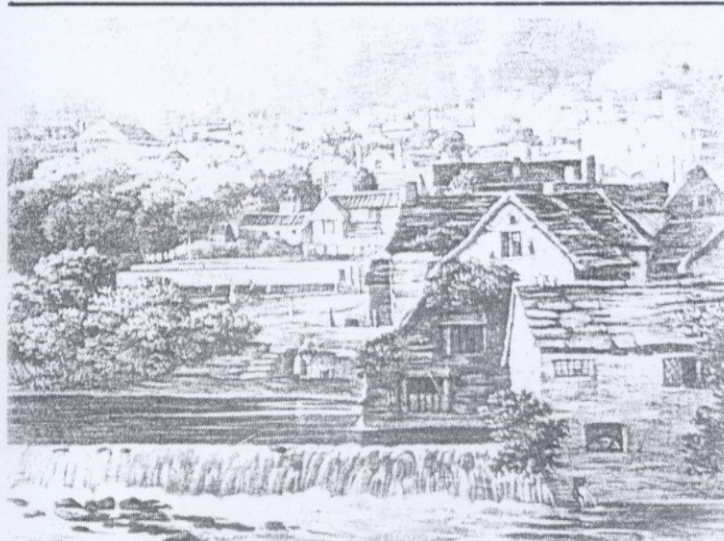


Ludlow Heritage News

No. 16 AUTUMN/WINTER 1991/2

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Lower
Broad Street

LUDLOW'S DEBT TO ITS RIVERS

When Ludlow was created at the gates of the castle at the start of the twelfth century, the rivers Teme and Corve must have been seen as a vital element in the future prosperity of the town. They provided water power to drive both corn and fulling mills; the sites of which are still visible today.

Since the first mill must have been built some 800 years ago can we really be certain that the present positions of the mills are the same as those of the mediaeval ones? I think that we can!

When a weir is built across a river it creates a pond above it. The next mill upstream must be clear of this first pond so that the water will flow freely through. Furthermore, the pond of the next mill down stream must never be allowed to flood the existing one. Thus the establishment of one mill will determine the position of the rest!(see diagram p.2)

Now we have a series of documents from the thirteenth century onwards referring to mills at the bottom of both Mill Street and Old Street. These surely must be on the sites visible today and so it would follow that the other mills may also be those of mediaeval times.

The first mill to be built must have been to feed those building the castle, for the garrison protecting it and also for grinding oats as fodder for their horses. This mill may well have been the one on the Corve just below the present bridge, since it would have been easier to dam than the Teme and was next to an existing track to convey the corn and flour. Certainly there was a mill on this site well before 1241; this is shown on the 1884 O.S. plan, though sadly little is visible today.

Another, larger mill would have been needed to feed the increased population when

the first phase of the town was laid out at the beginning of the twelfth century.

This could well have been the one at the bottom of Old Street. Like the mill on the Corve it was conveniently situated on an existing track and would have improved the ford just below it. In summer at least, all the water would flow through the mill leat leaving the river bed dry for the worthy townsfolk to pass over on dry land as did the Israelites!

We can now move from *reconstruction to history* since we have a charter of 1231 given to Walter de Lacy, Lord of the Manor, confirming acquisition of a fulling mill by Peter Undergood. He used it to endow the Hospital of St John which stood (stands!) at the bottom of Lower Broad Street on the East side. This is a very important document because it is one of the earliest references to a cloth fulling mill in this country!

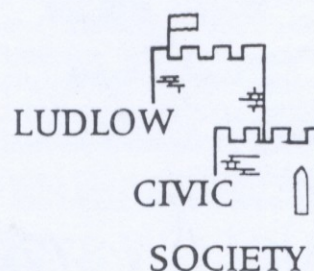
These mills were essential for the production of broad cloth, the export of which was the basis of the prosperity of mediaeval England.

The site is just above Ludford Bridge. Alas, the weir has gone, however its passing is marked by a line of trees, also a few stones remain of the foundation of the mill, which can be seen in the river when the water is low. The illustration shows part of an etching of 1826 showing the mill and a glimpse of the water wheel through a window.

Note the lengths of cloth stretched out on 'tenter' hooks in the burgrave plots behind the houses of Lower Broad Street.

In a fulling mill the cloth was immersed in hot water and beaten by alternate blows from two wooden hammers. This created a considerable amount of vibration and a stone building on a solid stone (rock?) foundation was vital; making this site ideal.

