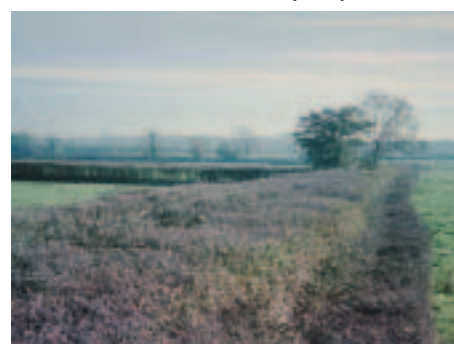


There is evidence in some hedgerows of the traditional layering method, which was carried out long ago. This method of hedgerow layering should be encouraged, as it provides the best habitats for wildlife. Also, it is stock proof, and once established needs much less annual upkeep. A layered hedgerow can last up to twenty years without any further work. Those hedgerows found on Lower Paxcroft Farm, on the south side of the A361, are distinctly different to elsewhere in the parish, being very broad and thick, and very good for wildlife.



View south towards Lower Paxcroft

Unfortunately, some field hedgerows in open farmland have become rather sparse in depth and height. Modern methods of farm management are not always compatible with management for wildlife, where to leave the autumn cut until after berries have been consumed would be desirable. The A361 also acts as an obstacle for wildlife crossing from the relatively sheltered routes of the byway 22 from



Broad hedgerows at Paxcroft

Whaddon Lane and Semington in the north to Lower Paxcroft in the south.

Public open spaces at the playing field in Whaddon Lane and alongside the brook at Paxcroft Mead provide opportunities for wildlife enhancement projects. Gardens have become increasingly important for wildlife now that many natural habitats have disappeared. The creation of ponds without fish can provide a safe place for frogs and newts. A bramble or nettle patch is an ideal feature to attract butterflies and birds. By this method one garden in the village recorded 22 species of butterfly and 148 species of moths during the year 2000.

Most pastureland in the Parish is semi-improved or improved and is either grazed by stock or used to produce winter fodder. Grasslands that have not been managed in this way for early silage production and have not been intensely fertilised or treated with herbicides have the most interesting flora. Two of these fields are located in the Gap area. Another one, adjacent to the Canal, was designated as being of interest, an 'Amber Site', by British Waterways. Unfortunately, despite this, spoil from the canal was dumped on the field.

The Countryside Stewardship Scheme actively encourages low intensity farming. Under this scheme, Whaddon Farm is currently recreating wildflower meadows, regenerating hedgerows, and positively managing farm ponds and marshland for wildlife. Other farms have installed nest boxes for barn owls, created ponds and replanted trees and shrubs to enhance the landscape. Grants to provide incentives for improving open spaces, hedgerows and farmland for wildlife are available through the local authorities and Community First with advice from the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust and the Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group.

From Trowbridge along Hilperton Road, there is a very attractive tree lined approach flanked by large Victorian villas set well back from the road. The mature trees are the most attractive feature. From Fieldways



Gap fields north of St. Michael's

roundabout the road makes a straight approach to Turnpike House. There is a hedgerow on the left bounding the Hilperton Gap and an attractive row of beech and lime trees on the right, giving characteristic open rural views from the village. The pavement is on one side only but both sides of the road have grassy verges giving a distinctly rural look. St Michael's church is a very attractive view across the Gap from here.

Other particularly interesting landmark features not already mentioned include Turnpike House and Navy Cottage in Church Street. The Grange is a feature on entering the old village from Paxcroft Mead. Also notable are the walnut tree at the back of the Lion and Fiddle and the beech tree in Woodcote nearby.

From Trowbridge Road, the old village is still surrounded by green verges, hedgerows, trees and fields which separate it from Paxcroft Mead

especially at Fieldways. Wide verges are typical, in some areas including pavements e.g. Devizes Road, Hill Street and Marsh Road. Hedgerows are common giving a rural look and acting as natural boundaries between properties.

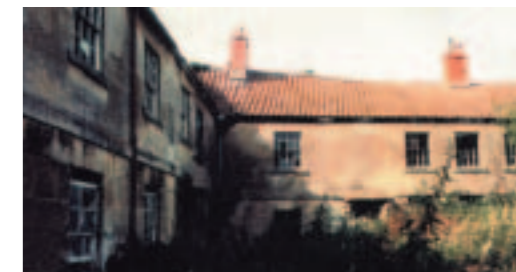
In Ashton Road there is an abrupt juxtaposition of Paxcroft Mead with the older village, having no similarity in house design or layout. This is masked by high hedgerows, which screen the view from each side.

