

The Archaeology of Wiltshire's Towns
An Extensive Urban Survey

WARMINSTER

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The Archaeology and History of Warminster

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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 Highway (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 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. Warminster satisfies four criteria: it has evidence of a planned street layout (*criteria ii*); it has an early market charter (*criteria iii*); it once had a mint (*criteria iv*); it has sustained from an early time a substantial population relative to the surrounding area (*criteria vii*).

- 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 Warminster 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 Warminster, 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.
- 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. The town of Warminster is situated within western Wiltshire, approximately 7km from the Somerset border, within the upper reaches of the River Wylye, at the confluence of that river with a tributary stream, the Were, from which the town

takes its name. The town lies beneath the southern edge of Salisbury Plain, approximately halfway between Salisbury and Bath. Warminster is surrounded to the north, south and east by steep valley slopes cutting through the Chalk and Greensand, whilst to the west rises the undulating clay and limestone landscape of Cley Hill and Longleat (VCH 7 1965).

2.2. The central area of the town lies mostly upon a spur of Greensand, although there are also large pockets of chalk underlying the urban area (British Geological Survey 1965). The River Were bisects the town along an approximately north-west/south-east alignment, and together with other, smaller streams largely defines the boundary of earlier settlement in the town by their historic tendency to flood the mostly low-lying terrain in the western part of Warminster (Smith 1997).

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 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 have been consulted to locate accurately 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 Warminster. 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 numbers refer to the map included in this report (Fig. 3).

Event	Year	Site Name/Location	Event Type	Excavator	Reference
001	1976	Weymouth Street	Observation	Devizes Museum	Devizes Museum Daybook 1976
002	1982	Emwell Street	Excavation	Wiltshire County	Smith 1997

003	1995	George Street	Evaluation	Archaeology Service AC Archaeology	AC Archaeology 1995
004	1995	George Street	Evaluation	AC Archaeology	AC Archaeology 1995
005	1997	The Close	Evaluation	Archaeological Site Investigations	ASI 1997
006	1997	Newport	Evaluation	AC Archaeology	AC Archaeology 1997
*007	2001	Minster Church	Watching Brief	ASI Heritage Consultants	ASI 2001
*008	2003	Warminster School	Evaluation	ASI Heritage Consultants	ASI 2003
*009	2003	60-66 Market Place	Evaluation	Context One	Context One 2003

Table 1: Archaeological Investigations in Warminster. Reports flagged thus * were received after the preparation of this Assessment, which was compiled in 2002.

4. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

- 4.1. This report is not intended to provide a major historical review of the history of Warminster 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 Warminster is Volume 8 of the Victoria County History (1965), upon which, unless otherwise stated, the majority of this Historical Outline is based.
- 4.2. The earliest reference to a settlement at Warminster is from the early 10th century, although it is clear from the nature of the reference that it pertains to an established site rather than a new development (Hinton 1997). Warminster at this time was a royal manor and the centre of a hundred, and lay on the edge of the once great forest of Selwood, of which residual elements remain to the south and west of the town.
- 4.3. The earliest recorded form of the place-name – Worgemynster – is generally thought to signify a monastery or minster church, with the first syllable a corruption of ‘Were’, the name of the stream which bisects the modern town, and which may partially have dictated the extent of the early settlement.
- 4.4. The Domesday Survey of 1086 records that there was an obligation – probably long established – for the citizens of Warminster to provide the ‘farm of one night’, that is to accommodate the king and his retinue for one night each year. That the town had achieved at least nominal urban status by the 10th century is signified by the presence of moneys in the town during the reign of Aethelred II (under Saxon law mints could only operate within a ‘port’ or town). It is thought that regular minting ceased after the reign of Harold I (1037-40).
- 4.5. Domesday describes a large rural manor with extensive arable holdings and seven mills. It is possible that some of these mills were located within dependent

settlements away from the town. The population in 1086 has been estimated at c.500 (Smith 1997), with some thirty burgesses involved in a variety of crafts and trades, although these would have lived on the royal demesne, and may only have served the needs of the estate.

- 4.6. In addition to the former royal manor there were four freely held estates within the study area which were styled manors, and for which there are records of manorial courts. The manor of Newport may have existed from the earlier 13th century, but was first so called in 1339. The manor of Warminster Scudamore is first referred to as such in 1379, and was formed from a group of small estates by Walter Scudamore. The manor of Furnax was granted away from the crown in the 1120s to the de Malet family and there are records of a capital messuage belonging to the manor until the 16th century. The fourth manor – that of Smallbrook – can be traced to Saxon times and was called ‘Smalebroc’ in 1086.
- 4.7. By the 14th century the wool industry was important in Warminster, but unfortunately little is known in detail. Wool-dyers are mentioned in 1334 and 1452 and wool-stapling is evident by the 13th century. Scales and weights were provided to weigh wool in the market in 1425-6 and certainly in the later 17th century wool was still an important market commodity. Another important function of the Medieval market was as a centre for the trade in corn, and it is probable that the large market tolls recorded in the 14th and 15th centuries came from the sale of corn. Leland, writing in the 16th century, describes Warminster as a great corn market and by the end of that century the quantity brought to the market was ‘scarce credible’.
- 4.8. By the 16th century the fame of Warminster market was well-established, and the woollen and malting industries had begun. These three elements were to be the pillars of the town’s economy until the 19th century. The earliest maltster known in the town is from 1554, although few details of the trade are known until 1720, when there were thirty-six malthouses in business. By the middle of the 18th century the Warminster malt trade was the largest in the west of England, although the trade declined through the 19th century until by the 1880s there only two firms left. At the time of writing one maltings remains in the town, located in Pound Street.
- 4.9. The corn market declined from the 1830s, with a brief resurgence after the arrival of the railway in 1851. The construction of the grand new Market House in 1855 was a statement of confidence in the future of the trade. However, by 1871 the railway was being blamed for diverting traffic from the market, which was haemorrhaging both traders and carriers. By 1894 the corn market was moribund, and although it lingered into the 20th century finally closed in 1919-20.
- 4.10. The cloth trade collapsed in the first half of the 19th century, but other trades and industries were by this time expanding. These included included felt-making, silk weaving, the manufacture of horsehair articles, rope-making and engineering. A nail manufacturer is known from 1859, and a paint factory from c.1867. Lime burners are known from 1798 and 1830, and brick-making was

carried out from the early 17th century. Gloving and bell-founding were also conducted in the town, the latter from at least the 17th century.

- 4.11. The suburb at Warminster Common can be traced to the 17th century, from Longleat estate records, although it may have a far older undocumented history. By 1781 the settlement at the Common had grown to a population of over 1000 and the settlement was notorious for its squalor and ill-repute, although a program of reform was instigated in the 19th century.
- 4.12. By the 1890s Warminster was stagnating, a trend which continued until the re-armament programme of the late 1930s brought large army camps and barracks to the town. These expanded during the war and continue to be a mainstay of the town's prosperity to the present day. As a consequence much of the recent expansion of the town has occurred in the latter half of the 20th century, beyond the scope of this report.

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 – 8 , which were created from the database and the SMR.

5.2. Prehistory (Fig. 4)

5.2.1. A small assemblage of prehistoric artefacts has been recovered from within the study area. The sole evidence for Mesolithic activity is a group of flint implements found in the garden of 73 Boreham Road (**WA011**). Neolithic worked flints have been recovered from a number of sites, including The Close (**WA001**, Archaeological Site Investigations 1997), the garden of 73 Boreham Road (**WA012**), Princecroft Allotments (**WA013**) and Folly Lane (**WA014**). Bronze Age chert flakes were found during an evaluation to the rear of George Street (**WA009**, AC Archaeology 1995).

5.3. Roman (Fig. 4)

5.3.1. Very little Romano-British material is known within the study area. A small group of coins was found during redevelopment at the Regal Cinema site (**WA015**, Devizes Museum 1976), and a group of seven coins were found to the south-east of Cley Hill by a metal detectorist (**WA016**).

5.4. Saxon (Fig. 5)

5.4.1. Although Warminster is known to have been in existence during the Saxon era, the archaeological record for this period is sparse. There is a possibly unreliable report suggesting that a Saxon church lay apart from and to the west of the Norman minster, near Cold Harbour (**WA002**, Daniell 1879). Daniell's source is an unspecified 18th century manuscript which describes workmen encountering coffins and bones, and the parch marks of the building's foundations being visible during dry spells. The site indicated is within a meadow immediately north of Warminster School's hard surface sports courts.

5.4.2. Warminster by the 9th century was a royal manor. The site of the manor (**WA003**) is thought to lie beneath the later Medieval and Post-Medieval manor buildings, although there is some uncertainty over this location (par. 6.2.2). There is, however, archaeological evidence for Saxon settlement activity from a site in Emwell Street (**WA021**, Smith 1997). A series of drainage ditches, datable to no later than the mid 11th century, and which became choked with domestic refuse later in that century, represented activity typically conducted at

the rear of a property. These features are likely to relate to a building which would have fronted onto what is now Silver Street.

5.4.3. A second Saxon manor is known to have existed at Smallbrook (**WA022**). This was called 'Smalebroc' in 1086 and was held before the Conquest by a Saxon called Mainard (Rogers 1965). The manor house, apparently subject to repeated rebuilding, stood just to the north of Smallbrook Farm, and was demolished in the 19th century. Smallbrook Farm itself, the demesne farm of the manor, was demolished in the early 1960s in advance of housing development, which now covers the whole site (Howell 1988). Sadly, no archaeological recording was undertaken during this work.

5.5. Medieval (Fig. 6)

5.5.1. At the north end of Church Street lies the parish church of St. Denys (**WA024**), founded in the later 11th century, and which may have replaced an earlier, Saxon foundation. Church Street itself (**WA034**, Rogers 1965) is first mentioned in the 13th century, when it was known as Byne Street. Given its location at the heart of the early town, it is probably contemporary with the first urban growth of Warminster. The Medieval manor of Warminster (**WA029**, *ibid.*) was sited some distance to the east of the parish church, possibly upon an earlier, Saxon site. There are records of the renovation and extension of the manor house in the later 14th century, and a chapel is known to have been attached to the building in the 13th century. The present house on the site is of 18th century date. The mill of Warminster manor (**WA039**, *ibid.*) was remote from the sites of the manor house and its demesne farm, due to the lack of a strong, reliable watercourse within the urban area. The mill was listed in Domesday, but appears to have been demolished before the later 17th century, when a document describes 'the close where the mill formerly stood'. A weir remains at the site, south of Folly Lane.

