

# Trowbridge Civic Society

# NEWSLETTER

Autumn 2017



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**Member of Wiltshire Building Record, ASHTAV and BALH**  
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Society members were guided round the village on a beautiful summers' evening, viewing some of the interesting, historical buildings which this village has. Photographs by Mike Johnson

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## TROWBRIDGE CIVIC SOCIETY INFORMATION

President:	Kenneth Rogers
Vice Presidents:	Michael Marshman; Wende Maunder; Norman Rogers
Chairman:	Glyn Bridges, 4 Alma Street, Trowbridge. Tel 755784
Vice Chairman:	Margaret Howard, 52 Avenue Road, Trowbridge. Tel 764691
Hon Secretary:	Celia Russell, 18 Churchlands, North Bradley. Tel 754668
Hon Treasurer and Membership Secretary:	Janet Carpenter, 2 Chepston Place, Trowbridge. Tel 752770 janet_carpenter@btinternet.com
Committee members:	Sue Glover; Kevin Hartley; Jonathan Hawkes; Diana Ingram
Newsletter:	Jennifer & Peter Collier Tel 761270 Sue and Kevin Eames; Glyn Bridges pcollier@blueyonder.co.uk
Photographic Recorder:	Kevin Hartley
Web Site:	Jonathan Hawkes
Subscription Rates:	Single £6, Joint £10, Corporate £30 New members welcome - please contact Membership Secretary

**If you do have subs still due for 2017, you might want to consider setting up a standing order or direct payment to our new bank account which is Lloyds 30-98-97 46956860. Grateful thanks to the many of you who have paid. Let Janet know if you need a receipt.**

**Deadline for next issue - End of January**

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

In this issue we have several photos of our evening walk and of the day out to Tewkesbury. We thank our secretary, Celia Russell, for all the hard work she puts in organising these events as well as the talks.

Much of the issue is devoted to the history of the workhouse in Semington, written some years ago by Chief Executive of the ILC for 1996 Open Days. There is a similar article on the Wiltshire OPC site. This is a new site to me, but one very worth while exploring. And another site worth finding is the VideoTrowbridge one. This is described on page 12. It is a very exciting project with much historical information as well as some fun things.

**Remember, we are always looking for contributions from members on any topic.**

**Cover photo: Abbey Jewellers, Tewkesbury, resides in a 700 year old black and white timber framed building called "The Cross House".  
Photo by Mike Johnson.**

## Forthcoming Events

Tuesday 14<sup>th</sup> November  
Public Lecture - The Somerset Coalfield by  
Peter Collier  
The Courtroom, Trowbridge Town Hall  
7.30 pm

2018

Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> January  
New Year Social with quiz  
Please bring a plate of food. Drink provided.  
(There will be an opportunity to renew your  
membership).  
The Courtroom, Trowbridge Town Hall  
7.30 pm

Tuesday 13<sup>th</sup> March  
AGM and Talk by Andrew Jones - The Dead of  
Trowbridge  
The Courtroom, Trowbridge Town Hall  
7.15 pm

**Corporate Member:  
The Trowbridge Museum**



From the Chairman

Glyn Bridges

The development on the former Peter Black site is certainly an improvement on what was there before but it is a pity that two such unimaginative box-like buildings sit at the Cradle Bridge end. I hope that when the library site is eventually developed we will have something that is more fitting to the County Town of Wiltshire particularly as it will be directly opposite one of the finest public buildings of its period anywhere, yes, County Hall. The interior of its modern glass atrium link with the 1960s office building is impressive and yet I am surprised to find the number of Trowbridge people who haven't yet been inside simply to have a look.

Planning Matters

Sue and Kevin Eames

There is a definite "retro" feel to this contribution in that the first three entries are all seeking retrospective planning permission for work already carried out. Although 4 Adcroft Street is a listed building, permission was granted for the retention of aluminium framed windows and doors with timber framed sliding sash windows and timber panelled doors. However, permission to retain unauthorised work, including alterations to window sizes, and the installation of timber and uPVC windows was refused for 3A, Church Walk, also a listed building. The Planning Officer gave the following reasons for his refusal.

