

## 5.5 Late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century Sherborne (1750-1899)

### 5.5.1 Historical Summary

There seems to have been a general decline in the fortunes of Sherborne in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. This is the first period during which accurate and reliable maps were produced. These include J Ladd's map of 1735, and a copy of it made by J Ayres c. 1802 and published in the second edition of Hutchins (1815). Ayres records that many houses depicted on the 1735 map have been demolished and not replaced by 1802. A further decline in parts of the town was recorded in the third edition of Hutchins (1873). However, the 19<sup>th</sup> century in general witnessed an economic recovery. This is reflected in the census records which show that the population of Sherborne almost doubled from just over 3,000 in 1801 to more than 6,000 in 1871. The population then declined slightly to approximately 5,700 in 1901.

The general rise in population of the town is probably best explained by the influx of a former rural workforce for the silk throwing industry, which developed in the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century and flourished in the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Industrial cottages were built in Horsecastles in about 1840 to house silk workers. The industry was in decline by the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, but the arrival of the railway probably helped maintain Sherborne's revival. Sherborne railway station opened in May 7 1860 on the Salisbury & Yeovil Railway. (Barker, 1990, nos 109-110). This led to the development of the Digby Road area and the beginning of a steady expansion of housing outside the medieval limits of the town. The junction of Cheap Street and Half Moon Street was widened through the demolition of buildings in 1893, following a series of accidents; the roads had become busier since the opening of the railway (Barker, 1990, nos 96-7).

A long field running along St Swithin's Road to the west was known as the *Fair Field* in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1834 the adjacent *Old Market* was still

thriving with 5000 sheep and 200 bullocks sold. The price of wool was 20d a pound. The site is now occupied by the Digby Hall and library on Hound Street (Barker, 1990, no129). Hutchins recorded that, during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, StThomas' Fair was held on the feast of St Thomas and St Swithin's fair on the feast of St Swithin. But the greatest of Sherborne's three fairs was held on the first Monday after the feast of St Michael outside the Abbey Close, called Pack Monday Fair. Woollen cloths and all sorts of commodities were sold there, as well as cattle, horses and sheep (Hutchins, 1873, 209). St Thomas' fair was also known as the Green Fair or Gooseberry Fair and was abolished in 1888 (Barker, 1990, no 56). Castleton had its own market held weekly on Thursdays near the Castle and a fair on August 5 (Hutchins, 1873, 204).

The first Turnpike act relating to Dorset was dated 1752-3. It was at this time that the A30 and the Wincanton Road (B3145) were turnpiked. It also affected the Sherborne to Dorchester Road (A352) which from this time passed to the west of Sherborne along Horsecastles Lane and Ottery Road to West Bridge. Further Turnpike acts were passed in 1755-6 and 1788 making minor alterations in the Sherborne area (Andrews, 1987, 23-4). There was a major alteration to the turnpike Road between Sherborne and Dorchester at West Hill in 1848, when a new ascent was constructed. It is possible that a toll house was situated opposite the Traveller's Rest in Horsecastles where C E Bean is reported to have found an old post in the road. The Golden Globe, 0.5km north of Sherborne on Bristol Road, is also thought to be an old toll house. A small settlement developed here, probably from the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Sherborne division of the Shaftesbury and Sherborne Turnpike Trust was extinguished in 1877 (Good, 1966, 124-6).



Figure 40: The Georgian Buildings of Greenhill Court, Greenhill; the site of the former New Inn



Figure 41: Castleton, Osborne Road with Castle Farm in the right background.

Wool and Linen were the mainstays of the Sherborne economy in the medieval and early post-medieval periods, but from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century silk throwing became increasingly important. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century the manufacture of silk was the most important industry, with four silk throwing mills in the town. Gloving had also spread as an industry from Yeovil (Pitman, 1983, 7-9). In 1753 Westbury Mill was converted from grinding corn to silk throwing. Castle or East Mill converted to silk in 1809 and Middle Mill (St Andrew's Mill) was bought in 1814 together with machinery for silk throwing. This last reference might suggest that St Andrew's Mill already had silk throwing machinery fitted prior to 1814. The early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to 1826 probably marks the height of silk throwing in Sherborne. Westbury Mill had 8,000 spindles at work and 600 hands. Restrictions on the importation of silk were lifted in 1826; the price plummeted and by 1832 Westbury Mill had been reduced to 3,000 spindles and 150 hands. Despite this a new silk mill was built in Ottery Lane (opposite Westbury Mill) in 1840. Cottages for mill workers were built in Horsecastles by the mill owner Robert Willmott who lived in Sherborne House. However, by the 1890s the industry was depressed again. The mill switched to weaving glass fibre for electrical insulation during the Second World War (Marsden, 1980, 3-23).