Walter de Lacy also granted a monopoly of fulling in the town to the Hospital but this



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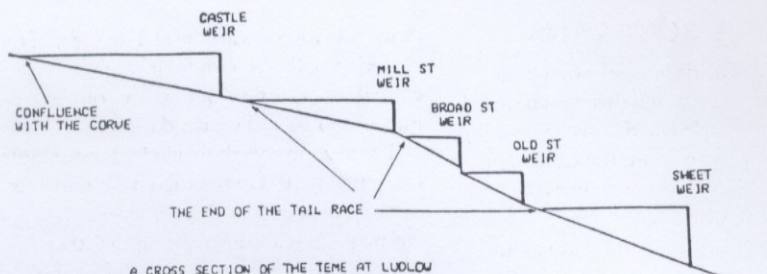
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appears to have been broken by 1275 when we learn that Nicholas fitz Andrew had a fulling Mill at Ludford, outside the town!

This mill is situated just below Ludford Bridge on the right bank of the river and shares a double weir with the mill at the bottom of Old Street. However in 1317 we discover that the ownership has passed to the Hospital. The monopoly has been restored! Finally at the beginning of the fifteenth century both of these fulling mills had been converted to corn grinding mills. This was not due to any fall of the cloth trade but may well have been due to the establishment of the large fulling mills lower down river at the Sheet, again outside the town.

When the second phase of the town was laid out at the beginning of the thirteenth century the increased population would need even more corn mills. So we learn that in 1241, on the death of Walter de Lacy when the town was divided between his two granddaughters Maud and Margaret, each had half the rents of four mills. Subsequent documents make it clear that these were; two at the bottom of Old Street, yielding 8 marks (£5.33) and; two at the bottom of Mill Street yielding 6 marks (£4.00).

Still more mills were needed and at an enquiry after the death of John de Verdon in 1272 an increase of mill rents of 12½ marks (£8.33) is shown. This was due to the building of the mills below the castle.

Finally, another fulling mill was in the hands of the Palmers Guild in 1331. No trace of this is now visible except for the weir across the Corve by the footbridge at the bottom of Broad Linney.

So, with the building of this mill, the whole of the water power of the Corve and Teme, within the town boundaries, was fully exploited. How remarkable that so much of this mediaeval engineering, so vital to the town's prosperity, can still be seen by us today.

A DEBT STILL UNPAID!

The Rivers Corve and Teme have now ceased their vital utilitarian function in the life of Ludlow. Nevertheless they still have an important aesthetic and environmental role to fulfil. Who knows; perhaps in the future an important educational one? This applies particularly to the stretch of the Teme between Ludford and Dinham Bridges.

This length could become one of the most rewarding in England. At all times of the year it is alive with the colourful white water sports and, in season, patient fishermen line its right bank. There the steep wooded cliffs of Whitcliffe descend to the Bread Walk and thence to the river, where a fine collection of

native wild flower and trees flourish.

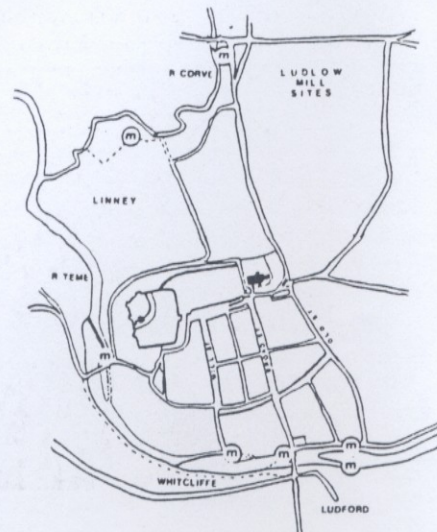
Unfortunately, pink balsam has appeared in the last two or three years. This is an alien plant which, if not eradicated, will inhibit the growth of the native plants and ultimately take over the river banks completely. A further significant danger to the river is yet another alien. Mink; which destroys the Mallard, especially her eggs and ducklings! Few ducklings have been seen on the Teme over the past two years so inevitably the number of ducks is decreasing; though we are pleased to report that our solitary swan has found a mate to accompany him (her?) patrolling the river.

What of the future?

'And as I dreamed ... so many were the wonders that I saw that it would take a lifetime to tell them all. I saw the flowers in the woods, with all their bright colours, growing with so many hues amidst the green grass'.