"The increase in the size of the sections of the window frames and opening lights is an unacceptable alteration of the character of the listed building and this has resulted in harm to that historic character. The reduction of the apertures is also harmful. So not only have the windows changed in their appearance, but the sizes and shapes have also change on the two first floor windows. This has resulted in harm to the character of the listed building. The plastic surface of the windows has an appearance that is very obviously a plastic product. It does not look like a painted surface of either timber or metal and so the plastic as a material is not in keeping with the character of the listed building. The uPVC windows also have false glazing bars fitted. These are a crude attempt to replicate a historic pattern that does not achieve that effect."

Red Gables on Hilperton Road sought retrospective planning permission for the erection of an external fire escape which was also refused because, as the planning officer states, "The staircase is considered to create an unacceptable level of harm, due to its prominent and overbearing visual location, being in close proximity to the listed buildings and within the Conservation Area. The staircase has a commercial, utilitarian design which has a disproportional and overbearing impact on its surroundings".

One is struck by the enormous waste of energy, effort and materials, not to mention money, that is incurred by acting before asking permission. However permission is not automatic. Permission for a 2 Bedroom dwelling with off street parking on land at the junction of Dursley Road and Mortimer Street was refused, mainly because of concerns about parking and that "the proposed building would be an unsympathetic and incongruous feature by reason of its siting, form, design and fenestration being incompatible with the settings of the heritage assets, the Conservation Area and those of the of the non-designated heritage assets".

"For ye have the poor with you always and whenever ye will ye may do them good"  
St Mark Ch 14 v 7

The mediaeval, Tudor and early Elizabethan poor relied on voluntary contributions. The craft guilds (the early trade unions) looked after their members and their widows and children in adversity and the monasteries gave alms, food and shelter and medical help to their local needy and migrants in search of work.

The dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII deprived the poor of this support and



displaced unruly vagrants and beggars began to threaten law and order. The Elizabethan Poor Law Act Of 1601 made the parishes responsible for providing work for the able-bodied unemployed, apprenticing poor children and maintaining the sick, infirm and aged incapable of work. The cost was to be borne by the ratepayers of the parish - hence 'parish relief'. Not surprisingly, the parishes were prepared to look after their own but not other parishes' responsibilities. Before 1744 children could

claim settlement where they were born and this resulted in unmarried mothers in advanced state of labour being harassed to return to their own parishes.

Stocks of materials were bought to set the poor to work, but there was little space in overcrowded cottages and in 1696 Parliament agreed to the building of a work house in Bristol. This was followed by other "poor houses" or "Houses of Industry" all over the country and references are made in the minutes of meetings of the Melksham Board of Guardians, founded 3 November 1835, to their own modest workhouse in Melksham. They appointed two relieving officers and met every week in the Wagon and Horses at Semington to approve the names on the lists for varying amounts of outdoor relief (our Care in the Community)! They also went out to tender for the supply of basic goods such as bread, meat and shoes for the workhouse.

In March 1836 the Master of the Melksham Poor House reported 45 inmates - only 2 of the 23 adults were able-bodied, 3 girls were able to work and 4 boys were spinning hemp. The 12 sleeping rooms could accommodate 100 persons and at the end of 1837 there were 87 inmates (28 needing medical care). This was indicative of the problems arising throughout the country. A combination of a rising population (from 8.5 million in 1784 to 12.75 million in 1824), the decreasing death rate, the American War post-war depression, the Revolution in France which caused price rises, all contributed to the escalating poor relief.

## The Melksham Union

The Government decided to act and produced the Poor Law Amendment Act in 1834 which stipulated that combined parishes or 'unions' construct workhouses to house able-bodied unemployed paupers from within their district. Under this Act the practice of caring for the poor in their own homes was to be discontinued and they were to be offered the one institution, the Victorian workhouse. From the outset it was decided that conditions should be so harsh that even scraping a living on low pay would be preferred to accepting the "offer of the House". If the House was declined, then there would be no relief. Sick and infirm people could be maintained at home under the old parish system but most workhouses provided sick wards for

inmates who fell ill and this was extended to the sick and elderly in the community. In 1836 the combined population of the Melksham Union (comprising Melksham, Semington, Hilperton, Seend, Trowbridge and Waddington [possibly Whaddon]) was 18,252.