The old drove road from Trowbridge (Middle or Back Lane) enters the old village at The Knap, and from this point there are sweeping views across the Hilperton Gap towards Bradford on Avon.

5. THE OLD VILLAGE

This area includes the Conservation Area; which covers the whole of Church Street and parts of Hill Street, Whaddon Lane, Trowbridge Road and Ashton Road. It contains much of the historic part of Hilperton and any changes are required to preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area. Buildings within the conservation area should be used for future house building style and design.

At this end of Hill Street the road starts to rise and on both sides are detached



Dymott Square before renovation

cottages with small front gardens set behind old stone boundary walls giving a more confined look than in Hilperton Marsh. The pavement is on one side only for much of the length of Hill Street but green verges on the corners of Greenhill Gardens and Dymott Square soften the scene. Dymott Square, a cul-de-sac leading from Hill Street, has terraced cottages re-constructed in Bath stone and modern red brick detached houses, built in 1984. The design and layout used a sympathetic approach to the site and its former buildings, which was the farmyard of Manor Farm and derelict weavers' cottages.

Other fine larger houses in Hill Street are Oriel House and Little Ashton. Kemps Leaze Barn, originally farm buildings, was converted for housing in 1988 using reclaimed materials and brick, with further work in 1999. The Baptist Chapel of 1806 has been converted into flats. Between this and Whaddon Lane there is a terrace of brick houses, with stained glass above their doors and wrought ironwork on the sills of one. Old cottages, 1970s houses, and bungalows line the start of Whaddon Lane. They are a mix of styles but mostly finished in Bath stone.

Recommendations:

- The natural beauty of the landscape including flora, fauna features should be respected and where appropriate enhanced and protected.
- New development in open countryside should be avoided.
- New developments on the edge of the village should give high priority to landscape design.
- Green verges, hedgerows and spaces are characteristic of the entry to Hilperton and should be included in new development.
- All public rights of way should be respected and maintained through liaison with landowners and farmers.
- Existing hedgerows should be retained and enhanced to maintain the character of the village.
- Advice and grants for improving open spaces are available from The Wiltshire Wildlife Trust, Local Authorities, Community First and the Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group.

From the top of the hill, Church Street runs from the junction with Whaddon Lane round a sharp corner at The Knap until meeting Devizes and Trowbridge Roads. The part beyond The Knap was at one time called High Street and contains some of the oldest buildings in the village many of which are listed buildings. The ages of the properties range from the seventeenth century to the 1960s. Between Hill Street and The Knap the mainly terraced houses are close up to the street, looking out on to it either directly or over small front gardens. A feature of the Street is that all the houses are constructed in stone, either dressed Bath Stone or undressed or rubble; some are painted render or pebbledash under brown clay or slate roofs, but there is no red brick visible from the road, although there is some use of it to the rear of some cottages. The house at the corner of The Knap, number 100, was a toll house when Middle Lane – now a bridleway – was a route to Trowbridge. Its bowed southern wall certainly allows views in both directions. Extension work in the 1980s was not entirely sympathetic.

The Knap is the old centre of the village, flanked by Hilperton House, the church, the old school and schoolhouse. There are good views across the open fields of the Hilperton Gap here, to Hilperton Marsh, Staverton and Holt to the North and Trowbridge to the West. Granite setts are still in place along the length of The Knap adjacent to Hilperton House. The original fifteenth century church of St Michael and All Angels was rebuilt between 1847 and 1852 by T H Wyatt in the fourteenth century style. However the tower, south porch and nave floor date back to Norman times and were retained

during the rebuilding. It has a three-stage tower with clock faces to the South and East, topped with an octagonal “broach” spire. Five of the monuments in the churchyard have been listed. Hilperton House is a fine example of an early eighteenth century house with its ashlar Georgian façade with a late eighteenth century extension and a large conservatory. Set in a large garden, it has a high stone boundary wall running along a large part of Church Street and The Knap. On the road side of the wall, set into a niche, is an old water pump and plaque referring to Hilperton’s entry in the Domesday Book.

Opposite The Knap is the War Memorial and Blind House or village lock-up. The latter, constructed in limestone ashlar forming an octagonal shape with a domed roof topped with a ball finial, is a typical example of the many found throughout the region.

Beyond The Knap, Church Street

looks very confined by high boundary stone walls, has narrow pavements and its appearance is marred by prominent overhead wires and poles. Some walls are crumbling away due to constant erosion, pollution or neglect. There is an obvious conflict between appearance and the need for car parking as some garden walls have been demolished to make room for off road parking.