Gas lighting is first mentioned in 1823. The gas works on Gas House Hill (Figure 47), immediately south of the railway station, were constructed before the railway (1860) but closed in 1957 (Barker, 1990, no104). Some of the original buildings survive on the site.

Brewing developed on an industrial scale in Sherborne in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Dorsetshire Brewery (Sherborne) Ltd was established in 1796 on Long Street (Figure 48), although it may represent the re-founding of an earlier establishment. Derelict for many years, the building has now been redeveloped as apartments (1983-6). The Old Bridewell on South Street also served as a brewery following its closure in 1793 (Hutchins, 1873, 284). By 1834 it was a printing works and in 1930 it was a petrol filling station (Barker, 1990, nos 124 & 116).

The rural economy remained important during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Hutchins recorded three commons; Lenthay, The Mead and The Moor ...*the whole except the Moor, firm and fertile...two thirds of the land are arable, some meadow, the remainder pasture. The soil produces excellent wheat and barley, some oats, flax,*



Figure 42: Castleton Terrace with the site of the former Castleton Mill in the foreground



Figure 43: View West along Trendle Street



Figure 44: Newell Grange; now part of Sherborne International College



Figure 45: Numbers 43-49 (odd) Hound Street

*hemp and turnips...[there is] very little timber except in the park...The River [Yeo] produces pike, perch, roach, dace, eels, some gudgeons, but in no great abundance...Several records relating to this town mention...vineyards...though now very rare (Hutchins, 1873, 210-11).*

The Norman porch at St Mary's Church has 18<sup>th</sup> century wrought iron gates and an 1850's foot scraper. In fact the church was completely restored between 1849 and 1885 (Pitman, 1983, 10-12). Non conformity does not seem to have taken off in Sherborne until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Congregational chapel on Long Street was opened in 1804 and enlarged in 1814 and 1821 when the present south front was added. The decorative gates and railings were added in 1816, and a school room added to the south of the chapel in 1851. The Cheap Street Methodist Church was built in 1841 with galleries and the western end added in 1862 and a further extension in 1884. Numbers 54 and 56 Cheap Street form a contemporary entrance way to the Church with a gate and lamp between them. The pre-fabricated Marston Road Tabernacle (now an antique shop) was opened on 25<sup>th</sup> January 1883 but made redundant in 1929. It had been a mission church built to serve the expanding northern part of the town (figure 50). A late 19<sup>th</sup> century pre-fabricated Baptist chapel also existed at Lower Acreman Street but has since been demolished. A Roman Catholic Convent dedicated to St Anthony was built at Westbury in 1891 and a church next to it in 1893. The church remains in use (Figure 51), although the convent incorporated a school house and has recently been re-developed for housing. The convent now occupies number 6 Westbury Terrace.

Sherborne Union Workhouse was built on Horsecastles in 1838, accommodating 240 inmates. It was demolished during 1939. It had previously been at the site of the Digby Tap. The site of the Horsecastles building has now been developed as Durrant's Close (Barker, 1990, no 31).

The town had a swimming pool by 1873, built by Sherborne School, but open to gentlemen and respectable artisans for a subscription of 10s 6d a year (Barker, 1990, no 29).

Considerable additions were made to SS John's Almshouse in 1886. This included further living quarters to the east with a board room above, the whole fronted by a forecourt, sunny cloister and a bell tower (Gourlay, 1967).