The Melksham Union Board Of Guardians had plans for a new, grandiose workhouse drawn up in January 1837. A Mr Cooper, member of the Building Committee, took the plans to London to have them checked by Messrs. Cubitt, and Henry Kendall (1776-1875) a founding member of the Institute of British Architects. Leslie Cubitt's father-in-law, thought the plans were unsatisfactory and offered his own. He had earlier worked for the Barracks Department of the War Office so it is not surprising that St George's is a handsome institutional building designed to impress (and intimidate?) the poor.

Kendall's plan is very similar to the Square Plan of a Workhouse (cruciform plan) prepared by Sampson Kempthorne (1809-1873). It could accommodate up to 500 but could be adapted to hold 200. The 2-storey height of part of the St George's building indicates that it was designed for less than 500 and it opened with 100 beds.

The key to the plans was separation. The Master was to look down on the yards for men, women, boys and girls and ensure that no-one tried to cross over. The greatest deterrent to the impoverished elderly was the separation of husband and wife. Kempstone had included a few rooms for married couples but this was seldom adopted. On 7th February 1837 Mr Kendall was informed by the Guardians that "separate rooms for married paupers should not be provided, but that it would be desirable to have 2 or 3 small detached rooms in case of sickness where a pauper might be allowed to have his wife attend upon him."

In April 1837 the tender of David Aust, Builder of Bath, for £4,953 was accepted. Messers Hadens of Trowbridge provided the heating for £212. The Guardians raised a loan Of £6,000 at 5% interest repayable in 15 years from the North Wilts Bank and apportioned out to the 6 parishes their share of the loan. The building was completed at the beginning of June 1838. A Master was appointed at £85 pa, a Medical Officer at £21 pa and a Chaplain at £50 pa. The tender of John James of Melksham for porter at a salary of £12 pa. and his wife for schoolmistress to the workhouse children at £8 pa was accepted. On June 26th 1838 the Board of Guardians met in the new workhouse.

### Life in the Melksham Workhouse

On entry to the workhouse, the inmate was washed in the receiving ward, clothes were taken away, de-loused and labelled for return when the inmate was ready to leave. Workhouse clothing tended to be of coarse material and gave the appearance of a uniform. In one workhouse, unmarried mothers were given yellow dresses to show their shame but this practice was eventually humanely discontinued. It was not usual to supply any underwear! One, Phoebe Smith, who left the workhouse to go into service (a common fate for girls) was generously provided with 2 petticoats, a pair of stockings and a frock. A William Cox "escaped" from the workhouse with his workhouse clothes - if caught, he was to be committed to Sessions for stealing! The term "escape" used in the Minutes of 1837, changed to the milder "absconded" a year later but the threat remained of prison for theft.

In "Oliver Twist", despite the "less eligible" fare to be offered to inmates, Oliver is so hungry he actually asks for more gruel. It is worth taking a look at the food which was to be provided by order of the Poor Law Commission sitting in London. Whilst of a very starchy nature - bread, potatoes, flour, no green vegetables, some beer, it possibly compared reasonably with the diet of the poor in their own homes. However, whatever the Poor Law Commission laid down, much depended on the attitude of the Guardians and the honesty of the Master. There is a report of two neighbouring workhouses in Lincolnshire where the inmates of one workhouse complained that their dumplings were inferior to those served in the other. The Guardians visited, found the dumplings much superior and took the recipe back to their own cook!

At the other extreme, the country was scandalised to hear of a workhouse at Andover where the men were so hungry because their bread ration was reduced that they were scraping off decaying meat from animal bones they were breaking up for fertiliser. This particular work was prohibited in 1846.



In the minutes of the Melksham Board of Guardians some decisions appear not only harsh but illogical. "Rhoda Hibberd, wife of George Hibbard, having a family of 4 children, the eldest a boy of 14 years old, in the receipt of 1/6d and 4 loaves per week applied for additional relief on account of ministering to the wants and necessities of her sister Ann Axford who resides with her and is suffering from cancer of the womb. Application refused. The Woman, Hibberd, then said she would no longer nurse her sister, whereupon the Board ordered the Relieving Officer to stop her usual relief and to remove with all care and under the superintendence of the medical Officer the afflicted woman to the workhouse." So much for standing up for one's rights!