Other significant architectural features include dormer windows; stone carved porches; stone mullions windows to the cottages and old stone front walls, including the high walls to Hilperton House. The only visible red brick is two old front walls. Over the years, the Street has seen many changes, with houses being pulled down and rebuilt with similar buildings; or renovations to existing buildings. A number of access roads have been built off Church Street to provide access to more modern housing at the rear. These houses are generally in styles typical of their



Architectural features in the old village



The Blind House

period, rather than typical of the village, but some effort has been made to use matching materials, such as Bath stone, and because of their position they have little overall impact on the appearance of the village. The result of all this building and rebuilding is a wide difference in the ages, sizes, construction, and style of the houses and cottages. But its very lack of uniformity, with variations of coloured renderings and textures, contributes to its appeal.

The property next to the Blind House is Church Farm, a foursquare building with stone mullions and “eyebrows” to the windows. This was in agricultural use until the 1980s and the farm yard area still contains interesting old buildings that are not visible from the road. Set in the wall of the farm is an old spring water supply, hidden beneath a seemingly insignificant metal cover. Near this is Iris Cottage, number 226, built by Mr Matthews, a local builder, in the Victorian Gothic style popular from 1860 to 1890. It was at first a house for the butler to Fieldways House, now an hotel, just outside the parish boundary. A row of old cottages between this and the Post Office were demolished and rebuilt in 1939. The post office was originally built in approximately 1768. At least three stages of the building are evident and about 100 years ago it was divided into two properties. Further along was a

bakery that was open until 1990 and was converted to a private dwelling in 1996 Opposite the post office is Nursery Close, an access road to a cottage and houses built in 1980s. On its corner no.109, formerly a garden nursery and a nursing home, was built in the Victorian Gothic style. It is unusual in that it was built back to front! The side facing the road is really the back with the front entrance at the rear. One of the oldest houses in the parish is number 209, which dates back to the late fifteenth century and was thought to be the manor house of the area at the time.

Church Street terminates in a T-junction with Devizes Road and Trowbridge Road by the Lion and Fiddle public house. Here the street scene is dominated by a mini-roundabout with raised concrete kerbs and pedestrian barriers producing a visual effect quite out of keeping with its village location. However outside the old Toll House opposite the Lion and Fiddle public house granite setts remain in place from an earlier time.



Lion and Fiddle/Turnpike House

The houses at this end of Devizes Road are a mixture of old cottages, Georgian houses, and substantial 20th century houses, all with contrasting architectural styles but finished in matching stone. Unfortunately a traffic calming scheme on Devizes road has used speed tables with a brick finish, which is out of keeping with this end of Devizes road, although satisfactory at the eastern end where the surrounding houses are themselves brick. Some fine restoration work has been done on 123 Devizes Road, which is about 300 years old. It was originally two houses and was part of The Grange estate. Foundations for two other cottages were found in the back garden. An adjoining garage had many previous commercial uses including parking a lorry and storing coffins. When it collapsed in 1998, it was rebuilt and converted into a separate dwelling using much of the old materials from the site. Honeysuckle Cottage, 126 Devizes Road, is one of a terrace of three houses built in the mid to late 1700s of rubble stone and covered with plain rendering with stone quoins and Bath stone surrounds and mullions to the windows. It was part of the estate of The Grange but was sold at public auction along with 127 and 128 Devizes Road in 1956. Along the north side of Devizes Road leading out of the village there is a ribbon development of large post war detached houses in a variety of styles, mainly in red brick.

Near the Lion and Fiddle is Ashton Road, which leads to Steeple Ashton but is now closed to motor traffic where it enters Paxcroft Mead. Modern 20th century housing, with a cul-de-sac of stone bungalows, are built along its length. In 2001, a new build of three houses was built of stone to a high specification, in keeping with older village properties, with porches, gable windows, and stone mullion windows. Westerly from the Lion and Fiddle, is Trowbridge Road. There are modern and older houses of different styles built of stone except for one modern dwelling, which is of red brick. Willow Cottage, 117, and its neighbour were built in 1600 of stone rubble and with small stone mullion windows. It was thought to have been an inn and a smithy before being converted to two houses. Many of the original features inside the house remain.