5.5.2. In the period immediately following the Conquest the nucleus of settlement at Warminster remained within the area occupied during Saxon times. Excavations at Emwell Street (**WA005**, Smith 1997) revealed layers and features spanning the later 11th to 14th centuries, overlying the late Saxon deposits. The finds included evidence of 12th century watercourse modifications and successive episodes of refuse dumping and ditch digging. In the 14th century the whole site was levelled with a thick layer of re-deposited greensand, probably to construct a building platform. Artefact and environmental evidence from the site indicates that activities conducted within the vicinity during the Medieval period included iron smelting and forging, butchery, leatherworking and perhaps potting. An important assemblage of Medieval pottery was recovered, including much Crockerton ware, of local origin. These finds demonstrated that the site was essentially backlands until the 14th century, with buildings and occupation concentrated upon the Silver Street frontage.

5.5.3. The Market Place (**WA027**, Rogers 1965) was laid out as a planned extension of the town in the early 13th century, and the first reference to the market is from 1204. The area is fairly well-preserved in plan, with long, narrow burgage plots still discernible to either side of both the Market Place and the contemporary High Street (**WA035**, *ibid.*). Several elements of the later Medieval town are sited around the Market Place. The chapel of St. Laurence (**WA025**, *ibid.*) was founded in the 13th century as a chantry chapel and chapel-of-ease for the convenience of the residents of the new urban area, St. Denys' Church being approximately half a mile distant. To the east of St. Laurence's chapel stood the *tolseid* or town hall (**WA026**, *ibid.*), first mentioned in the 14th century as an administrative centre for the market. This is thought to have been converted to an inn following the construction of a guildhall, probably in the late 15th century. It may have been the Plume of Feathers, which stood near the eastern corner of Weymouth Street and Market Place, and which was demolished in 1832. The Guildhall (**WA028**, *ibid.*) was first mentioned in 1516-7, although it is probably of late 15th century date. This structure stood in the centre of the road at the point where Market Place meets the High Street, opposite the entrance to The Close. By the 19th century it was considered an obstacle to traffic and was demolished in 1832.

5.5.4. The manor of Newport (**WA030**, *ibid.*) may have existed from the earlier 13th century, but was first so called in 1339, and was centred around a house in Newport (now Portway), the site of which may lie beneath the present Portway House. The manor of Warminster Scudamore (**WA031**, *ibid.*) is first referred to as such in 1379, and was formed from a group of small estates. There is a strong tradition recorded by Daniell (1879) that it lay near the junction of Common Close and High Street, on the site of the former Bartletts Brewery. The demesne farm of Warminster Scudamore (**WA032**, *ibid.*) can be located, based upon the descending line of ownership of the estate. The demesne farm was sold to the Halliday family in the mid 17th century, who in the late 18th century built the present Yard House on the site, which lies on the north side of East Street. The manor of Furnax (**WA033**, *ibid.*) was granted away from the crown in the 1120s to the de Malet family and there are records of a capital messuage belonging to the manor until the 16th century. The traditional site of the manor house was at the east end of the Market Place on the south side (Daniell 1879). The fourth manor – that of Smallbrook (**WA022**, *ibid.*) – can be traced to Saxon times and was called 'Smalebroc' in 1086. The manor house is recorded as standing in front of the site of Smallbrook Farm, although the building was demolished in the 19th century (Howell 1988).

5.5.5. The street now called Portway was originally known as Newport (**WA037**). First mentioned in 1360, the name of this road indicates it to have been part of the planned extension of the town, linking up with the west end of High Street. Other streets of Medieval origin include West End (**WA036**), first mentioned in 1325, but possibly much earlier, and East Street (**WA032**), mentioned in 1372. The suburb at Warminster Common is generally thought to have grown up in the 17th century, but there is a reference to Chapel Style (now Chapel Street) (**WA038**) in 1363. It is uncertain whether this reference is to settlement activity,

although of greater certainty is the Medieval origins of the settlement at Henford's Marsh (**WA017**), first mentioned in 1398, but which is largely outside the study area. All the above street or place names are sourced from Rogers, 1965.

- 5.5.6. At the junction of Silver Street and Church Street stood the High or Emwell Cross (**WA023**). The cross was taken down in the 18th century and replaced with the present Obelisk monument. It was most likely of Medieval origin, and may have served as a focus for market activity in the period prior to the development of the present Market Place in the 13th century. There is a strong local tradition that the site marks the centre of the early town (Rogers 1965).
- 5.5.7. To the east of High Street, on the north side of George Street, an archaeological evaluation found a single sherd of Medieval pottery, but no occupation evidence (**WA006**, AC Archaeology 1995), whilst to the north of the High Street, in The Close, another evaluation recorded in situ soil horizons of 12th or 13th century date, characteristic of garden deposits typically found to the rear of burgages (**WA007**, Archaeological Site Investigations 1997). Chance finds of the period include a uniface counter from the grounds of Warminster School (**WA004**) and two fragments of encaustic tile from the garden of 53 Manor Gardens (**WA008**).

5.6. Post Medieval (Fig. 7)

- 5.6.1. Only two sites of significance are known from this period. The settlement at Warminster Common (**WA040**) is recorded from the 17th century, although the mention of Chapel Street within a Medieval document may imply some occupation at an earlier date. A bell-foundry was sited within The Close (**WA041**, Head & Howell 1994) from c.1610 to 1710, and manufactured bells for many West Country churches, although little is known of the exact site.

5.7. Industrial/Recent (Fig. 8)

- 5.7.1. Warminster was not greatly affected by the first wave of the Industrial Revolution, although a certain negative impact was felt as the local cloth industry diminished due to a lack of investment in new technology. However, over the course of the 19th century new industries arose to take its place. A silk mill had existed in Crockerton, south of the town, since the 18th century, and in 1874 increasing demand led the owners to construct a second mill just off Pound Street in Factory Lane (**WA042**). This was a relatively short-lived venture, which converted to shirt manufacture in 1903 and returned to silk production in the 1920s, finally closing in 1958. The factory still stands, although divided into small industrial units.
- 5.7.2. A foundry was established at the junction of Boreham Road and Smallbrook Lane in the late 18th century (**WA047**). This was active until the 1860s, but was demolished sometime before 1886, when houses were built on the site. Two further foundries were located to either side of East Street. On the south side of

the road, the foundry established in 1816 (**WA048**) was later converted into an agricultural implement factory, and remained in production until c.1910. On the north side of East Street, to the rear of the Rose and Crown public house, was a brass and iron foundry (**WA049**), active between 1848 and 1890. A paint factory (**WA050**) operated between c.1876 and the 1980s from a site north of Weymouth Street, now occupied by Safeways supermarket. The substantial metalworking concern of John Wallis Titt & Co was a major employer in Warminster in the 19th century – unfortunately this site lies beyond the Study Area.

5.7.3. Malting and brewing were widespread local industries, and Warminster once had thirty-six malthouses. The locations of fourteen of these can be seen on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, although little is known of their histories, and such research is beyond the scope of this project. Only one malthouse – Pound Street Maltings (**WA051**) – remains in use, and this dates to 1879. Four brewery sites are known: Bartletts Brewery (**WA052**) in the High Street was established c.1830 and was in production until c.1920. The building survives. The former West Street brewery (**WA054**) was sited to the rear of the Cock Inn. This was established in the late 18th century, and was still active in the 1890s. The former East Street brewery (**WA055**) was located to the rear of the Masons Arms and was active in the 1880s and 1890s. The Warminster Brewery (**WA056**), active in the 19th century, was sited on the north side of Silver Street.

5.7.4. An integral part of social policy in the Industrial era was the formation of workhouses for the poverty-stricken unemployed under the Old & New Poor Laws. Warminster's first workhouse was located in Warminster Common and was founded in 1727 (**WA043**). It was replaced by the Union Workhouse in Sambourne Road (**WA044**), of which the main building of 1836 is visible today.

5.7.5. The railway came to Warminster in 1851. To the north of the railway line is the Army Base Repair Organisation (ABRO) (**WA053**), formerly the RAOC workshops built in 1939 - the first of the permanent army camps to arrive in Warminster.

5.8. Undated (Fig. 7)

5.8.1. There are currently four undated sites in the study area. The area immediately to the north of Woodmans Mead (**WA010**) contains a group of earthworks plotted by RCHME, whilst south-east of St. John's Church, Boreham Road (**WA018**) lie a group of rectangular earthworks. To the west of the Boating Lake (**WA019**) are a pair of widely-spaced, parallel, broad earthwork banks, and to the south of Princecroft Lane (**WA020**) a group of small rectangular enclosures are visible on an aerial photograph.

5.9. Built heritage

5.9.1. This section of the report is intended to provide an introduction to the surviving built heritage of Warminster, 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. Warminster, as suggested by the listed buildings register, is not rich in surviving early structures, the earliest yet identified being from the 16th century and timber-framed. The familiar stone town of today had gradually risen to prominence by the 18th century as a woollen and malting town, the many good clothiers' houses seen especially in Church Street and West Street bearing testament to their success. Warminster was also well situated, being on a major coaching route through the West Country, and benefited from this considerable revenue. This prosperity continued into the first half of the 19th century after which the railway effectively destroyed the coaching inn trade and Warminster fell into a decline reversed only by the arrival of the large military bases of the 20th century.
- 5.9.4. **Sixteenth Century.** The Chapel of St Lawrence, High Street (grade C) was built as a chapel-of-ease to the Minster (St Denys) on the site of a 13th century chapel of which nothing now remains. Very little Medieval work in the present chapel has survived due to successive episodes of rebuilding in the 16th century, 1642, 1725, and 1855-6.
- 5.9.5. Very little work survives earlier than this date, though with the lack of good quality building stone and from the earliest surviving structures it appears that building construction was mainly in timber with thatch.
- 5.9.6. Some 16th century work has been identified behind later facings at 4, 6 & 8 High Street, and 38 & 40 Market Place. 'Benrose', 34 Vicarage Street also dates from the 16th century and has a distinctive timber-framed jettied front faced in stucco; as 6 & 8 High Street would also have had. The Victoria County History of Wiltshire suggests that further timber framed buildings survive in the High Street (No.s 36 & 37) and in Silver Street (No.s 39 and 44-50). Recent works have uncovered 16th century timber framing at 10 Vicarage Street, of which the adjoining No.12, may historically have been a part of though it is now greatly altered (Wiltshire Building Record). The Weymouth Arms, Emwell Street has a good 16th century stone fireplace, a rare survival. Buildings from this date may be tied in to the expansion of the malting and woollen industry during this century.

