



TRADITIONAL DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE
IN SHROPSHIRE

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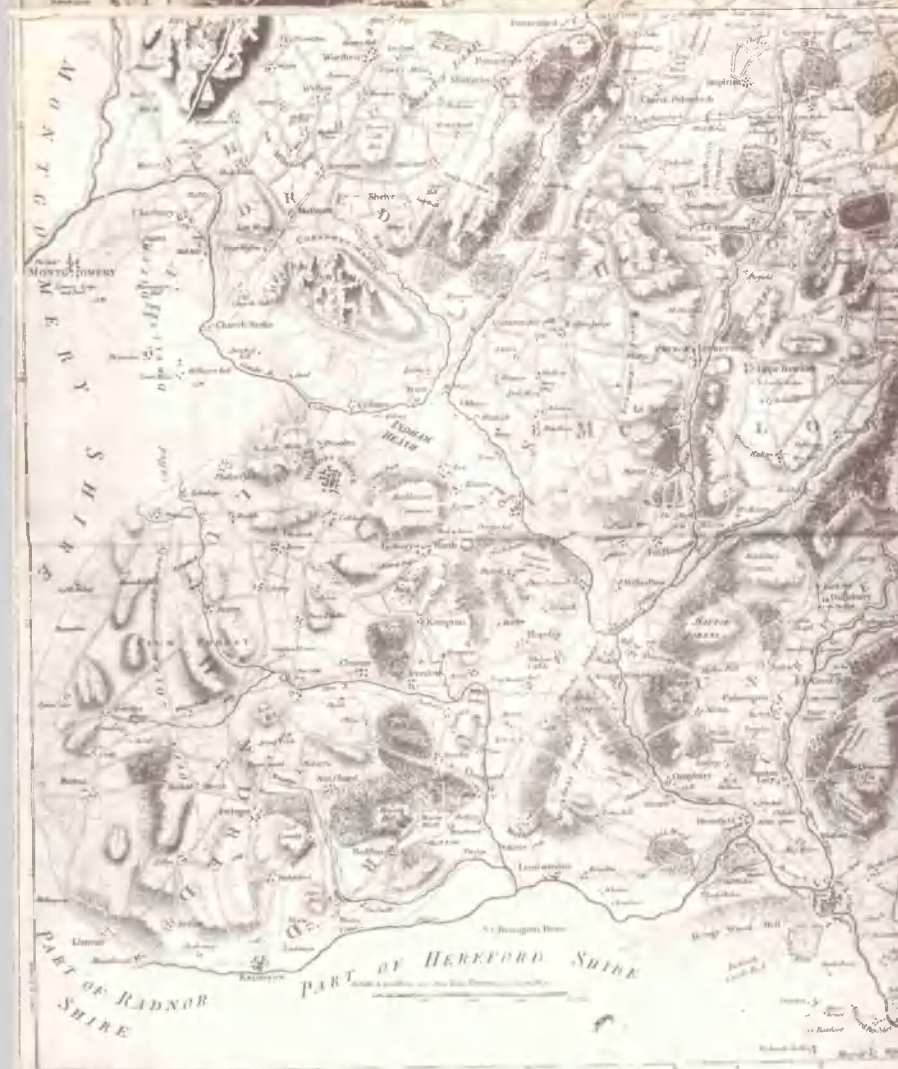
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MAP NO. 1.
MAP OF SHROPSHIRE BY ROCQUE • 1752



C O N T E N T S

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Draws -

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THE CARD INDEX

Record cards of all the buildings examined are stored in the School of Architecture, Manchester University. Card numbers are shown thus: 15/16, the first number is that of the film, the second is the photograph. Films are numbered 1 to 32 and cards are arranged by materials and numbers with the dated houses separated.

Those examples illustrated by photographs in the volume have the page number of the photograph. Other examples referred to may be seen in the card index.

7/28
21
F



P R E F A C E .

TRADITIONAL DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN SHROPSHIRE.

THESIS SUBMITTED FOR THE DEGREE OF PH.D.

The purpose of this thesis is to investigate the character of local traditional styles of building, by a comprehensive review of surviving examples, in a homogeneous region covering the larger part of the county of Shropshire and extending, to the south, into Hereford.

The field work consisted of an external survey of all domestic buildings encountered during a series of itineraries centred on Oswestry, Shrewsbury, Church Stretton and Ludlow, which from visual evidence appeared to have been built prior to 1840. The houses were photographed and recorded on index cards using Professor R.A. Cordingley's numerical system of notation. A total of 900 cards are submitted (some of which include more than one example). Houses were recorded in 235 places within the area.

The study considers the principal influences on the development of local style: social history, topography, geology, etc., indicates the distribution of building in the three main materials, stone, brick and timber, and describes in more detail the characteristic practices used in each building material.

The thesis includes photographs of some 200 selected examples which are specifically referred to in the text.

THE SURVEY AREA

SEE MAP NO.2

General description of the main topographical features.

The area considered in the survey covers the majority of the county of Shropshire, the parts excluded being mainly on the eastern side. A number of examples are included from Hereford (Richard's Castle, Orleton etc.) and a few from the detached part of Flint. The towns of Ellesmere, Wem, Whitchurch, Market Drayton, Newport and Wellington were excluded. Oswestry was studied fairly fully while selected examples were taken in Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgnorth, Much Wenlock and Bishop's Castle.

The county is divided by the line of the river Severn into a northern, generally lowland area and a southern upland area. The northern area largely consists of an extension of the Cheshire plain, though somewhat more undulating particularly on the western side. The land begins to rise a few miles south of the Severn and the majority of the county south of this is above 300 feet. Although Brown Clee Hill (1790 ft.) is the highest point, the area west of the Shrewsbury-Ludlow road and including Clun Forest, the Long Mynd and the Stiperstones is generally above the 600 ft. level with much above 900 ft.

The northern area consists mainly of land lower than 300 ft. except for the foothills of the Denbigh mountains west of Oswestry but the sandstone eminences of Grinshill, Nesscliff and Hawkestone are obvious landmarks. In the south-east of the area, the Wrekin is prominent, the highest hill north of the Severn.

The southern uplands, particularly around Church Stretton, form a most interesting group, scenically and geologically. Church Stretton is situated in a narrow and undulating tract of lowland by which the railway and main road pass between Shrewsbury and Ludlow. To the west lies the great mass of the Long Mynd, to the

east narrow hog-back hills the most prominent of which is Caer Caradoc. The latter are separated by Ape Dale from one of the best known escarpments in Britain -- Wenlock Edge, the steep scarp face of which runs unbroken for many miles between Halford and Much Wenlock. The dip slopes of Wenlock Edge run into Corve Dale, which connects Much Wenlock and Ludlow and rising eastwards is a large stretch of undulating country whose red fields indicate the Old Red Sandstone. Standing out are two flat topped mountains Brown Clee and Titterstone Clee.

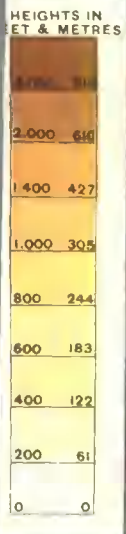
West of the Long Mynd we are closer to the Welsh Border and in country more suggestive of North Wales with craggy mountains and bleak upland.

Shropshire is predominantly agricultural, about 4/5 of its area being under cultivation in 1939 and a considerable area, particularly in the south, is devoted to cattle and sheep farming. Industry has largely remained concentrated in the Wellington, Dawley, Madeley area and the Shrewsbury suburbs have not spread far beyond its southern by-pass, so this survey covers the buildings of small villages, compact country towns and isolated farmsteads. Only in the case of Oswestry has town development been considered to any extent.

Scenically the countryside is pleasant and frequently of great beauty. The south, in particular, shows great variety in scenery, from the wildness of the Stiperstones to the richness of Corvedale. Except for a few isolated examples of "subtopia" in the shape of airfields and Ordnance depots the country has been mercifully preserved from the ravages of uncontrolled development.

Sources. Geology and Scenery -- A.E. Trueman

Encyclopedia Britannica



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

In pre-Norman times the Saxons, protected from the Welsh by the defences of Offa's Dyke, and established manors and parishes and grouped them in "hundreds." The Normans evolved a system of border defence based on the idea that a knight who could make a conquest for himself in Wales could hold his possession as an independent principality with the sanction of the King. The knight, styled Lord Marcher, did homage to the King in return for aid if heavily attacked by the Welsh. Thus Shropshire became to be defended by a line of buffer states under the Marcher lords of Wigmore, Clun, Montgomery, Oswestry and Whittington. About 1473 a Council of the Marches, with its headquarters at Ludlow, was set up to administer the Welsh borderland. It lasted for 200 years and during its term the union of England and Wales was effected by Parliament and the boundaries of the shire definitely fixed, being enlarged to include the Lordships of Clun, Chrbury, Oswestry and Whittington as hundreds.

The Council of the Marches was abolished by William and Mary and about 100 years later came the agricultural and industrial revolution which greatly affected the occupation and distribution of the population.

Industry in Shropshire, was mainly concentrated after the industrial revolution in the Madeley, Ironbridge and Broseley areas but it was the cloth trade that had greater importance in earlier times. Welsh cloth from markets at Oswestry, Wolshpool and Montgomery were traded by the Drapers of Shrewsbury. The goods themselves were dressed in Shrewsbury and by the 16th Century Shrewsbury

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND Contd.

had become the chief market for an area including Merionethshire, Montgomery and part of Denbigh. Other industries carried on in the county during the period under review include coal and lead mining, iron working, pottery and porcelain. The making of church and turret clocks was carried on in Ludlow which also had a Guild of Smiths and Hammermen.

It was during the period of prosperity in the border when the Council of Marches had established order and the population increased that a great amount of building occurred, both new building and rebuilding and enlargement of older houses.

This tendency was a general one during this time in agricultural areas of the county as a whole and was not peculiar to Shropshire. From about 1540 prices for farm produce had steadily risen and as costs had remained relatively stable, farmers as a class became extremely prosperous.

Shropshire has numerous examples of houses belonging to each social class which date from the sixteenth century. The great houses are well represented by Pitchford (1570), Park Hall (1560 - destroyed 1918), Shipton (1589) and Condover (1590). The merchant class had its mansions in Shrewsbury and Ludlow while houses of the smaller landowning gentry, of the yeoman and husbandman comprise the majority of those described later in this account.

The labouring class is the only class which is not represented by buildings of this period.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND Contd.

1

W.G. Hoskins states that all true cottages prior to 1660 have perished and that the Tudor "cottage" as we know it was, in fact, the house of a husbandman or small farmer below the yeoman in economic and social status.

At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) more than half the county, including the whole of the area south of Shrewsbury was "forest." This term included "wastes", wild upland areas which were not wooded but evidence seems to indicate considerable areas of woodland which persisted well into the seventeenth century. The adjoining counties of Cheshire and Herefordshire were also well wooded but the remoteness of parts of Shropshire and the absence of major roads tended to conserve timber. Transport of heavy materials was normally made by water and records show that the Severn was an important waterway. It was navigable by sea going vessels as far up as Tewkesbury and certainly by barges

2

up to Shrewsbury. Atkinson refers to one of the Shrewsbury guilds fetching oak from Bristol. This was possibly timber of a size or type not obtainable locally. There seems no reason to think that timber should not also have been exported but the practical difficulties of extraction and haulage must have restricted this to a large extent for there is no evidence of any scarcity of timber for housebuilding until after the middle of the 17th Century and indeed signs that timber building continued into the eighteenth century.

Difficulties of communication meant also that apart from the larger towns the county was deprived of the services of foreign craftsmen and had to rely on

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND Contd.

on the village carpenters and masons. This accounts for the general simplicity of the timberwork compared with similar examples in the more northern counties.

The effect on building of social changes after the middle of the 17th Century follows a similar pattern to other largely agricultural areas in England.

Defoe, in the time of Queen Anne "leaves the impression of a healthy national life, in which town and country, agriculture and commerce were harmonious parts of a single economic system."³ Improvement in trade was finding new markets for both peasants' and craftsman's work and money made in trade was more frequently put into the land by improving landlords. The increase in the standard of living of the rural middle classes brought about widespread building or enlargement of farmhouses. Brick and stone had largely superseded timber as the basic building material and new influences were shaping the design of the house. The classical style was slow in reaching the country areas and though in the early part of the 18th Century, houses were being built with high well lighted rooms and a symmetrical simplicity of plan, features such as the balanced sash window appeared first in the large houses before being generally adopted.

The 18th Century was largely an age of enclosure throughout England. Shropshire was not greatly affected by the Enclosure Acts, as like Wales, much of its area had been enclosed long before or else consisted of moorland pastures which were difficult to enclose. Nevertheless the agricultural revolution made

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND Contd.

its mark on the northern part of the county which was fertile enough to benefit from intensive cultivation.

The gradual improvement of roads resulting from the hundreds of Road Acts passed in the 18th Century and later the building of canals not only affected the general pattern of building but made builders less dependent on local materials.

Rocques map of 1752 shows a very complete network of roads but many shown are probably merely rough tracks or even footpaths. A writer in 1771 speaks of Shropshire roads as being notoriously bad but one, at least, the Holyhead Road, was of sufficient importance to merit special attention by Telford.

The great economic and social changes of the late 18th and early 19th Centuries, with their consequential increase in urban development are clearly reflected in the buildings of the county more particularly in the northern part. Many of the brick houses described later were built during this period and while they include handsome and frequently elegant examples, there is also a number of undistinguished ones whose only interest lies in the retention of characteristics which are peculiarly local.

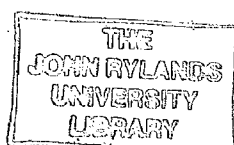
- NOTES:
1. W.G. Hoskins. The Englishman's Home. B.B.C. June 1957.
 2. T.D. Atkinson. Local Style in English Architecture.
 3. A.M. Trevelyan. English Social History.

THE SURVEY AREA

The general pattern of building.

The northern, largely lowland, area of the county because of its configuration and differing geological structure from the southern part of the county, presents a relatively simple building pattern. Apart from Shrewsbury, the main towns lie near the borders; Whitchurch in the north, Oswestry in the east, Market Drayton and Wellington in the west. Wem is the only town of any size in the centre of the area. The villages are mainly small, the small hamlet being common, and with the exception of certain areas such as the former moss lands in the north and north-east of the county, villages have a fairly even distribution and are seldom more than two miles apart.

The general impression of building is one of brick intermixed with half timber. Red sandstone buildings, though fairly common, tend to be concentrated in certain areas though the stone is used over a wider area for minor structures and boundary walls. The stone buildings in this area are described later and they constitute a distinctive feature of this region. The countryside is still well wooded and the extent of woodland shown on the Ordnance Survey maps is an adequate indication of its character in the past. The number of timber framed houses is still considerable and of the small cottages recorded in this area 40% are timber. The comparative percentages for buildings of all sizes in the three primary building materials are: Stone 18%, Timber 26% and Brick 56%. It must be borne in mind however that these are buildings dated prior to 1840. The great majority of later building has been in brick.



The larger towns included in this study, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Ludlow and Bridgnorth each have pre-19th Century houses in the three building materials though in the case of Oswestry very few timber houses remain and suitable building stone is rare so that the general effect is that of an almost completely brick town. Shrewsbury similarly suffers from a lack of durable local stone but the richness of its timber buildings and the excellence of its 18th Century brick houses amply compensates for this. Bridgnorth lies in a New Red Sandstone area and again the houses of interest are those in timber or brick. Ludlow is better placed as regards building stone and more examples may be seen in this material but, as explained in a later section, the nature of the stone is not one which admits of any superior technique. Timber houses are well represented here and there are also good 18th and early 19th Century houses.

Of the larger houses the timber town mansions of Shrewsbury have received most attention from writers in the past, particularly the more ornate ones, but the less obvious examples of Bridgnorth and Ludlow are equally deserving of attention.

Though outside the scope of this study, there are many examples of large and great country houses which are of interest. The area was particularly suitable for the building of such houses being within easy reach of the county town and comparatively easily accessible from one of the main routes from the south which cuts across this part of the county from Shifnal to Oswestry.

Their character is varied, Pitchford Hall is the largest complete timber house and the only one comparable with the Cheshire houses of its type. Condover, Shipton and High Ercall represent stone building of the 16th and early 17th Centuries. Stanwardine Hall, Upton Cresset and Plaish, of a similar period, are in brick.

The character of the countryside changes considerably south of the Severn though the change is gradual as the lowland area is continued up the valley of the Rea and south of the Severn as far as Buildwas. In this area, overlying the sandstones and shales of the Coal Measures, stone building is infrequent but timber is still to be found among the dominant brick. The remainder of the county to the south is largely upland, being, except for the lower end of Corvedale, generally over 200 feet.

The majority of the timber buildings are in the valleys, the older buildings in many of the upland villages being entirely of stone. Norbury and Wentnor are typical, as too are Clun and Newcastle. Judging by the distribution of the existing timber buildings, the main sources of timber appear to have been Wenlock Edge and its adjacent valleys, the valleys of the Clun and the Onny and the Bringewood Chase area of North Herefordshire. As may be seen from the location map (No.6) the greatest concentration of timber houses is around Ludlow and in the border area to the south but timber houses are plentiful in Apedale, Corvedale and along the line of the Ludlow/Shrewsbury road particularly in the area of the Strettons.

The timber houses in the southern part of the county are frequently combined with stone in a way which is particularly distinctive. Many have been extended or partly overbuilt in the local stone and stone is normally used for the base. External chimney breasts in stone, frequently massive, are dominant features. The farmstead illustrated on the title page is typical of the area. It is the general practice to leave the frame exposed and very few instances were observed of complete external plastering over the timber frame.

STONE BUILDINGS

Subdivision of the Survey Area.

For the purpose of analysis, the survey area has been subdivided into a number of regions corresponding, very approximately, with the main topographical and geological areas. See Map No. 4.

Region One. This is bounded on the south side by a line taken on parallel 313 (National Grid) running east and west through Shrewsbury then following the Severn Valley. The county boundary is followed on the western and northern sides and on the eastern side the limit is the boundary of the survey area on the N-S grid line 363. Though the southern boundary of the area is quite an arbitrary one, it limits the area so as to include the majority of the Trias sandstone and is roughly indicative of the lowland area of the county. As the map shows, the examples surveyed lie well within the boundaries of the region and show a definite concentration within a comparatively small area N.W. of Shrewsbury.

Region Two. This region covers the S.W. quarter of the county and includes the Long Mynd, the Clun and Onny valleys and part of the Clun Forest highland area. Its eastern boundary has been taken as the Shrewsbury-Hereford road as far as Craven Arms from where it runs south to meet the county boundary. It is a generally upland region, the land beginning to rise from the northern plain south of Pontesbury.

Region Three. This includes Corvedale and Apedale with Wenlock Edge between them and the hills immediately east of Church Stretton.