Figure 46: Greenhill House, The Green



Figure 47: Hillside, Gas House Hill; Former Gas Works buildings



Figure 48: The Maltings, Long Street; the former Dorsetshire Brewery



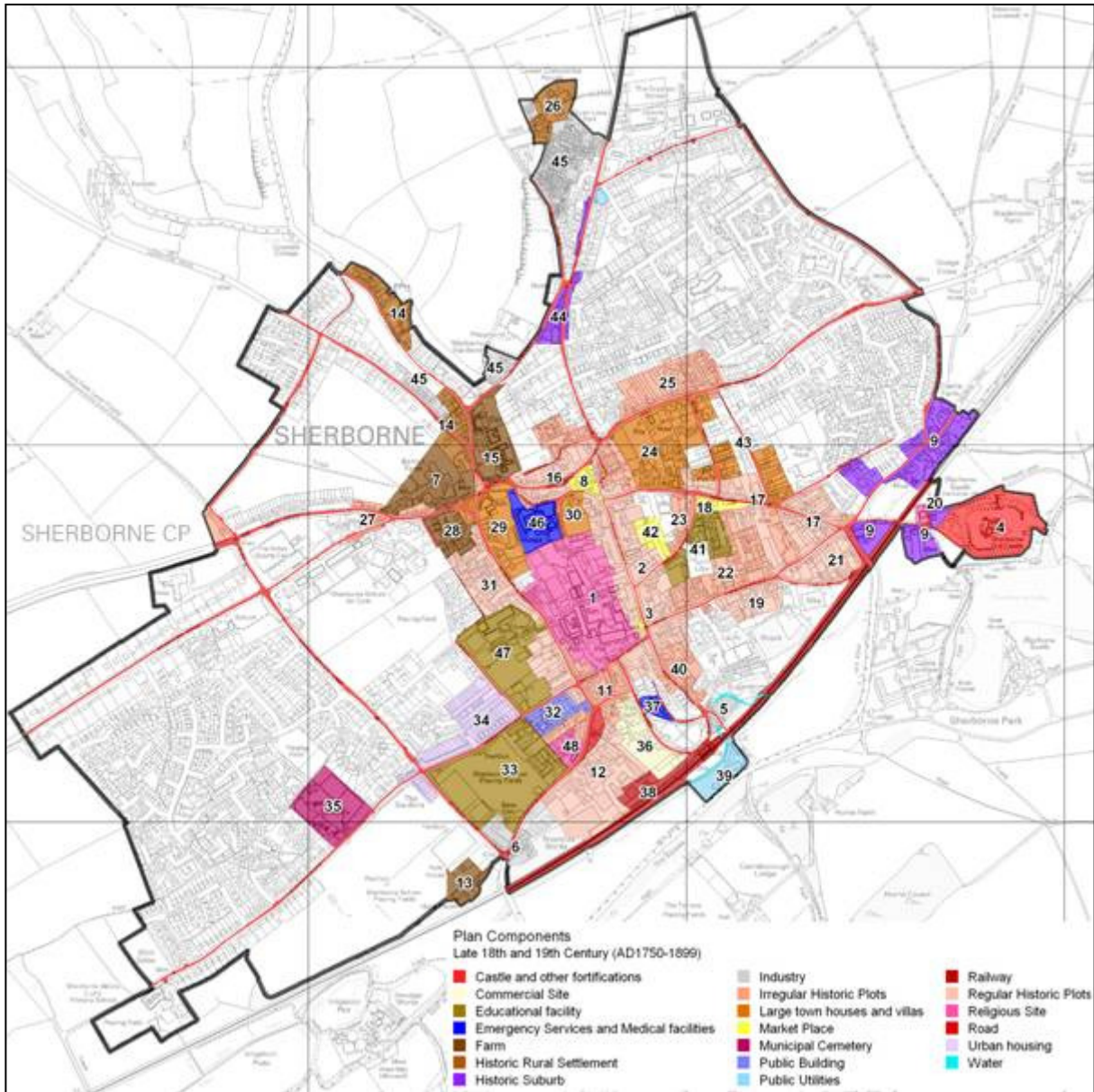


Figure 49: Late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century Plan Components .



Figure 50: The former Marston Road Tabernacle



Figure 51: The Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart and St Anselm, Westbury

### 5.5.2 Town Layout

The most significant changes to the town plan during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries were connected with the new turnpike roads and the coming of the railway. These changes included the creation of the new road to Yeovil, by-passing Bradford Road from the top of Kitt Hill. The Dorchester to Sherborne Turnpike also passed along Horsecastles Lane from this time, rather than along Cheap Street and South Street. The ribbon settlement at Golden Ball may have been established around a turnpike gate there. The railway was constructed along the southern fringe of the town, close to the line of the River Yeo and through the Borough of Castleton, causing a number of houses to be demolished. The station was built at the south end of South Street and the new Digby and Station Roads linked it with South Street and Half Moon Street. New development followed in this southern part of the town, including the magnificent Digby Hotel (Figure 52). Later changes to the road network included New Road, constructed by LorDigby, by-passing the town to the south. A suburb of large Victorian villas was also established along North Road and The Avenue. The Public Health Act of 1848 created a central board and inspectorate which found a large number of medieval cottages unfit for human habitation. Their destruction led to the creation of what are now secluded walled gardens (Barker, 2005, 214-5). Other than this, however, the 19<sup>th</sup> century is typified by small scale expansion of the town beyond the medieval limits. This is most noticeable in the Horsecastles area, Coldharbour and Bristol Road.

