



Before the building of the new bridge over the Avon in 1790 and the realignment of the Banbury road, the three roads from the south and east of the town converged at the southern end of the old bridge in the suburb of Bridge End. These were Milne (now Southam) Street, Warytree Street (now Gallows Lane), and Crosse Street (now Banbury Road).



Street leading down to the old water mill which was once used to generate electricity for Warwick Castle. Now a dead end, the garden of Mill Cottage at the end of the street gives a magnificent view of the remains of the old bridge over the river, the mill and the Castle's Caesar's Tower



In Medieval times, all towns would have had an area for practising archery and these were called butts, after the targets at which the archers aimed. Edward IV made the practice of archery compulsory for all men on Sundays and holidays. The road was known until the mid 18th century as Bachelors Butts.



Named after a small community of Jews who lived in Warwick from about 1180 for about 100 years. Kemp claimed in 1905 that the road had been named after a matted room, in which juries were formerly impanelled.



The wall along Castle Hill was built in the 1790s as the boundary of the Castle grounds. On the other side of the street (pictured) are almshouses built by Nicholas Eyffeller and Thomas Oken. Used to be called Back Hill.



Street leading from the High Street to the Castle (Town Gate). In the late 18th century, the Earl of Warwick had the wall built to prevent people using the old way to the original bridge through the castle grounds. Also home to Thomas Oken's house (pictured).



Street leading up to St Mary's Collegiate church. Unchanged for centuries apart from rewidening after the Great Fire of 1694 (when the church tower, nave and transepts were rebuilt), and the addition of the town's war memorial after WW1



The Warwick Gate tollhouse where people would pay a toll at the entrance to Warwick from Banbury is still there, at the junction with Gallows Hill. In early days, a cross stood near to the end of the bridge, and Banbury Road was called Crosse Street





The ancient village of Myton was 'long since depopulated' by 1788, with no more left than a grove of elms, and the only residence there was Myton House. The establishment of Warwick School in Myton Road in 1879 marked the beginning of more systematic development of the area. From 1883 onwards houses were erected in Myton Hamlet, near the site of the old village.



St Nicholas Church is said to be on the site of an old nunnery destroyed by the Danes. It dates from the 1700s and was designed by the same architect as the old gaol in Northgate Street. It was the church used by the Castle Staff while the nobles worshipped in the castle chapel.



St John's House is the best-preserved Jacobean-style house in Warwick. It sits on the site of a hospital dedicated to St John the Baptist, founded by the Earl of Warwick in the reign of Henry II. Its purpose was to give lodgings to travellers and to help the local poor and infirm.



Named after the old Priory in Priory Park (pictured) which was demolished, then moved to Virginia, USA, and reconstructed there in 1925 - now known as the Virginia Museum of History and Culture. Used to be called Dog Lane and later Oilmill Lane.



A medieval street of 'smiths' (silversmith, goldsmith etc) and armourers. In 1610 Smith Street was the most thickly developed area on the eastern side of the town. Once the home of local Jews. Nothing to do with Francis Smith, architect of the court house in Jury Street!



Once known as Powke Lane (ie Goblin Lane), and Mellows Lane, a newly-built Wesleyan chapel of 1820 was closed when many members of the congregation left the town after a wool factory ceased operations. It became the Borough School for Boys in 1896



Named New Street in 1823. Previously called Pibble Lane, presumably because it was paved with pebbles. The Great Fire reached halfway up the street and the style of architecture is drastically different in the two halves of the street



Formerly known as Levenhull or Linen Hill and formed part of the possessions of St. Sepulchre's Priory. It is also believed that the name came from being where the brethren washed their linen.





The 'Little Theatre' was built in the 1790s, at the back of the Rose and Crown pub. In the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century it was demolished and a slaughterhouse was erected, which was subsequently knocked down and became the Warwick Academy of Dancing



A Medieval 'sunken road' cut through the rock to ease the gradient for carts coming to the market place from Saltisford. It was the main road into Warwick town centre from the north until the 1970s, when it was blocked off and Theatre Street became a through road to Saltisford.



In the 1800s, the Henley Market coach started from the Star and Raven on Hogg Hill, which later became Market Street. Now next to the bus station so still connected with transportation!



Known as High Pavement in medieval and Tudor times, which comes from the areas in front of the houses which rise much higher than the road, where it was cut through the rock to bypass the West gate.



Part of the old "salt way" where salt from Droitwich would be brought into Warwick. Salt was needed for food preservation before refrigeration. Home to Saltisford Canal Centre (pictured)



In 1729 Nicholas Rothwell, a local benefactor, provided bread and beef for the poor. The means for this was derived from the rent of what became known as the Bread and Meat Close. Now home to Hill Close Gardens and the racecourse entrance (pictured)



Further need for housing at the end of the 19th century was met by the erection of small brick villas in Albert, Edward, and Victoria Streets between 1901 and 1903. They were presumably named after the visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1858 to Warwick Castle. Their son Edward VII visited Warwick in 1895 before the death of his mother and his coming to the throne in 1901.



Named after the large bowling green of the Bowling Green and Commercial Inn. In the eighteenth century, bowls was a popular pastime, and there were at least four bowling greens in the town (hence the New Bowling Green pub in St Nicholas Church Street).