Region Four. This consists mainly of the Clec Hills with the Teme Valley as its southern and the Severn as its eastern boundary.

GENERAL GEOLOGY OF SHROPSHIRE

SEE MAP NO.3

Index and time scale.

g1-2 Middle or Lower Lias forming part of the Jurassic Period rocks and consisting essentially of clays and soft shales.

f6 Keuper Marl - forming the upper part of the Triassic Period, consisting of Marls (hard reddish clays).

f1-5 Keuper and Bunter sandstones or pebble beds forming the remainder of the Triassic Period.

f5 Keuper Sandstone - including the waterstones Ruyton and Grinshill sandstones - sandstones much used for building purposes but incapable of withstanding satisfactorily industrial atmosphere.

f1-3 Upper and Lower Mottled (Bunter) Sandstone - softish sandstones, and Bunter Pebble Beds (sandstones of a softish nature containing pebbles).

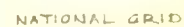
d6 Coal measure strata forming upper part of Carboniferous Period - consisting of alternating sandstone, shale or marl, and mudstone beds with productive coal seams and fireclay beds in the lower portion. Sandstones sometimes produce durable building stones.

d4 Millstone grit forming middle part of Carboniferous Period, consisting of
d3 alternating sandstone, shale and mudstone beds. Sandstones produce durable building stones.

d2 Limestone, with thin sandstones or shales, forming lower portion of Carboniferous rocks.

- o Old Red Sandstone - forming the only representative of the Devonian Period in Shropshire and consisting of reddish sandstone with interbedded hard shales. Sandstone produces building stones.
- (Note - In the generalised map, some Devonian is included with Old Red Sandstone)
- b8 Downtonian, forming the upper part of the Silurian rocks of Shropshire, consists of sandstone with interbedded marls or shales. Sandstones produce building stones.
- b7 These include the Ludlow, Wenlock, Llandovery-Tarannon, Bala, Llandeilo and
b6
b4-5
b2-3 Arenig beds which make up the remainder of the Silurian and Ordovician rocks
b1-2
of Shropshire. They consist mainly of shales with sandstones and limestones (Ludlow, Wenlock and Llandeilo limestone). The limestones are locally quarried for roadstones and several well-known durable building stones come from the Silurian and Ordovician Periods e.g. Soudley, Hoar Edge, Horderley and Downton.
- a Shales, sandstones and quartzites of the Cambrian Age - very hard sandstones and quartzites quarried for roadstone purposes.
- x Longmyndian - representing the Pre-Cambrian rocks in Shropshire - consisting of coarse hard sandstones and conglomerates with shale beds.
- III Metamorphic and Igneous rocks occurring contemporaneously with other formations or intruded into them. They consist of volcanic lavas, micaceous schists, Diorite, Basalt, Quartz, Porphyry, Volcanic Tuffs, Dolerite etc.

The general rule is that the older the rock (denoted by its position in the complete Geological Time Scale; also by the Prefix letter) the harder or more compact the rock is. For example, Silurian rocks are considerably more compact than Triassic ones.



Before the advent of cheap and easy transport facilities, it was extremely uncommon for materials for building purposes to be carried far from the district in which they were quarried or produced; consequently the building stones used give a good indication of the geological age of the area.

In the case of Shropshire - "where so many rocks are available, there is naturally a great diversity of building materials. Yet old half-timbered buildings are very abundant, notably in Much Wenlock and Ludlow. In the latter town, the red tiles, wearing to a deeper tint than the brick, give the dominant colour, an indication of its situation on the borders of the red marl country (i.e. of the Old Red Sandstone). But Ludlow Castle has the yellow-grey of the Silurian stones. Many villages nearer Church Stretton have also interesting houses and in the area of Soudley and Hope Bowdler, and in the Onny valley near Horderley much use has been made of a local Ordovician sandstone showing beautiful purple and yellow-green stripes quarried in blocks of varying shapes and sizes."

In a similar way, it may be expected that the locally occurring limestones and the harder sandy shales of the Cambrian and Silurian series (a-b) should be used for building purposes.

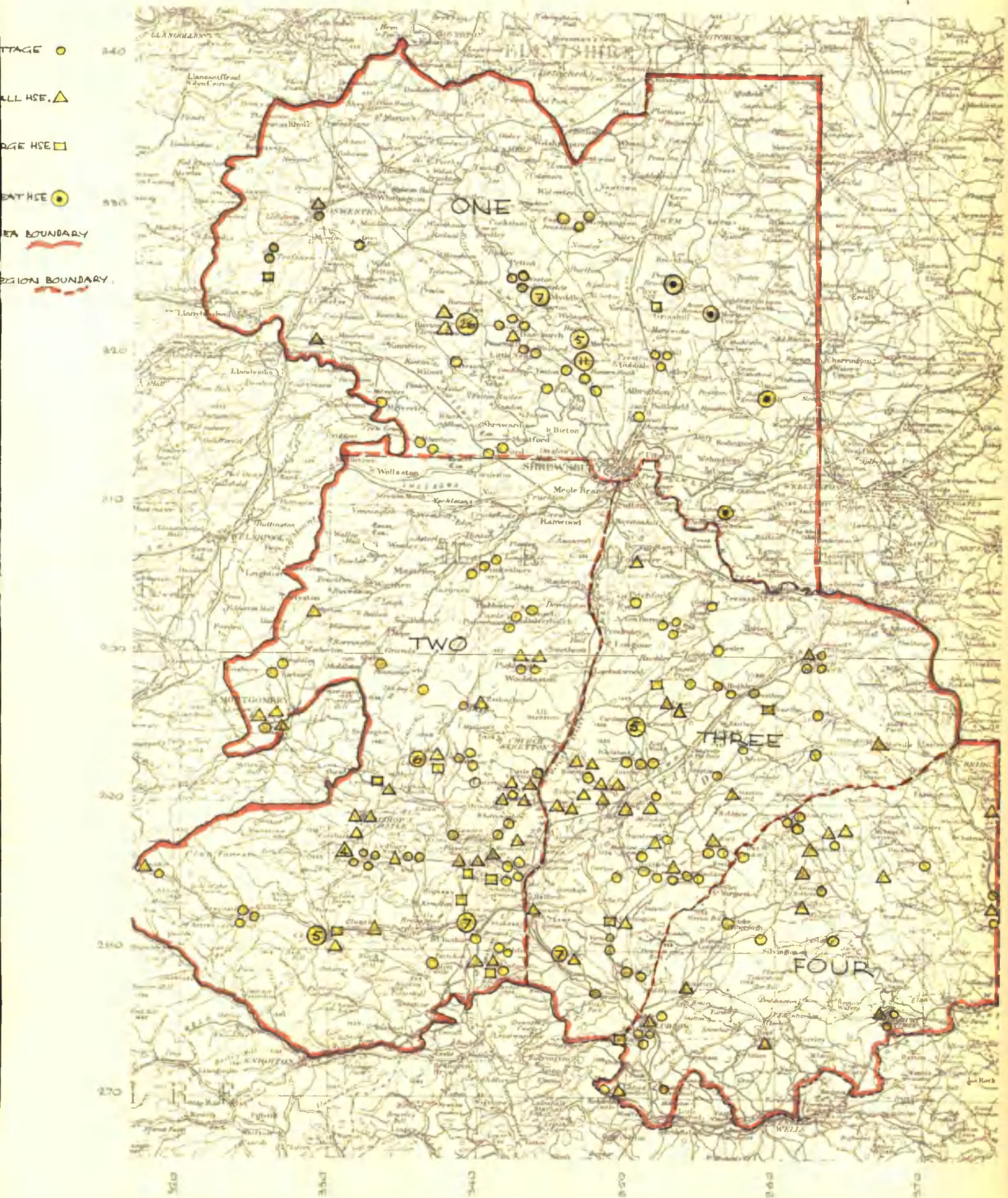
Larger Limestone Quarries.

Bradley - near Much Wenlock	Silurian Limestone
Presthope - Much Wenlock	" "
Nantmawr - Oswestry	Carboniferous Limestone
Porthywaen	" "

Larger Sandstone Quarries.

Soudley - Hope Bowdler	Ordovician Sandstone
Hoar Edge - Leesbotwood	" "
Horderley, Long Lane	" "
Downton, Castle Quarries,	
- Ludlow	Silurian Sandstone
Onibury - near Ludlow	" "
Grinshill - Bridge and	
Cureton Quarries	Trias Sandstone
Harner Hill	" "

* A.E. Trueman - Geology and Scenery



STONE BUILDINGS

THE BUILDING STONES

The Northern Area.

The characteristic stone used for building purposes is the red Keuper sandstone (trias sandstone) which occurs mainly in the northern part of the county though its area extends in a southerly direction along the eastern border to the Bridgnorth district.

The formation is considerably overlaid by marls, clays and soft shales of the later periods and there are also extensive areas of glacial deposits.

The stone is generally fairly soft but in certain areas it is sufficiently durable to be used for building purposes (Ruyton and Grinshill stones).

Distribution of houses built in this material is irregular within the area of the formation. The greatest concentration is in the area north of Shrewsbury and bounded east and west approximately by the ordinates 353 and 337. Observation suggests that the use of the material for the smaller buildings was limited to areas of suitable rock outcrops and that elsewhere in the same geological area its use was limited by difficulties of transportation from the quarries.

The nature of the stone permits of unusually large blocks being used for even the smallest buildings producing the characteristic appearance shown in the examples in the Ruyton, Baschurch and Myddle areas. Typical walls in such construction are about 15" thick, in one block, the stones themselves being up to 3'0" in length with a course depth of 18".

The Southern Area.

With the exception of the area of Triassic sandstone extending along the eastern border of the county to beyond Bridgnorth, the southern half of the area has a large variety of freestones mainly of the Silurian and earlier ages. The most durable of the building stones are sandstones of the Silurian and Ordovician periods such as Soudley, Horderley, Hoar Edge and Downton. These exhibit a considerable range of colour, Hoar Edge and Downton being yellow, Soudley yellowish with purple bands and Horderley a purple grey.

The limestones are generally quarried for roadstone and other purposes than building though examples have been noted in the Wenlock area of the local limestone being used.

The large variety of stones used for building in this part of the county and the close correlation between the building stones and the underlying geology, suggest a large number of small stone workings rather than large quarries serving a wide area. Where the stone is near the surface and won with little difficulty it can be used by those who lack the skill and the tools of the quarryman, stone may be taken from one pit to build perhaps a mere two or three buildings and another working opened up for buildings only a mile or so away. The natural result of such methods is to produce a peculiarly local style, generally simple if not primitive in technique and relying for effect purely on the skill of the individual.

STONE BUILDINGS

SEE FIGS. 2 AND 3.

Cottages and Small Houses - General character and building form.

Region One. In the red trias sandstone area the cottages generally conform to the simple rectangular type, two storeyed with a gabled roof. The chimney breasts are not usually exposed and the large external chimney is an exception in this area. The Baschurch example 7/20, page 9, is typical of many. In pairs and non-terraced rows, the same form is observed, as may be seen in examples at Myddle, Bowmere Heath and Ruyton. There are comparatively few dormers used. The cottage at Baschurch 7/21, page 9, is one of the few with dormers fully in the roof and an example at Myddle has them partly in the roof (10/11). Example 7/28 at Ruyton, page 8, is unusual in having a "blind" dormer with raking copings and projecting gable kneelers.

Region Two. The smaller cottages are generally of the simple rectangular form usually two storied with plain gabled roofs but the general tendency to keep the buildings low, seen in other regions, is shown in the use of the roof space as a living area with dormers either below or slightly above the main eaves line of the roof. Such cottages occur singly, in pairs, and in terraces or rows. The illustrations on page 4 shown typical examples. At Newcastle 29/3 a terrace of three with a plain unbroken roof and a single cottage 29/4 with the roof space utilised. The isolated cottage near the Stiperstones 30/7 is fully two storied.

At Brockton, as in No.20/24, page 3, and in examples at Clun and near Horderley, the wall is carried up to form the dormer face. In some of the larger houses e.g. at Church Stoke 29/10, page 2, Bishops' Castle 20/18, page 3, and Hopesay 18/11, the roof space is used above a two storied main structure.

Region Two Contd. Three examples of round houses were noted, two at Aston on Clun (17/29 and 17/31, page 1) and one near Horderley 27/24, page 11. Several small houses of the two storied type are comparatively high and show a deep band of masonry between the eaves and the upper storey window heads (as in 17/23 Clun, page 1). This practice is not an uncommon one within the county generally and may be seen also among the brick houses.

Region Three. The gabled type of house is dominant in this region but more use is made of outshuts, usually at the sides. There are more examples than in Region One of $1\frac{1}{2}$ storey houses, i.e. with the roof space used and lit by dormer windows. Dormers generally have their cills below the main eaves and are either gabled or roofed to a slightly lower pitch than the main roof. Several of the examples are thatched with simple unbroken roofs. Chimney breasts tend to be more distinctive and frequently project on the gable end. The occasional example occurs having a massive chimney projection as that at Cardington 24/33, page 5.

The larger houses tend to show more diversity frequently having L or T shaped plans as at Hatton (25/27) page 11 and Ticklerton (25/20) page 11, or H shaped as at Shipton (25/11) page 10 and Peaton (24/25) page 5.

Region Four. The general characteristics are very similar to those seen in Region Three. Again the roof space is frequently used with dormers about eaves level and chimney breasts tend to be substantial and placed on the gable walls.

The cottage at Ditton Priors (26/30) page 10, shows the large chimney breasts on the gables though in this example, the roof space is not fully lit.

STONE BUILDINGS

Region One.

Walling.

The great majority of the examples in this area are of red trias sandstone built in large squared fair faced blocks. This walling has been recorded as "square random" though the general effect is almost that of ashlar. Coursing is usual either of even height or of slightly varying height. The few exceptions from this general trend have smecked or roughly coursed rubble (seen at Preston Mountford and Ruyton).

The red sandstone area is best represented by the examples from Ruyton, Loppington, Myddle, Baschurch and Bomere Heath. In these villages, sandstone is the dominant building material whereas in the more northerly and easterly parts of the area the examples are scattered among the more frequent brick and timber examples.

The eastern border of the area shows a general change to a rougher technique, smaller and more irregular stones being used as at Alberbury (3/1) page 7, Melverley (3/6) page 7 and Maesbrook (31/7) page 4. There is more tendency to white-wash the walls, a common practice in the mountain areas of the Welsh Border. The limestone examples, Oswestry, Trefonen and Pentre Shennel vary from uncoursed random using uneven stones to squared and coursed random according to the ease of working the local stone and the importance of the building. For example the cottage at Oswestry (5/2) is uncoursed random whereas the small house (5/3) page 6, is evenly coursed with fair faced stones.

Walling admixtures.

The most common material in admixture is brickwork, used for window heads, chimney stacks and eaves courses. Though there is no direct dated evidence, it seems apparent that the use of brick for window heads is a later practice than

Walling admixtures Contd.

that of using stone lintols or arches.

Brick is almost invariably used for chimney stacks and very occasionally for eaves courses. The practice of using an inferior technique for side walls may be seen in two Ruyton examples but it is uncommon.

Walling decoration.

Very little decorative work is attempted in the soft red sandstone though decorative gable springers may be used or moulded eaves courses as in the Ruyton examples (7/28) page 8 and (6/20). A small house in Baschurch (7/24) page 9 is unusually elaborate in having angle pilasters, semi-circular window heads with moulded architraves, stressed keystones and a doorway with a slab hood on consoles and a pedimented surround, the plasters of which show much worn Ionic caps.

Dating of examples.

Very few dated examples of stone buildings were observed in this area but the majority of the red sandstone cottages with "block" walling appear to date from 1800 - 1820. An example at Hadnall (1/25) page 7, dated 1808 confirms this but the date 1704 on a similar cottage in Myddle appears dubious.

Windows and doorways. Treatment of openings.

Window heads.

The most common treatment for window heads is the deep stone lintol, one-piece with vertical ends (36%) then 3-stone lintols with flush "keystone" (23%), segmental or semi-circular heads (13%), flat or cambered arch with voussoirs (12%), shallow stone lintols (4%) and others, either resting directly on the frame or hidden by rendering etc. (12%).

Window heads Contd.

The 3-stone type of lintol appears to be a local practice the recorded examples occurring in Loppington, Bomere Heath, Myddle, Weston and Hadnall.

Details are shown in Fig.1.

Notes on the examples illustrated:-

- Page 6. Oswestry 5/3. Dated 1819. A two storeyed town house in coursed limestone. Trefonen 4/27. "Welsh" type limestone cottages. Whitewashed walls and slate roof.
- Harlescott 8/18. Red sandstone and brick cottage with pointed heads to the windows.
- Merrington 9/29. Typical red sandstone type. Large blocks of fair faced stone.
- Merrington 9/28. Sandstone walling in random rubble.
- Myddle 10/9. Detail of sandstone block work.
- Page 7. Hadnall 1/25. Sandstone. Three-stone lintol to ground floor windows. Grinshill 1/22. Large house in dressed Grinshill freestone.
- Melverley 3/6 }
Alberbury 3/1 } Typical of the fringe of the red sandstone area. Rubble walling of small stones.
- Page 8. Ruyton XI Towns 6/25, 6/29, 7/25, 6/22, 7/28.
Further examples of red sandstone houses.
- Page 9. Baschurch 7/20, 7/21, 7/24,
Fitz 7/15, Ford 1/16, Bomere Heath 8/25.
Further examples of red sandstone illustrating varieties of walling techniques.
- Page 12. Bomere Heath 9/21.

STONE BUILDINGS

Region Two.

Walling.

The diversity of material previously explained is very obviously shown in the walling of buildings in this region. Walling varies from rough uncoursed rubble as in the cottage illustrated near the Stiperstones (30/7)^{p.4} to the squared and evenly coursed rubble of the small house at Minton (21/13).

The commonest type of walling, from the recorded examples, is uncoursed random using small compact stones but almost as many houses have squared rubble, roughly coursed or smecked as shown in the Brockton example (20/22) and the Anchor (29/5).^{p.4}

The quality of the stonework varies considerably within the region according to the ease of working the local stone. It is affected by size type, the large house at Bishops' Castle (20/18)^{p.3} shows very neat walling almost brick-like in character, but as in other areas this is not always the case and examples were noted at Lydham and Minton of small houses using uncoursed rubble walling.

There is an almost complete absence of any type of decorative masonry, only two examples were noted with raking gable copings (23/19) and (20/19) and one example, a small house at Minton dated 1753 has dressed stone surrounds to the windows.

Window heads show the following distribution. Resting directly on the wood frame (34%), segmental (including those of brick admixture) (23%). Flat or cambered arch with stone voussoirs (20%). Shallow single stone lintols (12%) and other types (11%). This shows the general tendency to use forms which are suitable for the more readily obtained small building stones.

Walling Contd.

The practice of whitewashing the masonry, frequently seen in the Welsh mountain areas, is used in about 10% of the houses examined. These were fairly evenly distributed though fewer were noted along the south eastern boundary of the region.