So wrote Piers Plowman in the fourteenth century. Today I dream of the left bank cleared of all the architectural pollution at the bottom of Lower Mill Street and restored to its former residential street pattern. The whole stretch between the bridges cleared, ploughed and sown with natives grasses and then planted with wild flowers appropriate to the soil conditions. So that eventually a hay meadow would be created, grazed by cattle in the Autumn to Spring, naturally manured and then put down to hay and mown in late June or early July. This would be the ultimate in an environmental and educational contribution to the already rich mixture which Ludlow provides its discerning citizens. Ludlow's past has been preserved to a remarkable degree, perhaps something created for the very different needs of the future is not living too much in cloud cuckoo land!

Belle & Ron Kitchener



THE 'ATORA' SUET VANS

I visited Mr Bill Harris of Ludlow on 29th December, 1990 to ask about this most unusual advertising 'stunt'. Mr Harris was, one might say, the 'inaugural driver' for the campaign; since his was the first of six such vans, each drawn by two bullocks.

Mr Harris and Reg Lippett 'broke in' the first two bullocks at 'Crow Leasow', Middleton, Ludlow, using an old dray with a pole from a mowing machine attached in place of the shafts, so that the two bullocks could be harnessed abreast. A second team was subsequently broken in at the same place.

The van itself was made by a Hereford firm of coachbuilders and the special harness was also made in Hereford. So Bill had to walk the bullocks from Ludlow to Hereford; staying overnight at Price's of Hammish Farm near Leominster. The Price's were relations of Reg Lippett who was in charge of the second van.

The first journey with the van was to Worcester and thence to Birmingham. All of the journeys were driven by bullock power only. The vans never being transported by either train or lorry.

An area of the country was worked for several days with the *Atora* van visiting all the local grocers' and butchers' shops to promote the sale of *Atora* Beef Suet. A day's work for the bullocks was about five hours, they were then stabled at a place previously arranged by the salesman who travelled on the van.

On two occasions; at Market Bosworth and Nottingham the bullocks of Bill's van were not allowed on the road due to outbreaks of 'Foot & Mouth' cattle disease for fear of carrying the disease from one locality to the next. Bill had to return to Ludlow leaving the bullocks at Market Bosworth. The restrictions were in force for so long that *Atora* asked him to return to Market Bosworth and find cheaper quarters for the bullocks. In all the restrictions stayed in force some four months. By the time they were eventually lifted the bullocks had, of course, become unaccustomed to drawing the van. Once out on the road they broke into a gallop! Galloping bullocks complete with a covered wagon are by no means easy to handle. However Bill's, by now, long experience soon brought the situation under control. Heaving on the off-side reins he was just able to turn into a farm road, - only to meet a postman coming

down the drive toward him! The sight of the careering bullocks with their mighty horns caused the poor postman to veer off the road into a deep culvert to avoid them.

The next time the bullocks had been stabled for sometime Bill remembered his previous experience and alerted the police in Nottingham with the warning that they 'should not attempt to stop galloping bullocks whilst on point duty!' The bullocks did in fact take fright, but an alert constable saw them coming and held up all traffic allowing the run away van to rush over the crossing until steadied by a hill. This, together with the assistance of the brake, which incidentally had been 'full on' all the time, eventually slowed the Jehu-like beasts to their customary 2mph gait.

Bill ventures the opinion that in view of the foregoing incidents it is unlikely that such an advertising campaign will ever be undertaken again!

Mr Harris was on the road with his bullocks from 1923 to 1931, with, understandably, a few breaks. He was recently married at the time and only when they were 'working' a large town, such as Grantham, was his wife able to join him. However, it was a good life at a time when few working people could afford to travel, and pay for those days was appreciable; £3.00 per week, of which Bill sent half home to his wife.

As part of the advertising campaign the van carried *Atora* hats which were a great favourite with the children and they were taken round to the schools, rather than have the children continually stop the van on its travels. Bill noted that there was an increased demand for *Atora* Beef Suet when the van was in the area!

Needless to say the bullocks aroused considerable interest and a number of questions. One in particular; 'how do you put the collars on?' To a community brought up with working horses this would present quite a puzzle. Bill's stock answer was 'we unscrew their horns!' When, in fact, they used hinged collars with a strap fastening at the top.