- 5.9.7. **Seventeenth Century.** Craven House, 17 Silver Street (grade II*) is mainly of 18th century build with a good north front dominated by two two-storey angular bays flanking a doorway with a stone architrave. It was owned by Michael Webb in 1783 and his initials are contained in a scrollwork panel in good contemporary wrought iron rails enclosing the front garden. The rear north elevation is of 17th century and early 18th century date.
- 5.9.8. No.s 33 & 35 West Street have been noted as refrontings of earlier structures, possibly 17th or 18th century. Altogether, four buildings are listed as belonging to the 17th century with another four possibly dating from the late 17th or early 18th century.
- 5.9.9. **Eighteenth Century.** There is a huge jump in the number of listed buildings from eight in the 17th century to 111 buildings in the 18th century; a phenomenal leap reflecting Warminster's prosperity in the woollen industry at this time.
- 5.9.10. Most 18th century vernacular building was in the probably locally quarried rubblestone, used roughly squared. In 1796 Warminster was described as a stone town and cottages from this date predominate in Vicarage Street, West Street and Pound Street, as well as the Warminster Common buildings mentioned below. Better quality houses employed dressed stone for openings and quoins. Brick was used from the mid 18th century onwards and one of the earliest uses is seen in the brick wings flanking the central core of The Weymouth Arms, Emwell Street, dated to c.1744. Thereafter it was used for doorways, windows and corners. One such unlisted building; 2 & 4 West Street, appears to be a c.1700 rebuilding around an earlier core (Wiltshire Buildings Record). Other altered buildings probably dating from this century are 15, 17 & 19 Vicarage Street which are clearly shown as a malthouse in 1900 and retain evidence of this earlier use in the rear elevations (Wiltshire Buildings Record). Plain tiles were common, and gradually replaced thatch.
- 5.9.11. Warminster School, 28 Church Street (grade II*) was built 1705-8 and endowed in 1707 by the first Lord Weymouth. The design is of local rubblestone with tall cross windows at ground and first floor and closely spaced hipped dormers over. The central doorpiece is taken from a design by Christopher Wren c.1670s or earlier. This was previously at Longleat House from where it was removed and cut down for its present use. The fireplace in the staff room is also said to come from Longleat. Dr Arnold and Dean Stanley were educated here.
- 5.9.12. Wren House, 32 Vicarage Street (grade II*) is noted as an extremely good example of an early Georgian five-bay house of probably c.1720-30. It is of the local coursed rubble but with good detailing including a Venetian window on the first floor, and a wide doorway with a Gibbs surround. The interior retains several contemporary features such as vaulted cellars, fine oak staircase and an eared fireplace surround.

- 5.9.13. Portway House (No.s 31 & 33 Portway) (grade I) was rebuilt in 1722 by Edward Middlecott, a wealthy clothier. It was the Dower House to Longleat between 1820-1920. In the later 20th century it was the Urban District Council HQ & library before being converted into flats. The house is of Bath stone ashlar with a severe seven-bay three-storey front flanked by two-storey wings. The screen to the road is listed grade II* and is dated 1760. It has an elaborate central gateway with wrought iron piers and overthrow crowned with a wrought iron eagle.
- 5.9.14. The Chantry, 34 High Street (grade II*) was built c.1750-60 possibly by a Longleat estate surveyor/architect. The building is similar to Byne House, Church Street and Dilton Vale Farmhouse (Westbury) in that it is of three storeys with a central Venetian (Palladian) window. The main elevation is in Bath stone. Inside is a fine contemporary oak staircase and fine carpentry to the Ionic Palladian window.
- 5.9.15. Byne House, 40 Church Street (grade II*) was built in 1755 for the prominent local clothier John Wansey. It is of three wide bays and an imposing three storeys with basement further enhanced by a balustrade and central Venetian window. The balustraded double staircase is later in date. The interior has good marble fireplaces and the extensions at the rear are in ashlar. The large walled garden contains a ha-ha.
- 5.9.16. The lords of Warminster Manor, the Mauduits, were known to have occupied the capital messuage at least from 1386. The present manor house is a rebuilding by Thomas Marsh, a timber merchant, who purchased it from the Longleat Estate in 1790, and rebuilt it in 1791. The building itself is a plain, 3-storey ashlar building with projecting string courses. The interior has been somewhat altered for office accommodation but retains the main staircase and some ceiling mouldings.
- 5.9.17. Obelisk House, 1 Church House (grade II) is a late 18th/early 19th century house now divided into flats. Believed to be built by Samuel White, along with nearby Ivy House, 3 Church Street (grade II), it is distinguished by a turretted clock at roof level commemorating John Hall the famous Tariff Reformer in the West of England (1830-1909).
- 5.9.18. No.s 38 & 40 Market Place (grade II*) is a Bath stone ashlar three-storey house with good exterior details including an excellent mid-Victorian polychrome shop front. Of grade II status is The Old Bell, 42 Market Place, one of the best examples of old inns in Warminster. It has a distinctive Doric arcade across the pavement. A 'Bell' hostelry was mentioned in 1483 and the building retains some 16th century timber work in a much modernised interior.
- 5.9.19. The Obelisk, Silver Street (grade II*), a former drinking fountain, replaces the High, or Emwell Cross and commemorates the inclosure of the parish in 1783. It forms a distinctive feature at the junction between Silver, Church and Vicarage Streets.

- 5.9.20. The Pound Street Maltings (grade II) is one of the most considerable of the traditional type remaining in use. Of 18th century origin, it was altered and rebuilt for the Morgan family in 1879, and is the legacy of a town which once had 36 maltings producing the biggest output of malt of any town in the West Country during the mid 18th century.
- 5.9.21. Warminster Common contains numerous dated, though unlisted buildings, many from the 18th to mid 19th centuries. It forms a picturesque and sociologically interesting village attached to the south-west of the town. No.s 19 & 20 Chapel Street (grade II) is a pair of houses in the local 'Gothick' dated c1840.
- 5.9.22. **Nineteenth Century.** Despite the gradual decline of the town during this century, a great many listed buildings date from the 19th century. The town centre especially is predominantly 19th century in character partly due to the public and institutional buildings. The Town Hall, Market Place (grade II) is a Tudor style imitation of Longleat built by Edward Blore in 1837 and given to the town by the 5th Marquis of Bath in 1903. The Athenaeum, a prominent building also on a corner site on the High Street (grade II) was built by W.J. Stent in 1856 in a Jacobean style. No.s 8-12 (evens) Market Place, also built by Edward Blore in a Tudor style, was opened in 1838 as the Literary and Scientific Institute.
- 5.9.23. Aside from new building, many existing buildings were refronted or rendered in stucco at this time or previously, during the 18th century. During the 19th century local rubble was frequently used in conjunction with brick dressing, in the form of cambered arches over openings (22 West Street) or with flat soldier arches with or without keystones (26 West Street). Less frequent in the early years were houses entirely of brick such as 7-13 (odds) East Street (early) and 24 & 26 High Street (early), though these became more common.
- 5.9.24. No.s 14 & 20 Market Place (grade II) present an early 19th century face to traffic but hide stables and maltings of various dates, including a building with a possibly 16th century arch-braced roof.
- 5.9.25. Christ Church, Deverill Road (grade B) was built at the prompting of the Rev. Robert Herbert who was concerned at the progressive evangelisation of Warminster Common by the Methodist missionary and local worthy William Daniell. It was designed by John Leachman and built in 1830-1. T.H. Wyatt was responsible for its expansion in 1871 when he added a chancel and geometric tracery to the windows. Further alterations were made by Mr Viall of London in 1881.
- 5.9.26. The Church of St John the Evangelist, Boreham Road (grade B) was built in 1864-5 by G.E. Street. Built of yellow rubblestone, it is late 13th century in detail. The work was carried out by J. Powell of Whitefriars, with a heavily decorated interior added by C.E. Pointing in 1911-15.

5.9.27. The Church of St Denys (The Minster), Church Street (grade B) now stands on the western edge of the town. The present church is a rebuilding of a large late 14th century church by Sir Arthur Blomfield in 1887-9, though a church has stood on this site since at least the 12th century. Many of the older fittings and monuments have been replaced.

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. Warminster, in common with all existing Wiltshire towns, has no foundation in the prehistoric or Romano-British periods, although archaeological remains belonging to both periods are present within 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	COMPONENT TYPE	FIGURE No.
COM 1	Saxon	Royal Manor	9
COM 2	Saxon	Minster Church	9
COM 3	Saxon	Settlement Area	9
COM 4	Saxon	Roads	9
COM5	Medieval	Warminster Manor	10
COM 6	Medieval	Norman Minster	10
COM 7	Medieval	Settlement area in later 11 th century	10
COM8	Medieval	12 th century organic growth	10
COM9	Medieval	13 th century planned Market Place	10
COM10	Medieval	13 th century planned settlement: burgages north of Market Place	10
COM11	Medieval	13 th century planned settlement: burgages south of Market Place	10
COM12	Medieval	13 th century planned settlement: Portway and High Street area	10
COM13	Medieval	Late Medieval unplanned expansion – Vicarage Street/West Street	10
COM14	Medieval	Late Medieval unplanned expansion – Portway	10
COM15	Medieval	Late Medieval unplanned expansion – East Street	10
COM16	Medieval	13 th century chapel	10
COM17	Medieval	Roads	10
COM18	Industrial	Founding and metalworking sites	11
COM19	Industrial	Brewing and malting sites	11
COM20	Industrial	Cloth industry	11
COM21	Industrial	Paint factory	11
COM22	Industrial	Poor relief sites	11
COM23	Industrial	Railway	11

COM24	Industrial	Settlement Area by c.1900	11
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6.2. Saxon (Fig. 9)

6.2.1. **COM1 – The Royal Manor.** The early settlement at Warminster owed its existence to, and developed from, the royal manor. The site of the Saxon manor is thought to be that occupied by its Norman successor, which was in turn replaced by a large private house in the 18th century. This site, occupying a slightly raised spur of land surrounded on most sides by low-lying marshy ground prone to flooding, is typical of the strategically placed royal villas of the early to mid Saxon period (Reynolds 1999). A further factor, not evident now, was the proximity of the manor to the historic forest of Selwood and the hunting it afforded (Rogers 1965). A parallel can be drawn with the early Saxon settlement at Wilton (Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) Assessment Report 2000), which was also located upon an inaccessible raised spur within marshland, on the historic edge of Grovely Forest. The Warminster site is now largely covered by a post-war housing development, with the 18th century manor house standing within greatly reduced grounds.