### 5.5.3 Late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century Town Plan Components

The main plan components of the twentieth century town are shown on Figure 49 and are listed below.



Figure 53: Cheap Street Methodist Church



Figure 54: Westbury Mill



Figure 52: The former Digby Hotel, Digby Road



Figure 55: Old Yarn Mills Business Centre, Ottery Lane



1. *The former Abbey precinct and Sherborne School.* The school had been fairly restricted in extent during the early post-medieval period. However, in 1749 the school governors bought the 15<sup>th</sup> century prior's house which had been used as a workhouse since 1737. The building was demolished. The school expanded further north after the donation in 1851 of the remaining claustral buildings and land to the north of them. The west claustral range was then used as the school library and the north range as a chapel and lobby. The school infirmary, also known as the box building was demolished in 1855 and its remains were partially excavated between 1972-6 (Keen & Ellis, 2005, 3). The ball court remained near the site of the west range until 1861 and was used by townspeople between the hours of 6 and 8pm during school vacations. The main school buildings arranged around the great court were then built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (Keen & Ellis, 2005, 6-7).

The last survivor of the series of fishponds in the former Abbey precinct was filled in during 1867 due to health concerns over its stagnant nature. The Abbey gate on Church Lane retained a massive oak gate as late as the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Barker, 1990, nos 28 & 75).

2. *Cheap Street and South Street.* The foundation stone of the Cheap Street Methodist Church (figure 53) was laid on June 23<sup>rd</sup> 1841. Galleries were added in 1862 and a polygonal apse in 1884. The junction of Cheap Street and Half Moon Street was widened through the demolition of buildings in 1893 following a series of accidents, the roads had become busier since the opening of the railway (Barker, 1990).

3. *The Market.* The market place took on its present appearance during the late post-medieval period. The Cross Keys Hotel was built in the late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century and the St John Building was constructed in 1894.

4. *The Old Castle.* Sherborne New Castle began life as a hunting Lodge built by Raleigh in 1594. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century Capability Brown designed a landscaped park with a lake and incorporating the Old Castle as a romantic ruin.

5. *St Andrews Mill.* The mill is documented up to 1814 (Field, 1997) when it was sold together with silk throwing equipment. This suggests that by this date it had become part of the burgeoning Sherborne silk throwing industry (Marsden, 1980, 4). Stone buildings incorporated into the now demolished Wincanton Engineering works were probably remnants of the silk mill. J Ayres' map of 1802 shows that the mill was then known as Melmoth's Mill (Field, 1997). A mill leat marked on the map was only finally filled in



Figure 56: Hyle Farm House



Figure 57: Coombe Terrace, Nethercoombe



Figure 58: Long Street Congregational Chapel and Schoolhouse



Figure 59: Numbers 1-6 Coldharbour

around 1951 (Fowler, 1951, 108).

6. *Westbury Mill* (Figure 54). In 1753 Westbury Mill, previously used for grinding corn, was taken over for silk throwing. This involved cleaning the raw silk and converting it into yarn. Sherborne became one of the earliest silk throwing centres outside London. A new silk mill was constructed at Westbury on Ottery Lane in 1840 (Figure 55) (Marsden, 1980, 3-5).

7. *Barton Farm*. There was little discernible change to Barton Farm during this period.

8. *The Green*. St Thomas' or Green Fair was abolished in 1888. It is likely that the Fairfield recorded on early 20<sup>th</sup> century maps at the junction of Coldharbour and Bristol Road was associated with this fair prior to its demise.