However, not all reaction was favourable - indeed on one occasion they had to leave town since the towns people felt that using bullocks to draw wagons amounted to 'cruelty to animals'.

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THE WAY TO THE GALLOWS

The summertime sights and sounds of central Ludlow are absent in Lower Galdeford (The Way to the Gallows). Here, there are no camera-clicking-tourists or groups of children busy with pencils and sketching pads. The reason for this is not hard to find for there are no ancient monuments, ornate timber framing or elegant Georgian facades to arrest the eyes or demand the comment of a budding Clifton-Taylor; or persistent Pevsner! No, Lower Galdeford is not an elegant thoroughfare in the way of Broad Street or Mill Street. However, no serious study of the town's social history would be complete without the inclusion of the 'Gallows' Way'.

This article does not pretend to provide an exhaustive history, but rather an outline sketch of the street's development; with some personal observation and speculation! Its object is to draw attention to an area of the town which is so often overlooked and also perhaps to encourage others to look anew at this historic and intriguing part of Ludlow.

The area is a late unit of the mediaeval planned town, although the routeway may have existed from an earlier date.

The street is extra mural and extends from the site of the former Galdeford Gate to the present boundary at Weeping Cross Lane. It was burgaged along its length on both sides, although it is not certain that all the plots were immediately taken up.

In 1256 the Austin (Augustine) Friars, whose previous home was in Christ's Croft, came into possession of nine burgages at the lower end of the south side. Here they erected their large church and conventual buildings with gardens, meadow and fish ponds (did the Corve and Teme not provide sufficient fish?) to the rear. The buildings were completed in 1340. A licence was given to them in 1284 to enclose the path at the western edge of their lands between Galdeford and Old Street. This was the present Friars Walk which provided a route to the Old Gate. Perhaps it was here, with people entering and leaving the town, that the Friars had a convenient site for their work of teaching, preaching and (possibly) tending the sick. The number of Friars may have been as many as twelve in 1290 but we do know that only the Prior and three Friars 'surrendered to the crown' in August 1538. Sadly the last remains of the Friary were demolished in 1817.

In 1440 the area between the present No. 70 and the school ground was demesne land, owned by the Manorial Lord, Richard Duke of York. At the other end of the (social) scale is a reference in 1470 to one John Tailor, baker, holding a Corporation lease for the burgage, (Nos. 71 & 72). These were held at an annual rental of 6s 8d (33p). This reference is, in fact, the earliest that I have found mentioning a tradesman in Lower Galdeford.

The Gallows, which we have seen, gave its name to the street, stood on the existing high bank of open land which, until recent buildings intervened, could be seen on the eastern

horizon. Under the powers given to the Bailiffs and by the Charter of Edward IV in 1461, both men and women were sentenced to death, often for minor offences. Both the Quarter Session Records and the Bailiffs' Accounts make poignant references to these events.

From the former records:

1606 March 26 Before Sir T. Townshend, Recorder - Magdalen Phillips; charged with stealing Broad Cloth.

Found Guilty - sentenced to be hung!

From the Bailiffs' Accounts:

For cord to hang woman 8d

For hire of Hangman 12d

One can imagine the melancholy sight of the condemned being taken from the gaol near the gate and along Lower Galdeford to the place of execution.

To our eyes these scenes would be horrible to witness, but we can only speculate on their effect on the local people of the time. Illiteracy may have prevented them from recording their thoughts and emotions. Did they believe such punishment to be just? Did they abuse the condemned as they made their last journey? Perhaps they even used such spectacles as entertainment.

The following extracts from the Burgage Rental of 1619 show that members of the town's most important land owning families held freehold in Lower Galdeford. These burgage plots, regardless of size, carried a rent charge at the standard rate of 12d per burgage, for example:-

Off Rob[er]t Townshend esq. for ix Burgages late Augustine Fryers now in his poss[ession] ixss.

Off Richard Sherman gent. for 3 Burgages once the lordes of the Castell now in the sev[er] all poss[essions] of John Hurst. Wydow Cottages and Rob[er]t Ellis iijss (now nos. 65 & 70)

Off Edward Fox esquier for one Burgage late Russells now in the poss[ession] of wydow Smyth. xijd. (now nos. 73 & 74) Off Edward Foxx esq. for one Burgage late St Jones now in poss[ession] of John Hynksman. xijd (now from no. 109 to, and including, the entrance to Packer Court).