6.2.2. **COM2 – The Saxon Minster.** There is some uncertainty over the location of the Saxon minster. If the 18th century document (which recorded building foundations and burials) quoted by Daniell (1879) is correct, then the Saxon church lies away from the site of the present minster, just to the north of Warminster School's sports courts. However, this is a low-lying site, and must have been prone to regular flooding. The present minster, dedicated to St. Denys in the 12th century (Rogers 1965), is thought to be a Norman foundation, although the building does have surviving 11th century features, so may pre-date the Conquest. It occupies an area of raised ground, and the rebuilding of Saxon churches by the Normans in the period after the Conquest was a regular occurrence (Rodwell 1989), especially within developing urban centres, so this may be a more likely site for the early church.

6.2.3. **COM3 – Settlement Area.** This grew up from, and largely dependent upon, the royal manor (**COM1**). Although the date of origin of the settlement is unknown, by Domesday it had thirty burgesses with an estimated population of c.500 (Smith 1997). The exact extent of settlement is also unknown, but it is thought to have extended along what is now Silver Street and Church Street, possibly as far as the minster (**COM2**), with a back lane along what is now Ash Walk linking the manor with both the minster and the main street of the settlement. The excavation in Emwell Street (*Ibid.*) demonstrated settlement activity to be in progress in the vicinity by at least the first half of the 11th century. Emwell Street itself may have functioned as a back lane at this time. The postulated area of settlement is based upon Smith's model (1997, 54) for the early town. There is no evidence to suggest that Saxon Warminster was a defended site. This area of the town is now characterised by an organic mixture of 17th, 18th and 19th century houses which respect the early topography and its irregular street layout (**COM4**).

6.2.4. **COM4 – Roads.** The roads shown on Fig. 9 are those known or inferred to have existed in conjunction with the early settlement, or possibly in the case of through routes, such as the roads north to Bath, south to Old Sarum and Wilton or west towards Somerset, to pre-date it. The sinuous nature of these early roads probably reflects the relief and drainage constraints imposed by the terrain within which the Saxon settlement was located.

6.3. *Medieval (Fig. 10)*

6.3.1. **COM5 – Warminster Manor.** The capital manor at Warminster was held by the crown after the Conquest until 1156, when it was passed to William Fitzhamon. It was held by him until 1175 when it reverted to the crown and the immediately was granted to the de Mauduit family. There are references to a chapel within the manor in the early 13th century (Rogers 1965). This was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and appears to have gone out of use by the end of the 14th century, when it was let to a layman. The exact extent of the grounds within which the manor stood is not known, but its site is probably that now occupied by the 18th century Manor House (see par.s 5.9.3.8 & 6.2.1).

6.3.2. **COM6 – Norman Minster.** There are records of the minster's dedication to St. Denys in the 12th century, although the building contains vestigial 11th century architectural detail (see par.s 5.9.4.6 & 6.2.2). Fig. 10 shows the extent of the present churchyard, although it is uncertain whether these boundaries pertained in the Medieval period. The minster was renovated and remodelled in the 19th century.

6.3.3. **COM 7 – Settlement by Later 11th Century.** It is likely that the area of domestic settlement changed little in the decades following the Conquest. The area depicted on Fig. 10 allows for some modest growth in the area of Emwell Street and at the junction of Sambourne Road and Silver Street. Silver Street and Church Street are likely to have been the main area of settlement, possibly with some early market activity centred on the open space upon which formerly stood the Emwell or High Cross, which may have functioned as a focus for trade prior to the development of the present Market Place. There is a strong local tradition that the cross marked the centre of the early town. The present topography of this area is described in par. 6.2.3.

6.3.4. **COM8 – 12th Century Organic Growth.** It is likely that the 12th century saw limited growth along George Street. Although no direct documentary or archaeological evidence exists for this, the extent of the 13th century planned extension to the town is fairly well known. The western extent of the 13th century planned development (**COMs 10, 11 & 12**) was the junction of Portway and High Street with George Street. It is unlikely that the extension to the town would be detached from the established core of settlement, and on this basis it is thought that settlement developed along what is now George Street between the late 11th and early 13th centuries. This street was extensively remodelled in the later 18th and 19th centuries, the north side now comprising a terrace of early 19th century three storey buildings with shops at ground floor level, while

the south side has an organic mixture of 17th, 18th and 19th century shops and houses, the earlier examples mostly refronted (WBR archive material).

6.3.5. **COM9 – 13th Century Planned Market Place.** The first market grant for Warminster dates to 1204 (Rogers 1965), and probably relates to the new Market Place which served as the focal point for the planned extension of the town. The form of the Market Place has changed little over the centuries, consisting of a widened street with burgage plots laid out along the north (**COM10**) and south (**COM11**) sides. A *tolse/d* or toll-booth is known to have stood alongside the Market Place, and this served both as a town hall and market-toll collecting point. It was replaced in the early 16th century by a guildhall (par. 5.5.4). Both were demolished in the 1830s. The topography of the Market Place has changed little over the centuries, with the linear form of the market being preserved in the present street plan, although most of the buildings lining the Market Place today are of 18th and 19th century origin. No.s 38 & 40 Market Place, and No. 42 'The Old Bell' Hotel are notable survivals of earlier work, believed in parts to be of 16th century or earlier date (par. 6.1.1.3). The Old Bell retains its market arcade, which extends right up to the edge of the pavement (par. 6.1.3.9).

6.3.6. **13th Century Planned Settlement:** The 13th century planned extension to the town, comprising **COM's 9, 10, 11 & 12**, was the result of a widespread speculative urge prevalent in England and Wales in the 12th and 13th centuries. In Warminster this activity would have been sponsored by the lords of the manor – the de Mauduits – with a view to increased revenues through tenement and burgage leases, and through market tolls. The type of planned extension seen at Warminster has been termed 'twin town' development (Butler 1976), where the extension is equal in size to the original town, and where a frequent characteristic is the creation of a secondary lordship within the new development. The 13th century expansion at Warminster contains two such minor lordships, at the devolved manors of Newport (WA030) and Warminster Scudamore (WA031). Three areas of planned settlement can be identified, centred on the Market Place (**COM9**):

COM10 – Burgages North of Market Place. A series of well-defined burgage plots can be identified through cartographic sources, in particular the 1st edition Ordnance Survey, which shows the typical long, narrow plots to have remained largely unspoilt in the late 19th century, apart from the easternmost part of the area, where the development of Station Road in the mid 19th century has disrupted the earlier topography. Today, although extensive redevelopment has taken place within this area, several fossilised plot boundaries can still be identified behind the 18th and 19th century buildings fronting onto the Market Place.

COM11 – Burgages South of Market Place. These are indicated within documentary sources (Rogers 1965), although the classical long, narrow plots are not as well-defined as within (**COM10**), due in part to 19th century developments, such as the construction of Weymouth Street and the building of

the new Market Hall and other commercial developments of the period. The Medieval topography has been further disrupted by extensive 20th century activity, although a group of possible early buildings may survive centred on the Old Bell Hotel (par. 6.3.5).

COM12 – Portway and High Street Areas. High Street, lying between Market Place and George Street, is known from documentary sources to have existed from at least the 13th century (par.s 4.10, 5.5.4) and to have been the site of the devolved manor of Warminster Scudamore (par. 5.5.4), while at Portway there is strong place-name evidence (par.s 4.9, 5.5.6), an eponymous devolved manor (par. 5.5.7) and a 'back lane' in Common Close (now called The Close). Little remains of the Medieval topography in this area, the street frontages containing mostly 18th and 19th century houses with an element of later 20th century development. The Close is now a misnomer, as the road was opened through to High Street in the 1901.

6.3.7. **COM13, 14 & 15 – Late Medieval Unplanned Expansion.** The success of the 13th century development at Warminster eventually led to organic growth along those approach roads leading directly to the Market Place and High Street. Through documentary records (Rogers 1965), topographical data and buildings evidence three areas of growth can be identified at Vicarage Street/West Street (**COM13**), along the northern part of Portway (**COM13**), and along East Street as far as Imber Road (**COM14**). All three areas are now largely characterised by 18th and 19th century housing and small ex-industrial sites, although some indicators of earlier settlement survive, such as a group of 16th century houses in Vicarage Street (par. 6.1.1.3), and at Yard House in East Street, where a continuance of ownership of the property – originally a demesne farm - can be traced from the 17th to 19th centuries (par. 5.5.4), although the present house on the site is of 18th century origin.

6.3.8. **COM16 – 13th Century Chapel.** The chapel of St. Laurence was dedicated in the 13th century as a chantry and chapel-of-ease for the population of the Market Place area, the parish church of St. Denys (**COM6**) being remote from the new centre. The present chapel has no visible Medieval elements, and was largely rebuilt in the Post-medieval period (par. 6.1.1.1).

6.3.9. **COM17 – Roads.** The Medieval road network in the town can be identified with a degree of confidence, and those shown in Fig. 9 are a mixture of roads known in Saxon times, streets identified by name in Medieval documents (par. 5.5.6), and through routes to contemporary settlements, of which probably the most important was the route running roughly east-west through the Market Place, between Salisbury and Bath, although the roads running south-west to Frome, south to Shaftesbury, north-west to Westbury and north-east onto Salisbury Plain were also significant.

6.4. Post Medieval

6.4.1. Warminster experienced little physical change between the end of the Medieval period and the beginning of the 19th century, excepting some minor growth on the periphery of the settlement, and the development of a satellite suburb at Warminster Common from the 17th century onwards. A map of the town from the later 18th century suggests that the Medieval pattern of settlement continued to prevail with properties lining the street frontages, and gardens or allotments to the rear.

