682)
8 High Street (late)
21 Mill Street (late)
12 Quarr Barton (late)
33 The Green (late)
17 & 18 The Pippin (late)
1 Kingsbury Street (late 17C/early 18C)
55 & 57 The Pippin (late 17C/early 18C)

18th Century
18 Castle Street, Kings Arms Public House, 18 High Street; 3 Kingsbury Street,
Coach house, gazebo, gate piers & garden walls to The Vicarage, Mill Street;
Marden House Centre, New Road; 4 Patford Street

14 Castle Street (c1705)
West Hill House, 4 Market Hill (1705, 17C)
12 Castle Street (early, early 19C)
15 Curzon Street (early)
6 North Street (early)
House to south of Patford House, Patford Street (early)
Linden Grove, 1 Silver Street (1720)
5, 20 Castle Street (early-mid)
10 & 12 North Street (early-mid)
5 Patford Street (early-mid)
Patford House, Patford Street (early-mid)
St Cecilia's, 5 Curzon Street (1743, 19C)
4 Castle Street (mid)
64 & 68 Curzon Street (mid)
12 High Street (mid)
1 Market Hill (mid)
14 North Street (mid)
3 Linden Close (mid, 1830-50)
15; 29; 30; 31 & 32; The Green (mid)
14-20 (cons) Mill Street (mid-late)
Castle House, 7 Castle Street (1770)
108 Anchor Road (late)

7-10 Back Road (late)
Entrance gate piers to Castle House, Castle Street (late)
42 & 43 Church Street (late)
Maundrell House, 2 Horse Brook (late)
8 & 9 The Green (late)
28 The Green (late)
Weaver's House, The Green (late)
28, 35 Church Street (late 18C/early 19C)
Springfield, Curzon Street (late 18C/early 19C)
Former lodge, St Mary's School, Curzon Street (late 18C/early 19C)
Outbuilding approx. 20 metres south-east of White Hart Hotel, London Road (late 18C/early 19C)
3; 4; 5; The Green (late 18C/early 19C)

19th Century
Vernleaze, 16 Silver Street (early 19C, 1840)
3, 16 Castle Street (early)
6 & 8 Castle Street (early)
22 & attached wall & gate piers, Castle Street (early)
Gate piers to Castlefield House, Castle Walk (early)
Bentley House, 15 & 17 Church Street (early)
25, 27, 29, 37 & 39 & 40, 44 & 45 Church Street (early)
6 High Street (early)
13 High Street (early)
4 & 5 Kingsbury Street (early)
Dominion House, 2 Market Hill (early)
Ivy House, 17, 18, 19 & 19A New Road (early)
20 New Road (early)
1 Patford Street (early)
The Croft, Stockley Lane (early)
21 & 22 The Green (early)
24 & 25 The Green (early)
Kingsbury House, The Green (early)
7, 6 & 8, 9A & 9B Wood Street (early)
76 Curzon Street (c1820)
The Old School House, 20A & 20B The Green (1825)
23A The Green (c1828)
Castlefield House & attached front walls, Castle Walk (c1830's)
Zion Baptist Chapel & School, The Pippin (1836)
13 Church Street (c1840)
14 The Green (c1840)
Wellington Villa, 87 Oxford Road (c1840's)
27A & 27B Church Street (1842)
Lime kiln at ST 9950 7136, in grounds of St Mary's School, Curzon Street (early-mid)
34 & 36 Church Street (early-mid)
10 Curzon Street (early-mid)
6 & 9 Kingsbury Street (early-mid)
5 Market Hill (early-mid)