Until the early 18th century most of the street's burgage plots had remained without division and, in most cases, part of the plot was used as garden ground. The rents too, of the leasehold properties remained almost without change for many years. With the continued growth of population, division slowly took place and the street became crowded with small properties by the middle of the 19th century. Additional building behind the street facade resulted, in certain areas, in the creation of courtyards full of dwellings with several families sharing water pumps and privies. Some of these houses had a ground area plan of just one room; with one or sometimes two storeys above. The census of 1861 shows quite large families living in such small houses.

The town ditch became known as 'Weavers Yard'; not because weaving was carried out

there but simply after the name of its owner Joseph Weaver, Innkeeper. Innkeeper Weaver had bought the six freehold messuages for £350 in 1855. The two houses on the street front still remain and form part of the premises now known as 'Dereen Yeo - Newsagent'. Mr Weaver and his family lived in these houses. The steep drop into the ditch can be clearly seen through the entrance to the 'Gatehouse'.

Occasional reference is made to servants in Lower Galdeford; but these 'servants' were usually children who may have worked just for food and lodging. Poverty would have been no stranger to Lower Galdeford.

In 1861 the various occupations of the residents were numerous. Labourers, of course, predominated, but blacksmiths, whitesmiths (tinsmiths), shoemakers, carpenters, bricklayers, maltsters and laundresses were all represented. A certain Joseph Milner was described as a 'castrator' without further explanation being given! If, as seems likely, some trades were pursued either in the houses or outbuildings this would have added to the noise, smells and insanitary conditions with which people had to struggle.

The former friary site became the cattle auction market (The Smithfield) in 1861, soon to be followed by the opening of a beer house on the opposite side of the street. This plot was purchased by Joseph Conley in 1867 who developed this business into the existing 'Springfield Inn'. Joseph Conley was great grandfather of the late and fondly remembered Ludlow character, Harry Baker. It was Mr Baker, you will remember, who wrote 'An Alphabet of Ludlow Pubs'. The 'Springfield Inn' remained in his family for over 50 years. They were landlords in the Galdeford area and owned property on the south side of the street; including the terrace of cottages now called 'School View' and once known as 'Tallowfat Yard'.

NOTES & QUERIES Peter Klein

The photographer Thomas Jones arrived just in time to record the interior of the parish church before its extensive restoration in 1859/60. This view of the reredos and High Altar could have been taken at any time during the latter half of the 19th century if it was not for the oak altar rail in the foreground and, just off the edge of this copy to the right, the corner of Dame Mary Eure's tomb. In the restoration

In spite of environmental change the human condition remains unaltered. The problems of the past remain the same today, as the following newspaper items suggest:

1862 Thomas Hughes, Vendor of Cotton Balls, (an early day Johnson & Johnson?) Lower Galdeford - sent to prison for 21 days for 'wife beating'.

Inquest at the 'Half Moon Inn' on the sudden death of Caroline Hodnett, a resident of Harriet Potts Lodging House in Lower Galdeford.

The former social divisions in Ludlow have largely ceased to exist and the residents of Lower Galdeford now range from the retired to the holiday visitor. Unfortunately, much evidence of the street's past has disappeared. On the north side a few old cottages and the 'Smithfield Inn' remain. The porch of the 'Half Moon' still protrudes onto the pavement. On the south side we are more fortunate. The cattle auction is now the 'Smithfield' car park but the old school remains together with several good examples of 18th & 19th century artisan housing. Some of these properties still have their original internal features. Much of this type of housing was swept away from our towns and cities by over enthusiastic slum clearance between the wars and later by the 'Blitz'.

There is no doubt that for visual delight we must continue to look to Broad Street and Mill Street but this must not prevent us from appreciating the value of the 'service areas' which are simply the essential 'other side' of the coin of successful commerce and polite domesticity.

'The Way to the Gallows' is an important piece in the jigsaw of Ludlow's rich history.