Notes on the examples illustrated. See also Fig. 2.

Page 1.	Aston on Clun 17/29, 17/31.	Round houses. Probably toll houses originally.
	Aston on Clun 17/34.	Stone with timber admixture.
	Clun 17/23, 17/27.	Small houses with small stoned rubble walling.
	Clun 17/18.	Whitewash and slate typical of highland Welsh Border area.
Page 3.	Brockton 20/22.	Large house now a pair.
	Brockton 20/24.	Thatched stone cottage with single large gabled dormer.
	Lydham 20/14.	Colourwashed stone.
	Bishop's Castle 20/18.	Dated 1719. Possibly a re-facing but is not apparent.
	Little Stretton 21/21.	Stone and timber with brick chimneys.
Page 4.	Newcastle 29/3, 29/4.	Clun Forest area. Long and low with slate roofs.
	Anchor 29/5.	
	Stiperstones 30/7.	Small two-storey cottage in rough stone overlooking old lead mines.
Page 5.	Norbury 23/6.	Dated 1790. Rendered face. Original windows.
	Wentnor 23/11.	Whitewashed stone with slate roof.
	Edgton 18/15.	Dated 1750. Date refers to end on right of photograph.
Page 10.	Picklescott 28/16.	Whitewashed stone with brick details.
Page 11.	Horderley 27/24.	Round house.

STONE BUILDINGS

Region Three.

Walling - techniques and admixtures.

The region may be subdivided into three sub-areas coincident with natural features. These are:- Corvedale, extending from Onibury to Much Wenlock; Apedale, including Caer Caradoc and Ragleth Hill and the flatter country to the north extending to the Severn valley.

Geologically Corvedale is mainly in the Old Red Sandstone area with older rocks along its north-western side (Wenlock Edge) and limestone near Much Wenlock. Apedale is mainly composed of Silurian rocks which produce a variety of building stones (see section on Geology). The northern area lies within the Coal Measures and has sandstones durable enough to be used for building.

The northern area will be considered first from the point of view of walling techniques though the number of examples is small. Buildings recorded are at Acton Burnell, Condover, Coundmoor, Kenley and Pitchford - six cottages and one small house. All are built in sandstone using small, roughly squared stones, approximately coursed. The house at Condover shows a better technique with the stones in regular courses. Three of the examples used toothed brick corbelling at the eaves. Window heads are either segmental with voussoirs or rest directly on the window frames. The general character of the walling is similar to those examples in Region One which lie to the fringe of the red sandstone area, e.g. Melverley and Alberbury.

Apedale.

Examples in the Apedale area are those in the following villages:- Chatwall, Cardington, Church Preen, Eaton, Hope Bowdler, Hatton, Hughley, Longville, Plaish, Ticklerton and Wall, 22 examples in all. The walling generally is simple in character the majority of the examples using squared or roughly squared random in courses, the quoins being either unstressed or stressed with larger stones and flush. The rubble work is carefully done and the variations in the natural colour of the masonry enhance the interest. Brick admixture is rare, being generally confined to chimney stacks though in five cases brick has been used for window heads. Stone window heads show a majority carried on the wood frames (41%), segmental arches with voussoirs (27%) and deep stone lintols (23%).

Corvedale.

The places where examples were recorded are as follows:- Stanton Long, Stanton Lacy, Bromfield, Bourton, Shipton, Brockton, Corfton, Culmington, Broadstone, Tugford, Diddlebury, Munslow, Munslow Aston, Bouldon, Peaton, Onibury, Holdgate, Upper Millichope, Vernold's Common, Presthope and Munch Wenlock. 31 cottages, 9 small houses and 3 large houses were recorded.

Again in this area, walling techniques are simple, squared or roughly squared rubble being generally used with ransom rubble in some of the smaller cottages. No ashlar was noted among the small buildings, it being limited to the great houses e.g. Shipton Hall.

Brick is sparingly used as a second material being limited generally to chimney stacks though one or two cases were noted of brick window heads or dressings.

Corvedale Contd.

Timber is seen in combination in several examples. The large house at Shipton (25/11)^{b,10}_Λ shows it used probably as an original material in a house later extended in stone. The cottage at Bouldon (24/27)^{b,10}_Λ is timber framed with brick infilling to the main structure and a massive stone chimney breast and stack. The house at Diddlebury (15/16)^{b,2}_Λ is part stone and part timber while the cottage at Onibury (18/2)^{b,2}_Λ shows stone overbuilding and extension to an original timber house.

The use of lintols over wall openings is uncommon. In most cases the heads rest on the window frames. In only four cases is the shallow single stone lintol used and in twelve cases the heads are formed of small voussoirs either flat or segmental.

The examples in the region as a whole show variety of colour and texture in the building stones used but the great majority show the simpler techniques of walling. The stone is not easily worked and varies considerably in composition and it is apparent that where a locally occurring stone is "free" enough to be squared readily, then it will be used as coursed rubble and where a more stratified and friable stone occurs this is normally laid as random rubble. The examples show that uncoursed random rubble is not necessarily confined to the smallest examples but may be used in quite large houses. The use of ashlar walling is restricted to the most substantial buildings and only one example was recorded (Chatwall Hall).

Region Three.

Walling Contd.

Though the examples in this area show variety of colour and texture in the building stone used, the majority show the simpler techniques of walling. The stone is not easily worked but is generally sufficiently "free" in composition to be squared so that the commonest type of walling is of rubble, roughly squared and partly coursed. Uncoursed random is found in some instances, not necessarily in the smaller cottages, but is apparently used where the stone is of such a type that cannot be readily shaped.

Analysis of the walling characteristics shows a logical tendency for better techniques to be used in the larger houses but this is by no means general and several examples were noted of small houses, of substantial appearance, yet using uncoursed random rubble walling.

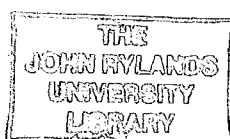
Squared random, laid to courses, is the best type of walling generally used and ashlar is very uncommon and used only in the largest houses i.e. Chatwall Hall (28/32). This suggests that the stone for such buildings may have been brought some distance to the site from a suitable quarry so that its use would naturally be limited to houses of the wealthy. In none of the small houses examined in this region does the stone used admit of exact masonry and there are few features which could not be built by local village craftsmen. It is, no doubt, the diversity of the building stones and their general intractability which produce the common factor of simplicity which is apparent in the houses of the region. Here is no tradition of fine masonry in hard and durable freestone such as exists in the stone belts of the south east midlands but a capability of

Walling Contd.

using the local stones to best advantage to produce buildings which do nothing to mar the natural beauty of their setting.

Notes on the houses illustrated.

Page 3.	Diddlebury 3/16.	Large house in stone and timber.
	Onibury 18/2.	Small thatched house with timber mixture.
	Cardington 29/13.	Rubble cottages with brick details.
Page 5.	Cardington 24/23.	Stone cottages now plastered with massive external stack.
	Plaish 24/13.	Farmhouse in rough coursed rubble walling.
Page 10.	Shipton 25/11.	Large timber and stone farmhouse - also illustrated in Edmund Vale's "Shropshire."
	Morville 26/33.	Small house with unusual lateral chimney.
	Bouldon 24/27.	Timber frame and massive stone stack on the long wall.
Page 11.	Church Preen 28/33.	Typical rubble walling.
	Chatwall 28/32.	Early stone manor house dated 1547.
	Ticklerton 25/20, 25/21.)	Dated 1724. Substantial small houses
	Hatton 25/27)	with good stonework and interesting windows.



STONE BUILDINGS

Region Four.

Walling.

The examples in this area are from the Clee hills area, Ludlow and the part of the Teme valley to the south towards the Hereford border and, on the eastern edge of the region, from places in the Severn valley south of Bridgnorth.

The houses in the Clee district show similarities in walling character with those of Corvedale, as regards quality of stone and method of laying. There is however a noticeable local characteristic in the use of the dark "dhu" stone, one of the volcanic rocks of the Brown Clee area. This may be seen in examples in Ditton Priors, Middleton Priors and Abdon and is usually intermingled with lighter coloured stones in the masonry.

Walling practice is simple, mainly uncoursed random or squared random in unequal courses. The best type of stonework was seen in an 18th Century town house in Cleobury Mortimer where fair faced stone is used though with a considerable amount of later brick admixture suggesting that the original stone was unsuitable for dressing. Again, not only the small cottages show more primitive walling, the house at Bitterley (19/13)^{p.3} has random rubble walling. This is a substantial house d.1602.

The Ludlow houses and those in villages along the Hereford border south of the town e.g. Richard's Castle and Orleton, show good examples of simple rubble walling, the stones used being small, light in colour and somewhat rough in texture. Dressed stone was noted in a few instances for window surrounds and in one case for mullions (16/26)^{p.2} Ludlow, but there was no evidence to show that this dressed stone was the same material as that used

Walling Contd.

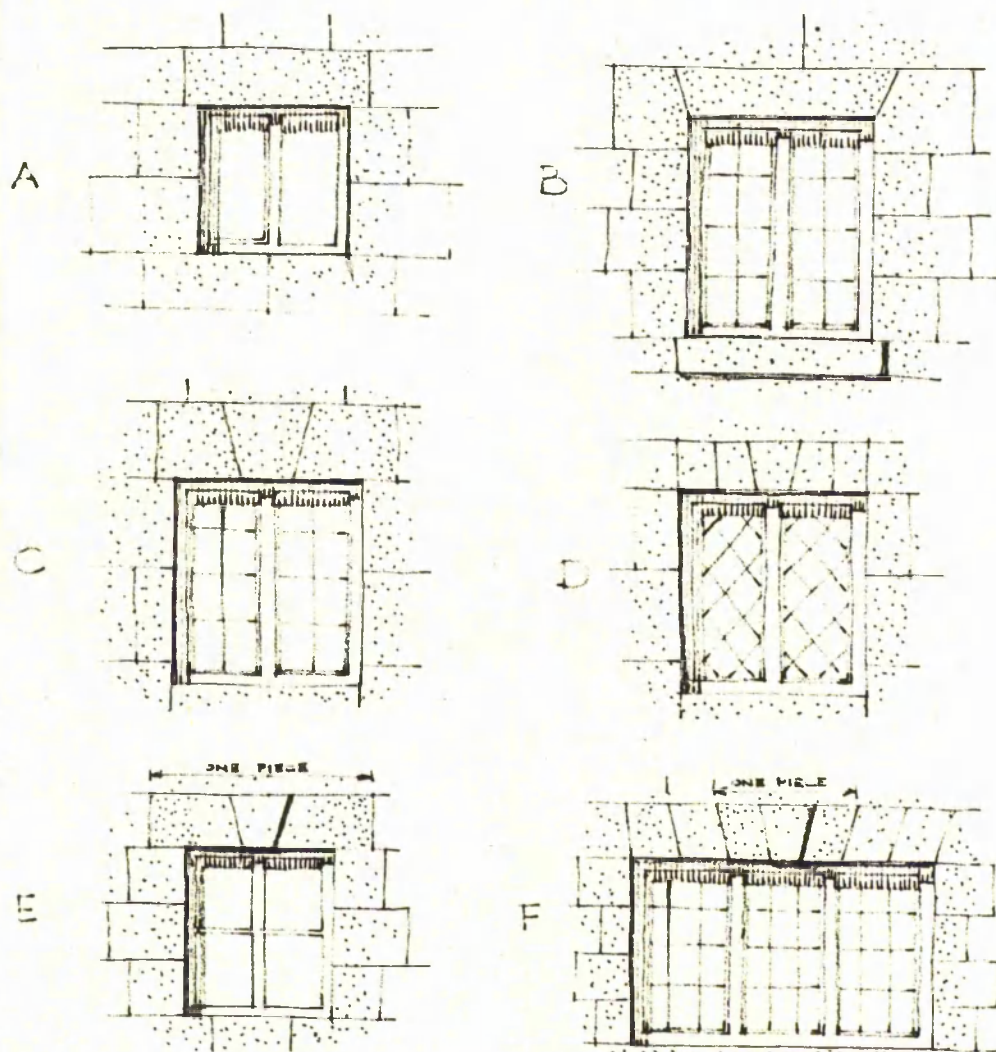
for the remainder of the walling.

Some of the stone is extremely soft and friable and local masons say that walling stones need careful selection.

Notes on the houses illustrated.

Page 2.	Ludlow 16/26.	Almshouses dated 1590. Simple rubble walling and stone mullioned windows. Some timber exposed in the gable.
	Ashford Carbonell 17/3.	Good walling in small stones. Thatch.
Page 3.	Bitterley 19/13.	Large house dated 1602. Unusual T-shaped window.
Page 4.	Ditton Priors 30/24.	Cottages in local "dhu" stone.
Page 10.	Ditton Priors 26/30.	The same stone used in a massive Chimney stack.
	Hopton Wafers 27/11.	Rubble walling in a somewhat poor stone.

WINDOW HEADS (SANDSTONE) FIG. 1.



- | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|------|
| A | - | MYDDLE | 10/9 |
| B | - | RUYTON | 1/10 |
| C | - | LEATON | 7/13 |
| D | - | LEATON | 9/17 |
| E | - | RUYTON | 6/29 |
| F | - | BASCHURCH | 7/21 |

STONE COTTAGE & SMALL HOUSE TYPES
REGION TWO
TYPICAL ELEVATIONS

FIG. 2.



NEWCASTLE



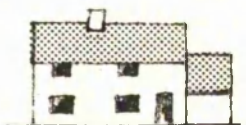
ASTERTON



PICKLESTOTT



CLUN



NORBURY



STOKESAY



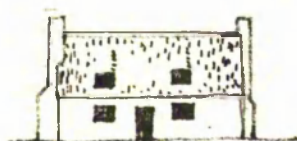
ALDON



BROCKTON



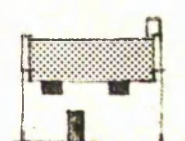
CLUNG INFOLD



CLUNBURY



ASTON-ON-CLUN



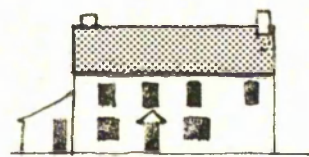
HODDERLEY



ASTON-ON-CLUN



BROCKTON



CLUNTON

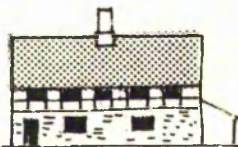
STONE COTTAGE & SMALL HOUSE TYPES
REGION THREE

FIG. 3.

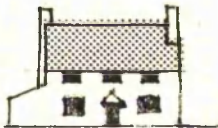
TYPICAL ELEVATIONS



ONISBURY



BLOMFIELD



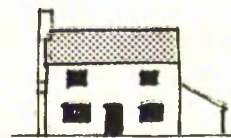
PEATON



BOULDON



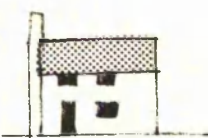
BOULDON



ONISBURY



ONISBURY



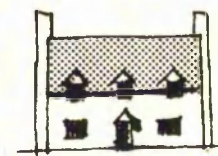
MR. STANTON LACY.



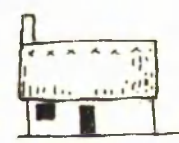
BROADSTONE



PRESTHOPE

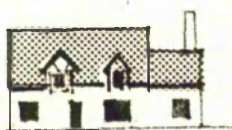


TUGFORD

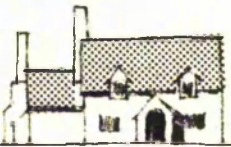


VERNOLD'S COMMON

REGION FOUR



LYDDON



ROCKGREEN



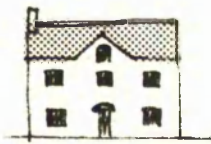
DITTON PRIORY



HOPTON WAFELS



ALVELEY



CULMINGTON

THE BRICK EXAMPLES

SEE MAP NO.5.

Walling.

Methods of walling in brickwork, as shown by an analysis of the recorded examples show a natural predominance of the more recent materials and techniques, i.e. the use of plain regularly shaped bricks laid in Flemish bond with thin joints. The majority of the brick houses studied belong to the period 1790 - 1840 when most rural building in brick was carried out and this form of walling was with few exceptions the most common.

Dated examples in brick are mainly town houses but the general trend is fairly clear. The earliest (1682) a small country house uses plain bricks which are shallow and irregular in length. Joints are thick and an approximation of English bond is used. The combination of plain bricks in Flemish bond with thin joints occur in 50% of the dated houses in the last 100 years of the period, prior to that the thicker joint was used.

Flemish is by far the commonest bond and the pure English the rarest but an English bond with an excess of stretchers occurs in about 7% of the houses (among the dated houses this is used in 1682, 1724, 1777 and 1785).

The thick joint is used most frequently before 1728 though it occurs occasionally later and combined with shallow and irregularly shaped bricks is the most reliable indication of the age of the brickwork.

On the whole, brick walling is essentially simple and there are very few instances of decorative work of any type being used in the main walling. Any variation from plain brickwork consists in the use of two body colours - no instance was observed of diaper or other brick patterns.