Pond Cottage, 8 Mill Street (early-mid)
8 New Road (early-mid)
Bricklayers Arms Public House, 221 Oxford Road (early-mid)
1 & 2 The Green (early-mid)
5, 9 Wood Street (early-mid)
Gates, gate piers & walls to St Mary's Churchyard, incl. Proclamation Steps, Church Street (mid)
8, Curzon Street (mid)
Curzon House, 54 Curzon Street (mid)
Hermitage Cottages, 56-62 (evens), Curzon Street (mid)
St Mary's School, 59 Curzon Street (mid)
St Mary's School, 75 Curzon Street (mid)
Old Laundry, St Mary's School, Curzon Street (mid)
15, 16 & 17 High Street (mid)
19 & 21 High Street (mid)
St Dunstan's, 72 & 74 Lickhill Road (mid)
153 London Road (mid)
Harris Social & Welfare Club, New Road (mid)
7 Patford Street (mid)
10 & 11 Quarr Barton (mid)
Calne Mill, 9 Mill Street (1858)
Lodge of Curzon Street Cemetery, 81 Curzon Street (1867)
Church of the Holy Trinity, London Road (1867)
Calne Free Church, Church Street (1867)
Lloyds Bank, 10 & 11 High Street (1870's)
1, 2 & 3 Kerry Crescent, New Road (1870's)
Front curtilage wall to 1, 2 & 3 Kerry Crescent (1870's)
Town Hall, The Strand (1884-6)
Masonic Hall, 17 The Green (1894)
Old Fire Station at rear of Town Hall, The Strand (late)

20th Century
The Old Bank House, Barclays Bank, The Strand (1901)
Wiltshire County Library, New Road (1904)
70 & 72 Curzon Street (1911)
2 K6 telephone kiosks approx 20m south of Kings Arms Public House (after 1935)
K6 telephone kiosk north of White Hart Hotel, The Green (after 1935)

Appendix 5: Individual Architectural Detail by Century and Building

12th Century
Rubble limestone (Church of St Mary, Church Street)

15th Century
Wattle & daub: 7 The Green (mid 15C)
Arch-braced collar trusses: 7 The Green (mid 15C)

16th Century
Tudor arched doorway: 20 The Green (16C, mid-late 17C, 1758)
Reserved chamfer mullions: White Hart Hotel, 2 London Road; 7 The Green (mid 15C)
Moulded beams: 21 & 23 Church Street; 20 The Green (16C, mid-late 17C, 1758)
Stone winder stair: 20 The Green (16C, mid-late 17C, 1758)
Hipped dormers: 4 & 5 Kingsbury Street; White Hart Hotel, 2 London Road
Windbraced roof: 21 & 23 Church Street

17th Century
Limestone Rubble: The Thatched Cottage, 112 Anchor Road; RAF Club, 41 Church Street; 12 Quarr Barton;
Limestone rubble with freestone dressings; The Tounson Almshouses, 10-13 Kingsbury Street (c1682); West Hill House, 4 Market Hill (1705, 17C)
Render or paint over limestone rubble: 3 Market Hill; 2 & 3 Patford Street
Stone slate roof: The Tounson Almshouses, 10-13 Kingsbury Street (c1682); 3 Market Hill
Thatch: The Thatched Cottage, 112 Anchor Road
2-unit plan: 2 & 3 Patford Street
3-unit plan: The Thatched Cottage, 112 Anchor Road
2-storey: The Thatched Cottage, 112 Anchor Road; RAF Club, 41 Church Street; West Hill House, 4 Market Hill (1705, 17C); 2 & 3 Patford Street
3-storey: 3 Market Hill
Single depth plan: The Tounson Almshouses, 10-13 Kingsbury Street (c1682)
Double depth plan: 3 Market Hill
Brick stacks: RAF Club, 41 Church Street
Ashlar stacks: RAF Club, 41 Church Street; The Tounson Almshouses, 10-13 Kingsbury Street (c1682), 3 Market Hill; West Hill House, 4 Market Hill (1705, 17C); 12 Quarr Barton;
Rubble stacks: West Hill House, 4 Market Hill (1705, 17C)
Canted bay windows: 2 & 3 Patford Street
Tudor arched doorway: 12 Quarr Barton;
Plank doors: The Tounson Almshouses, 10-13 Kingsbury Street (c1682)
Ovolo-moulded mullions: RAF Club, 41 Church Street; The Tounson Almshouses, 10-13 Kingsbury Street (c1682); Adam House, 13 The Green
Reserved chamfer mullions: West Hill House, 4 Market Hill (1705, 17C); 12 Quarr Barton;