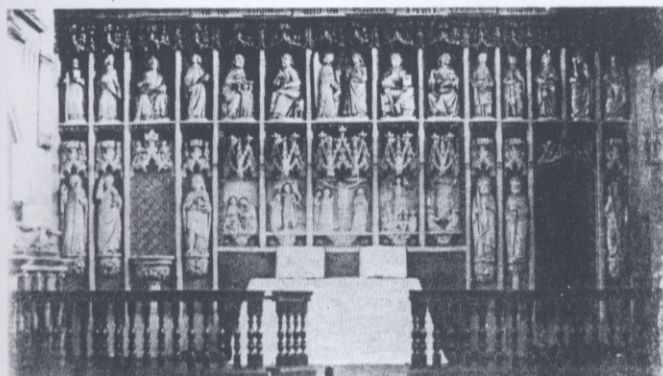
Dorothy Arrowsmith

Acknowledgements to:-

R. Kitchener & Sally Hughes, Victorian County History vol II, Ludlow in Bygone Days' H. Weyman, 'An Alphabet of Ludlow Pubs' H. Baker.

the tomb was moved to the south transept, the sedilia restored to its mediaeval site, and the altar rail replaced by one of wrought iron. This new rail was in turn replaced by the present brass one in 1879 after the design by 'Mr Weatherby, a pupil of the late Sir Gilbert Scott'. According to later guide books the old wooden rail was reused in St John's chancel, but comparison will show that it bears no resemblance to what is there today.

Peter Klein



St Lawrence High Altar 1858/59. Photograph from folio album in Pilney Collection, Hereford

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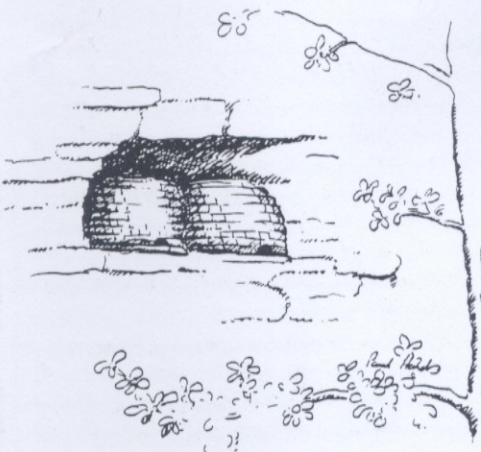
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STRAW SKEP HIVES IN LUDLOW

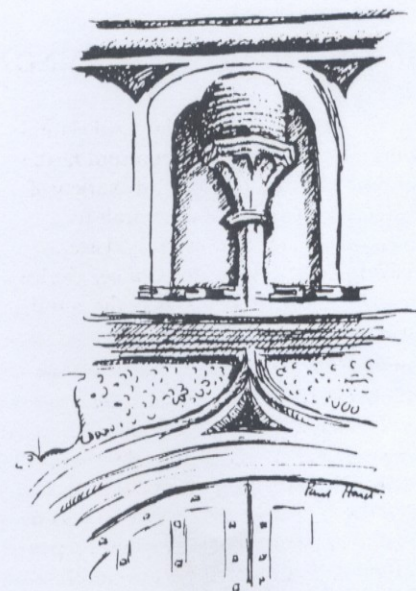
Today, most beehives are made from wood; those from early this century are of quite attractive design and usually painted white, whilst modern commercial and 'National Hives' are simple, functional, unattractive wooden boxes.

It was not always thus: wood is an expensive material to convert precisely and prior to 1850 almost all beehives were made from straw. This had been the case in England for hundreds and probably thousands of years, though the earliest archaeological record of straw hives in use is from an excavation at Coppergate in York, the find being dated to the twelfth century.



In order to protect skeps from the wet, they were covered with small thatched shelters called hackles, the skep was then placed on an old stool or wooden board in the garden. Sometimes more substantial structures were built against house walls, or charming niches were built into the body of a house or garden wall. These were referred to as 'bee boles'. Ludlow is a host to one of these. In the outer curtain wall of Ludlow Castle, facing Dinham House, there is a bole that would have housed two small skep hives. It is sited six feet up the wall in order to place the flight path of the bees above head height, for the protection of people walking to the 'summer seat' several yards further along the path. It would appear that both structures were cut into the walls in approximately 1740, along with other work at Dinham House. When in use, the niche would have been plastered within and each skep would have stood on a wooden base.