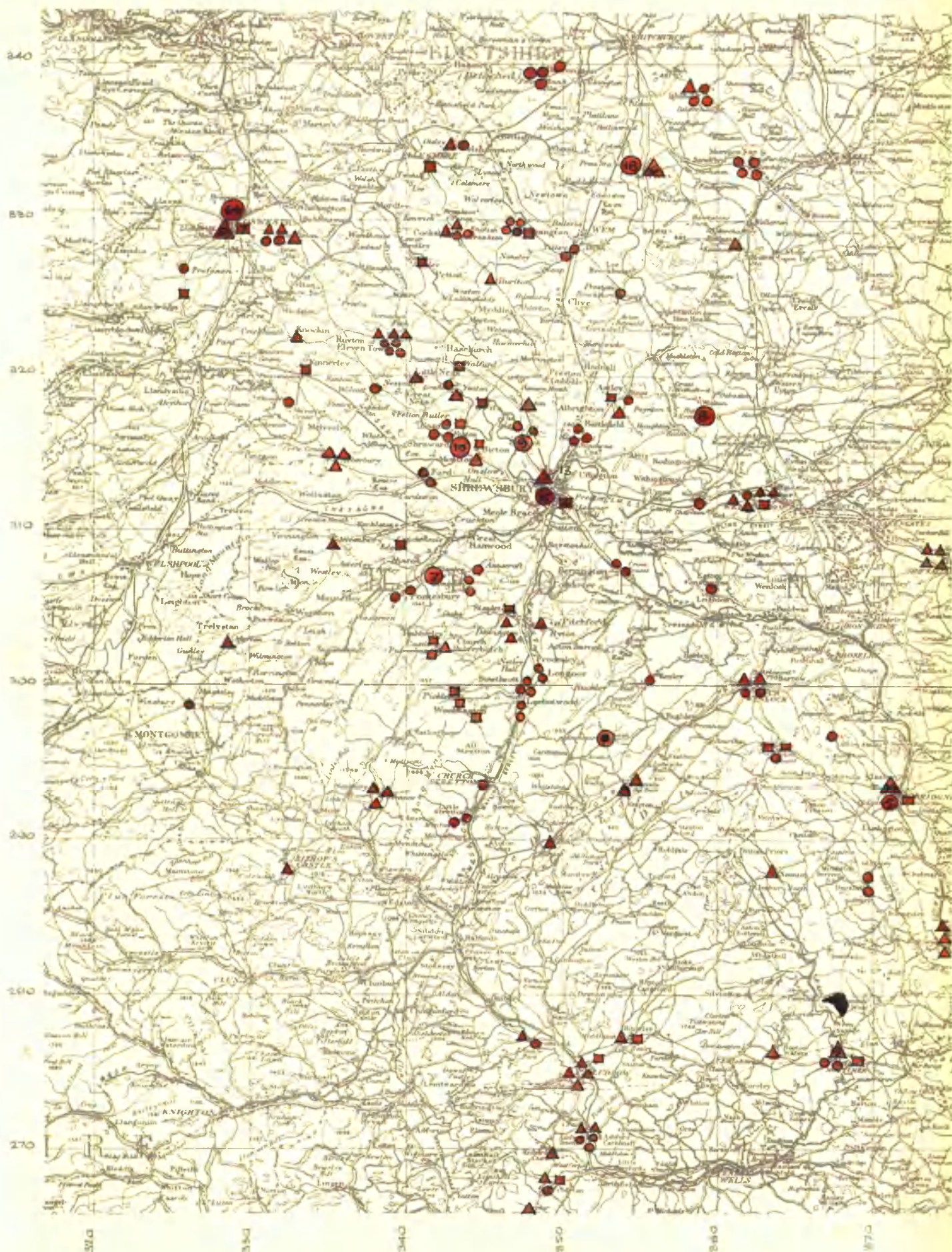
Admixtures.

The use of a secondary material in the main walls of original building is limited generally to minor features such as copings and window heads. The use of brick and timber in combination occurs only a) where an original timber frame is overbuilt b) where brick is used as an infilling to a timber frame or c) where a framed building has a brick base. No case was noted of framed upper walls over a lower brick structure. Stone as a secondary material was used for the following features:- chimney breasts, plinths, string courses, quoins, window heads, window dressings and cills, gable copings and kneelers.

The use of stone in this way is generally sparing and does not appear to be necessarily a more common usage in areas where stone is more readily available. This is no doubt due to the fact that few of the building stones are suitable for cutting to the shapes and sizes required for wall and window features - this is also shown by the use of brick for window heads etc. in many stone houses.

Special features.

Brick is used to a limited extent for string courses and very occasionally as stressed quoins or window surrounds. A very common feature in all size types is the toothed oversailing course at the eaves using either alternate headers projecting to form the toothing or by means of headers set on the splay.



THE BRICK EXAMPLES

Windows.

For the purpose of comparing the various window types, the houses have been considered under two categories - country and town. The country houses are situated either in small villages or in isolation; the town houses in a definite street frontage in one of the larger towns e.g. Oswestry, Bridgnorth or Shrewsbury. In each category large and small houses are considered separately.

The tabular classification is divided into W.1 (early) and W.2 (late), the borderline being approximately the end of the 16th Century.

Among the brick houses the only examples coming in the early class are two undated ones with stone window mullions and dressings.

The "late" class of window is sub-divided into the following types:-

1. Wood framed casements.
2. Yorkshire sliding sash.
3. Sashes with upper sash fixed.
4. Balanced sashes.
5. Mixture of casements and Yorkshire sliding sash.
6. Mixture of casements and sashes.
7. Mixture of Yorkshire sliding sash and balanced sashes.
8. Casements with transoms near centre of window.
9. Casements with transome lights shallow.

The country houses show the following distribution among these sub-divisions:-

Cottages and small Houses.		Large houses.
1.	63%	13%
2.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	NIL

Cottages and small Houses.		Large Houses.
3.	NIL	NIL
4.	8%	74%
5.	2%	4%
6.	1%	NIL
7.	NIL	NIL
8.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	NIL
9.	21%	9%

The town houses are as follows:-

Cottages and small Houses.		Large Houses.
1.	20%	-
2.	1.5%	-
3.	2.5%	12%
4.	58%	88%
5.	5%	-
6.	1%	-
7.	3%	-
8.	NIL	-
9.	9%	-

It may be seen from these percentages that in the country areas the simple or transomed casement is the commonest type, the sash being comparatively rare. Those used occur nearly always in the more substantial of the "small" houses.

In the towns the sash window is much more common and is the only recorded type among the larger houses.

The chart of dated examples (Chart No.4) includes houses of all size types but town and country types are distinguished casement type windows either with or without transoms were used, in brick houses, from 1682 until 1785 (in stone houses the comparable dates are 1603 until 1840).

The chart lacks an example of sash windows used in a country house but the earliest recorded in a town house is 1741 from whence they were used until the end of the period.

The general trends in window types in the brick houses which appear to emerge are firstly, that the wood casement was generally used in the country areas, the simple type in the cottages and the transomed type in the larger houses; secondly that the balanced sash succeeded the casement in town houses from the middle of the 18th Century particularly in the larger houses.

Further consideration is given to windows in houses of all three materials in a later section.

THE BRICK EXAMPLES

The country cottages.

General Character.

The cottages examined are of the following main types: two storey 64%, one storey plus rooms in the roof space 32% and single storey 4%. About half the number of examples recorded are detached buildings the remainder being mainly paired though there are several cases of larger groups of three or four together. Two examples are of almshouses with six and eight dwellings respectively.

Most of these small brick cottages are essentially simple in character. Plan forms are generally rectangular with few variations. Side or rear outshuts serve for small extensions to the plan.

The gabled roof is consistently used and dormers, where used, are similarly gabled. About one in five of the cottages have gable copings, usually in stone with carved kneelers at the base but sometimes they occur in stepped brick.

There is a marked absence of any elaboration in the design. The use of stone window heads provides some relief but no attempt is made to use brick to emphasize any features except for the occasional brick string course and the use of toothed corbelling at the eaves.

The use of the tall first storey, showing a considerable depth of brickwork between eaves and window heads, was noted in a few cottages but this feature is far more frequent in the larger houses.

Doorways are most commonly protected by a small peaked hood, particularly in cottages abutting on a village street or in a position which does not allow for a complete porch. Where porches are used they are most frequently simple gabled ones with a square or semi-circular headed opening.

The true terraces (categories 4, 5, 6 and 7) occur most frequently in the Oswestry houses. They contain up to 6 or 7 dwellings. The dated example in Lower Brook Street, Oswestry, (1840) is typical and except for certain features such as the peaked door hoods, which are used in many earlier country cottages, they convey the general character of later industrial housing.

The Shrovesbury cottages include two pairs (13/12 and 12/4). Each has sash windows and square headed doors with flat slab hoods. The latter cottage (Town Walls) has earlier windows with fixed upper sashes. In Frankwell is a terrace of six, undistinguished except for their transomed casement windows. Opposite, the Stag Inn and the adjoining cottages have dormers to the upper storey and their general form suggests a brick casing to an earlier timber structure.

This practice is seen more clearly in the Claremont Hill cottages (12/18 and 19) where the timber frame may be seen exposed in the walls of the through passages. Here both casement and sash windows are used, the latter set on the wall face.

In the cottages surveyed at Preses, (12/24 to 32) the most noticeable characteristic is the use of casement windows, with or without transoms. Only one example (12/25) has sash windows and this cottage has a simple door surround with stylised entablature and pilasters which distinguish it from the others.

The cottages at Riverside, Bridgnorth, show more diversity of shape, (see examples 19/27). Two of these have their gables to the street and two are $2\frac{1}{2}$ storeys in height but each dwelling has a very narrow frontage. All have casement windows.

At Ruyton, a pair of brick cottages have been added to an existing sandstone one. The same roof line is retained and windows are all similar, heavily framed casements with iron opening lights. (R.A.C.1/14).

The Oswestry cottages are covered by twenty examples comprising 63 dwellings.

Ten are in terraces of from 3 to 7 dwellings, the remainder either single houses or pairs. The dominant type is two storied, with a fairly low pitched gabled roof (not more than 45°) covered in small slates. Except for two stuccoed examples the walling is plain brick generally in Flemish bond but English bond or varieties is used in 20% of the houses. Shallow bricks occur in as many as 35% of the examples including those dated (1806 and 1840) so this feature is not here indicative of age. Thin brick joints are used in all the houses. Window types show the following distribution:- Plain wood casements, 25%, Sashes, upper sash fixed 5%, Yorkshire sliding sash 5%, Balanced sashes 25%, Mixture of casements and Yorkshire sliding sash 30%, Mixture of sashes and Yorkshire sliding sash 10%. The windows use timber as the main material though iron is used for inner frames or for opening lights in 30% of the examples. Window heads are generally cambered or segmental in ordinary brick though gauged work occurs in 20% of the houses. Roof features show little of interest though 80% have toothed brick corbelling for the eaves course.

THE BRICK EXAMPLES

The small country houses.

Walling.

The majority of the recorded houses are built in bricks of medium size laid in Flemish bond. Only three instances were noted of shallow bricks being used, at Leaton Knolls (7/10)^{b.j.c} dated 1682, at Ashford Carbonell (17/5) and at Burlton (9/15). About 16% of the houses use English bond or its variations. Admixture of material is normally limited to the use of stone window hoods or gable copings or a very occasional use of stone dressings as at Cardington (23/32). Brick is seldom used decoratively though brick string courses are noted and in this class of building the use of toothed corbelling in brick at the eaves is fairly common, occurring in 40% of the houses.

Roof structure.

Roofs are gabled in 9 out of 10 cases and are most commonly between 45° and 50 degrees in pitch. The raking parapet or coping occurs in nearly half the examples and, where in stone, is usually accompanied by carved gable kneelers.

The use of roof dormers may be seen in 20% of the houses recorded.

Roof covering.

Plain tiles are the commonest roofing material, being used in four out of five of the houses. The remainder are slated the distribution of slating showing no particular pattern within the area though most examples are in the northern part of the county.

Windows.

The principal window types occur in this class of house in the following frequency:

Wood casements	-	26%
Yorkshire sliding sash	-	2%
Balanced sash	-	25%
Casements with shallow transome lights	-	37%
Other types	-	10%

The wood casement windows include many with iron inner frames or iron opening lights, these are seen in about two thirds of the houses using casements.

Horizontally sliding sash windows are rare in this size of house. One example (Wrockwardine) has unusually large ones.

The balanced sash is seen in as many cases as the untransomed casement. One in three houses have the earlier type of sash set on the outer window reveal.

The transomed casement is the commonest type of window in this size of house. Most have shallow transome lights the remainder, about one house in eight, having the transome near the centre of the window.

Only one early type of window was recorded (Ashford Carbonell 17/5) with iron casements between splayed stone mullions.

Examples illustrated.

Page 14 30/34 Royal Hill near Molverley, date 1777.

Red brick, the front of better brick than the sides; red sandstone used for outbuildings and boundary walls. Windows modern but openings original. English bond is used for the walling.

Page 14

31/5 Knockin.

Substantial house in main street. A high first storey. Wall in modified Flemish bond with brick string and toothed corbelling at the eaves. Good gauged heads and the sashes set back.

Page 15

27/18 Neenton.

A brick faced stone house with a brick cornice carried up into a central pediment. A similar treatment can be seen in the larger houses shown on the same page at Hopton Wafers and Muckley Cross.

Page 16

7/10 Leaton, date 1682.

Walling in narrow bricks of modified English bond. Windows have stone heads with hood moulds and there are stone gable copings and kneelers but a brick string course, toothed. The windows have fairly deep transome lights and iron inner frames.

Page 19

19/11 Rock Green near Ludlow.

The gable copings are in terra-cotta. The fixed windows on the front have small inset opening lights in iron.

19/15 Bitterley.

A high first storey, brick strings and gable parapets and transomed casements with metal opening lights.

Page 20

27/28 Longville, dates on building 1704 and 1724.

A farmhouse, originally timber with brick chimney, later extended in brick.

Page 20

28/7 and 28/11 Alveley.

28/7 date 1725. Stone heads to the windows and transomed casements with metal opening lights.

28/11. The casements have metal opening lights. Note the high upper storey, the toothed corbelling and the brick gable parapets.

THE BRICK EXAMPLES

The small town houses.

- Much Wenlock A detached symmetrical house dated 1805. Bricks with vitrified
27/52 p.15 headers are used in the walling. Flat arched stone heads with
keystones stressed over sash windows set back in reveals. Hood
to door on brackets.
- Welshampton Single house dated 1785. Stone gable copings and kneelers. Three
4/9 p.12 light casement windows with iron opening light. Segmental
window heads in ordinary brick.
- Ightfield Wide fronted three bay house with sash windows on the wall face
14/10 and stone window heads. Simple slab hood and pilasters to door
and stylised consoles.
- Oswestry The Oswestry examples comprise a total of fifty eight dwellings.
The dated examples are briefly described as follows:-
- 5/11 p.12 d.1724. House in Upper Brook Street, (now Orthopaedic Clinic).
A very simple symmetrical dwelling of two storeys. Walls are
plain brick, of roughly English bond, and have a three course
brick string at the upper floor level. Casement windows have
cambered heads and transomes near the centre of the light.
- 4/23 p.13 d.1741. Two storey house with dormers in a steeply pitched slate
roof. Sash windows are set on the wall face and the window
heads are gauged. The doorway has been hidden by a modern
addition.
- 5/30 p.13 d.1742. "George Hotel". A two storied building with rooms
in the roof lit from the gable. An adjoining house, with shops

Oswestry d.1746. Similar characteristics to the last but only the window heads are stone. The cornice is like that used in the last but it stops short of the quoins as there are no kneelers for it to abut against.

5/29

6/9 d.1789. An uninteresting facade - three storeys the lowest being modern shops. Toothed brick corbelling at the eaves. Sash windows set back in reveals.

4/17 p.13 d.1827 & 1828. A terrace of six with the doors set in pairs between full height pilasters surmounted by a pediment. Three storey. Stone window heads. Doorways have stone surrounds with Greek revival detail.

Cloobury Mortimer The houses surveyed are in the main street of the town. They are

22/13 substantial in character mainly three storied. Five of the

22/15 p.17 dwellings have a common element in their single stone window heads

22/18 p.17 which have stressed keystones. These houses are similar in general character and may be of the same build.

22/9 p.17 One detached house, two storied with roof rooms but no dormers, has large three-light transomed windows with a sliding centre light below the transome. The window heads in this example have the stressed false keystone. Simple peaked hood to the door.

22/16 p.17 The one dated example (1702) is a five bay three storied house, now divided with shops at ground level. Windows are transomed casements with segmental and olliptical heads in ordinary brick. Stone quoins and string courses are used.

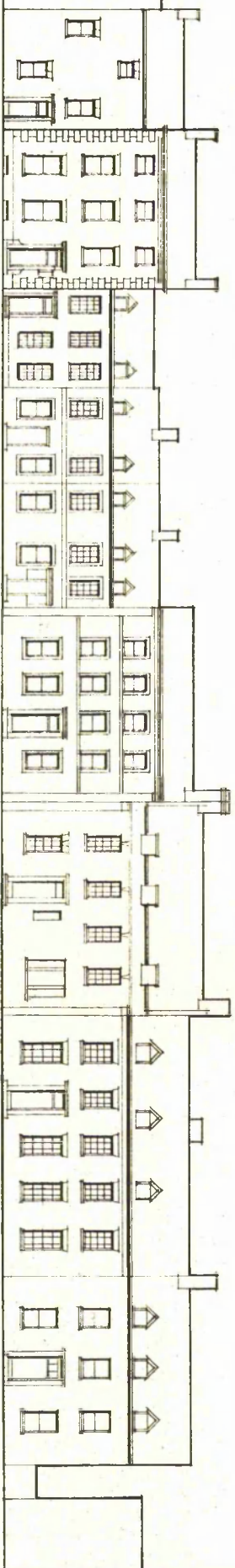
- Cleobury Mortimer A pair of houses each of three bays. Sash windows on the
- 22/10 wall face and five-course deep gauged heads. These houses have good pedimented door cases with attached pillars.
- 22/19 A pair of houses each of two bays with windows in one. Two storey with dormers to the roof rooms. Stone heads with stressed keystones. Peaked hoods to the doors. Very similar to example 22/9 except for the sash windows.
- 22/12 A single house of two storeys with roof dormers. Windows are sash type, on the wall face and heads segmental in ordinary brick.

Generally brickwork is similar in all the Cleobury Mortimer examples - plain brick in Flemish bond, deep bricks with narrow joints. Roofs are fairly steep (50°) tile covered and the toothed corbelling at the eaves is frequent.

- Frees An unsymmetrical pair of two storey houses with dormers.
- AA 7 Transomed windows with iron opening lights.
- 12/32 A pair of symmetrical three bay houses with sash windows set back in reveals. Square headed door cases with stylised consoles. One blank window.
- AA 5 Three storey, three bay house with stone window heads and a wooden cornice. Sash windows set back and a semi-circular headed door with a panelled reveal.
- AA 6 A single house with sash windows on the wall face and gauged arches. 50° roof in tile with a gable coping stopped in single bricks.

- Ruyton An unequal pair of three storey houses, one with a double bay shop front, probably original. Stone heads to the sash windows and toothed corbelling at the eaves. One square headed and one semi-circular door opening with pilasters and pediment.
- Shrewsbury The houses examined, seven in number, are situated in St. John's Hill, Belmont and College Hill, all streets of continuous frontages. None of the houses are dated but all show late 18th Century characteristics. Facades are brick with, in one instance, stone window cills and a stone string course. Ornamental door casings, in timber, are used in three of the houses. The principal features of each example are as follows:--
- 12/13 St. John's Hill Two storey with attics. Three bays. Brick string course at first floor level. Sash windows set on wall face. Two upper windows have "Pitt's Pictures." Door surround has flat topped entablature and simple pilasters.
- 12/16 St. John's Hill Three storey. Three bay. Stone string course at first floor cill level. Sash windows on inner reveal. Semi-circular headed door with attached columns and entablature with shallow architrave.
- 12/8 College Hill Three storey. Three bay. Sash windows on inner reveal. Stone cills. Simple door casing with pilasters.
- 12/11 Belmont Reflected pair of three storey, three bay houses. Semi-circular headed doors with pilasters and side windows.
- 12/10 Belmont Two storey with attics. Six upper windows one of which has "Pitts Picture." Shop fronts at street level. One original

FIG. 4.



CASTLE STREET • BRIDGNORTH

EXAMPLES 19/20 TO 19/35.