## WEST STREET

A 'wide and airy' medieval street which was the main route through Warwick from Stratford and the west. The steep incline towards the West Gate gives some idea of Warwick's defensive strength. Local boys would often earn a few pence by helping pull horses up the hill in the winter



## BARRACK STREET

Site of the barracks of the first Warwickshire Militia in 1861. Also where the Home Guard Barracks were during WW2. Used to be called Bridewell Lane (after the Bridewell House of Correction). Still contains an original cell door belonging to the old county gaol around the corner in Northgate Street



## NORTHGATE STREET

Named after the North Gate of the town which is believed to have been pulled down in the 1200s, then at some point it was renamed Sheep Street, as sheep were penned here during market days. However, it was returned to Northgate Street after the Great Fire, when sheep were penned in the Butts, and is now arguably Warwick's finest street, containing many elegant Georgian mansions



## CROMPTON STREET

The expansion of the Saltisford area came at the end of the 18th century with the construction of the basin of the Warwick and Birmingham Canal in 1793, and the establishment, three years later, of the worsted spinning factory of Messrs. Brookhouse and Crompton, after which this street is named.



Used to be called Old Park Lane. A plaque on the canal says that the buildings around the Cape of Good Hope pub were built during the British occupation of the Cape in South Africa - an important shipping route. As the canal here provided a similarly vital trade route for Warwick, it suggests that the pub, the locks and the local area gained their name by association.



Named after the Nelson, Dale and Co gelatine works which in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century occupied all the buildings along the length of the canal in Wharf Street. Dale Close is nearby. This was where numerous piles of animal skins were kept before the area was built up. The smell in the 1950s was horrendous!



From Emscote, or Edmonscott, a hamlet in Milverton parish



Coten is mentioned in the Domesday Book as separate to Warwick, formally belonging to Edwin, Earl of Mercia. Possibly named after Olde English 'Cot' (meaning cottage) and 'End' (meaning outside town). The 1711 map of Warwick calls it Cotton End. Indeed a cotton spinning factory was established by Messrs. Smart in the area in 1792





Once called Swan Lane. Named after the Swan Inn which was destroyed in the fire. The hotel that is now the Warwick Arms was named the White Swan.



Named after the one-time owner of the Priory (in Priory Park), Sir Roger Puckering. The only street in Warwick with an apostrophe!



This was formerly Cow Lane as cows were corralled there on market days. Lord Brooke had the name changed in the 1790's but the e has since been lost



After the Great Fire, the area outside St Mary's Church was transformed by architects - roads were straightened and widened to create a graceful square that opens out onto Church Street. So it's really a new square, not an old one! It was once the site of the Wednesday barley market



Wharves on the canal were built for coal, slate, and timber yards and a lime works, and to serve Tomes and Handley's Navigation Mill (1805), Nunn, Brown and Freeman's Lace Manufactory (1810), Kench and Cattell's Emscote Mill (1828), and George Nelson, Dale and Co.'s Emscote Mills in Wharf Street (1837)



Named after the legendary 'Guy of Warwick' who famously slew the Dun Cow and ended his days as a hermit in a cave at Guy's Cliffe



The Old Pound alley leads directly from the Butts down to a picture on the 1610 map of a circular animal pound on the other side of Priory Road (then called Dogge Lane). So it presumably must have been where animals were kept whilst waiting to be sold at the market.



Respectably renamed from Gaolhall Lane, site of the town's first jail





Called Mount Pleasant on the map of 1806. The fountain which stood in the middle and commemorated Queen Victoria's visit in 1858 vanished in the 1950s... and is rumoured to be part of someone's rockery! Scene of Warwick's market for centuries, parts of it were called Schepemarket and Horse Chipping. The Museum had open arches and was used as the market hall.



Named after Lord Leycester (Robert Dudley), favourite of Queen Elizabeth I. Opposite the Lord Leycester Hospital. At the time of the Great Fire it was called Saunders Row.



Named after Guy's Cliffe, famous ruined mansion along the Coventry Road. This road was built on land which belonged to the Cliffe House estate.



Besides St Mary's church. Is this a clipped version of 'Think and Thank', or the echos of people's footsteps as they hurry along the stone-walled passage in their clogs?



Named after an order of Black Friars that was established in 1263. The Friary stood on the opposite side to St Paul's Church. Nearby streets have similar names (Abbots Way, Monks Way) and the alleyway which was used to serve the Friary from West Street is still there. Was called Quene Well Street on the 1610 map of Warwick.



The Cherry Wake fair, where stalls were piled high with luscious locally-grown cherries, took place every year in the early 1800s in Coten End. It is likely that Cherry Street was built through the site of a former Cherry Orchard.



Named after brothers William and Joseph Parkes, businessmen who established a wool and cotton mill in the nearby Saltisford in 1776 in partnership with Joseph Brookhouse and Samuel Crompton. Now the site of Sainsbury's, only a small part of the street remains



Nasty fights between lions and dogs attracted huge numbers to the Saltisford (in Factory Yard) in the early 19th Century. A favourite lion was 'Wallace' who had a street and a tavern named after him, close to the iron foundry and brewery, in the medieval area of Warwick. Now the site of Sainsbury's supermarket, the street sadly no longer exists





**Greville has been the family name of the Earls of Warwick since 1719**



**Austin Edwards lived at The Brook on St Johns and owned the Austin-Edwards Film Works on Wharf Street. A charity bearing his name that survives to this day was established upon his death in 1944**



**Named after the Beauchamp Chapel at St Marys Church**



**Built on the site of the former Warwick Prison, which was demolished in 1934 (the governor's house is on the left of this picture). The road is probably named after the writer and poet Walter Savage Landor, who was born in Warwick in 1775 and whose house is in Smith Street... or possibly his father, a well-respected doctor.**



**This and Piers Close opposite are almost certainly a reference to Piers Gaveston (the Earl of Cornwall), who was held prisoner in Warwick Castle by the Earl of Warwick for nine days before being beheaded at Blacklow Hill in nearby Leek Wootton, on the 19th June 1312.**