Cross windows: RAF Club, 41 Church Street; 3 Market Hill; 2 & 3 Patford Street; 20 The Green (16C, mid-late 17C, 1758)
Chamfered architraves: RAF Club, 41 Church Street
Metal casements: The Tounson Almshouses, 10-13 Kingsbury Street (c1682); 12 Quarr Barton;
Chamfered beams: The Thatched Cottage, 112 Anchor Road, 26 Church Street; 2 & 3 Patford Street; RAF Club, 41 Church Street;
Beams with moulded stops: The Tounson Almshouses, 10-13 Kingsbury Street (c1682); Adam House, 13 The Green
Winder stair: 26 Church Street
Dog-leg stair: 3 Market Hill; 20 The Green (16C, mid-late 17C, 1758)
Cellar: West Hill House, 4 Market Hill (1705, 17C); Priestley's House, 19 The Green (16C, 1758)

Planked door: RAF Club, 41 Church Street
Stone fireplace: RAF Club, 41 Church Street
Stud partition with lath and plaster: 9 High Street
Scratch-moulded panelling: West Hill House, 4 Market Hill (1705, 17C); 2 & 3 Patford Street
Cambered collar truss roof: RAF Club, 41 Church Street
Collar trusses: Lickhill House, 45 Lickhill Road

18th Century
Symmetrical façade: 4 Castle Street, St Cecilia's, 5 Curzon Street (1743, 19C); Maundrell House, 2 Horse Brook; Elmfield, 43 Lickhill Road; West Hill House, 4 Market Hill (1705, 17C); Adam House, 13 The Green;
Limestone ashlar: 32 Church Street; Priestley's House, 19 The Green (16C, 1758)
Coursed limestone rubble: 7-10 (cons) Back Road, 20 Castle Street (with roughcast   front); Maundrell House, 2 Horse Brook; Priestley's House, 19 The Green (16C, 1758); 20 The Green (16C, mid-late 17C, 1758)
Squared, coursed limestone rubble: Elmfield, 43 Lickhill Road
Coursed limestone rubble with ashlar dressings: 4 Castle Street; White Hart Hotel, 2 London Road
Brick and ashlar dressings: St Cecilia's, 5 Curzon Street (1743, 19C)
Painted limestone rubble: 108 Anchor Road
Limestone rubble with incised render: 10 & 11 North Street
Stucco: Patford House, Patford Street
Rustication: St Cecilia's, 5 Curzon Street (1743, 19C); 8 High Street
Moulded bands and blocking courses: 4 Castle Street, 32 Church Street: St Cecilia's, 5 Curzon Street (1743, 19C); Elmfield, 43 Lickhill Road; Patford House, Patford Street; Priestley's House, 19 The Green (16C, 1758); 20 The Green (16C, mid-late 17C, 1758)
Pilaster strips: Adam House, 13 The Green
Moulded cornice: 4 Castle Street; 8 High Street; Elmfield, 43 Lickhill Road; Adam House, 13 The Green; Priestley's House, 19 The Green (16C, 1758); 20 The Green (16C, mid-late 17C, 1758)
Coved cornice: 32 Church Street

Parapet; Priestley's House, 19 The Green (16C, 1758)**;** 20 The Green (16C, mid-late 17C, 1758)

Coped verges: Elmfield, 43 Lickhill Road; Priestley's House, 19 The Green (16C, 1758); 20 The Green (16C, mid-late 17C, 1758)

Hipped dormers: Patford House, Patford Street

Gabled dormers: 108 Anchor Road

Stone slate roof: 32 Church Street; Maundrell House, 2 Horse Brook**;** White Hart Hotel, 2 London Road

Slate roof: 4 Castle Street, St Cecilia's, 5 Curzon Street (1743, 19C); Elmfield, 43 Lickhill Road; White Hart Hotel, 2 London Road; Patford House, Patford Street; Priestley's House, 19 The Green (16C, 1758)

Wooden shingle roof: Former lodge, St Mary's School, Curzon Street

Gabled windows: 20 Castle Street

Brick stack: 108 Anchor Road, 7-10 (cons) Back Road, 4 Castle Street; 32 Church Street

Ashlar stack: Elmfield, 43 Lickhill Road; White Hart Hotel, 2 London Road; Patford House, Patford Street**;** Priestley's House, 19 The Green (16C, 1758); 20 The Green (16C, mid-late 17C, 1758)