9. *Castleton*. Hutchins recorded that *Castleton is a street about 300 yards long at the east end of which stands the castle* (Hutchins, 1873, 204). By 1870, in living memory, its size had reduced from 50 to 30 houses. Ayres' map of 1802 published in an earlier edition of Hutchins (Hutchins, 1815) shows that Castleton had been arranged around a central crossroads at St Mary Magdalene Church. Roads led to Sherborne, Pinford Lane, Castle Town Way, and across the Dinney Bridge towards Sherborne Park. A number of houses on this plan were recorded as having been destroyed between 1735 and 1802 and not rebuilt. This includes several houses in Castleton, some of which belonged to the Almshouse. The size of Castleton was further reduced c. 1860 by the construction of the railway. The original Castleton Mill was demolished in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a consequence of the re-alignment of Castleton Road for the construction of the new railway bridge. The current Castleton waterwheel (1869) and pumping station (1876) was subsequently established on its present site using the water source previously used by the mill. After the establishment of the Sherborne Board of Health in 1851 the pumping station was built to pump clean drinking water up from Castleton to the town reservoirs to the north. Any below-ground remains of the former mill are likely to lie partly beneath Castleton Road and partly to the south in the vicinity of the electricity sub-station.

11. *Trendle Street*. The block between Trendle Street and Westbury was largely developed during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, although there are some 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century industrial houses on Trendle Street.

12. *Westbury*. At the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Westbury still comprised a row of cottages on the south side of the road only, with burgage plots occupied by orchards to the rear. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century a number of terraces were constructed,

including 1-7 Cricket View. The course of the road was altered at some point in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century, cutting off a sharp bend and creating the long gardens at the front of Dalwoods. The new line of the road may have destroyed the site of a post-medieval maze indicated by the name *Troy Town* on Ladd's map of 1735.

13. *Hyle Farm* (Figure 56). There is no information relating to Hyle Farm for this period. The farmhouse and outbuildings appear to be 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier in date.

14. *Nethercoombe*. Nethercombe had only four or five farmhouses and some cottages in the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Hutchins, 1873, 297). By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century a small terrace and a few suburban villas had also been built at the junction of Coombe and The Marston Magna Road (Figure 57), at the rear of the Marston Road Tabernacle (Figure 50). This building was constructed in 1883 and was one of three late 19<sup>th</sup>-century prefabricated buildings in Sherborne. The others were The Old Baptist Church in Lower Acreman Street (now demolished) and the Rawson Hall in Westbury (Barker, 1990, no 50). The tabernacle is timber framed, clad in corrugated iron and lined internally with tongue and groove boarding. Corrugated iron churches were designed and made in kit form, to be bought from catalogues (Induni, 2002).

15. *Newell Grange*. A glove factory existed at Newell Grange during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

16. *Newland; Greenhill*. Slight expansion on the north side of Priestlands Lane continued into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, including a glove factory at the junction with Bristol Road.

17. *Newland*. Newland was still recorded as a borough on J Ayres' map of 1802, with burgage plots very much intact. The map suggests that a number of houses had been demolished and not rebuilt along the south side of Newland between 1735 and 1802. Nevertheless, by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century suburban villas were encroaching on Newland, particularly in the surrounding fields.

18. *Newland Green*. J Ayres' map of 1802 records the discovery of human bones at a timber yard located on the site of the current Newland Gardens. This was thought to be the site of St Swithin's Church. The location of the base of Newland Cross is also marked.

19. *Eastbury*. The only developments in Eastbury during the late post-medieval period were the construction of a Presbyterian meeting house between 1735 and 1802 and the establishment of the Dorsetshire Brewery (Sherborne) Ltd on the same site in 1796. It is marked on the 1886 OS

1st edition 1:500 map as well as the revised 1901 and 1927 1:2500 OS maps. The older part of the building, abutting on to the road is of local stone, later brick additions lay to the rear (Barker, 1990, 124). It has now been developed for residential apartments called The Maltings (Figure 48).

20. *St Mary Magdalene*. There was no significant change to St Mary Magdalene Church during this period

21. *East Field*. The easternmost block of houses on the southern side of Long Street occupies the NE corner of the former Eastfield. There are a number of plain classical houses as well as the more expressive pair of Victorian stone houses *Rose Villa* and *Ellington*. Castle or East Mill converted to silk throwing in 1809, but seems to have been demolished before 1860 or the construction of the railway.

22. *Long Street*. In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century the Sherborne and Dorsetshire Bank was established on Long Street. Long Street also has a large number of 19<sup>th</sup> century vernacular stone rubble cottages and larger gentry houses, notably towards the middle and eastern end of the road. The congregational chapel (Figure 58) consists of a single room which was extended in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Dorsetshire Brewery represented the only significant industry.