M. S. LITTLE.

Shrewsbury 12/10 Belmont	bow fronted window. Original cornice overbuilt by new roof.
12/10 Belmont	Adjoins last example. Similar features except for different door casings. Ironwork balcony at first floor level.
12/14 Quarry Place	Two storey with attics. Three bay with simple central doorway. Sashes set on outer face. Has toothed corbelling at eaves instead of more usual cornice or boxed eaves.
12/6 Belmont	Pair of houses, three bays in all.
Bridgnorth	A good street of 18th Century houses leading up to Telford's church. The general treatment of facades is shown in Fig.4.
19/29 to 19/35 Castle Street p19	There is considerable variety of material - brick, stucco and brick with stone dressings and houses up to five bays in width.

THE BRICK EXAMPLES

Small town houses. Oswestry.

Principal features of undated examples.

Walling Percentage.

Dominant. Plain bricks over $2\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. Flemish bond. 65%

Thin joints.

Variations. Two body colours 3.5%. Stucco 7%. Shallow
bricks 14%. Colour wash or paint 10%.

Admixtures

Dominant. No admixtures. 83%

Variations. Stone gable copings 3.5%. Stone window
heads 7%. Stone chimney caps 3.5%. Stone
strings 3%.

Windows

Dominant. Balanced sashes with gauged heads, set on 38%
inner reveal and having thin glazing bars.

Variations. Casements 7%. Sashes, upper sash fixed 3.5%.
Sashes plus Yorks. sliding sash 8%. Cambered
heads in ordinary brick 17%. Heads flat
arched in ordinary brick 17%. Thick glazing
bars 7%. Rec. iron cames 3.5%. "Pitt's
pictures" 30%.

Roof

Dominant. Gabled roof with close verges and boxed 70%
eaves with or without corbelled eaves courses.

Roof

Percentage.

Variations.

Hipped roof	17%.
Toothed corbelling	30%.

Roof materials

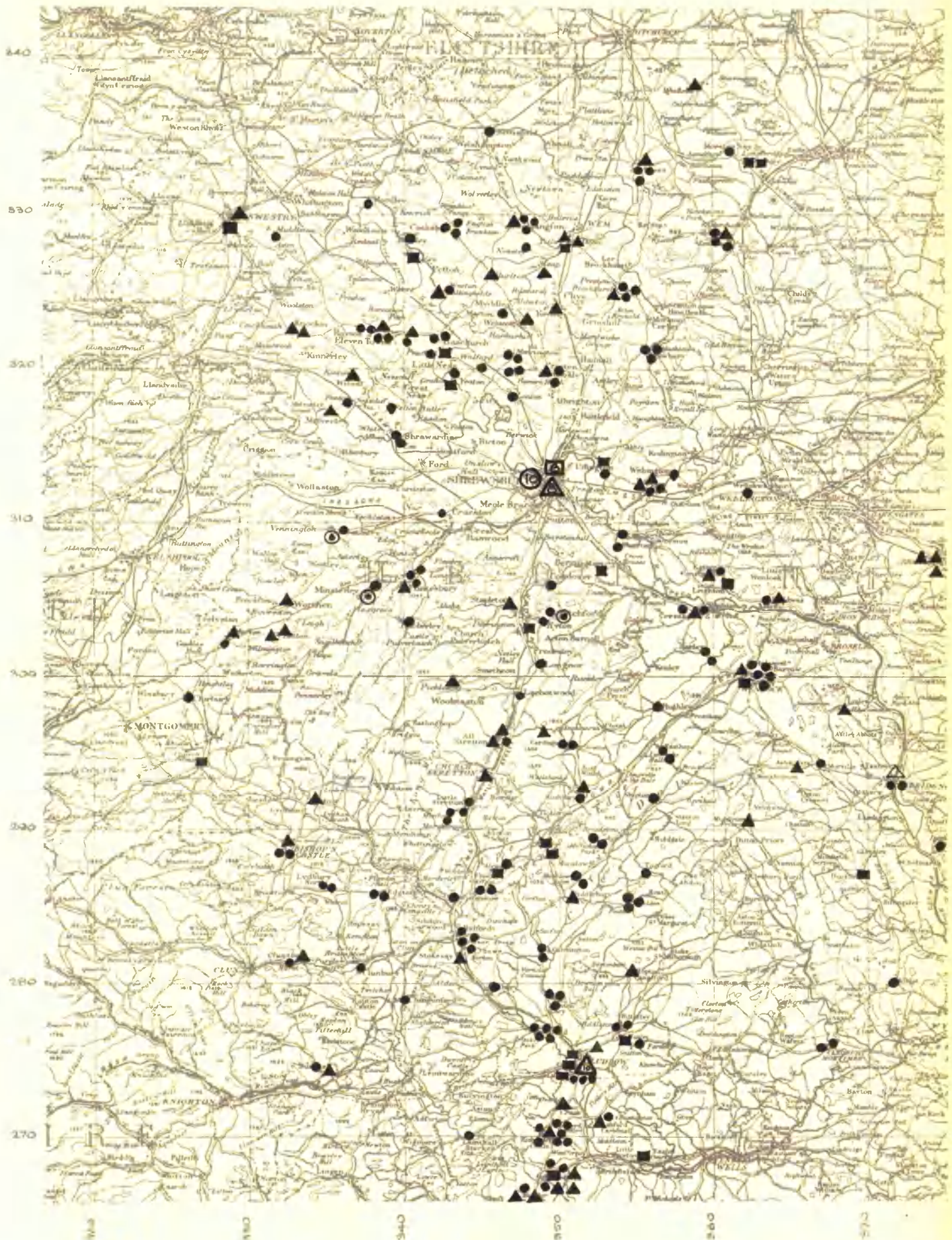
Dominant.	Small natural slates.	100%
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Dormers. None noted in this series.

Special features Isolated houses 24%. Adjoined to unrelated dwelling 10%. In terrace or row 66%. Three storey 70%. Two storey 30%.

Doorways Stressed doorways 50%. Peaked hoods 27%.
Canopy with consoles 10%. Ornamental
surround (Renaissance type) 7%. Rustic
porch 6%.

COTTAGE

SMALL
HOUSE
LARGE
HOUSE
GREAT
HOUSE

THE TIMBER HOUSES

Plan forms and house position.

The plan development of the house is outside the scope of this study and insufficient examples were examined in detail from which to draw exact conclusions. It does appear however that the area conforms to the general Midland trend of development from the two bay, two room dwelling of the house-part and parlour which was later extended by the addition of the kitchen etc. and enlarged by the insertion of bedrooms to give a rectangular plan with outshuts or the frequent L and T shaped plans.

"Cottage" type dwellings.

The examples studied fall into the following main types. The percentages given are of the total number of timber buildings.

Rectangular houses, with or without outshuts	- 48%
Rows or terraces of cottages	- 23%
L shaped plans	- 21%
T shaped plans	- 8%

Of the rectangular plan houses, the majority are complete, without any outshuts or with obviously modern ones. Where outshuts are used which are apparently ^{part of} part of the original structure the end position seems to be favoured as in the 16/13 examples at Ashford Bowdler, Bletchley and Felton Butler. Approximately two thirds of the cottage examples are $1\frac{1}{2}$ storeys - i.e. a main storey and bedrooms in the roof space usually with dormer windows. Of the remainder, some show evidence of an upward extension of the wall frame to provide the second storey but a quarter of the total number of timber cottages surveyed appear to have been built as two-storey dwellings. Frequently the upper storey is jettied.

The basically rectangular plan form is sometimes varied by the use of rudimentary wings, projecting only slightly and gabled. This is seen at

16/10 Munslow Aston, a rectangular house with one lateral gable and another

15/10 example in the same place has two lateral gables. Other examples are

24/31 p21 at Bouldon, Cleobury Mortimer and Rushbury. A house at Bitterley is

22/8 L-shaped with a lateral roof gable on the long arm of the L.

24/17

19/17.

The position of the houses in relation to the street shows considerable variety. Examples with the gable end facing the street or lane occur fairly frequently. Such a placing may be seen in the example at

20/20 p40 Bishops Castle in a street of continuous frontages and it seems a

10/4 p24 logical siting where street space is restricted. Several other examples

8/24 however show the same arrangement where the houses are free-standing

28/4 but houses sited with their long side facing the street occur most

15/4 frequently.

The effect of the chimney position on the house form will be discussed in the section dealing with chimneys.

Small houses.

Plan form in small country houses shows a greater tendency towards the L and T shaped plan.

Rectangular plans, with or without outshuts = 32%

L shaped plans - 29%

T shaped plans - 39%

30/10 p30 A typical rectangular form is seen at More with the chimney stack

more or less centrally placed and opposite the doorway.

21/4 Houses at Bircher and Orleton have stacks on the end gables.

15/7 p24

L plans develop generally by an extension to one side of the original rectangular form, the original gables being left exposed. Alternatively, the addition may be on the end of the original rectangle extending one way only to form an L shaped plan or two ways to form a

21/3 T plan. Examples of the latter type occur at Bircher, Bromlow,

30/15 Knockin and Loppington. Occasionally the roof of the rectangular

31/4 plan house is provided with lateral gables acting as large dormers to

9/7 provide light to a roof room.

It is in these medium sized houses of the region that the plan development is seen most clearly. To see the exact development needs careful detailed study of individual examples, but even a comparatively superficial examination indicates the general trend which is the gradual extension and enlargement of the original rectangular house which was probably no more than two rooms in size. The main period of extension and rebuilding probably began about the middle of the 16th Century and continued for the next seventy or eighty years. Many houses were completely rebuilt, the original house being demolished or incorporated into farm buildings.

The order of enlargement was firstly, the addition of the kitchen as a separate room and the formation of an upper floor by building over the "parlour" end of the house and secondly the provision of other rooms such as the buttery, best parlour or a childrens' chamber.

Several examples having a T or L shaped plan show evidence of the wing being an addition, frequently it is fully two storied and of a more substantial construction than the other part. Other houses of this plan type indicate their being built as such with two stories throughout and often attic rooms in addition.

Of the houses in this size type examined the number of stories is divided as follows:-

1 storey plus roof rooms	- 18%
2 storeys	- 42%
2 storeys plus roof rooms	- 32%
3 storeys	- 8% (town houses)

A small number of cottage type examples are shown in Figs. 5 and 6. These are intended to illustrate varieties of elevation in cottages of different sizes and roofed in either tile or thatch.

TIMBER HOUSES

The general construction.

The methods of timber framing used in the area generally conform to the recognised principles of the midland tradition. An ample timber supply ensured adequate scantlings and sound construction is the rule.

Apart from the few cruck-framed houses, which are separately described, the general form of the structure consists of corner posts standing on a cill piece which in turn rests on a stone or brick base, the posts extending the full wall height and carrying an upper wall-plate. Intermediate posts may extend the full wall height or may carry a horizontal bressumer, normally at the upper floor level, with upper posts lining through and joining up with the wall-plate.

This arrangement applies only in cases where there is no projection of the upper level (see section on Jettying). p.72.

Between the intermediate posts span horizontal studs or cross-quarters and the panel so produced is filled in (q.v. Infilling).

The gable wall has normally a bressumer at the upper floor level and the wall-plate ties the feet of the gable truss.

The exact form of the roof structure is difficult to determine from external examination but in those examples where it has been possible to examine the timbers the structure consists of trusses, usually of the queen-post type, the principal rafters carrying purlins laid with their broader sides in line with the upper sides of the principal rafters. These in turn carry the common rafters. The diagram (Fig.19) based on the example at Lydbury North, shows this method. The pattern of gable timbering (Fig.12) frequently tends to confuse the

structural form but it is apparent that a variety of truss forms were used the commonest being a modified "queen-post" type with a collar half way up the gable and supporting posts between collar and the main tie.

This method can clearly be seen in the semi-derelict cottages at Baschurch and at Ruyton shown on page 23.

The main junction between corner posts and wall-plate was usually strengthened by means of diagonal braces or sometimes increased in girth forming a haunch to receive the gable tie (see p.27 No.3/32). Diagonal bracing was also used between corner posts and eills or between wall-plate and intermediate posts. It may also cross adjacent panels and is sometimes placed in a rather arbitrary manner as in the unusually massive braces shown in the Cardington example on page 31.

The position and support of the upper floor depends on whether it was an insertion after the original build or built at the same time as the rest of the house. The majority of the cottages having rooms in the roof, lit by dormers are the result of a later insertion to give additional rooms at the upper level. In such cases the floor does not necessarily correspond with a continuous horizontal beam in the main wall frame but may be carried on main floor beams spanning between the posts and carrying floor joists. Beams and joists were normal practice in most houses examined for the floor construction, the joists being housed into rather than carried over the main beams.

THE TIMBER HOUSES

The frame - arrangement and weight of timbers.

General framing characteristics are covered by the first column of the questionnaire (first subdivision). The individual items are as follows:-

1. Timbers very heavy, about 1 storey high, up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times their own width apart.
2. The same but $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1/3$ tier high, up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times their own width apart.
3. Heavy timbers, about 1 tier high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times their own width apart.
4. The same, but $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1/3$ tier high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times their own width apart.
5. Stout timbers about 1 tier high but more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times their own width apart.
6. Stout timbers, about 1 tier high but panels square or higher than wide.
7. Fairly light timbers $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1/3$ tier high. Panels slightly under than high.
8. Light timber, sometimes irregular in spacing and shape. Panels mainly broader than high.
9. Very spindly, sparse and irregular timbers in wide panels.

Variation with size type.

Analysis shows the following variations of frame type with size of dwelling.

	Heavy timbers (Groups 1, 2 and 3)	Medium timbers (Groups 4, 5 and 6)	Light timbers (Groups 7, 8 and 9)
Cottages	2%	51%	47%
Small Houses	8%	68%	24%
Large Houses	25%	75%	NIL

From this it may be seen that the heavier and more closely spaced timbers occur most frequently in the larger and more substantial houses.

Percentages in each group occur thus:-

Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cottages	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	-	$45\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	1
Small Houses	-	6	2	25	2	41	20	4	-
Large Houses	-	19	6	38	6	31	-	-	-

The most frequent type, in all sizes of house, is of medium weight timber with squarish panels.

THE TIMBER HOUSES

Jettying.

The jettying or oversailing of an upper wall beyond a lower one occurs in the cottage type examples in the following frequency:-

1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ storey examples (without jettying)	63% of total cottage examples.
2 or more storey (without jettying)	22% of total cottage examples.
2 or more storey (with jettying)	15% of total cottage examples.

As jettying is limited to buildings with two or more storeys, it will be seen that it occurs in about 40% of the cottages to which it is applicable.

With buildings of the small house size group this figure rises to 60%, while with large houses jettying occurs to some degree in all the examples studied.

Analysis of small houses shows that the practice of jettying was more frequently used in town houses than in country examples. With the country houses it is confined to the gables in 30% of the examples and in most of these cases the projection is slight and covered by the bressumer. In the town houses the projection is invariably at the main floor levels and also under the bays wherever these are shown on the street facade. There is no evidence of any regional pattern in the frequency of this practice.

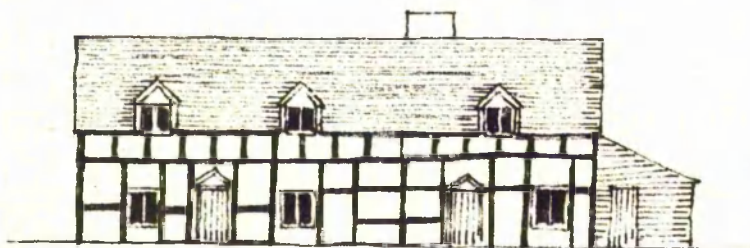
Projection of an upper floor is frequently hidden by later over-building in brick or stone of the first storey.

The normal method of jettying was to cantilever the joists forming the first (or upper) floor of the building carrying them on a plate spanning between the corner posts and having the framing uprights as intermediate supports. If the overhang was considerable, heavy brackets were used at the

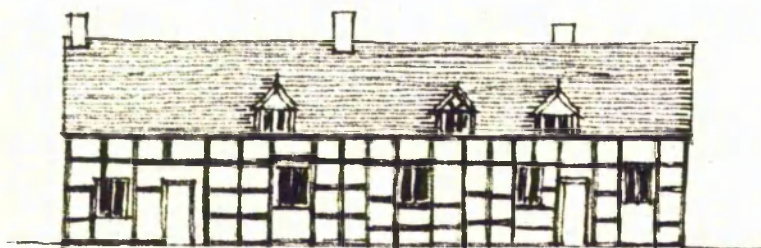
corners (as in the Orleton example shown in Fig. 8), supporting end beams which might be deeper than the intermediate oversailing joists. A small oversail was also devised using bracket supports, the cill of the oversailing position being also secured to the floor beams and the head of the lower framing. The illustration in Fig.8 from Richard's Castle indicates this method.

TYPICAL COTTAGE ELEVATIONS
TERRACE TYPE COTTAGES.

FIG. 5.



WYKE



MERFING TON



ASHFORD BOWLED.

NOT TO SCALE.

TYPICAL COTTAGE ELEVATIONS

FIG. 6

SINGLE COTTAGES.



COCKSHUTT



COCKSHUTT



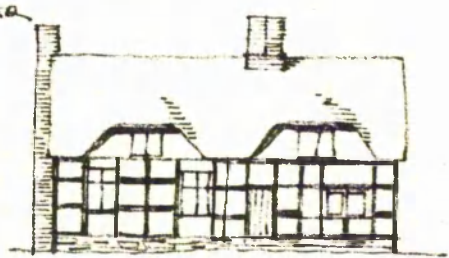
LOPPINGTON



FELTON BUTLER

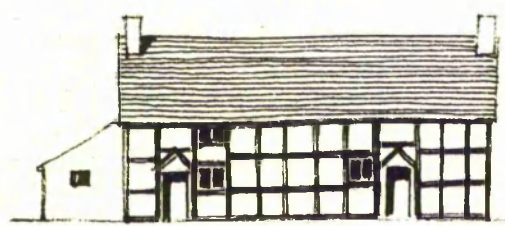


SHAWBURY

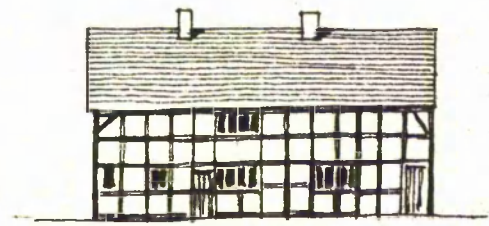


MINSTERLEY

COTTAGE PAIRS.