Stone stack: 10 & 11 North Street

1-unit plan: 10 & 11 North Street

2-unit plan: 20 Castle Street

Single depth plan: 4, 20 Castle Street; Maundrell House, 2 Horse Brook

Double pile plan: 7-10 (cons) Back Road, St Cecilia's, 5 Curzon Street (1743, 19C); Patford House, Patford Street; Priestley's House, 19 The Green (16C, 1758)

Single storey and attic: 108 Anchor Road

2-storey: 7-10 (cons) Back Road; 4 Castle Street; Elmfield, 43 Lickhill Road; 10 & 11 North Street; Priestley's House, 19 The Green (16C, 1758)

Pedimented doors: 4 Castle Street; 32 Church Street; St Cecilia's, 5 Curzon Street (1743, 19C); Patford House, Patford Street; Priestley's House, 19 The Green (16C, 1758); 20 The Green (16C, mid-late 17C, 1758)

Architraves to openings: Adam House, 13 The Green; Priestley's House, 19 The Green (16C, 1758)

Bolection-moulded architraves: 8 High Street; 3 Market Hill

Raised moulded architraves: 20 The Green (16C, mid-late 17C, 1758)

Ovolo-moulded doorposts: 8 High Street

Flat door hood on brackets: 8 High Street

4-panel door: Maundrell House, 2 Horse Brook

6-panel doors: St Cecilia's, 5 Curzon Street (1743, 19C); White Hart Hotel, 2 London Road; Patford House, Patford Street; Adam House, 13 The Green

Over- and fanlights: 4 Castle Street; Maundrell House, 2 Horse Brook; Patford House, Patford Street

6x6 sashes: St Cecilia's, 5 Curzon Street (1743, 19C); 8 High Street; Elmfield, 43 Lickhill Road; Adam House, 13 The Green

8x8 sashes: Elmfield, 43 Lickhill Road

Plain mullions: 7-10 (cons) Back Road

Mullion windows: Maundrell House, 2 Horse Brook

Venetian window: Adam House, 13 The Green

Leaded casements: 20 Castle Street

Bolection-moulded fireplace: 4 Castle Street
Open-well staircase: St Cecilia's, 5 Curzon Street (1743, 19C); Elmfield, 43 Lickhill Road; White Hart Hotel, 2 London Road; Patford House, Patford Street**;** Adam House, 13 The Green
Dog-leg stair: West Hill House, 4 Market Hill (1705, 17C)
Panelling; West Hill House, 4 Market Hill (1705, 17C); Patford House, Patford Street; Adam House, 13 The Green
Plasterwork: Patford House, Patford Street
Collar truss roof: Maundrell House, 2 Horse Brook; Patford House, Patford Street
Extended collar trusses: Priestley's House, 19 The Green (16C, 1758)

19th Century
Symmetrical: Bentley House, 15 & 17 Church Street; Lloyd's Bank, 10 & 11 High Street; 4 & 5 Kingsbury Street; 8 New Road
Limestone ashlar: Bentley House, 15 & 17 Church Street; Lloyd's Bank, 10 & 11 High Street; Vernleaze, 16 Silver Street (early 19C, 1840)
Limestone ashlar with rubble to rear: Curzon House, 54 Curzon Street; 9A & 9B Wood Street
Squared coursed limestone rubble with freestone dressings: 3 Castle Street; Dominion House, 2 Market Hill; Town Hall, The Strand
Rendered/ roughcast: 4 & 5 Kingsbury Street; 8 New Road; 1 & 2 The Green
Single depth plan: 4 & 5 Kingsbury Street; Dominion House, 2 Market Hill
Double pile plan: 3 Castle Street, Bentley House, 15 & 17 Church Street; Curzon House, 54 Curzon Street; Lloyd's Bank, 10 & 11 High Street; 8 New Road; Vernleaze, 16 Silver Street (early 19C, 1840); 1 & 2 The Green
Single-unit plan - 1 & 2 The Hamlet (mid)
2-storey: Mill House, Vernleaze, 16 Silver Street (early 19C, 1840); 1 & 2 The Green; Town Hall, The Strand; 9A & 9B Wood Street
3-storey: 8 New Road; 1 & 2 The Green
Slate roofs: Bentley House, 15 & 17 Church Street; Curzon House, 54 Curzon Street; Lloyd's Bank, 10 & 11 High Street; 4 & 5 Kingsbury Street; 8 New Road; Vernleaze, 16 Silver Street (early 19C, 1840); Town Hall, The Strand; 9A & 9B Wood Street
Pantile: Dominion House, 2 Market Hill; 1 & 2 The Green
Mansard roof: Dominion House, 2 Market Hill
Gabled dormers: 4 Castle Street; 32 Church Street;
Hipped dormers: 4 & 5 Kingsbury Street; White Hart Hotel, 2 London Road
Ashlar stack: Lloyd's Bank, 10 & 11 High Street; Dominion House, 2 Market Hill; 1 & 2 The Green
Brick stack: 3 Castle Street, Bentley House, 15 & 17 Church Street; Curzon House, 54 Curzon Street; 4 & 5 Kingsbury Street; 9A & 9B Wood Street
Brick & ashlar stack: Dominion House, 2 Market Hill
Parapet: Bentley House, 15 & 17 Church Street; Dominion House, 2 Market Hill
Coped verges: 3 Castle Street; Curzon House, 54 Curzon Street; Town Hall, The Strand
Rustication: Lloyd's Bank, 10 & 11 High Street