Then there was the sad case of Hannah Hayward. A Mrs Hendy of Frome offered the girl a home if the Guardians would allow her to leave in her workhouse clothes and give Mrs Hendy 6 pence a week for her keep. The Guardians (in the main wealthy farmers, clergymen and magistrates) agreed to the clothes but not the 6 pence so Hannah lost her chance of a foster home. However, we must remember that life outside the house was grim for the poor - and in some ways it was better in the house. In the workhouse children aged 3-14 were to spend 3 hours a day learning reading, writing, arithmetic and scripture - it was 25 years before the Education Act 1870 provided education for all. In August 1871 the workhouse children were allowed to join the children of Semington School at their Annual School Treat. More humane workhouse Masters allowed the elderly to walk in the gardens once a week and to make weekend visits to relatives. In the workhouse the poor had the services of a doctor and St George's later added separate hospital wards. A dishonest Master was dismissed as he had not allowed 6 women in the Sick Ward one egg a day as directed by the Medical Officer. (He also had not ensured that the male inmates attended church on Sundays so his doom was sealed).

In January 1872, the schoolmaster was brought before the Board for disobeying their order to postpone his projected holiday until after Christmas. He declared that he was looking for another situation as the Workhouse was "a Hell upon earth". After resigning he accused the Master of drunkenness and the porter and the cook of improper behaviour. The porter and the cook were dismissed but, although reprimanded, the Master stayed.

Vagrants were to be treated even less favourably than the local inmates and they paid for a night's lodging by working in the stone-breaking yard. Their ward was next to the dead house and the refractory ward which was used for solitary confinement of inmates. At the latter end of the 19th Century a new building of stone and concrete block containing eight cubicles was provided for vagrants. These remain unchanged. Each cell has hooks on the walls where a hammock was slung and a small work area under a high window in the wall. On the slab is a metal plate on which stones were broken and a grill through which the crushed stone was

Frederick James	Officer	Married	M	47	1854	Workhouse porter
Frederick James	Officer's son		M	11	1890	
Nelson Bertram	Officer's son		M	16	1885	Gardener domestic
Frederick	Pauper inmate	Widower	M	50		Dyer - woollen cloth
Mary	Pauper inmate	Unmarried	F	73		None/Lunatic
Isaac	Pauper inmate	Widower	M	72	1829	Ordinary agricultural labourer
Jane	Pauper inmate	Married	F	59	1842	Washer woman
Mary	Pauper inmate	Unmarried	F	24	1877	None/Imbecile from childhood/Feeble minded
Sarah	Pauper inmate	Unmarried	F	29	1872	None/Imbecile from childhood/Feeble minded
Maria	Pauper inmate	Unmarried	F	63		None/Imbecile/Feeble minded
Emily	Pauper inmate	Unmarried	F	33		Woollen cloth workeer - burler
Percy	Pauper inmate		M	12		
John	Pauper inmate	Widower	M	79		General labourer
Frank	Pauper inmate	Widower	M	73		Blacksmith
Alice	Pauper inmate	Widow	F	73		None
Ade	Pauper inmate	Unmarried	F	23	1878	None/Imbecile from childhood/Feeble minded
Job	Pauper inmate	Unmarried	M	80	1821	General labourer
William	Pauper inmate	Widower	M	80		General labourer

From the 1901 census of workhouse inmates

Deserting from the workhouse at Melksham
Carrying away a quantity of clothing, the property of the guardians of the workhouse at Melksham
Misconduct in the workhouse at Melksham
Misconduct in the workhouse at Melksham
Maliciously breaking ten squares of window-glass in the Workhouse, at Melksham
Maliciously destroying their apparel, the property of the guardians of the union workhouse at Melksham
Insubordination in the Workhouse, at Melksham
Refusing to work in the workhouse at Melksham
Escaping from the workhouse at Semington with the union clothing
Misconduct in the workhouse at Melksham
Insubordination in the workhouse at Melksham
For the like offence [wilfully destroying property] at the workhouse at Melksham
Misconduct in the workhouse at Melksham
Insubordination in the workhouse at Melksham
Misconduct in the workhouse at Melksham
Maliciously breaking twelve panes of glass in the workhouse at Melksham
Escaping from the workhouse at Semington with the union clothing
Maliciously breaking sixteen panes of glass in the union workhouse, at Melksham
Wilful damage [in the Melksham Workhouse]
Refusing to work in the workhouse at Melksham
Misconduct in the workhouse at Melksham
Misconduct in the workhouse at Melksham
Maliciously breaking twelve panes of glass in the workhouse at Melksham

Some of the workhouse crimes 1835 - 1850

dropped down a chute. The chutes were emptied each morning by opening trap-doors on the outside face of the wall. Incredibly, these cubicles were still in use until 1947, presumably without the requirement for stone breaking!