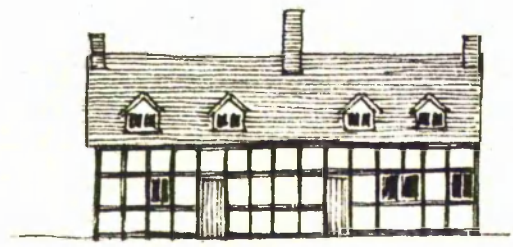


CRAGEN ARMS



PONTESBURY

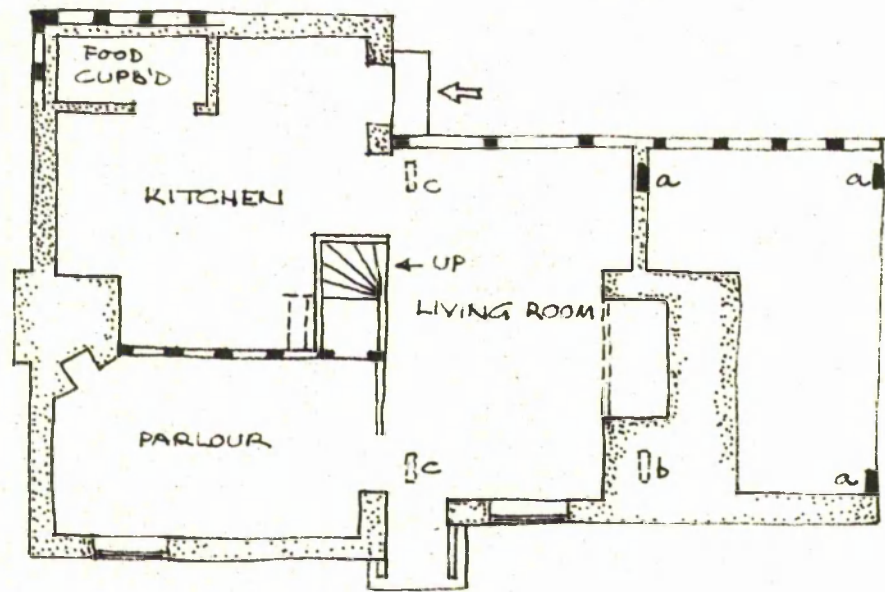
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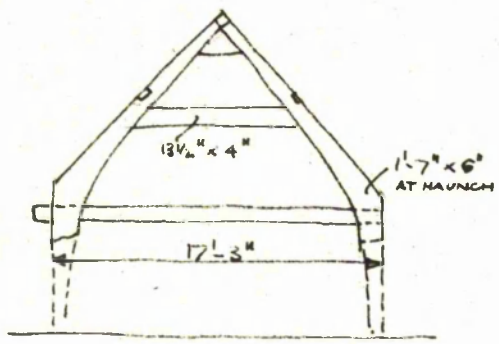
BISHOPS CASTLE.

LONG MYND HE • MINTON
PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR

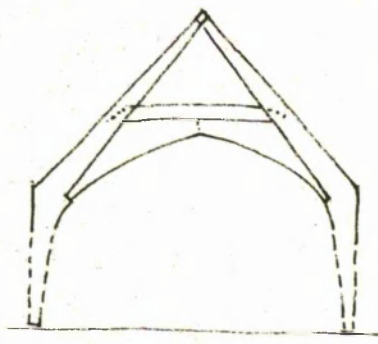
FIG. 7.



- aaa — EXISTING CRUCKS
- b — EXISTING BUT HIDDEN CRUCK
- cc — "LOST" CRUCKS (SEE TEXT).



GABLE CRUCKS aa

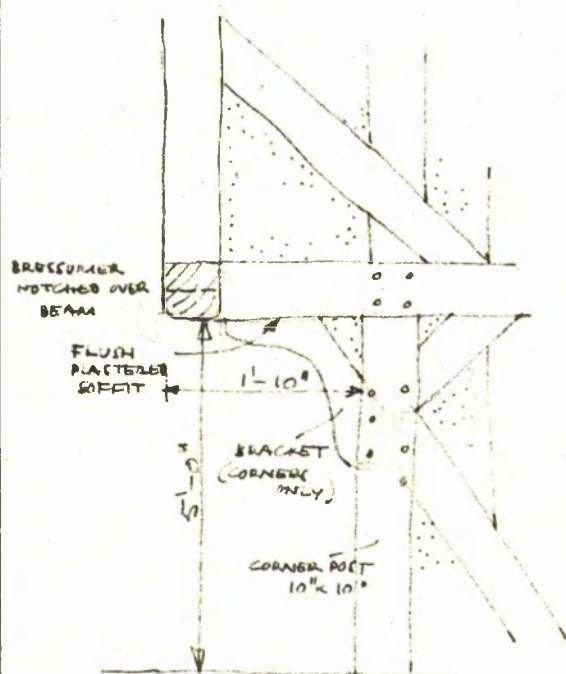
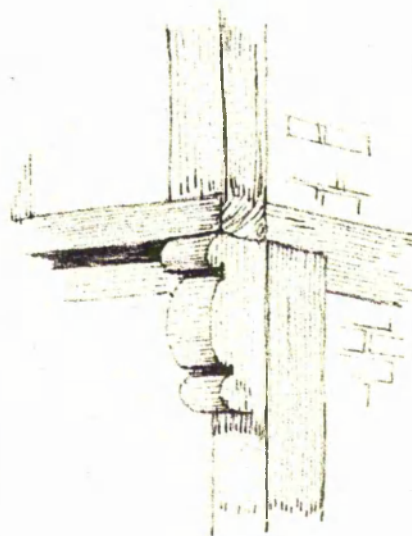
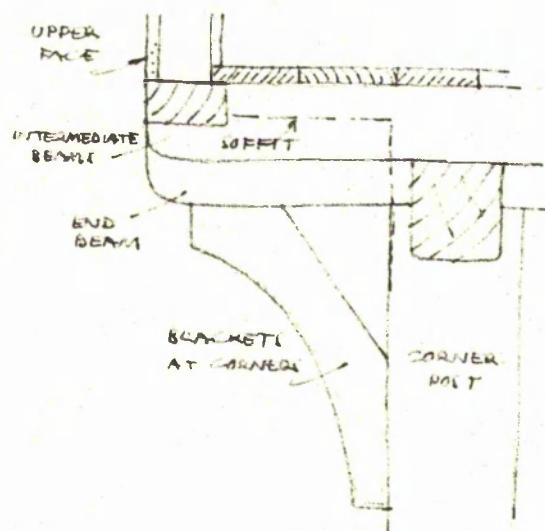


INNER CRUCKS ab.

SCALE 1/8" = 1 FOOT.

JETTYING DETAILS

FIG. 8

ELEVATION OF CORNER OF
HOUSE AT ALL STRETTONCORNER BRACKET
RICHARD'S CASTLE EX. 15/1.

ORLETON EX 15/23.

THE TIMBER HOUSES

Decorative timbering.

The use of decorative timbers in the cottages is uncommon throughout the region the small timber buildings are simple in the form and arrangement of the timber work and little evidence is shown of any attempt to achieve a definite decorative effect. Only about 5% of the examples studied use decorative panels or applied decoration in other forms. Where it is used, it is usually limited to the gables or immediately below the gable projections. Decorative forms observed are as follows:-

- (i) Fish-bone pattern in gable timbers (see Munslow Aston 15/10 and Loppington 9/11).
- (ii) Four adjacent panels with opposed diagonal timbers in each forming a diamond pattern (see Craven Arms 18/24, page 29).
- (iii) Quatrefoil panels in various forms. See Fig. 10
- (iv) Carved brackets at gable or first floor projections (see Craven Arms 18/24, p 29, Ruyton 7/26 and Richards Castle 15/1).

Small houses show a more frequent trend towards the use of decoration though the decoration still tends to be restricted to gables. Greater use is made, however, of diagonal timbers forming a fish-bone or diamond pattern. The small town house shows a greater general elaboration and it is in these that more use is made of applied decorative motifs such as cable-roll mouldings and carved bressumers or barge boards.

The large country house is generally extremely simple in the pattern of its timber work and only the town houses show extensive use of decorative elements.

The principal forms of decorative timber are described individually.

Diagonal timbers.

These are used as decorative patterning either in the form of fish-bone timbering in narrow panels as in the Upton Magna example on page 28 or in larger panels arranged so that four adjacent panels give a diamond effect. The same example shows this also.

The diamond pattern is fairly widely used and is the dominant walling design at Pitchford Hall (Fig.12). Examples may be seen at Tilley (8/33), Weston (10/5), page 22 and in town houses at Ludlow (16/30) and Shifnal (11/17).

Hollow lozenge panels (see Fig.10).

This comprises four diagonal timbers forming a diamond in each panel. It is seen either with or without a central diamond piece. Examples at Stokesay Gatehouse and Ludlow (22/1). p 36

Upright cross.

This consists of square plates in each panel corner leaving a cruciform infill. The Llwyd House at Oswestry (page 27) uses this form in four small panels. It may also be seen on page 41 in Raynalds Mansion, Much Wenlock.

Square leaved quatrefoil.

Here square plates are used in the centre of each panel side with a central square plate. See also p.41.

The Quatrefoil panel and its variants.

This is the most frequently used type of decorative panel and is widely distributed throughout the county. It is not peculiar to Shropshire and may be seen in one form or another throughout the north western area. Peate illustrates

The Quatrefoil panel and its variants contd.

this panel and gives two examples in Montgomery. Forrest refers to it as being common to Shrewsbury and dates it between 1570 and 1595. Houses in Ludlow and elsewhere using this motif are dated later and the Council House Gateway, Shrewsbury is dated 1620 and has quatrefoil decoration.

The panel consists basically of a hollow lozenge with curved diagonals and this basic form may be seen at Hughley (24/10)^{p31}, Oswestry (5/20)^{p23}, Church Stretton (26/18)^{p37} and Yorton (1/23)^{p27}. Additions of cusps, spurs or lobes to the curved pieces or by cut-out hollows provide the variations.

The inner cusping of the curved pieces results in a pointed quatrefoil infill with the panel corners left as quadrants.

Instead of cusping the curved pieces may have projecting spurs or square lobes, varying the shape of the central infill.

In addition the curved pieces may be cusped or spurred on their hollow side (outwards).

Examples are enumerated and illustrated in Fig. 10 and photographs may be seen on p.p. 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 36, 37, 39, 40 and 43.

The quatrefoil is used most frequently as a gable pattern but it may be used in the tier below the gable as in the Ludlow examples on page 30 or in the wall panelling below the gable as in the house at Knockin on page 40.

As indicated in the Chart No.6 the date range for the feature is 1524 to 1620.

Arch Timbers.

This feature consists of a pair of adjacent panels made in the form of a classic arcade. It is shown in the house at Berrington (page 39) and in Lane's Asylum, Ludlow (page 42).

Dated examples range from 1606 to 1658.

It is also used in a highly decorative form in the Old Market Hall at Leominster, dated 1633.

Carving or moulding on the bressumers.

This may occur on bressumers at floor levels or below the gables. Carved decoration was noted in the following examples.

Loppington (9/7) - wavy line in relief.

Ludlow (22/9) - wavy line with round bosses.

Ludlow (16/31) - running vine ornament.

Tilley (8/31) - chain of alternate oval and square links.

Carved brackets.

The brackets used in jettying or in conjunction with window or bay projections, where not purely structural as in Example (21/33) page 40 and (15/23) page 24, generally conform to the classic console pattern sometimes enriched by acanthus carving. This type may be frequently seen in town houses and is shown in detail on page 43. More fanciful carving is used in small town houses in Ludlow Example (22/6 and 22/28) where the brackets are carved in the form of human heads. The Ludlow example (16/31) page 30 has brackets in the form of balusters.

Decorative bargeboards.

As bargeboards have a comparatively short life, very few original ones remain and those with any form of incised decoration are generally found among the more substantial town houses and the large country houses.

Decorated bargeboards may be seen in the following examples:-

Ludlow - The Readers House (16/23)^{b30}. Running vine motif and toothed underside to board.

Ludlow (22/29) - Linear lozenge and diamond pattern.

Ludlow (16/31)^{b30} - Running vine ornament.

Stokesay Gatehouse (17/17)^{b31} - Link and scroll.

Knockin (31/4 and 31/6)^{b40}. Simple mouldings with raised "dentils."

Cable-roll mouldings.

This form of decoration consists of an attenuated twisted baluster applied in full relief to framing timber. It is seen in the example on page 25, "The String of Horses", Frankwell, Shrewsbury. Other examples are seen in Ireland's Mansion, Shrewsbury, Owen's Mansion, Shrewsbury, "Feathers Hotel", Ludlow. House in Broad Street, Ludlow, Example (22/6).

"Cable-roll" was not observed in any country houses.

Carved decoration on the framing timbers.

This may be seen in a few of the more substantial houses, particularly those in Shrewsbury including Owen's Mansion, The String of Horses and Cross Keys where it is used in the form of incised quatrefoil motif. It was used between 1575 and 1600 and is contemporary with "cable-roll" decoration.

Baluster timbers.

This type of decoration consists of vertical panel timbers in the form of flat balusters. An example is shown on page 25 (13/18) Frankwell, Shrewsbury. It is also used in the Old House, Dogpole, Shrewsbury. Though Forrest refers to this form of decoration as being restricted to Shrewsbury it was used in Park Hall, Oswestry (now destroyed). In this instance (see Fig. 12) the baluster timber in both flat and rounded forms is used.

Gable treatment (see Fig. 13).

Decorative treatment of the main gables is a common practice in houses of all sizes. In many cases decoration is used in the gables and not elsewhere. Patterns are varied and are made by variation in direction of the framing timbers and by the use of decorative panels such as the hollow lozenge and the quatrefoil.

The basic and commonest pattern is that shown in the example at Rosewood (Fig. 13) which is that of a queen-post truss with additional diagonal struts. The examples at Loppington, Bishops Castle and Bromlow show this form in conjunction with diagonal timbers forming a diamond pattern. The Shrewsbury and Yorton examples use the curved hollow lozenge between the main framings and at Tilley and Knockin use is made of the quatrefoil. The sloping "ladder" type is shown at Church Stoke and also occurs at Wall. At Clunton is seen a strong square pattern, also used in a house at Eaton Constantino. The gable shown at Much Wenlock with its curious lower course or raking timbers is an unusual type and none similar was observed to that shown at Preston Brockhurst with its fanciful shapes and use of the spurred quatrefoil.

THE TIMBER HOUSES.

Cruck-framed Houses.

Examples of cruck construction are illustrated on pages 32, 33 and 34.

Comparative outlines are shown in Fig.18.

Leinthall Starks. Ex. 21/8.

This example is referred to in R.C.H.M. Herefordshire I, Plate 26.

Its form is similar to the Monmouthshire types described by Fox (Monmouthshire Houses Part I Mediaeval, page 39 n.). The vertical spurs supporting the wall plates are of interest though there is no evidence that these are original.

Shrewsbury. Ex. 13/5. p32

This is mentioned in Edmund Vale's "Shropshire" page 87, as having been exposed shortly before 1942. Its position suggests it to be an inner frame of a formerly larger house. The length of the existing house is not more than 15 feet, (see photograph on reverse of record card). It is not an upper cruck. The lower parts of the crucks are obscured by the boundary wall in the photograph.

Loppington. Ex. 9/12. p32

The exposed crucks are crudely shaped and only slightly curved.

Cross ties have largely disappeared.

Horton Lane. Ex. 1/29. p32

Similar in character to the previous example but the main tie remains, partly hidden by the overbuilding.

THE TIMBER HOUSES CONTD.

Cruck-framed Houses Contd.

Pontesbury. Ex. 26/11. ^{p33}

This is referred to in Fox, page 48 n. The length of the original house is given as 26 feet. The cruck blades are fairly straight and the main tie still exists being extended to support the wall studs.

Easthope. Ex. 25/15. ^{p33}

Well shaped cruck blades, the lower parts still existing. The wall plates are carried directly on the blades at the elbows, the main tie being above the junction. The cruck-framed part of the house is 25 feet in length.

Minton. Ex. 21/27. ^{p34} See Fig.7.

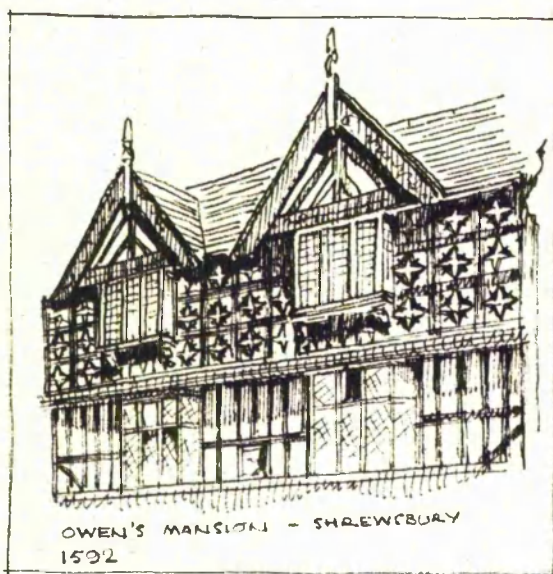
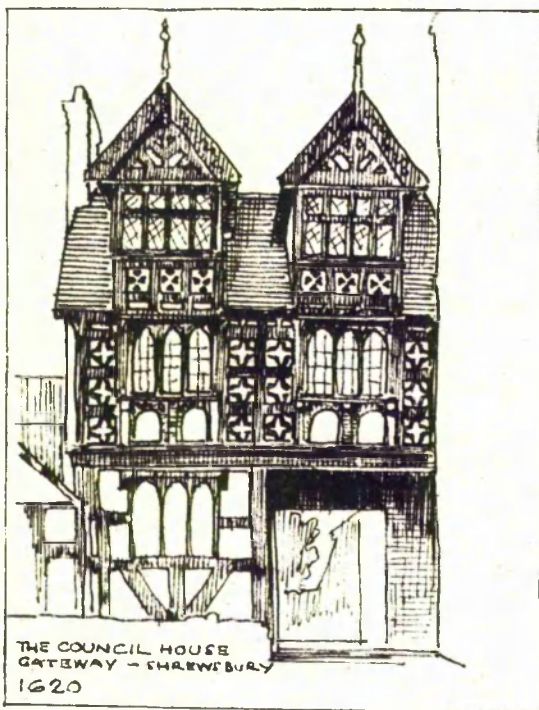
The cruck-framed portion of this house is shown on page 34, 21/27 and page 35 21/20, 21/29 and 21/30. The cruck-pair on the gable, exposed during building improvement, consists of blades with a main tie below the haunches, having an overall span of 17 ft. 3 ins. Another cruck-pair, 12 feet 6 ins. from the outer pair, is partly hidden by the chimney. This pair has an arched brace. Sir Cyril Fox who examined the drawings and photographs in February 1957, gave the opinion that the example is a "Hall or House of one-room plan, of timber, afterwards enlarged: date not later than c.1500. Size 24 ft. by 25 ft. or thereabouts. This house size may be standard - within narrow limits - for small freeholders in later Middle Ages." This suggests a "lost" pair of crucks in the position C-C in the plan.

THE TIMBER HOUSES CONTD.Minton. Ex. 21/27. See Fig. 7 Contd.