There are some recent examples of good development practices in this area:

- Three new cottages in Ashton Road including natural stone boundary walls. Built to a high specification, these houses are admired throughout the village as being in keeping with those architectural features that are frequently seen: stone built, with porches, gable windows and mullions to the windows. The three front elevations are different enough to give each house individual character.
- Sympathetic renovation work at 123 Devizes Road. The reconstruction used stone from a collapsed garage wall, recovered pantiles for the roof and reclaimed timbers.



Renovated cottage, Devizes Road



Dymott Square



Ashton Road



The Old Bakery

- Sympathetic renovation at Hilperton House, using matching materials.
- Development at Dymott Square retaining the facades of original buildings and including green verges. This was formerly an area of dereliction, but brought back to life by some imaginative restoration of the terraced cottages and a barn conversion.
- Conversion of the old Methodist Chapel into two houses, retaining original material and restoring the original boundary walls and railings.
- The old bakery was converted from commercial use to housing whilst retaining its original external appearance.

Recommendations/Reason for recommendations

- New development should be finished in a manner which complements the visual character of the locality, where stone is the predominant material. / To maintain the visual character of the area.
- New development should be of a style and scale which is sympathetic to surrounding buildings. / To maintain the visual character of the area.
- Rendered finishes should only be applied to buildings where rendering is already present to repair or maintain continuity with an existing finish. / To maintain the visual character of the area.
- The removal of gardens at the front of houses in order to provide off street car parking should be discouraged: off street parking should be behind houses and not obvious from the road. / To maintain the visual character of the area.
- New roads and pavements should retain existing historic features and use traditional materials such as stone. / To retain and enhance the historic appearance of the village.
- Developments should be bounded by natural stone walls / To retain and enhance the historic appearance of the village.
- Cables should be buried in new developments and existing ones buried when the opportunity to do so arises. / The appearance of Church Street is marred by overhead cables and posts.

6. HILPERTON MARSH

Although there are individual buildings from many eras, going as far back as the 17th century, most of the buildings and side roads in Hilperton Marsh date from the post war period. The buildings have a decidedly suburban look but the area is given a rural feel by extensive views over the surrounding open fields, particularly from first floor windows, by the spacious layout of roads and gardens, and by the numerous examples of mature trees in gardens and public spaces throughout the area. Views are enhanced by the complete absence of tall buildings. Houses are predominantly two storey semi-detached or bungalows. Even the non-residential buildings are low buildings set in spacious grounds, such as St Mary Magdalene's church, which has no tower. The roof line invariably comprises pitched roofs, mostly with gable ends. The two-storey houses have roofs unbroken by dormer windows, but at a lesser height quite a few bungalows have dormer extensions.

Construction materials for houses are in general either stone/cement block or brick, with rendering mostly limited to older houses dating back before the 20th century. The various materials are used in distinct areas, corresponding with the dates of construction. Along Horse Road buildings are predominantly of Bath stone or reconstituted stone blocks with clay tiled roofs in brown or red shades. To the south of Horse Road, Marshmead, Newleaze and Hill Street as far as the bottom of the hill echo this pattern in reconstituted stone or cement block with similar roofs. Approaching the bottom of the hill, red brick houses, still with brown tiled roofs, appear in Hill Street and continue towards the old village until the point where the road starts to rise, where there is a sharp transition to a more hemmed-in appearance with materials characteristic of the old village. To the north of Horse Road the post-war estate is comprised of brick built houses, again with brown or red clay tiled roofs. Yellow shades of brick predominate near to Horse Road but giving way to red brick towards the Marsh Road end. To the north end of Wyke Road, houses are again stone or reconstituted stone block, but the new estates to the west of Wyke Road are of yellow and red brick in the post 1970s style.

Although developed to its current extent in the 20th Century, some of the buildings along the roads in this area are of an earlier date, notably four listed houses in Horse Road. These are Weavers Croft, built of Flemish bond brick with stone dressings and stone slate roof probably in the mid 18th century, which was extended in the 20th century. Pound Farmhouse, built in the 17th century altered mid 19th century, of painted rubble stone, with a Bridgwater tiled roof and brick stacks. 3 Horse Road is a detached cottage built in the late 17th century of render and a Bridgwater tiled roof with brick stacks. The 16th century Thatched Cottage sited in a lane off Horse Road is the only thatched building in Hilperton. Formerly two cottages, it is now one, with a part timber frame with brick noggin, part limestone rubble. These older homes

have features in common with those in Hilperton Village, including stone and rubble construction with clay tiles, some stone mullions to windows, porches, and occasionally dormer windows. Also located in Horse Road is the church of St. Mary Magdalen, built in 1889 by local people. The chancel was completed in flint but there was a shortage of money to finish it, so a 'flat pack' nave made of corrugated iron was purchased from Harrods of Knightsbridge. The church is affectionately known locally as the 'tin church'. As well as for worship, it is used by many other community organisations.