Vagrants were still calling at the mental hospital in 1953 in the hope of board and lodging for the night.

A study of the ages of the inmates of the Workhouse from the Census Returns from 1851 to 1891 shows that there was a dramatic increase in the number of men and women aged 60 and over by 1891. There could be a number of reasons for this, one of which may have been the "Chamberlain Circular" of 1886, which authorised local municipal schemes of public works to relieve unemployment for the able-bodied. There can also be perceived a softening of attitudes, particularly towards the aged and infirm, over the years from 1838 to 1891. So by the turn of the century the workhouse seemed to be functioning mainly as kind of old people's home, or long-term residential hospital which, indeed, it eventually became.

The Local Government Act 1929 swept away the Boards of Guardians and the major services transferred to County Councils. They became responsible for the workhouses and were instructed to set up Public Assistance offices. St George's continued as a workhouse and the clientele became elderly persons and those with some form of mental handicap. In 1948, the workhouse transferred to the NHS and became a hospital, the former workhouse residents staying on. It was found that some women had been resident for over 40 years possibly placed there by their families with their illegitimate children.

### St George's Hospital

St George's was never used as a general hospital. It continued to provide for the elderly infirm and those with a mental handicap. Hospital records show that it became a very happy place run by devoted staff.

### The Final Phase

The policy of "Care in the Community" led to the closure of St George's in 1988. The site remained empty until 1990 when the turn-of-the-century building which had housed the



geriatric wards was leased to the Independent Living Centre by the Bath & District Health Authority. The former nurses' home became a day centre for people with learning difficulties.

In 1997 the government ordered the NHS to sell off all vacated hospital sites but before St George's was put on the open market the Independent Living Centre was given the opportunity to buy the building it occupied if £160,000 could be raised by 1 April 1999. With much local support (and no Lottery help) this was achieved. A developer purchased the rest of the site and buildings and his plans for up-market, low density housing and conversion of the workhouse into luxury flats were welcomed by the Independent Living Centre and Semington village residents. The Workhouse, a listed Grade II building, has been cleaned of many years of accumulated dirt and is now back to its original golden stone. The aluminium window frames have been replaced and the original door with its grill has been retained. Internally it has been converted into "luxury flats" and the stone breaking yard has been landscaped with lawn and container plants. The vagrant cells, also listed Grade II, remain.

Now renamed "St George's Court" there is a certain irony in the fact that a building erected to house the poorest in society has become homes for society's affluent!

### Appendix

The following tenders were accepted for supplying and equipping the new workhouse in January 1838.

100 iron bedsteads @ 12/- each. Coffins 9/- each.

Children's coffins 6/-

Cotton shirting 60 a yard. Sheeting 6½ d a yard.

Coal £11 per ton.

Mops 12d each.

Sheets 2/3d per pair,

Serge 9d per yard.

Women's shoes 3/3d,

Men's stockings 14d,

Candles 6d/lb.

A gross of hymn books.

Scrubbing brushes 13d each.

Rugs 3/3d each

Flannel 10d per yard.

children's 2/- per pair.

women's 11d, boys 10d.

Soap 6¾ /lb

Blankets 7/- per pair.

Fustian 7¾ d per yard.

Men's shoes 6/2d per pair,

Check handkerchiefs 6d each.

200 tin plates @ 7/- per dz.

### **Food**

Meat 5d per lb. (Newmans of Melksham).

Butter 9d per lb.

Tea 3/3d per lb.

Cheese 5d per lb.

Oatmeal 2¼ d per lb.

Bacon scraps 6d per lb.

Sugar 6½ d per lb.

Rice 2¼ per lb.

Coffins as basic equipment reflect the Victorian obsession with death and the probability that the destitute poor, particularly the children, died young.

## **Wiltshire OPC**

Some of the information for this article has been taken from the web pages of the Wiltshire OPC, especially from the Semington Parish page. There are many useful resources to be found here and many of the Wiltshire parishes are represented on this site. (OPC stands for Online Parish Clerks).