The details on page 35 show the inside of the gable truss and the joint between cruck blade and tie. On the right is the exposed part of the arch braced truss. The later wall framing appears to have been secured to the now decayed ends of the main tie. The cruck blade measures 19" x 6" at the haunch. The main tie has maximum dimensions of 9" x 5" and the upper tie 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4". The existing purlins, which are 14" x 5", lying flat on crucks, are level with the upper sides of the upper ties of both cruck pairs.

SHREWSBURY HOUSES.









FIG 9



DECORATIVE TIMBERS

FIG. 10.

THE QUATREFOIL PANEL & ITS VARIANTS

TYPE	PLACE	EXAMPLE NO.
	HULLEY OSWESTRY CH. STRETTON YORTON	24/10 5/20 26/18 1/23
	MINTON	21/14
	COMBERTON BITTERLEY	16/10 5/11
	PRESTON BROMHURST BISHOP CASTLE LUDLOW " " "	11/3 16/15 16/21 24/20 16/31 16/28
	LUDLOW	16/18
	LUDLOW	22/1
	SHREWSBURY	
	OSWESTRY MUCH WENLOCK	16/2 3/30

DECORATIVE TIMBERS

FIG. 11.



HOLLOW LOZENGE

STONELEY 17/7
LUDLOW 22/1



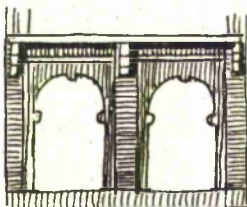
SQUARE PLATES
FORMING SQUARE
LEAVES QUATREFOIL

MUCH WEN LOCK 3/20.



LOZENGE WITH
CUSPING AND
CURVED INFILL.

DUNVAL
ASTLEY ABBOTS.



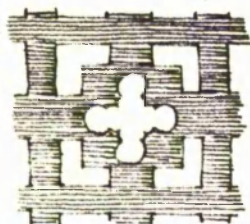
ARCH
TIMBERS

STONELEY GATEHOUSE 17/17
LUDLOW [FEATHERS] 22/1
LUDLOW 16/9
BEDDINGTON 29/2

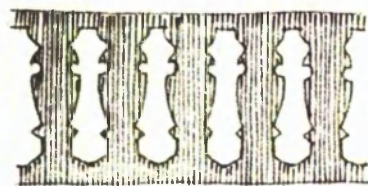
PARK HALL, OSWESTRY (1560* DESTROYED 1918)

DECORATIVE TIMBERS

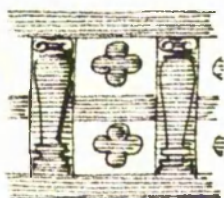
FIG. 12.



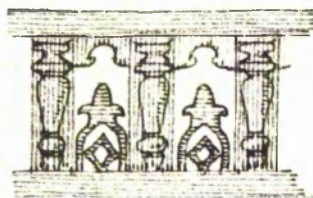
CUSPED QUATREFOIL
IN GABLES.



FLAT "BALUSTER" TIMBERS
IN COURSE BELOW GABLES.



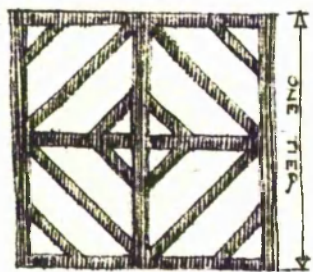
FRIEZE OF DOUBLE
QUATREFOIL WITH
"CLASSIC" PILASTERS.



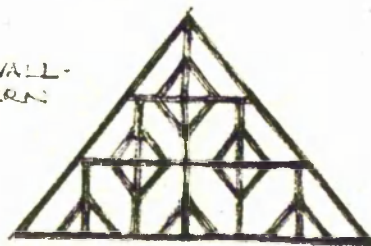
FRIEZE OF BALUSTER
TIMBERS WITH ALTERNATING
FLEUR-DE-LYS MOTIFS.

* DATE UNCERTAIN

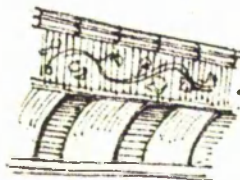
PITCHFORD HALL (c. 1570)



DOMINANT WALL-
FACE PATTERN



GABLE TIMBERS

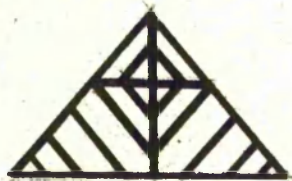


← RUNNING VINE ORNAMENT

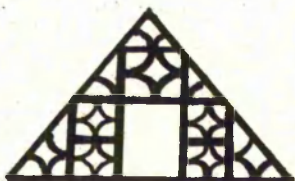
OVERHANG AT GABLE PROJECTIONS

GABLE TIMBERS

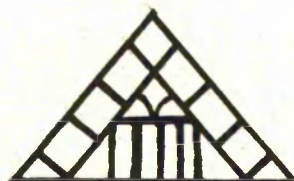
FIG. 13.



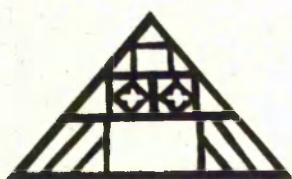
LOPPINGTON



SHREWSBURY



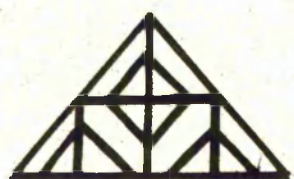
CHURCH STOKES



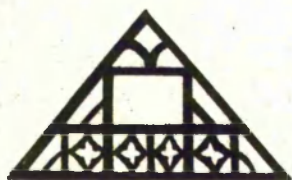
TILLEY



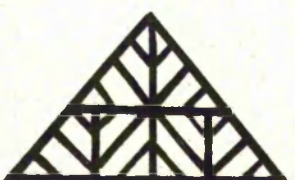
YORTON



BROMLOW



TILLEY



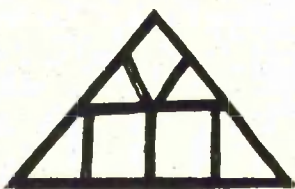
BISHOP'S CASTLE



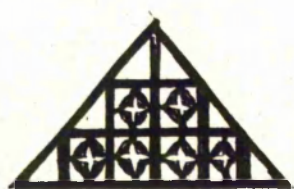
MUCH WENLOCK.



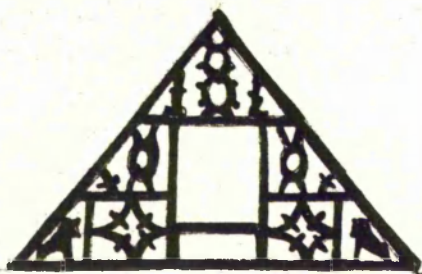
CLUNTON



ROSEWOOD



KNOCKIN.



PRESTON BROCKHURST.

FIG. 14.

TIMBER MARKS

SHREWSBURY

EXAMPLES ILLUSTRATED SHOW THE METHOD USED FOR MARKING THE TIMBERS IN A FRAMED BUILDING TO FACILITATE CONSTRUCTION. NO SUBTRACTION NUMBERS SUCH AS IV, IX OR XIX WERE USED, INSTEAD IIII, VIIII, XVIIII. THE Xs IN NUMBERS OVER 30 WERE SIMPLIFIED THUS :- 30 ~~XXX~~, 40 ~~XXXX~~

* ABBOT'S HOUSE - BUTCHER ROW

IIIV - 8 IIIIV - 9
 X - 10 X - 10

* COURT OFF BUTCHER ROW

~~XX~~ - 5 ~~XXX~~ - 15 ~~XXXX~~ - 16

* CROSS KEYS - GROPE LANE

~~X~~ - 15 ~~XXX~~ - 30

* STRING OF HORSES INN - FRANKWELL

XII - 12 XIII - 13

THE SMALL MARKS ON THE NUMERALS IN THE LATTER EXAMPLES APPARENTLY INDICATE WHICH FACE OF THE BUILDING IS REFERRED TO, THE Vs OR Xs BEING MARKED DIFFERENTLY ON EACH SIDE OF THE BUILDING.

INFORMATION FROM H.E. FORREST
 "OLD HOUSES OF SHREWSBURY" 1911.

* THESE EXAMPLES HAVE BEEN OBSERVED BY THE AUTHOR.

TIMBER HOUSES

Infilling of the panels.

The most common material seen today for use as an infilling to the framing panels is brick there is little doubt that wattle and daub was originally used being replaced by the more durable material. There is evidence that split oak laths were used, alone or in combination with wattles. H.E. Forrest refers to examples in Shrewsbury in 1912.

" panels about one yard square. Foundation of four upright bars of split oak the outer pair about 3 inches wide the inner $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. These are let into holes in the cross members of the frame. Wattles of hazel (with bark on) were woven in and out between the uprights. A thick layer of clay, mixed with flax stalks to bind it, was applied all over the wattled work, the whole being finished with a coating of plaster.

67, Wyle Cop. Panels similar but uprights of birch rods stripped of bark, not sprung into place but upper holes are deep as though the rods are first pushed into them then pulled down into position. Split oak laths were woven between the uprights.

Rowley's Mansion (1580). Several similar panels. Uprights are square pieces of split oak set corner wise. Split laths are used instead of hazel wattles.

Dr. Stowell's House. Instead of wattle, laths of split oak, tapered at both ends are set in grooves in the upright timbers. They are set close together horizontally forming a continuous flat series from top to bottom of the panel."

An illustration of wattle infill is seen in the cottage at Ellesmere on page 33. It also occurs in the example at Lydbury North on page 21.

Practical difficulties largely exclude the use of stone as an infilling material though an example was noted at Cockshutt with stone infilling,

NOTES ON THE TIMBER HOUSES ILLUSTRATED.

Page 10	24/27 Bouldon.	Timber house with large lateral stone chimney stack.
Page 21	21/14 Minton.	Large lateral stone stack. Some quatrefoil pattern in gables.
Page 21	21/12 Minton.	Stone gable walls.
Page 21	19/12 Henley.	Large brick and timber house. Close timbering.
Page 21	21/31 All Stretton.	Dated 1603. Projecting two-light oriel window with sloping hood board.
Page 21	20/5 Bridgnorth.	Has date 1640 but probably earlier. Three-light oriel with hood board.
Page 21	20/33 Lydbury North	Exposed frame with wattle infill to panels.
Page 22	14/3 Bletchley.	Large house with close timbering.
Page 22	14/2 Bletchley.	
Page 22	4/4 Bettisfield.	Unusual brick chimney stack.
Page 22	10/5 Weston.	Herringbone patterns. Gable bressumer has brackets.
Page 22	9/3 Noneley.	Dated 1703.
Page 22	8/34 Tilley.	Windows have sloping hood boards.
Page 23	7/29 Ruyton.	Two storey house. No decoration.
Page 23	7/23 Baschurch.	Derelict framed cottages.
Page 23	7/32 Ruyton.	Very small cottage. "Bellmouth" chimney. Sleeping space in roof.
Page 23	6/3 Oswestry.	Terrace cottages. One of few timber examples in this town.

NOTES ON THE TIMBER HOUSES ILLUSTRATED CONTD.

- Page 27 1/23 Yorton. Hollow lozenge decoration in gable.
- Page 27 6/2 Oswestry. Llwyd Mansion. Bracketted projections. Timber
traceries window.
- Page 27 3/12 Minsterley. Thatched cottages with swept dormers.
- Page 28 3/26 Kinton. Close spaced timbers.
- Page 28 2/20 Upton Magna. Two storey cottage. Gable projection with
brackets.
- Page 28 3/30 Upton Magna. Modernised timber cottage.
- Page 28 2/23 Upton Magna. Herring-bone timber.
- Page 28 3/30 Much Raynalds Mansion. Projecting bays with
 Wonlock. balconies. Dated 1620.
- Page 28 2/19 Cottage with combined smithy.
 Withington.
- Page 29 16/17 Ashford Tall 2 storey house dated 1677 - no floor
 Carbonell. projections.
- Page 29 16/3 Odeton. Manor House. Described in R.C.H.M. "Herefordshire."
- Page 29 16/13 Ashford Thatched cottage with large stone chimney
 Bowdler. projection.
- Page 29 18/24 Craven Two storey cottages with large lateral chimney
 Arms.
- Page 29 18/27 Craven stacks and projections at floor levels.
 Arms.
- Page 30 16/18 Ludlow. House in Old Street. Herring-bone timbers. Simple
 quatrefoil patterns. Dated 1611.

NOTES ON THE TIMBER HOUSES ILLUSTRATED CONTD.

- | | | |
|---------|----------------------------|---|
| Page 30 | 16/31 Ludlow. | Dinham. Baluster brackets. Craved bressumer. |
| Page 30 | 16/19 Ludlow. | Lano's Asylum, Old Street, dated 1621. |
| Page 30 | 16/23 Ludlow. | The Reader's House dated 1616. Timber bay of
stone house. |
| Page 31 | 24/31 Bouldon. | |
| Page 31 | 24/17 Rushbury. | Cottages with large dormer gables and overbuilt
projection at 1st floor level. |
| Page 31 | 24/34 Cardington. | Large house now tenements. Gable projection has
brackets. Unusual diagonal timbers. |
| Page 31 | 23/31 Cardington. | Shootrough Farm. Stone and timber. Herring-bone
timbers. Lateral chimney stack. |
| Page 31 | 17/17 Stokesay. | Gatehouse. Hollow lozenge timbering. Fanciful
carved brackets. |
| Page 31 | 24/10 Hughley. | Old Hall. Now Post Office. Two storey house
with no projections. Hollow lozenge timbering
in gable. |
| Page 32 | 9/12 Loppington. | } Examples of cruck-framed houses. |
| Page 32 | 13/5 Shrewsbury. | |
| Page 32 | 1/29 Horton Lane. | |
| Page 32 | 21/8 Leinthall
Starkes. | |

NOTES ON THE TIMBER HOUSES ILLUSTRATED CONTD.

Page 33	Brockton.	}	
Page 33	Pontesbury.		
Page 34	21/27, 21/28, 21/18, 21/19 Minton.		Cruck-framed houses.
Page 35	21/30, 21/29, 21/20 Minton.		
Page 36	22/1 Ludlow.		Feathers Hotel.
Page 36	22/30 Ludlow.		Bull Hotel courtyard.
Page 36	22/5 Ludlow.		Ludford Hall.
Page 36	22/4 Ludlow.		House at Ludford. Formerly Bell Inn.
Page 36	23/25 Dorrington.		Large house much modernised. Dated 1673.
Page 36	Richard's Castle.		Two storey cottage with projection on end brackets.
Page 37	25/31 Alcaston.		Manor House.
Page 37	28/2 Deuxhill.		Farmhouse dated 1601. Hollow lozenge timbers. Herring-bone patterns.
Page 37	26/18 Church Stretton.		House in main street. Small floor projections with consoles. Hollow lozenge patterns.
Page 37	25/23 Harton.		Large house in timber and brick. Simple quatrefoil in gable.
Page 37	26/31 Middleton Priors.		Farmhouse with large brick chimney stack placed internally.
Page 37	26/8 Pontesbury.		

NOTES ON THE TIMBER HOUSES ILLUSTRATED CONTD.

- Page 38 28/29 Hodnet. Dated 1585. Has a door head out out of the framing.
- Page 38 28/31 Hodnet. Has cylindrical brick chimneys on a square base.
- Page 38 28/34 Shipton. Gamekeepers cottage in woods of Wenlock Edge. Probably 18th Century.
- Page 38 27/1 Ruyton. This has a date 1729 which is probably that of its restoration. Inserted sash windows.
- Page 38 28/31 Hodnet. With thatch. Similar to 28/3.
- Page 38 25/12 Shipton. Hipped gable treatment in thatch.
- Page 39 29/2 Berrington. Dated 1658. Has "arch" timbers.
- Page 39 30/10 More. Dated 16 . A good triple brick chimney placed internally. Two storeys but no jettying.
- Page 39 30/19 Stanton Lacy. Large external chimney breast in stone. The lateral stack is brick and later.
- Page 39 30/16 Bromlow. Gable decoration of simple spurred quatrefoil.
- Page 39 30/13 Bucknell. Two storey cottage without overhangs.
- Page 40 21/33 All Stretton. Corner treatment with bold jettying.
- Page 40 20/20 Bishops Castle. Substantial small town house with heavy timbering.
- Page 40 32/3 Vennington. Late timber example with sparse timbering.
- Page 40 31/6 Knockin. Simple timberwork. Heavily timbered two storey porch.
- Page 40 31/4 Knockin. Dominant quatrefoil pattern on gable and gable wall. Moulded bressumer with brackets under.

ROOF COVERINGS.

The materials used in the area for roof covering are plain tiles, slate and thatch. Very few instances were noted of other coverings. As roof shapes are generally simple the choice of covering was apparently governed by availability of material. Assuming that a large proportion of the timber dwellings were originally thatched, the change to a more durable and easily maintained covering necessitated a straight choice between slate and tile. Tile was more frequently used and though it is the heavier material (as plain tiling) the original roof structure was probably substantial enough to need little modification. No use is made in the area of lighter single lap tiles.

Machine made modern tiles are naturally evident but these no doubt replaced earlier hand made tiles or slates. Older tiled roofs have cambered peg tiles using oak pegs frequently replaced later by nails.

Slate roofing does show a general regional grouping to the areas nearer to the Welsh border extending further eastwards in the lowland areas north of Shrewsbury.

A small thick slate appears to be the older type. Its use is spread fairly evenly over the whole of the areas where slate is used generally. An example may be seen in the cottage at Baschurch (7/20) on page 9.

Thatch is the material of least frequent occurrence - the incidence in the timber houses is about 10%. It is used least on brick built houses, rather more on stone.

ROOF COVERINGS CONTD.

Examples of thatched stone houses are illustrated at Onibury page 2 and Brockton page 3. Examples with brick are shown at Crosshouses page 16 and Ashford Carbonell page 18. Examples on timber at Ashford Bowdler page 29, Hodnet page 38 and Shipton page 38.

The use of stone slates for roofing has largely ceased being only noted on minor outbuildings. Archdeacon Plymley^{*} wrote in 1813 that there were quarries of stone slate in the south-western district of Shropshire and he also observed that "at the present price of straw, the comparative expense of blue slates which are gotten from the neighbouring counties of Wales is not excessive."

Map No.7 shows the distribution of roofing materials in relation to the timber framed houses. The three main materials only have been shown i.e. thatch, tile and slate, the latter including both the thin large slate and the thicker small slates.

* General View of the Agriculture of Shropshire.



CHIMNEYS

The Timber Houses.

Without a close study of the plan form it is not possible to ascertain the exact relation of the chimney stack to the rest of the structure or to judge whether the stack is part of the original build. As the stack is generally a dominant feature of the timber houses, its plan position will be considered. It occurs (a) on an end wall, i.e. or main gable; (b) centrally on an internal wall and (c) on an external long wall. In both (a) and (c) the stack may or may not project bodily.

Examination of recorded examples shows the following general situation.