6.5. Industrial (Fig. 11)

6.5.1. **COM18 – Foundries and Metalworking.** Founding has taken place in Warminster since at least the early 17th century, when a bell-foundry (WA041) was established in The Close (par. 5.6.1), which operated until 1710; the exact site is not known. From the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries foundries operated at sites in Boreham Road (WA047), and East Street (WA048), (WA049), although by the early 20th century all had closed (par. 5.7.1). The Boreham Road site has been destroyed and the site is now occupied by large Victorian villas, which characterise the prosperous residential development to which this area was subject in the later 19th century. Elements of the two East Street sites survive within an area of mixed 19th century shops, houses and workshops.

6.5.2. **COM19 – Brewing and Malting.** Warminster had a thriving malt trade from the 16th century onwards, and by the mid 18th century it was the largest in the west of England. The sites identified here are but the tip of the iceberg, and further research into primary historic, cartographic and documentary sources would doubtless identify many more (Unfortunately such research is beyond the scope of this project). The Pound Street Maltings (WA051) (par.s 4.12, 5.7.2) is the last working example in the town, and three brewery sites can be identified at High Street (WA052), West Street (WA054) and East Street (WA055) (par. 5.7.2). In each case elements of the brewery buildings survive, although the best preserved is the High Street site.

6.5.3. **COM 20 – Cloth Industry.** Warminster's cloth industry was predominantly a cottage industry, and although the existence of purpose-built workshops is known (Rogers 1976) there is little location evidence for sites within the study area. The one well-documented site is the former silk factory in Factory Lane (WA042) (par. 5.7.1), although this post-dates the demise of the Warminster woollen industry in the 1840s. The original factory building survives as part of a former engineering works, now light industrial units.

6.5.4. **COM21 – Paint Manufacture.** Halls paint factory off Weymouth Street (WA050) was built c.1876 and manufactured paint until the late 20th century. The site is now occupied by a Safeway supermarket, and no trace of the factory remains.

6.5.5. **COM22 – Poor Relief.** Two workhouses are known in Warminster. The first dates to 1727, and was sited within the poverty-stricken suburb at the Common (WA043) (par. 5.7.4). Originally this institution would have had large kitchen gardens, and the building surviving on the site (now a pub) once had wings protruding from the east and west ends. This institution closed in 1836 when the larger Union Workhouse (WA044) was founded under the New Poor Law in Sambourne Road. The main block of 1836 survives on the site.

6.5.6. **COM23 – Railway.** This arrived in Warminster in 1851 (WA046), and was later extended south to Salisbury. The station is still open, and much of the original railway architecture is intact (par. 4.13).

6.5.7. **COM24 – Settlement Area by c.1900.** This component is derived from the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map and is intended to provide a context for the Industrial period sites. It is not discussed at length here.

7. ASSESSMENT

7.1. Summary of Research

7.1.1. The documentary and historical evidence for Warminster is at best hazy before Domesday, although analysis of the little pre-Domesday evidence available indicates a settlement to be in existence by at least the 10th century, and as will be seen below, the circumstantial evidence suggests that the origins of the Saxon settlement may be contemporary with the early kingdom of Wessex. Documentary records become relatively plentiful in the Medieval period, although little detail exists for early trade and industry, especially the early cloth and malt trades. The historical record has been especially helpful in reconstructing the physical form of the Medieval town and the extent of the planned extension of the 13th century.

7.1.2. There has been little archaeological work in the town, with the notable exception of the Emwell Street excavation, which has provided valuable data on the late Saxon/early post-Conquest era. Of the four field evaluations arising through development issues, three have been on the low-lying, historically flood-prone land along the banks of the River Were, to either side of George Street. Unsurprisingly, these have revealed little evidence of the Medieval town. The fourth, located to the rear of a burgage plot in The Close recorded only garden soils. It is clear that there is a need for targeted archaeological research in Warminster.

7.2. The Growth of the Town (Fig.12).

7.2.1. Saxon

7.2.1.1. The urban centre at Warminster, apparent by the later 10th century, grew from the royal manor, which may itself have been established at an early date. The manor was accompanied by a minster church, and was the

administrative centre of a Hundred. These three factors together form the hallmarks of the organisational structure of the early kingdom of Wessex, and as such may mitigate towards a settlement origin as early as the 7th century (Hinton 1997).

7.2.1.2. By the late Saxon period there is archaeological evidence that settlement activity was centred on the Silver Street/Church Street area, and probably occupied most of the raised greensand spur, possibly as far as the minster. It is likely that buildings were concentrated only along the street frontages, and that the area between Silver Street/Church Street and the manor was used for backlands or grazing. There does not, on present evidence, appear to have been any defensive earthworks for the town, and its inaccessible position within marshland may have fulfilled this role.

7.2.2. Medieval

7.2.2.1. The great expansion of Warminster took place in the two centuries following the Conquest. The evidence suggests that modest growth along George Street occurred during the 12th century, but that a radical planned settlement extension to the town, including the establishment of a large new Market Place, took place very early in the 13th century. This activity, combined with the further organic growth consequent upon the success of the new market, established an urban form and topography which remained virtually unchanged until the 19th century.

7.2.3. Post-medieval

7.2.3.1. The Post-medieval period saw few changes to the area of Medieval settlement. Possibly the only significant development within the town centre was the construction of a bell-foundry in The Close in 1610. The population continued to rise during this period, and some expansion occurred along Vicarage Street and West Street, along the route to Frome. A significant satellite settlement developed in the 17th century at Warminster Common, which comprised over one thousand people by the late 18th century. This, however, was always an impoverished community, which had a widespread reputation of ill-repute and criminality.

7.2.4. Industrial/Modern

7.2.4.1. The 18th and 19th centuries saw significant yet piecemeal expansion within the study area, through the burgeoning malt trade, and until the early 19th century, the cloth trade. The profits generated by these activities led to the building of many fine houses along Boreham Road, Church Street, Sambourne Road and Pound Street. The construction of Weymouth Street in the 1830s improved communications to the south and led to further house building at the south end of Sambourne Road and at Warminster Common. Later in the 19th century the building of the railway made commerce possible beyond the local sphere, but also ultimately led to the demise of the corn market.

7.2.4.2. The first half of the 20th century saw exponential growth in the town, with developments of both private and social housing, and light industrial development to the south of the railway. In 1937 Battlesbury Barracks opened, followed shortly by Boreham Barracks, both adjacent to the railway line. Since WWII the army has become a major part of the town's economy, and large-scale housing developments, mostly to the south and west of the town, are a trend which continues today, and which put pressure on the archaeological resource both on the periphery of the study area and within the town, where infill developments will undoubtedly increase.

7.3. The Archaeological Potential

7.3.1. One of the principal aims of this phase of the Extensive Urban Survey is to examine the archaeological potential of the town to assist with the development of a management strategy in the later phase of the project. Whilst all of the core town may be considered important archaeologically, it is necessary to try to highlight those areas of greater interest, either because of the importance of the remains or because better than average preservation is expected there.

7.3.2. Little is known in detail of the Saxon settlement, which provides some interesting challenges for future research. Of primary importance is the question of the Saxon minster, the site of which may lie either under or near to the Norman minster, or which may lie at a separate location to the west. If the early church does lie apart from the present church, then it is a site of high archaeological value. The Saxon minster is likely to have been one of the most substantial buildings in early Warminster, and in conjunction with its attendant graveyard may comprise a rich source of information on the population of the time in terms of culture, demography, pathology and environmental conditions.

7.3.3. The site of the royal manor has traditionally been thought to lie on the site now occupied by the 18th century Manor House. However, this site may be problematic when applied to the known spatial dynamics within Saxon manorial settlements. There is a body of evidence to suggest a close physical relationship between the site of a royal manor and its minster church (for instance Hinton 1990, Reynolds 1999), indeed these are two of the key elements of socio-political control within the early kingdom of Wessex, and would usually have existed side by side. At Warminster, a relatively insignificant Saxon urban centre, there is an unusually large distance between the sites of manor and church, which becomes greater if the proposed site for an early church is accurate. It may, therefore, be prudent to revise the evidence for the location of the pre-Conquest manor and to investigate, where possible, the area between the Medieval manor site and the Norman minster.

7.3.4. Warminster is known to have been the site of a mint during the Saxon period, and as one of the elements of Saxon urban legitimacy its site would be of archaeological interest. However it has been suggested (Hinton, pers. comm.) that Warminster was one of a number of smaller towns served by an itinerant moneyer, and that there was no fixed site in regular production. By this means,

the town's status as a minor administrative centre would be periodically endorsed, but it would leave little or no archaeological trace.

- 7.3.5. The extent of the settlement area in Saxon times has been postulated partially through topographical data and partially through archaeological excavation. The southern extent of the settlement has been determined at Emwell Street, and it has been assumed that occupation was centred on what is now Silver Street and Church Street, probably extending up to the minster church and the manor. Archaeological work in this area could help to define the true extent of the settlement, the density of occupation and the nature of the activities undertaken by the populace – issues of local archaeological significance. Of particular interest is the area between Church Street and the possible manor site, which at the time of writing is a large open space which may come under development pressure in the future.
- 7.3.6. The site of the Medieval manor is more certain, with documentary evidence indicating continued use of the site until demolition occurred in the 18th century and the present house was constructed. There may be limited scope for geophysical survey within the surviving gardens to attempt to define elements of the former structures on the site. The mill held by the manor was remote from the house, and is thought to lie on a site off Folly Lane, where a weir still exists on the stream. The mill site will lie downstream of the weir, in an area now covered by private gardens. As at the manor, there may be limited scope for geophysical survey here.
- 7.3.7. The Emwell Street excavation has demonstrated a continuity of settlement throughout the Conquest period and beyond, and has provided evidence for a number of industrial activities within the vicinity. Further archaeological work in this area may help to add detail to our view of the early Medieval town, the range of activities conducted there and the extent of the settlement in the period preceding the planned development of the early 13th century.
- 7.3.8. The 13th century new town can be reconstructed on a macro level due to the surviving historical and documentary sources, and because of the largely unchanged form and topography of the area. What we lack is detailed information regarding the density of occupation, the nature of activities and buildings within the burgage plots, and information on the two civic buildings of the period – the *to/seld* and the guildhall. Additionally, three of the minor manors of Medieval Warminster are thought to have been located within the planned area. It is accepted that the scope for archaeological work along the street frontages of the Market Place and Portway is limited, but infill development to the rear of properties may provide some opportunities for investigation.
- 7.3.9. Archaeological investigation within The Close could provide information about the character and extent of the enigmatic bell-foundry, established in the early 17th century. Also thought to be of 17th century origin is the large satellite

suburb at Warminster Common. Archaeological work at this location could help to determine whether this settlement grew up around an earlier core.