Landmark buildings also tend to date back to earlier periods, with their materials and architecture in contrast to the suburban houses that have grown up around them.

Notable landmarks include:



St Marys Church

- St Mary Magdalene's Church – locally known as the "tin church" for its largely pre-fabricated corrugated iron construction.



The Poplars

- The Poplars on Wyke Road, a large three storey house in ashlar stone with a stable block and workshop, dates back 200 years and can be glimpsed through two imposing stone gateposts.

- A row of mature chestnut trees running west from Wyke Road marks the site of the drive to Wyke House. The house has been demolished and replaced by new housing development, but the drive remains as a footpath providing a characteristic entry to the area that has the potential to be an attractive feature.
- The “Ring o’ Bells” on Marsh Road, once one of three public houses in Hilperton Marsh, but now a guest house, is well known in the locality.
- The large willow tree on the green in Marshmead.

Roads in this area present a wide and open aspect with buildings set back, leaving room for off-street car parking at the front. Street lighting is universal. Pavements are on both sides of the roads and in the Marshmead/Newleaze area neat grassed verges are incorporated. However, the east side of Marsh Road and Hill Street has no pavement for most of its length, but a rough grass verge enhances the visual transition to open fields and



The Green and willow, Marshmead

hedgerows beyond. As Hill Street approaches the old village the footpaths incorporate well maintained grass verges, which add to the rural feel. Throughout the area the sense of space is enhanced by “open plan” front gardens with only low walls and hedges or none at all.

The southern side of Horse Road is something of an exception to this tidy layout, with several unsurfaced lanes serving a jumbled array of houses from earlier eras; however the spacious arrangement and views are maintained.



Interesting buildings and views in Hilperton Marsh

Recommendations/Reason for recommendation:

- New development should be constructed of complementary materials and in a scale appropriate to the surrounding buildings./ To maintain the visual character of the locality.
- Rendered finishes to buildings should not be used except to maintain continuity when rendered buildings are repaired or improved./ To maintain the visual character of the area as a whole.
- New buildings or extensions should not be higher than existing buildings or two storeys where it would adversely impact on views of the open countryside./ To preserve views of the landscape setting and character of the village.
- New buildings or extensions should have pitched roofs with gabled ends./To protect the characteristic roof line of the area.
- The addition of dormer windows to two storey houses (as part of loft conversions, for instance) should be discouraged./ To protect the characteristic roof line and views of open fields over rooftops.
- The design of industrial buildings should incorporate the traditional rural characteristics of the area, especially concerning height and materials. The renovation of existing structures is preferred. Where uncharacteristic design features are unavoidable they should be masked by tree or hedgerow planting with native species./To provide a visually acceptable solution where a functionally designed building is required for local business to thrive.
- New buildings should conform with existing building lines and be fronted by low walled or open gardens. Off-street parking at the front of houses is accepted, where there is also provision of a front garden, as part of the character of the area./ To maintain the open and spacious appearance characteristic of the area.
- Roads should have pavements and, where space allows, grass verges./ To maintain the open and spacious appearance characteristic of the area
- Mature trees and hedgerows should be retained./ To maintain rural character.



A quiet spot, Whaddon Kylie Parfit

7. STATEMENT OF CONSULTATION

Hilperton Parish Council organised a public meeting on 17 May 2000 to introduce the idea of a Village Design Statement and at a second public meeting on 19 September 2000, attended by 20 people, the Hilperton Village Design Statement group was formed, volunteers to take on the work came forward and the area to be covered was agreed. Over subsequent months the members of the Hilperton Village Design Statement group carried out a survey of the area and its history in order to identify the key features and recommendations.

Their findings were brought together at a series of three public exhibitions, which packed St Marys Church Hall, Hilperton Village Hall and Paxcroft Mead Community Centre on 20, 21 and 28 April 2002 respectively. Visitors were asked to complete a questionnaire to ascertain their views and 105 were returned. Advice was also sought from rural organisations such as the Countryside Agency. This feedback was incorporated into the information and recommendations of the Village Design Statement. Advice was also obtained from Planning Officers of the West Wiltshire District Council. The Parish Council were very supportive but did not wish to influence the contents of the Village Design Statement.