This is not the only stone structure in Ludlow connected with bees. Above the door of Lloyds Bank in Broad Street stands a very fine carved stone skep hive. For centuries bees have been closely associated with industry and security – straw beehives are found next to Britannia on old bank notes and some old coinage, especially of regional banks. For a time the skep alone was the symbol on cheques from Lloyds Bank, beginning in 1765 and continuing until 1917, when the black horse made its appearance. For a time the two ran



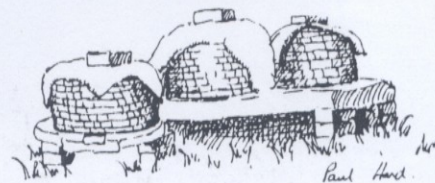
together, but the skep eventually lost out leaving only a legacy of stonework above bank doors!

Straw beehives have been a personal passion of mine from an early age, and Ludlow and its surrounding countryside too. So, the town has been the site of several of my straw hives in recent times. First, I built an open-fronted shelter for six skeps. Now I have built a brick beehouse in Rock Lane, where I have several straw hives in use. The children from the area have also been busy making their own small straw hives and this has led to a category in the Shrewsbury Show for Junior Skepmaking.

Bees in straw hives also made their appearance at the Silk Top Hat Gallery a couple of years ago, when the extraordinary Alfred Neighbours Improved Cottage Hive was set up live, with bees making honeycomb in bell jars on top. This hive was first shown at the Great Exhibition of 1851, to great acclaim, and is now making a comeback among beekeeping enthusiasts. I am now in the process of making six of these elegant and elaborate hives.

Skep beekeeping is not just a thing of the past any more. There is enough interest in these fascinating and simple hives for a Skep Beekeeping Association to have been formed, and at a meeting of Ludlow Beekeepers recently a skep was in use at Olive Priestnalls. Interestingly, from a beekeepers point of view, Ken Hoare – bee disease officer – and myself, were able to examine the combs of this skep one by one and return them. Previously, one of the main objections put forward by modern beekeepers to the use of skeps was that they could not be examined for disease. Now, with this behind us, perhaps skeps will once again become a feature in our lovely town.

Paul Hand – Bees and Trees



WHAT IS A 'LISTED BUILDING'?

1. What is 'The List'

It is a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. It is a register recording the best of British! It comprises a wide variety of structures, from castle and cathedrals to mileposts and village pumps. Not all are beautiful; but they are of historic value. The list adds up to a 'Heritage Register' of the entire country.

2. Why do we list?

Because we want to *identify our heritage*. Under the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 the Secretary of State has a statutory duty to list buildings of *special architectural & historic interest*. We may **not** consider other factors: i.e. their state of repair (unless this has harmed the architectural interest); the cost of maintenance or their suitability to modern needs.

3. How do we list?

Most listed buildings were selected in the course of the national survey, this was effectively completed in 1988. Every town and village in England was visited so that the best buildings could be selected against national criteria. The results of this survey are available for inspection at the SSDC offices.

In certain cases such as occur with the Ludlow 'List' which was reviewed in 1974, it is considered that the buildings therein described and others which may have been overlooked, should be assessed and reported in the more detailed format of the modern lists. A further review is thus currently being undertaken.

4. The Criteria Used

The standards were approved by English Heritage; who are responsible for ensuring their application nationally. Very broadly the list includes:-

All buildings built before 1700 which survive in anything like their original condition.

Most buildings built between 1700 and 1840 (Some selection is necessary).

Buildings built between 1914 & 1939 (only those of high architectural quality or historic interest) and finally a few outstanding buildings built after 1939.

In selected buildings, particular attention is paid to:-

Special value within certain types, either for architectural or planning reasons or for illustrating social and economic history;

technological innovation or virtuosity; association with well-known characters or events; or group values (squares, terraces, etc.)

Buildings are classified in grades to show their relevant importance:-

Grade I Buildings of exceptional interest. (approx 2% of total)

Grade II* Buildings of more than special interest. (approx 4% of total)

Grade II Buildings of special interest, which warrant every effort made to preserve them.

5. What is the effect of listing?

You need 'Listed Building Consent' to demolish, alter or extend the building - in addition to any Planning Permission you may need! It does not necessarily mean that the building must be preserved intact for all time. What it does mean is that the case for its preservation is considered *quite separately from the merits of any development proposals*.

6. Can I obtain help for my listed building?

It is possible. Contact The Director of Planning SSDC, for details.

Listed buildings enjoy certain advantages with regard to VAT. Zero rating is available for 'approved alterations' but you must use a VAT registered builder. (See Customs & Excise leaflet 708/1/85).