- 7.3.10. Warminster's industrial heritage is largely derived from the malting, brewing and metal-working trades. A comprehensive survey to identify former malthouses and other industrial sites in the town would be most useful in assessing the degree of survival of these locally important sites, and would identify buildings at risk, or which deserve recording in the face of development.

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9. MAPS

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- 1839.** Tithe Map
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10. APPENDICES

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

	Town	Criteria
1	Amesbury	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

Portway House 31 & 33 Portway (1722)

Grade II*

Craven House, 17 Silver Street (17C, 18C, 19C)

Warminster School, 28 Church Street (1705-8)

Wren House, 32 Vicarage Street (1720-30)

The Chantry, 34 High Street (c1750-60)

Byne House, 40 Church Street (1755)

Screen to road in front of Portway House, Portway (1760)

The Obelisk, Silver Street (1783)

38 & 40 Market Place (late 18C/early 19C)

B

Christ Church, Deverill Road (1830-1)

Church of St John the Evangelist, Boreham Road (1864-5)

Church of St Denys (The Minster), Church Street (1887-9)

C

Chapel of St Lawrence, High Street (16C, 1642, 1725, 1855-6)

Appendix 4: Buildings Survival by Century

16th Century

Chapel of St Lawrence, High Street (16C, 1642, 1725, 1855-6)

4 High Street (listed - 17C, WBR fieldwork- late 16C)

6 & 8 High Street (listed mid 18C, WBR fieldwork - late 16C)

Benrose, 34 Vicarage Street

17th Century

Craven House, 17 Silver Street

The Round House, Church Street (17C or 18C replaced)

15 & 17 Grange Lane (mid)

The Old House, 14 West Street (1680's)

Masons Arms Inn, 34 East Street (late 17C/early 18C)

Building incorporated in 41 & 43 High Street (late 17C/early 18C)

5 & 6 Marsh Street (late 17C/early 18C)

Emwell Cross House, 1 Vicarage Street (late 17th C/early 18C)

18th Century

1, 3 Ash Walk

St Denys Lodge, 2 Church Street (on older core)

Ivy House, 3 Church Street

Stables to Ivy House, 3 Church Street

13 & 14, 26, 46 Church Street

43 Conifer Cottage & 44 Winfrid Lodge, Church Street
 5-17 (odds), 21-29 (odds), 49 & 51 High Street
 36, 72 & 74, Market Place
 Osborne Cottage, 4 North Row
 Pound Street Malthouse 39, 24 & 25, Pound Street
 Butler's Combe Farmhouse (& mid 19C)
 Laurel Dene 14A & 15, 16, 44, 45, Silver Street
 St Monica's School 11, 10, Vicarage Cottage 24, 46, Vicarage Street
 The Cock Inn, 55 West Street
 147 & 149 Woodcock Road (probably 18C)
 Teddington House, 47 Church Street (c1700 or c1745)
 Pavilion to east of Grange Farmhouse, Grange Lane (c1700)
 Dewey House (Former Girls' British School) North Row (1704)
 Warminster School, 28 Church Street (1705-8)
 27 Boreham Road (1712)
 36 Boreham Road (1718)
 Wren House, 32 Vicarage Street (1720-30)
 Portway House 31 & 33 Portway (1722)
 West Down, 4 Church Street (early)
 16 The Close (early)
 2 & 4 Market Place (early)
 The Old Vicarage, 22 Vicarage Street (early)
 90 & 92, 94-100 (evens) West Street (early)
 3 High Street (1730, 1841)
 The Bath Arms Hotel, 41 & 43 Market Place (1732)
 66-74 (evens), Portway (1734)
 The Weymouth Arms Inn, 12 Emwell Street (early-mid)
 19 Market Place (early-mid)
 64 & 66 Victoria Road (early-mid)
 The Chantry, 34 High Street (c1750-60)
 Bridge over River Wylye n of Boreham Mill, Bishopstrow Road (mid)
 Bridge over River Wylye s of Boreham Mill, Bishopstrow Road (mid)
 Stable block to north of Byne House, Church Street (mid)
 28, 30, 32 High Street (mid)
 Pavilion to ne of Portway House, Portway (mid)
 Golspie House 13, 2 & 4, Durrell House 6, Vicarage Street (mid)
 22 & 24 together with 16 & 18 & Malthouse at rear, Market Place (mid-late)
 The Old Bell, 42 Market Place (mid-late)
 40 & 42 Portway (mid-late)
 Little Court, Silver Street (mid-late)
 44-48 (evens) West Street (mid-late)
 Byne House, 40 Church Street (1755)
 Screen to road in front of Portway House, Portway (1760)
 33 Boreham Road (1762)
 The Myrtles, 4 Sambourne Road (before 1783)
 The Obelisk, Silver Street (1783)
 44-54 (evens), Market Place (after 1783)
 14-30 (evens) East Street (1787)

Manor House, Manor Gardens (1791)
 Teify House, 50 Boreham Road (1795)
 St Boniface College at Warminster School, Church Street (1796, 1897, 1927)
 22 Boreham Road (late)
 St Bede's, 45 Church Street (late)
 Vernham House, 12 The Close (late)
 The Bell & Crown, 66 Bell Hill, Deverill Road (late)
 6 & 8 East Street (late)
 Flora Cottage, 26 Emwell Street (late)
 6, 7, 8, 14-16 (cons) George Street (late)
 The White Hart Inn, 18 George Street (late)
 10 & 12 High Street (late)
 56 Market Place (late)
 2, 10 & 11, 33, The Haven 34, The Cedars 39, 50, Silver Street (late)
 23 & 25 Vicarage Street (late)
 St Nicholas 8, West House 12, Stables to West House, West Street (late)
 Obelisk House, 1 Church House (late 18C/early 19C)
 29 & 30 Church Street (late 18C/early 19C)
 51 & 53, 38 & 40, 60, Market Place (late 18C/early 19C)
 30, 32-36 Portway (late 18C/early 19C)
 7 & 8, 35-38 (cons), 46-48 (cons), 49, Silver Street (late 18C/early 19C)
 Turnpike Cottage, Smallbrook Road (18C/early 19C)
 3 Vicarage Street (late 18th C/early 19C)
 Westhaven, 6 West Street (late 18C/early 19C)

19th Century

Chatley, 138 Boreham Road (c1800)
 10 Sambourne Road (c1800)
 41 & 43 and gate to 43, Sambourne Road (c1800)
 62-70 (evens) & 70A, Market Place (1810)
 Baptist Church, North Row (1810)
 25-36 (cons), George Street (1815-30)
 5 Ash Walk (early)
 55A 57-61 (odds), Boreham Road (early)
 The Cotes, 207 Boreham Road (early)
 44 (including Coach House), Boreham Road (probably early)
 22, 23-25 Church Street (early)
 Railings in front of Byne House, Church Street (early)
 Avenue Cottage, 8 The Close (early)
 7-13 (odds) East Street (early)
 Preston House, 51 East Street (early)
 Eastway, 71 East Street (early)
 10 East Street (early)
 Emwell House, 7 Emwell Street (early)
 2, 37 High Street (early)
 14-18 (evens), High Street (early)
 24 & 26 High Street (early)
 21 & 21A, 45, The Anchor Public House 47, 76, Market Place (early)

30-33 (cons), North Row (early)
 The Ferns 61, 32-36 (evens), Portway (early)
 Sambourne House, 8 Sambourne Road (early)
 4 & 5, 12 & 13, Silver Street (early)
 8 Vicarage Street (early)
 Milestone, Victoria Road (early)
 14 & 20 Market Place together with rear ranges (early, on earlier core)
 Payne's 49 Market Place (early, on earlier core)
 Holly Lodge, 70 Boreham Road (early-mid)
 Fives Court at Warminster School, Church Street (early-mid)
 Former Coach House to s of Warminster School (early-mid)
 Bugley Barton Farmhouse, Victoria Road (early-mid)
 29 & 31, 33 & 35 West Street (early-mid)
 3 George Street (1820's-1830's)
 Stable building to east of The Cotes, 207 Boreham Road (1821)
 35 & 37 Boreham Road (before 1822)
 24 Torwood & 26-34 (evens), Boreham Road (before 1822)
 Mortuary Chapel at Non-Conformist Burial Ground, Boreham Road (c1822)
 Gates & railings with dwarf wall & piers at Non-Conformist Burial Ground (1828)
 1 & 2, 9 & 10 George Street (c1830)
 25 & 27 West Street (c1830)
 Christ Church, Deverill Road (1830-1)
 15 & 17 Market Place (1830-40)
 John Barleycorn (ex The King's Arms) 3, The Bunch of Grapes 5 & 7, Building
 adjacent to south of 11, Weymouth Street (c1830-40)
 39 & 40 George Street (c1831)
 1-5 (odds), 55-59 (odds) Market Place (c1831)
 50 & 52 High Street (c1832)
 2-6 (evens), Portway (c1832)
 Former workhouse building (ex Sambourne Hospital), 54 Sambourne Road (1836)
 Boundary walls at 54 Sambourne Road
 Town Hall, 6 Market Place (1837)
 27 Chapel Street (1838)
 8-12 (evens) Market Place (1838)
 85 & 87 Boreham Road (before 1840)
 Milestone about 70 yds from turning to Boreham, Boreham Road (c1840)
 19 & 20 Chapel Street (c1840)
 Milestone to north of 42 Church Street (c1840)
 63-69 (odds) East Street (c1840)
 Milestone, Elm Hill (1840)
 Milestone, Imber Road (c1840)
 Weymouth House 11 Weymouth Street (c1840)
 37-43 (odds) Portway (1840's)
 22 & 24 Chapel Street (1842)
 The Minster Junior & Infant School, Vicarage Street (c1846)
 Entrance screen to Yard House, 45 East Street (mid)
 4 & 5 George Street (mid)
 63-67 (odds), 69, 32 & 34, Market Place (mid)