23. *Hound Street*. Numbers 33-41 Hound Street were built in the late post-medieval period as small vernacular estate cottages.

24. *Sherborne House*. The house was lived in by Robert Willmott, owner of Westbury Silk Mill during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and housed Lord Digby's School for Girls from 1932 (Department of the Environment, 1973, 123).

25. *Coldharbour*. Coldharbour became a major route following the first Turnpike act of 1752-3. It had existed before then, but served only as a minor route to Milborne Port via Osborne. The accepted interpretation of the name is that it denotes a wayside shelter or a shelter in the outer part of a parish (Field, 1989). The road does not appear to have been colonised before the 18<sup>th</sup> century and contains a mixture of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century terraces (Figure 59) and 19<sup>th</sup> suburban villas.

26. *Lower Clatcombe*. There is every possibility that Lower Clatcombe represents the site of an early dispersed settlement, but there is no documentary or archaeological evidence to support this assertion. The barn at Lower Clatcombe Farm is the earliest building on the site and dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

27. *Kitt Hill Cottages*. Settlement extended further along Kitt Hill west of Barton Farm during the



Figure 60: The former Sherborne Abbey Primary School, Horsecastles



Figure 61: Horsecastles Terrace, Horsecastles



Figure 62: Lenthay Cemetery Lodge



Figure 63: Sunnyside Terrace, North Road



late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, along with some semi-detached suburban villas along Yeovil Road during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century.

28. *Horsecastles Farm*. The Farm expanded during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and two of the associated outbuildings survive and have been converted into residential properties.

29. *Cornhill Town Houses*. An important group of town houses lie at the junction of Cornhill and Kitt Hill. These include the large town houses of Kitt Hill House (18<sup>th</sup> century), Cornhill House (19<sup>th</sup> century) and Newell House (17<sup>th</sup> century).

30. *Greenhill House*. A formal garden had been created at the rear of the house by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

31. *Acreman Street*. The regular plots on the west side of Acreman Street were truncated during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century through the establishment of Sherborne Preparatory School in 1885 and Grosvenor Lodge (later Westcott Boarding House for Sherborne School).

32. *Sherborne Union Workhouse*. A new workhouse was built on Horsecastles in 1838. It was demolished in 1939 and has since been redeveloped as Durrant's Close (Barker, 1990, no 31).

33. *Sherborne Abbey Primary School* (figure 60). The foundation stone for this school was laid in 1856. Land at Horsecastles was donated by Lord Digby and the town raised £11,000 for building and establishing the school. The building is Sherborne stone with a slate roof and an impressive south front comprising seven gabled bays. The school remained on the Horsecastles site until 2000 when it moved to the west end of Lenthay Road. The adjacent cricket ground and pavilion were also established in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

34. *Industrial Cottages, Horsecastles*. Around 1860 Robert Willmott, owner of Westbury Silk Mill, built cottages mill workers in Horsecastles (Marsden, 1980, 5); a row of 36 remain (figure 61). Wingfield Road has on two sides late Victorian red brick terraces with yellow brick lintels and iron garden fences and gates (WDDC, 2007, 52).

35. *Lenthay Cemetery*. The Public Health Act precipitated the closure of the Abbey graveyard and consecration of a new cemetery at Lenthay (Barker, 2005, 214-5). The cemetery contains the Digby Mausoleum, designed by William Slater for George Wingfield Digby and his family, and other significant 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings including a lodge (figure 62), two chapels and a mortuary.

36. *The Digby Hotel* (Figure 52). The Digby Hotel was built as a luxury railway hotel in 1869. Digby Road itself was a new road constructed to serve the railway station. The hotel had stables (now

Roberts Court) and a bar (The Digby Tap) attached. The hotel is now a boarding house for Sherborne School (Barker, 1990, 107).

37. *County Police Station*. A new County Police Station was built on the east side of Digby Road, opposite the Digby Hotel, in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

38. *Sherborne Railway Station*. The station opened on May 7 1860 on the Salisbury to Yeovil railway. It is built in rusticated Sherborne stone with a slate roof. It has 3-light mullioned windows on two floors of three and a ledged canopy with a fretted edge supported by iron brackets (Dorset County Council, 1973, 2/402). A footbridge was added in 1886 (Barker, 1990, no 110).