The OPC Project concept was the original idea of family historians in Cornwall who launched the first OPC project; Devon and Dorset followed next, and there are now several more counties taking part. The idea is to assist those who are researching their family history in a specific parish who might otherwise have difficulty accessing information at record offices, etc. The Wiltshire OPC Project began tentatively in 2006 and has grown from strength to strength. Information is organised by the historic Church of England parishes within the county. Although there is a strong focus on genealogical information, we also include historical and social information. All parishes have been registered as one-place studies.

## Trowbridge Connections

[Hugh Ross Williamson (1901-1978) was a prolific British popular historian, and a dramatist. Starting from a career in the literary world, and having a Nonconformist background, he became an Anglican priest in 1943. In 1955 he became a convert to Roman Catholicism and wrote many historical works. In 1956 published his autobiography, *The Walled Garden*. Here he writes about his time in Trowbridge.]

The Congregational Chapel in Trowbridge was very wealthy. And the dispensers of the

wealth were civilised and pleasant people. Yet, looking back, I think my father resented them as fiercely as I did and that he was very unhappy there...

My father sent me as a day boy to two carefully nonconformist schools - the High School at Trowbridge and the Grammar School in Brighton. I did little work at either of them, and I frequently played truant and was punished for it. My masters and I had diametrically opposed views on what constituted a waste of time.

We left Trowbridge, where my two brothers were born, in 1911, when my father "accepted the call" to become minister of the Cliftonville Congregational Church in Hove.

The magic of the wood bordering Green Lane, opposite the Trowbridge Manse, where Gipsy Smith, the famous evangelist, had taught me bird-calls by imitating each bird so perfectly that it answered him, and where at night the nightingale sang; the hayfields and the stream three minutes away; the hedge where I found a thrush' nest and tamed it so well that it would hop aside to allow me to feed its young with the contents of my carefully-filled matchbox; the vegetable garden, with asparagus-bed in which I would hide when the music-mistress came to give me piano-lessons, and the forest of artichokes whose setms, stripped of their leaves, were so useless as lances in a tourney; and the flower-garden in which

I was expected to work and help my father in experimenting with sweet-peas - these were changed for the sea at Hove and the promenade on the lawns and the gaiety of the pre-war band on the West Pier.

[**Rodney "Gipsy" Smith** MBE (31 March 1860 - 4 August 1947), born in a Romani bender tent in Epping Forest, was a British evangelist who conducted evangelistic campaigns in the United States and Great Britain for over 70 years. He was an early member of The Salvation Army. He travelled extensively around the world on evangelistic crusades, drawing crowds numbering in the hundreds of thousands throughout his life. Busy as he was, he never grew tired of visiting Romani encampments whenever he could on both sides of the Atlantic. Although he was a Methodist, ministers of all denominations loved him. During World War I he ministered under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. to the British troops in France, often visiting the front lines. As a result of this, King George VI made him a Member of the Order of the British Empire.]

## Hugh Ross Williamson





# RECENT MEETING

# 23rd August Tewkesbury



Once again members enjoyed a fine day out in the historic town of Tewkesbury. Photographs by Mike Johnson. Thanks to our secretary, Celia Russell, for organising these events so efficiently.



# VideoTrowbridge

Mike Johnson

Earlier this year VideoTrowbridge ([www.videotrowbridge.org](http://www.videotrowbridge.org)) was launched; a launch event attended by the previous mayor, Linda Self, and many other representatives of Trowbridge community groups. Since then VideoTrowbridge has expanded and now contains almost 100 videos about Trowbridge, its events, people, places and history - including a large collection of old postcards in video form. The collection continues to grow and includes a recent interview with the current mayor, Deborah Halik. VideoTrowbridge also visually documents the ongoing developments in Trowbridge such as the establishment of the complex at St. Stephan's Place and the lack of development on the old Bowyers' site. And we expect to be adding the story of the Peter Black/Cradle Bridge site in the near future.

VideoTrowbridge was set up, and is managed, by the MidWilts Video Society ([midwiltsvideosociety.co.uk](http://midwiltsvideosociety.co.uk)) a group of people interested in all aspects of movie making and who have a track record of recording the many aspects of Trowbridge life. But members of MidWilts Video Society are by no means the only contributors to VideoTrowbridge, suitable content is welcomed, and encouraged, from anyone, with help with some of the technical intricacies of producing a video often being available. And the Society always welcomes new members. Below are screen shots of 6 of the many videos available on this site.