83-89 Portway (mid)
 The Farmers' Hotel, 1 Silver Street (mid)
 54A & 54 to 58 (evens) (mid)
 Church Hall immediately se of Baptist Church, North Row
 71 Market Place (1852)
 The Athenaeum, High Street (1856)
 32 East Street (1860-70)
 Ivy Lodge, 73 East Street (mid-late)
 National Westminster Bank, 78 & 80 Market Place (mid-late)
 Church of St John the Evangelist, Boreham Road (1864-5)
 40 South Street (c1868)
 95 & St John's Church of England Primary School, Boreham Road (1871)
 37 Market Place (1873)
 Lychgate to Church of St John, Boreham Road (1874)

Appendix 5: Individual Architectural Detail

16th Century

Timber framing: 4 High Street; 6 & 8 High Street; 38 & 40 Market Place (late 18C/early 19C); 10 Vicarage Street

Jettied: 6 & 8 High Street; Benrose, 34 Vicarage Street

Chamfered Beams with stops: 4 High Street

Stone fireplace: The Weymouth Arms Inn, 12 Emwell Street (early-mid)

17th Century

Rubblestone: 5 & 6 Marsh Street (late 17C/early 18C)

Brick:

With rubble and squared stone dressings: Emwell Cross House, 1 Vicarage Street (late 17th C/early 18C);

Timber framing: 15 & 17 Grange Lane (mid); 4 High Street; 6 & 8 High Street (listed mid 18C, WBR fieldwork - late 16C)

Render: Masons Arms Inn, 34 East Street (late 17C/early 18C); Building incorporated in 41 & 43 High Street (late 17C/early 18C)

Bands/string/plinth: 15 & 17 Grange Lane (mid); Emwell Cross House, 1 Vicarage Street (late 17th C/early 18C)

Rustication: Building incorporated in 41 & 43 High Street (late 17C/early 18C)

Roof:

Tile: Masons Arms Inn, 34 East Street (late 17C/early 18C); 5 & 6 Marsh Street (late 17C/early 18C); Emwell Cross House, 1 Vicarage Street (late 17th C/early 18C)

Dormers:

Hipped: Emwell Cross House, 1 Vicarage Street (late 17th C/early 18C)

Mullions: Masons Arms Inn, 34 East Street (late 17C/early 18C)

Chamfered: 5 & 6 Marsh Street (late 17C/early 18C)

Bolection moulded window surround: Building incorporated in 41 & 43 High Street (late 17C/early 18C)

Beams:

Chamfered & stopped: 6 & 8 High Street (listed mid 18C, WBR fieldwork - late 16C)

18th Century

Ashlar: Obelisk House, 1 Church House (late 18C/early 19C); 38 & 40 Market Place (late 18C/early 19C)

With rubble returns: Teddington House, 47 Church Street (c1700 or c1745); 22 & 24 together with 16 & 18 & Malthouse at rear, Market Place (mid-late)

Rubble & brick returns: The Bath Arms Hotel, 41 & 43 Market Place (1732)

Dressed stone:

With ashlar dressings: Byne House, 40 Church Street (1755)

Rubblestone: 1 Ash Walk; The Weymouth Arms Inn, 12 Emwell Street (early-mid); 64 & 66 Victoria Road (early-mid)

With ashlar dressings/brick: 36 Boreham Road (1718); Warminster School, 28 Church Street (1705-8); 16 The Close (early); The White Hart Inn, 18 George Street (late); 5-17 (odds) High Street; 66-74 (evens), Portway (1734); Golspie House, 13 Vicarage Street (mid); Wren House, 32 Vicarage Street (1720-30); West House 12, West Street (late); 147 & 149 Woodcock Road (probably 18C)

With brick dressing: 27 Boreham Road (1712); 22 Boreham Road (late); 33 Silver Street; Turnpike Cottage, Smallbrook Road (18C/early 19C)

Brick: 30 High Street (mid)

With stone dressings: West Down, 4 Church Street (early); St Bede's, 45 Church Street (late); The Weymouth Arms Inn, 12 Emwell Street (early-mid); 6 George Street (late); Dewey House (Former Girls' British School) North Row (1704)

Rendered/stucco: Chatley, 138 Boreham Road (c1800); 13 & 14 Church Street; 24 & 25, Pound Street; The Myrtles, 4 Sambourne Road (before 1783); Little Court, Silver Street (mid-late)

With timber framing: 19 Market Place (early-mid)

With plinth/strings/plat band/cornice: 1 Ash Walk; 27 Boreham Road (1712); 36 Boreham Road (1718); Chatley, 138 Boreham Road (c1800); Obelisk House, 1 Church House (late 18C/early 19C); 13 & 14 Church Street; Byne House, 40 Church Street (1755); Teddington House, 47 Church Street (c1700 or c1745); 16 The Close (early); The Weymouth Arms Inn, 12 Emwell Street (early-mid); 6 George Street (late); 5-17 (odds) High Street; The Bath Arms Hotel, 41 & 43 Market Place (1732); 38 & 40 Market Place (late 18C/early 19C); Dewey House (Former Girls' British School) North Row (1704); The Myrtles, 4 Sambourne Road (before 1783); Little Court, Silver Street; Golspie House, 13 Vicarage Street (mid); Wren House, 32 Vicarage Street (1720-30); 64 & 66 Victoria Road (early-mid); West House 12, West Street (late)

Pilasters: 1 Ash Walk; 13 & 14 Church Street; 38 & 40 Market Place (late 18C/early 19C)

Balustrade: Byne House, 40 Church Street (1755)

Rustication/vermiculation: Warminster School, 28 Church Street (1705-8); Teddington House, 47 Church Street (c1700 or c1745); The Weymouth Arms Inn, 12 Emwell Street (early-mid); 19 Market Place (early-mid); 38 & 40 Market Place (late 18C/early 19C); Wren House, 32 Vicarage Street (1720-30); West House 12, West Street (late)

Bowed front: 19 Market Place (early-mid)

Picturesque: Turnpike Cottage, Smallbrook Road (18C/early 19C)

Roof:

Tile: 1 Ash Walk; 27 Boreham Road (1712); 22 Boreham Road (late); Obelisk House, 1 Church House (late 18C/early 19C); 13 & 14 Church Street; St Bede's, 45 Church Street (late); 6 & 8 East Street (late); 6 George Street (late); The White Hart Inn, 18 George Street (late); 5-17 (odds) High Street; 30 High Street (mid); 19 Market Place (early-mid); The Bath Arms Hotel, 41 & 43 Market Place (1732); Dewey House (Former Girls' British School) North Row (1704); 24 & 25, Pound Street; Little Court, Silver Street (mid-late); 33 Silver Street; Golspie House, 13 Vicarage Street (mid); Wren House, 32 Vicarage Street (1720-30)

Pantile: 36 Boreham Road (1718); Warminster School, 28 Church Street (1705-8)

Welsh slate: Chatley, 138 Boreham Road (c1800); Byne House, 40 Church Street (1755); 16 The Close (early); The Bell & Crown, 66 Bell Hill, Deverill Road (late)

Stone tile: The Weymouth Arms Inn, 12 Emwell Street (early-mid)

With coped verges: 22 Boreham Road (late); Warminster School, 28 Church Street (1705-8); West House 12, West Street (late)

Thatch: Turnpike Cottage, Smallbrook Road (18C/early 19C); 147 & 149 Woodcock Road (probably 18C)

Dormers: 16 The Close (early)

Gabled: Wren House, 32 Vicarage Street (1720-30)

Hipped: 1 Ash Walk; Warminster School, 28 Church Street (1705-8); 6 & 8 East Street (late); 24 & 25, Pound Street

Segmental headed: Teddington House, 47 Church Street (c1700 or c1745)

With tile hung cheeks: West Down, 4 Church Street (early); Teddington House, 47 Church Street (c1700 or c1745)

Brick stack: 27 Boreham Road (1712); 36 Boreham Road (1718); Obelisk House, 1 Church House (late 18C/early 19C); The Weymouth Arms Inn, 12 Emwell Street (early-mid); Little Court, Silver Street (mid-late); Little Court, Silver Street

Balcony: Chatley, 138 Boreham Road (c1800)

Doorway:

Porch: Chatley, 138 Boreham Road (c1800); 13 & 14 Church Street

Pedimented: 1 Ash Walk; West Down, 4 Church Street (early); 13 & 14 Church Street; Teddington House, 47 Church Street (c1700 or c1745)

With columns: 13 & 14 Church Street; Warminster School, 28 Church Street (1705-8)

With architraves: 22 Boreham Road (late); The Bell & Crown, 66 Bell Hill, Deverill Road (late); The Weymouth Arms Inn, 12 Emwell Street (early-mid);

Turnpike Cottage, Smallbrook Road (18C/early 19C); Golspie House, 13 Vicarage Street (mid)

Chamfered jambs: 64 & 66 Victoria Road (early-mid)

Keystone: Obelisk House, 1 Church House (late 18C/early 19C); West Down, 4 Church Street (early); Warminster School, 28 Church Street (1705-8); Byne House, 40 Church Street (1755); St Bede's, 45 Church Street (late); The Bath Arms Hotel, 41 & 43 Market Place (1732); West House 12, West Street (late)

Gibbs surround: Wren House, 32 Vicarage Street (1720-30)

Beaded: 66-74 (evens), Portway (1734)

Brick-dressed: The White Hart Inn, 18 George Street (late)

With cornice: Teddington House, 47 Church Street (c1700 or c1745);

And pediment: 24 & 25, Pound Street

With rusticated strips: 24 & 25, Pound Street

Arched: West House 12, West Street (late)

Pedimented: West House 12, West Street (late)

Fan/overlight: Obelisk House, 1 Church House (late 18C/early 19C); 24 & 25, Pound Street; West House 12, West Street (late)

Hood on brackets: 22 Boreham Road (late); Byne House, 40 Church Street (1755); The White Hart Inn, 18 George Street (late); 66-74 (evens), Portway (1734); Golspie House, 13 Vicarage Street (mid)

Coach entrance: The Bath Arms Hotel, 41 & 43 Market Place (1732)

Door:

Panelled: 1 Ash Walk; 22 Boreham Road (late); Chatley, 138 Boreham Road (c1800); Obelisk House, 1 Church House (late 18C/early 19C); West Down, 4 Church Street (early); 13 & 14 Church Street; Byne House, 40 Church Street (1755); Teddington House, 47 Church Street (c1700 or c1745); 5-17 (odds) High Street; 24 & 25, Pound Street; Little Court, Silver Street (mid-late); Golspie House, 13 Vicarage Street (mid); West House 12, West Street (late)