Draft copies of the Village Design Statement were displayed during June 2004 at the post offices, community centres, pubs and schools in Hilperton, in Trowbridge public library and at the Village Fete on 12 June 2004. A letter to the Wiltshire Times and an article in the parish magazine ensured that this last opportunity to comment was widely publicised and 25 comments were received, nearly all in agreement with the content. Copies were also submitted to the Parish Council and District Planning Officers for comment and advice. After consideration of these final comments the village design statement was submitted to West Wiltshire District Council at the end of 2004 for adoption as Supplementary Planning Guidance.

8. WHO TO CONTACT ABOUT VILLAGE ISSUES

The following information is correct at time of writing.

Hilperton Parish Council
Mrs M Timms (Clerk)
Maplewood, 15a Church Street.
Steeple Ashton
Trowbridge
Wilts, BA14 6EW
Tel: 01225 852518

Local Councillors

Mr E Clark (01225 769940)
West Wiltshire District Council and Chairman of Hilperton Parish Council
clreclark@westwiltshire.gov.uk
Mr T Carbin (01225 762032)
West Wiltshire District Council and
Wiltshire County Council

Council offices and departments

West Wiltshire District Council (01225 776655)
Bradley Road, Trowbridge.

Local Plan

www.west-wiltshire-dc.gov.uk/planning/districtplan.htm

Wiltshire County Council (01225 713000)
Bythesea Road, Trowbridge.

Structure plan, highway and school issues:
www.wiltshire.gov.uk/planning

Clarence (0800 232323)
Highways freephone

Trowbridge library and records office (01225 761171)
Large multimedia stock including books, leaflets, maps on where to walk, local points of interest. 1838 tithe map
www.wiltshire.gov.uk

Other organisations

The Countryside Agency – essential information including:
“New rights new responsibilities”.
“Out in the country. Where you can go and what you can do”.
“Quiet roads: taming country lanes”.
“Horses in the countryside”.
“Waymarking”.
www.countryside.gov.uk

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
The government department concerned with local planning issues. The web site contains a good deal of general information about how the planning system works.
www.odpm.gov.uk

Wiltshire Wildlife Trust (01380 725670)
Elm Tree Court, Long Street, Devizes, Wilts

English Nature (01380 726344)
Prince Maurice Court, Hambledon Ave, Devizes, Wilts

Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group (01225 777839)
Long Acre House, Frome Road, Trowbridge, Wilts

The Wiltshire Times
Duke Street, Trowbridge. www.thisiswiltshire.co.uk

Institute of Public Rights of Way Officers
“Public rights of way. The good practice guide” 2000 – The “bible” for procedures relating to implementing public rights of way legislation.

Campaign for the Protection of Rural England
West Wilts Group (01225 768705)

Surveys

WCC survey October 2000 to ascertain vehicle movements through Hilperton particularly heavy goods vehicles.
“Gap” road referendum results published by Mr. Trevor Carbin (district and county councillor for Hilperton and Staverton).
Hilperton VDS questionnaire results.

Maps

AA motorists’ atlas of Britain.

Explorer maps.

Definitive map from rights of way dept WCC.

Statement to accompany the definitive map as depicted on O.S. sheets ST86 NW, ST85NE, ST8658-8758.

Developers

J.J. Gallagher Ltd (0121 7666789)

9. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Hilperton Village Design Statement could not have come into being without the work of all those in the Design Statement Group, the financial support of Hilperton Parish Council, technical advice from professionals in various organisations, particularly the officers of West Wiltshire District Council and the information and views so willingly provided by many residents of the parish. Our thanks to all those individuals who have contributed their time and expertise to this statement.



We will remember them *William Gredington*

10. GLOSSARY

Ashlar: smooth stone masonry with straight joints.

Brick Nogging: bricks used to infill the panels in a timber frame.

Bridgewater tiled roof: a particular style of tiled roof.

Dormer Window: small window projecting from a sloping roof to let light into attic bedrooms.

Dressed Stone: well worked stone.

Façade: the front face of a building.

Flemish Bond Brick: a particular design of brickwork.

Finial: an ornament that is the final feature of a structure i.e. on the top of the roof.

Gable: the triangular end of the roof.

Granite Setts: granite curbstones

Mullion Windows: vertical uprights in a window.

Pebble dash: pebbles set into cement render.

Quoins: well dressed stone or bricks at the corners of buildings.

Render: plaster covering of external walls.

Rubble: type of masonry sometimes appearing rough and random but can be well dressed.

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The park Vera Carbin



Broombridge on the Kennet and Avon Canal