39. *Gas Works* (Figure 47). The former gas works buildings on Gas House Hill are marked on the 25 inch 1st edition OS map, and some of the present buildings may date from that period. Gas lighting is first mentioned in Sherborne in 1823 and the gas works were constructed before the railway (1860). The works closed in 1957 (Barker, 1990, no 104).

40. *South Street*. This road became busier following the construction of the station and new Victorian and Edwardian suburban villas were built along its western side. Large town houses such as Gainsborough House and Ludbourne Hall were also built at the southern end of the Street. Hutchins records that the county bridewell continued on this site until 1793 when the prisoners were removed to the newly-built Dorchester Gaol. The buildings were then converted into a brewery. Hutchins maintained that *...some remains of a church-like building may still be traced in the dwelling houses* (Hutchins, 1873, 284). Barker adds that that the site was in use as a printing works by 1834 and in 1930 it was a petrol filling station (Barker, 1990, no 116). The rear of the site has recently been redeveloped for housing, although Bridewell Cottage (Figure 18) has a 19<sup>th</sup> century frontage and possibly an earlier core (Department of the Environment, 1973, 149).



Figure 64: Bailiwick, The Turret and Pencarrow, The Avenue

41. *Hound Street Schools*. Foster's Grammar School and The Retreat (later Harper Boarding House for Sherborne School) were established on the south side of Hound Street during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Other important buildings include 38 Hound Street, built in 1885 as a boarding house block west of the former Foster's School. The site of the current Digby Hall and Library was a fair field during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, probably associated with St Swithin's Fair.

42. *Cattle Market*. A cattle market had been established on the north side of Hound Street by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and stayed open until the 1960s.

43. *North Road/ The Avenue*. North Road was built around 1880 (Barker, 1990, no 146) and rapidly filled with late 19<sup>th</sup> century small terraced housing (figure 63) and suburban villas. The Avenue/ Coldharbour Lane had an earlier origin as a narrow lane or track running approximately N-S from Coldharbour to Newland. The southern part was widened in the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century and The Avenue was completed by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, along with the construction of many suburban villas (Figure 64).

44. *Golden Ball*. This small suburb of Sherborne, located 0.5km north of The Green on the Bristol Road, is recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS 25 inch map in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, an earlier origin is possible, as the name appears to be common among coaching inns of the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Sherborne example is specifically associated with a locally-listed 19<sup>th</sup>-century house at the junction of Bristol Road and Blackberry Lane on the site of a former toll house (Dorset County Council, 1973, 3/303). Thus the small settlement may have grown up following the turnpiking of the Bristol Road (1752-3). The houses in this area date from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and tend to be in local stone rubble (with brick dressings in the 19<sup>th</sup> century) and plain tile or slate roofs. Two large reservoirs were established in the area in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century to supply Sherborne with clean drinking water.



Figure 65: Acreman House, Sherborne Preparatory School

45. *Clatcombe and Nethercoombe Stone Quarries*. Three stone quarries are marked on the 1885 edition of the Ordnance Survey map. These include the large and well known Red Hole Quarry which supplied a significant amount of Sherborne's building stone. Earthworks also survive from a 19<sup>th</sup> century Sherborne stone quarry at Nethercoombe.

46. *Yeatman Hospital*. The Yeatman is the second oldest hospital in Dorset, founded in 1866 in a purpose built building costing nearly £2,500 (Cockburn & Elise Gordon, 1969, 8). A three-storey wing was added in 1938-9 (Barker, 1990, no 24). The site of the modern hospital incorporates the sites of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century stone mason's yard and saw pit.

47. *Sherborne Preparatory School*. The school was founded in 1885 in Acreman House (Figure 65). The pre-existing building *Netherton* (Figure 66) seems to date from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. Acreman House is built in Sherborne stone has three stories with two symmetrical squared bay windows on the first two floors. It has 4-light mullioned windows and a slate roof. Westcott House to the south was known as Grosvenor Lodge in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and may have originated as a lodge to Netherton House.

48. *St Anthony's Convent*. The St Anthony's convent building (originally known as Maperty Hall) was built in 1891. It is now St Anthony's school house. The neighbouring Roman Catholic church of the Sacred Heart and St Aldhelm (Figure 51) was built in 1893, also in rock-faced stone and holds a considerable presence in the townscape (WDDC, 2007, 49).



Figure 66: Netherton, Sherborne Preparatory School