Window:

Blind: The Myrtles, 4 Sambourne Road (before 1783)

With architraves: 1 Ash Walk; 22 Boreham Road (late); Byne House, 40 Church Street (1755); Teddington House, 47 Church Street (c1700 or c1745); The Bell & Crown, 66 Bell Hill, Deverill Road (late); 5-17 (odds) High Street; 24 & 25, Pound Street; Little Court, Silver Street (mid-late); Little Court, Silver Street; Golspie House, 13 Vicarage Street (mid); Wren House, 32 Vicarage Street (1720-30); West House 12, West Street (late)

With plain stone surrounds on brackets: The Bath Arms Hotel, 41 & 43 Market Place (1732)

Keystones: 22 & 24 together with 16 & 18 & Malthouse at rear, Market Place (mid-late)

Cross: Warminster School, 28 Church Street (1705-8); Dewey House (Former Girls' British School) North Row (1704)

Venetian: Byne House, Church Street; The Weymouth Arms Inn, 12 Emwell Street; The Chantry, 34 High Street; Wren House, 32 Vicarage Street (1720-30)

Sash: 1 Ash Walk; 22 Boreham Road (late); 36 Boreham Road (1718); Chatley, 138 Boreham Road (c1800); Obelisk House, 1 Church House (late 18C/early 19C); West Down, 4 Church Street (early); 13 & 14 Church Street;

Byne House, 40 Church Street (1755); Teddington House, 47 Church Street (c1700 or c1745); The Bell & Crown, 66 Bell Hill, Deverill Road (late); 6 & 8 East Street (late); 5-17 (odds) High Street; 30 High Street (mid); The Bath Arms Hotel, 41 & 43 Market Place (1732); 22 & 24 together with 16 & 18 & Malthouse at rear, Market Place (mid-late); 38 & 40 Market Place (late 18C/early 19C); The Myrtles, 4 Sambourne Road (before 1783); Little Court, Silver Street (mid-late); Little Court, Silver Street; 33 Silver Street; Golspie House, 13 Vicarage Street (mid); Wren House, 32 Vicarage Street (1720-30); West House 12, West Street (late)

Bowed: 24 & 25, Pound Street

Caseament: St Bede's, 45 Church Street (late); The Weymouth Arms Inn, 12 Emwell Street (early-mid); 6 George Street (late); Turnpike Cottage, Smallbrook Road (18C/early 19C); 64 & 66 Victoria Road (early-mid)

Leaded: 36 Boreham Road (1718); Warminster School, 28 Church Street (1705-8)

Canted bay: 1 Ash Walk

Internal shutters: Teddington House, 47 Church Street (c1700 or c1745)

Mullions: West Down, 4 Church Street (early); 16 The Close (early); The Weymouth Arms Inn, 12 Emwell Street (early-mid); The White Hart Inn, 18 George Street (late); Dewey House (Former Girls' British School) North Row (1704)

Chamfered: 36 Boreham Road (1718); 66-74 (evens), Portway (1734)

Hollow moulded: 64 & 66 Victoria Road (early-mid)

Stairs: 13 & 14 Church Street

Fretwork: 30 High Street (mid)

Closed string oak: Wren House, 32 Vicarage Street (1720-30); West House 12, West Street (late)

Fireplaces:

4-centred arch: Teddington House, 47 Church Street (c1700 or c1745)

Bolection moulded: The Weymouth Arms Inn, 12 Emwell Street (early-mid)

Marble: Byne House, 40 Church Street (1755)

With eared surround: Wren House, 32 Vicarage Street (1720-30)

Inglenook: 66-74 (evens), Portway (1734)

Vaulted cellars: Wren House, 32 Vicarage Street (1720-30); West House 12, West Street (late)

19th Century

Ashlar: 5 Ash Walk (early); Avenue Cottage, 8 The Close (early); 10 East Street (early); 37 High Street (early); 1-5 (odds) Market Place (c1831); 32 & 34, Market Place (mid); Bugley Barton Farmhouse, Victoria Road (early-mid)

With brick sides and rear: Weymouth House 11 Weymouth Street (c1840)

Rubblestone:

With stone dressings: 19 & 20 Chapel Street (c1840); 22 & 24 Chapel Street (1842); Emwell House, 7 Emwell Street (early); Pound Street Maltings;

With brick dressings: 30-33 (cons), North Row (early); The Ferns, 61 Portway (early)

Brick: 7-13 (odds) East Street (early); 24 & 26 High Street (early)

With stone dressings: 35 & 37 Boreham Road (before 1822); 24 Torwood & 26-34 (evens), Boreham Road (before 1822); 25-36 (cons), George Street (1815-30); 37-43 (odds) Portway (1840's); 25 & 27 West Street (c1830)

With plinth/strings/plat band/cornice: 5 Ash Walk (early); 24 Torwood & 26-34 (evens), Boreham Road (before 1822); 10 East Street (early); 37 High Street (early); 24 & 26 High Street (early); 1-5 (odds) Market Place (c1831); 32 & 34, Market Place (mid); Weymouth House 11 Weymouth Street (c1840)

Pilasters: 37 High Street (early); 25 & 27 West Street (c1830)

Parapet: 25-36 (cons), George Street (1815-30)

Rustication: 32 & 34, Market Place (mid)

Local Gothick: 19 & 20 Chapel Street (c1840); 22 & 24 Chapel Street (1842); 63-69 (odds) East Street; Ivy Lodge, 73 East Street (mid-late)

Jacobean style: The Athenaeum, High Street (1856)

Wrought/cast iron:

Porch: 30-33 (cons), North Row (early)

Roof:

With stone coping: 19 & 20 Chapel Street (c1840); 22 & 24 Chapel Street (1842); Pound Street Maltings;

Tile: 24 Torwood & 26-34 (evens), Boreham Road (before 1822); Avenue Cottage, 8 The Close (early); Emwell House, 7 Emwell Street (early); 32 & 34, Market Place (mid); Bugley Barton Farmhouse, Victoria Road (early-mid); 25 & 27 West Street (c1830)

Welsh slate: 5 Ash Walk (early); 24 Torwood & 26-34 (evens), Boreham Road (before 1822); 19 & 20 Chapel Street (c1840); 7-13 (odds) East Street (early); 37 High Street (early); 30-33 (cons), North Row (early); 37-43 (odds) Portway (1840's)

Roman tiles:

Ashlar stacks: Bugley Barton Farmhouse, Victoria Road (early-mid)

Dormers:

Hipped: Emwell House, 7 Emwell Street (early)

Windows:

Blind: 25-36 (cons), George Street (1815-30); 24 & 26 High Street (early); 1-5 (odds) Market Place (c1831)

With moulded architraves: 32 & 34, Market Place (mid)

With cambered heads: 24 Torwood & 26-34 (evens), Boreham Road (before 1822); 25-36 (cons), George Street (1815-30); Pound Street Maltings;

With flat heads: 24 & 26 High Street (early); 37-43 (odds) Portway (1840's)

& keystones: 25-36 (cons), George Street (1815-30); Bugley Barton Farmhouse, Victoria Road (early-mid)

With stone lintels: 7-13 (odds) East Street (early); 30-33 (cons), North Row (early); The Ferns, 61 Portway (early)

With drip moulds: 19 & 20 Chapel Street (c1840); 22 & 24 Chapel Street (1842)

Shop windows: 7-13 (odds) East Street (early); 10 East Street (early); 24 & 26 High Street (early); 19 Market Place; 38 & 40 Market Place (late 18C/early 19C)

Sash: 5 Ash Walk (early); 35 & 37 Boreham Road (before 1822); 24 Torwood & 26-34 (evens), Boreham Road (before 1822); Avenue Cottage, 8 The Close (early);

Emwell House, 7 Emwell Street (early); 25-36 (cons), George Street (1815-30); 37 High Street (early); 1-5 (odds) Market Place (c1831); 30-33 (cons), North Row (early); 37-43 (odds) Portway (1840's); The Ferns, 61 Portway (early); Bugley Barton Farmhouse, Victoria Road (early-mid); Weymouth House 11 Weymouth Street (c1840)

Tripartite: 24 Torwood & 26-34 (evens), Boreham Road (before 1822); 7-13 (odds) East Street (early); 1-5 (odds) Market Place (c1831)

With bracketed eills: Bugley Barton Farmhouse, Victoria Road (early-mid)

With moulded architraves: 19 & 20 Chapel Street (c1840)

Margin glazing: 25 & 27 West Street (c1830)

Caseament: 19 & 20 Chapel Street (c1840)

French: Emwell House, 7 Emwell Street (early)

Doorway:

Porch: Little Court, Silver Street; Bugley Barton Farmhouse, Victoria Road (early-mid)

Round-arched: 1-5 (odds) Market Place (c1831)

Chamfered: Pound Street Maltings;

With drip mould: 19 & 20 Chapel Street (c1840); 22 & 24 Chapel Street (1842)

Pedimented: 37 High Street (early)

Hood on brackets: 10 East Street (early); The Ferns, 61 Portway (early)

With fan/overlight: 35 & 37 Boreham Road (before 1822); 24 Torwood & 26-34 (evens), Boreham Road (before 1822); 25-36 (cons), George Street (1815-30); 30-33 (cons), North Row (early); Bugley Barton Farmhouse, Victoria Road (early-mid)

Door:

Panelled door: 35 & 37 Boreham Road (before 1822); 24 Torwood & 26-34 (evens), Boreham Road (before 1822); 19 & 20 Chapel Street (c1840); Avenue Cottage, 8 The Close (early); 10 East Street (early); Emwell House, 7 Emwell Street (early); 37 High Street (early); The Ferns, 61 Portway (early); Bugley Barton Farmhouse, Victoria Road (early-mid)

Stairs: 1-5 (odds) Market Place (c1831); Bugley Barton Farmhouse, Victoria Road (early-mid)

Notes

Churchyard monuments not included.

Several buildings listed in 1978 have now gone; 2 & 4 Market Place was an early 18th century 3-storey house with a very fine contemporary staircase, plasterwork and reset Tudor panelling which made way for a pair of undistinguished brick shops units. The stable buildings at the rear, listed in their own right, were also demolished and further single storey brick shops stand in their place.

23 West Street, a large 18th century or early 19th century barn/workshops has been replaced within the last 5 years with a brick terrace of 18th century-style houses with raised entrances having flat hoods on brackets.