7. Can I be made to maintain my listed building?

Yes, but only as a last resort. The L.A. has the power; but their instinct is to encourage and advise. If in Doubt speak with the Conservation Officer, SSDC.

8. How far does listing extend?

Buildings are listed in their *entirety*. There is no such thing as a listed facade or interior. Again, if in doubt contact SSDC.

9. Can I appeal against my listing?

Yes. But do remember the basis on which the listing was made.

A guidance note is available from:- Dept. of the Environment, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB.

The above information was kindly provided by Colin Richards, Conservation Officer, SSDC. For reasons of space it has had to be reduced.

Particularly if you have purchased a property which was listed at the time of purchase and are not too sure what is entailed then do contact Mr Richards, you will find him most helpful. (Ed).

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HIDDEN GEMS

Frieze-41 Broad Street, Ludlow. Please visit Judith Adams in her bookshop especially if you have any information regarding this 'GEM'



photo: Stuart Ashill

LUDLOW CIVIC SOCIETY

President: Julian Critchley, MP
Vice-Presidents: Mrs Joan Nash
 Dr Martin Speight
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Vice-Chairman: George Carter
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Committee:

Dorothy Arrowsmith, Derrick Banks, Tom Caulcott, Mike Evans, Philip Gillam, Barbara Holcombe, Neil Ker, Philip Ross, Dick Stephens.

Change of Address?

Please advise the Honorary Secretary if you move or change your name. Unfortunately postal re-directing services are not long lasting and seldom co-ordinate with our send-outs to members! It is embarrassing, and sometimes sad, to send reminders to members, particularly those living outside Ludlow and with whom we are not in direct contact, who are no longer there.

HIDDEN GEMS

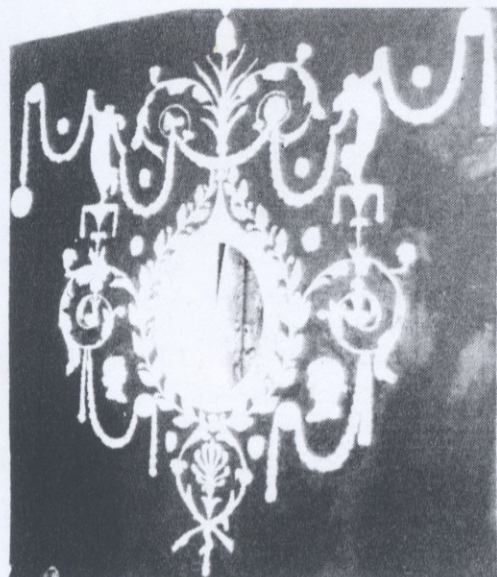
It is hoped to include in each issue at least one hitherto unknown architectural 'GEM'. If you have, or if you know of some feature which would be of interest please contact one of the editors. If you can add any knowledge to the 'GEMS' we feature please let us know. Do visit the sites; you will be most welcome.

HIDDEN GEM

Frieze - No 29 Lower Broad Street, Ludlow, dated approx. 1736 by electron microscopy - after removing 18 layers of paint!

Molly Gale looks forward to showing you her 'GEM'.

photo: Stuart Ashill



Ludlow Civic Society Winter Programme 1991-1992

All meetings take place at 7.30pm at High Hall, Ludlow College Castle Square, Ludlow.

Admission to Members - FREE
 Non Members - £2.00

Wednesday 25th September 1991 TWENTY FIVE YEARS ON THE BOARDS

Julian Critchley MP

The Society's President gives his view of political life on the national stage.

Wednesday 23rd October 1991 MARY WEBB AND THE SHROPSHIRE LANDSCAPE **Gordon Dickens**

The County Education Librarian traces the Shropshire novelist's settings.

Wednesday 20th November 1991 THE RIVER TEME FROM SOURCE TO SEVERN **Brian Draper**

A talk on Ludlow's major river.

Wednesday 19th February 1992 THE KNIGHTS OF DOWNTON **Malcolm Pinhorn**

The Knight family and their local associations.

Wednesday 18th March 1992 FLIGHTS INTO YESTERDAY AERIAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTH SHROPSHIRE **Mike Watson**

The County's Senior Archaeologist

Wednesday 29th April 1992 THE MORTIMERS OF WIGMORE **Geoffrey Hodges**

Our most famous local family.

Wednesday 13th May 1991 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING Ludlow Civic Society

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