Moulded cornice: Lloyd's Bank, 10 & 11 High Street; Dominion House, 2 Market Hill; West Hill House, 4 Market Hill (1705, 17C); Vernleaze, 16 Silver Street (early 19C, 1840)
Pilaster strips: Dominion House, 2 Market Hill; Vernleaze, 16 Silver Street (early 19C, 1840)
Loggia: Vernleaze, 16 Silver Street (early 19C, 1840)
Semicircular arch: 3 Castle Street; Bentley House, 15 & 17 Church Street
6-panel door: 3 Castle Street; Bentley House, 15 & 17 Church Street; 8 New Road; Vernleaze, 16 Silver Street (early 19C, 1840); 9A & 9B Wood Street
Bracketed canopy over door: 20 Castle Street
Pedimented door: 4 & 5 Kingsbury Street; West Hill House, 4 Market Hill (1705, 17C)
Over- and Fanlights: Bentley House, 15 & 17 Church Street; 1 & 2 The Green; 9A & 9B Wood Street
Flat fascia architraves: 32 Church Street;
Moulded architraves: Lloyd's Bank, 10 & 11 High Street
Bolection moulded architraves: West Hill House, 4 Market Hill (1705, 17C)
Reeding: Vernleaze, 16 Silver Street (early 19C, 1840)
Plain mullion windows: 4 & 5 Kingsbury Street
2x2 sashes: 4 Castle Street
6x6 sashes: 4 Castle Street; Bentley House, 15 & 17 Church Street; Dominion House, 2 Market Hill; 1 & 2 The Green
8x8 sashes: 3 Castle Street
Canted bay window: 3 Castle Street
Venetian window: Bentley House, 15 & 17 Church Street
Bow window: Vernleaze, 16 Silver Street (early 19C, 1840)
Stick baluster stair: 3, 4, Castle Street, 32 Church Street; 8 New Road; Vernleaze, 16 Silver Street (early 19C, 1840); 1 & 2 The Green
Marble fireplace: Adam House, 13 The Green
Polychrome tile floor: Adam House, 13 The Green
Collar truss roof: 4 Castle Street; 32 Church Street
Greek Revival style: 32 Church Street; Vernleaze, 16 Silver Street (early 19C, 1840)
Tudor revival style: Castlefield House & attached front walls, Castle Walk (1830's); Curzon House, 54 Curzon Street; Town Hall, The Strand

20th Century
Squared coursed limestone: 70 & 72 Curzon Street
Pantiles: 70 & 72 Curzon Street
Fishscale tiles: 20 Castle Street
Brick stack: 70 & 72 Curzon Street
Domestic Tudor style: 70 & 72 Curzon Street

It is interesting to note that there is very little brick building in Calne at any date. Brickwork is reserved for chimney stacks, where these are not in ashlar (most common) or in rubblestone. An exception is St Cecilia's, 5 Curzon Street, which is in dark red brick. The Lime Kiln in the grounds of St Mary's School, Curzon Street is of limestone with brick dressings.

There is also little evidence for timber framing; 6 & 7 The Green, dating from the 15th century, are noted as being 'almost certainly' timber framed.