	Position of Stack		
	Central	End Wall	Long Wall
Small Houses	70%	16%	14%
Cottages	45%	44%	11%

Examples of the stack projecting bodily outside the wall are:

Small Houses	—	12%	11%
Cottages	—	16%	8%

In about 9% of the small house types, where the stack is centrally placed, the plan is of a T form with the stack at the intersection. In such cases the stack may possibly have been on the long wall of the original rectangular house.

Most cases noted of bodily projecting chimney stacks have the stack built in stone with, usually, a brick stalk above this.

The cottage at Weston (11/4 page 24) is one of the few having the stack entirely in brick. The following examples are notable for the massiveness of the chimney stacks.

The Timber Houses Contd.

Bouldon 24/27 page 10.

Minton 21/14 page 21.

Orleton 15/7, 15/23, 15/24, 15/25 page 24.

Craven Arms 18/24, 18/27 page 29.

Stanton Lacy 30/19 page 39.

The large bodily projecting stacks have normally simple brick stalks, rectangular in plan. An exception is shown in Fig. 15 at Easthope where the stalks have decorative ribs and moulded caps.

Other examples shown in Fig. 15 are as follows:-

Wall 24/15.	Boldly projecting stone stack placed on the long wall.
-------------	--

Bircher 21/2.	Diagonally placed square stalks with a roof gablet behind.
---------------	--

Orleton 15/7.	Well built projecting stack in stone.
---------------	---------------------------------------

Longnor 28/19.	Brick stack sloped at one side to the roof.
----------------	---

Easthope 25/15	Stone gable stack with decorative brick stalk.
----------------	--

Kenley 24/6.	Lateral stack with brick stalk.
--------------	---------------------------------

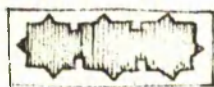
Cleobury Mortimer 22/7. Projecting stack in rough rubble with brick stalk.

Minton 21/14.	Stack on side wall in good masonry the recessions having mouldings.
---------------	---

TIMBER BUILDINGS - CHIMNEY STACKS

FIG. 15.

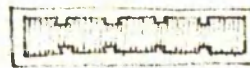
PLANS



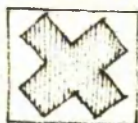
A



B



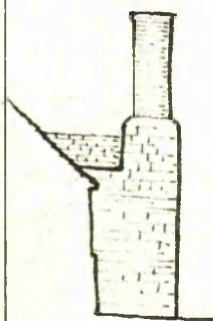
C



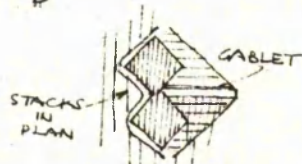
D



E



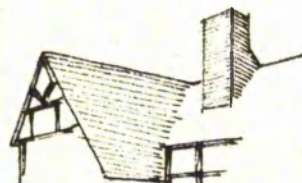
WALL 24/15

STACKS
IN
PLAN

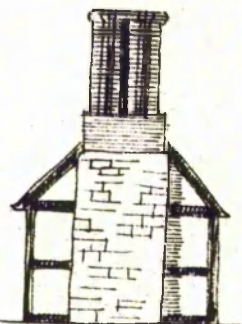
BIRCHER 21/2



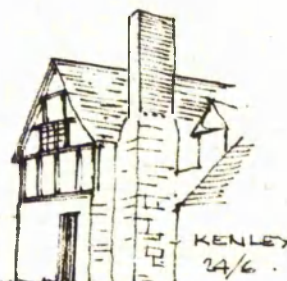
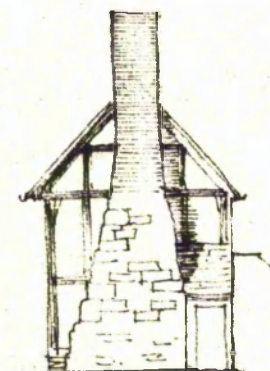
ORLETON 15/7



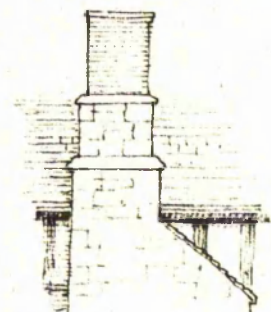
LONGINOR 28/19



EASTHOPE 25/15

KENLEY
24/6

CLEOBURY MORTIMER 22/7



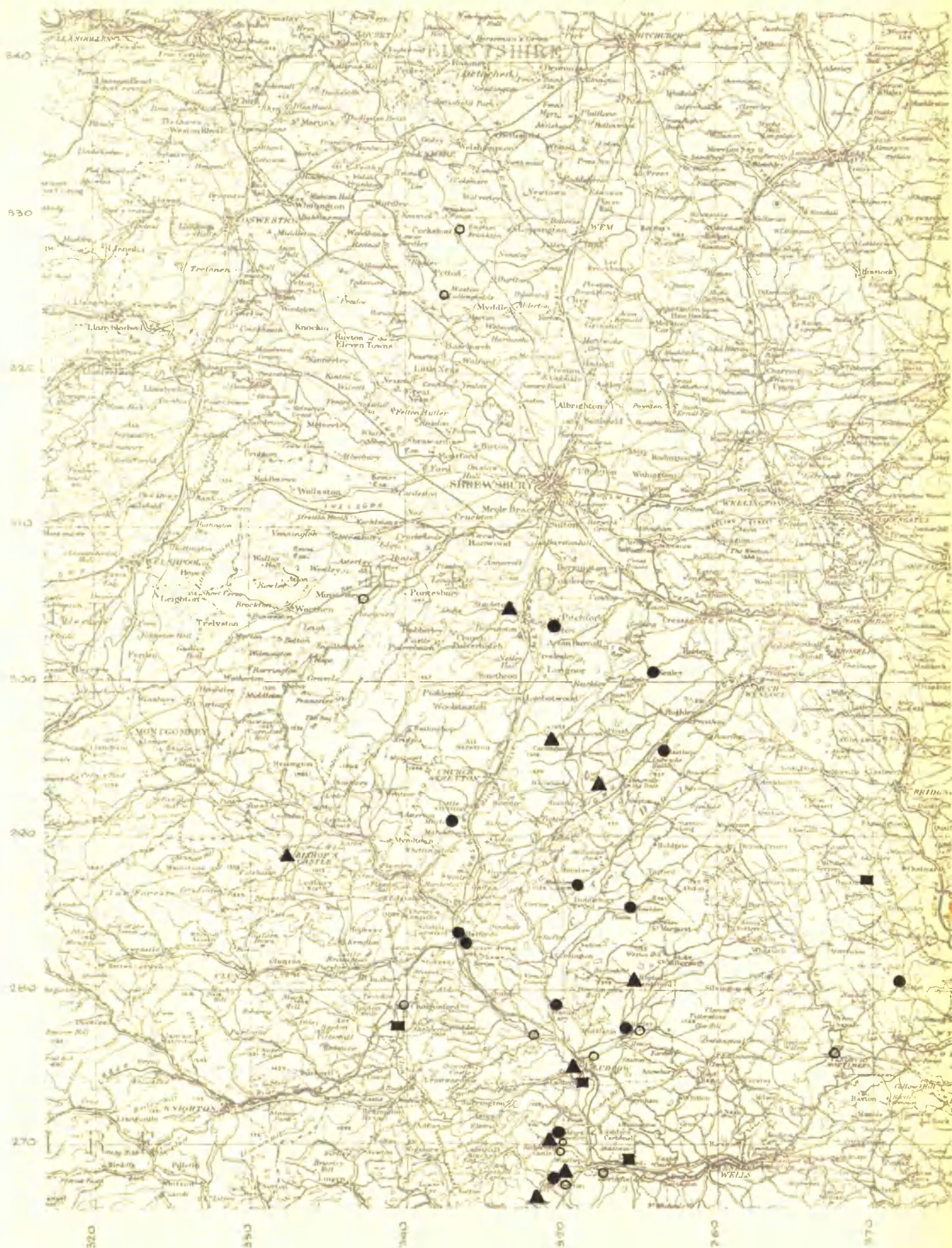
MILTON 21/14

TIMBER HOUSES - LATERAL STACKS & GABLE STACKS

MAP NUMBER 106

8

PAGE 0
ALL
USE



REPRODUCED FROM H.M. ORDNANCE SURVEY
SCALE - ONE QUARTER INCH TO ONE MILE

NATIONAL GRID

CHIMNEYS

The Stone Houses.

As the Red Sandstone area is particularly distinctive it may be considered separately from the remainder of the stone areas. The placing of chimneys is distributed as follows within the Red Sandstone area.

On end walls but not projecting	- 63%
Central position	- 30%
On end walls and bodily projecting	- 7%
On long walls	- NIL

The example 9/28 Merrington on page 6 shows a large end gable projection. The masonry technique suggests that this chimney treatment is earlier than the smaller projection in squared blocks seen in a cottage at Ruyton (R.A.C.1/22).

The distribution in the remainder of the stone areas is as follows:

On end walls but not projecting	- 40%
Central position	- 37%
On end walls and bodily projecting	- 19%
On long walls	- 4%

Stacks placed on the long walls are again limited to the southern part of the area. Those recorded were at Morville, Bitterley, Diddlobury, Orleton and Clun.

The massive projections on the end gable wall seen among the timber framed houses are not so evident with the stone examples though instances are illustrated at Ditton Priors and at Cardington (pp. 5 & 10).

Chimneys are seldom built completely in stone. The general practice is for stone to be used up as far as the ridge and brick used for the free-standing stalks.

As explained elsewhere, the stone used is seldom of a type that can be laid as perfectly coursed rubble which would be necessary for such a feature as a free-standing chimney shaft. Many of these brick extensions were probably built since the Industrial Revolution and the wider use of coal burning fires.

None of the chimney stacks of the stone houses shows any particular distinction. Diminution is produced by means of simple raking offsets or occasionally (as in Example 26/33)^{p10} by means of battered side faces to the stack.

CHIMNEYS

The brick houses generally show less use of the bodily projecting stack than either the stone or timber houses. Where it does occur it is generally on the end gable walls and the projection is moderate. One exception recorded is a large house at Asterton (27/25) which has a large projecting lateral stack with tiled raking off-sets. A house at Longnor (28/18) is similar.

In the more substantial houses the rectangular stack is relieved by the use of narrow recesses giving the effect of a series of joined shafts, by the use of broad recessed panels, by vertical pointed ribs (see Timber Buildings Fig. 15 A), or by the placing diagonally of individual square shafts. The following list gives examples of brick houses with distinctive chimney treatment.

- 4/30 ^{p13} Oswestry. d.1749. Recessed panels on shafts.
- 7/10 ^{p16} Leaton. d.1682. Square stacks set diagonally on rectangular base.
- AA/2 Preses. d.1762. Single broad recessed panel.
- 27/28 ^{p20} Longville. d.1704 & Three square shafts joined with pointed ribs and
1724
moulded caps.
- RAC 1/32 Stanwardine. Two square stalks set diagonally on rectangular base.
- 9/4 Noneley. 18th Cent. Single recessed panels.
- 23/20 Church Pulverbatch. Bodily projecting with raking offsets.
- 9/15 Buzlton. Square central stack of four flues with one narrow
recess centrally on each side.
- 17/5 Ashford Carbonell. Rectangular three flue shaft with pointed ribs.
- 25/5 ^{p15} Much Wenlock. Four square stalks grouped diagonally.
- RAC 1/27 Shrewsbury. Almshouses. Three separate square stalks set
diagonally on rectangular base.

Decorative brickwork is seen more frequently on the larger centrally placed stacks. Fig. 15 shows typical plan forms. A) shows a grouped stack of three shafts joined together with vertical ribs to each shaft (Example from More dated 1616). B) shows a similar treatment with separate shafts joined at base and cap (Example from Upton Magna). C) has five joined shafts in line (Example from Loppington). D) a cruciform plan of four joined shafts from Bromlow and E) an unusual form using cylindrical shafts from Hodnet dated 1585.

A similar stack to that shown in A occurs at Cardington (23/24), while square shafts placed diagonally may be seen at Bircher (Example 21/2).

The placing of the chimney stack on the long wall of the house and projecting bodily, as at Craven Arms, page 29, appears to be limited to the south and central part of the survey area. Examples of this type are indicated in Map No.8 which shows a comparatively close grouping except for an outlying example to the east of Kinlet.

The cruck house at Minton (page 34) shows a stack completely of stone inserted through the central pair of crucks. This fireplace is now largely disused otherwise the chimney stalk might have been earlier rebuilt in brick.

MATERIALS & SIZE TYPES

FIG. 16

LARGE HOUSES

BRICK	47%	STONE	22%	TIMBER	31%
-------	-----	-------	-----	--------	-----

SMALL HOUSES

BRICK	41%	STONE	28%	TIMBER	31%
-------	-----	-------	-----	--------	-----

COTTAGES

BRICK	20%	STONE	36%	TIMBER	54%
-------	-----	-------	-----	--------	-----

BRICK

LARGE	14%	SMALL	44%	COTTAGES	42%
-------	-----	-------	-----	----------	-----

STONE

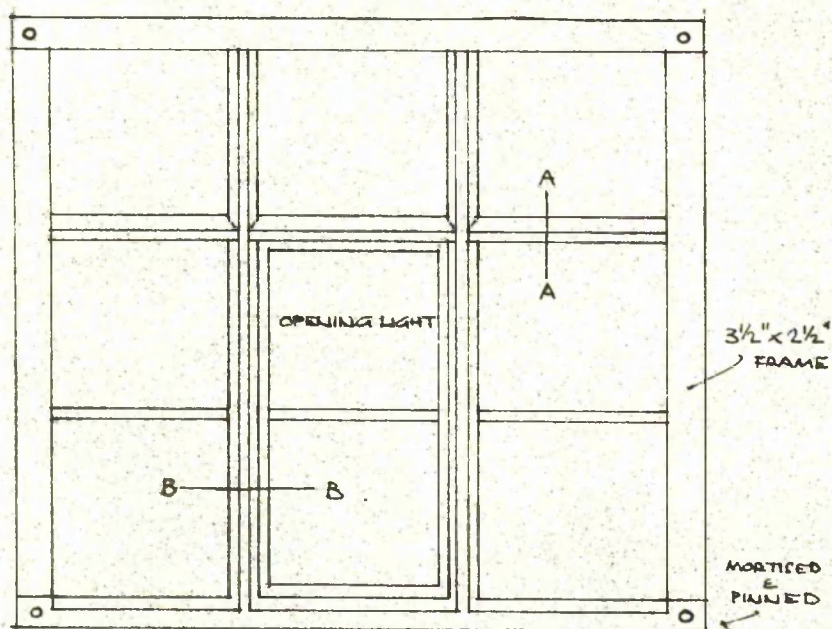
L.G.	SMALL	27%	COTTAGES	64%
------	-------	-----	----------	-----

TIMBER

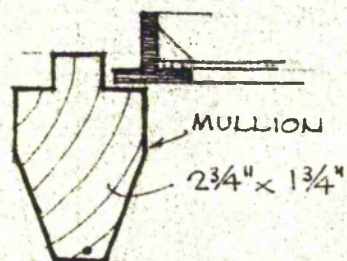
L.	7%	SMALL	25%	COTTAGES	68%
----	----	-------	-----	----------	-----

WINDOWS

FIG 17.



ELEVATION • ONE INCH TO ONE FOOT



DETAIL B-B



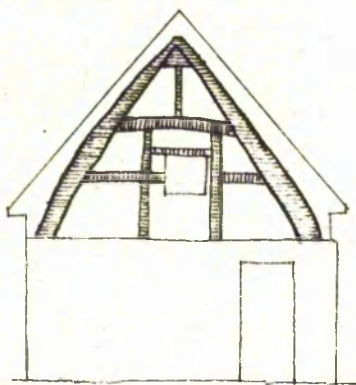
DETAIL A-A.

TRANSOMED WINDOW WITH METAL OPENING LIGHT.

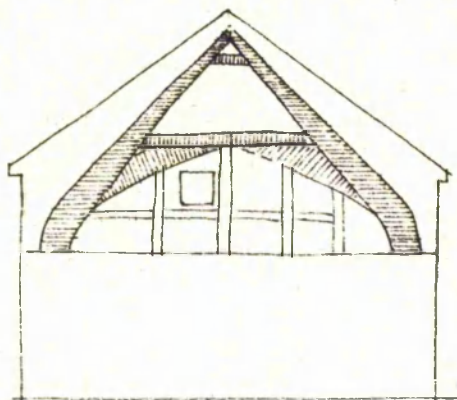
COMPARATIVE CRUCK SHAPES

FIG. 18

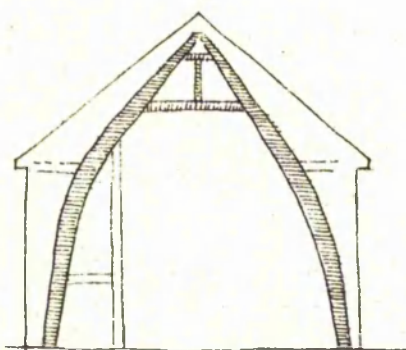
0 5 10 15 FEET
APPROXIMATE SCALE



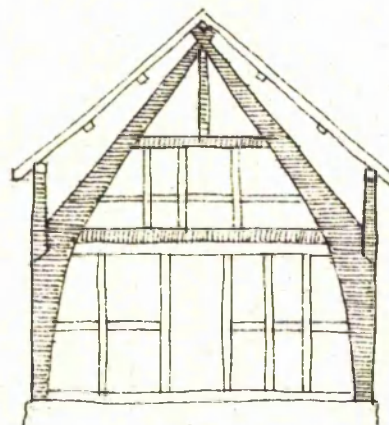
HORTON LANE 1/10.



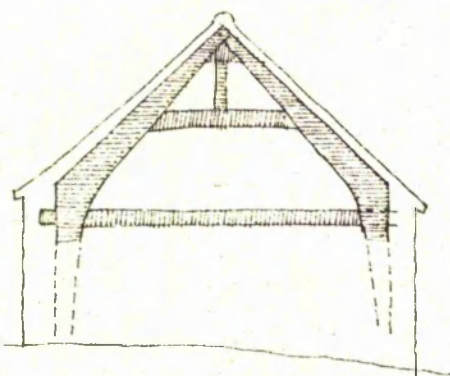
SHREWSBURY 13/5.



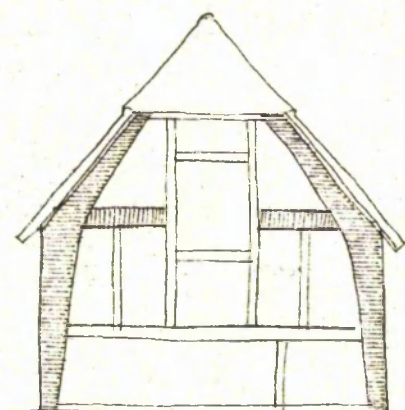
LOPPINGTON 9/12



LEINTHALL STARKES 21/8



MINTON 23/27.



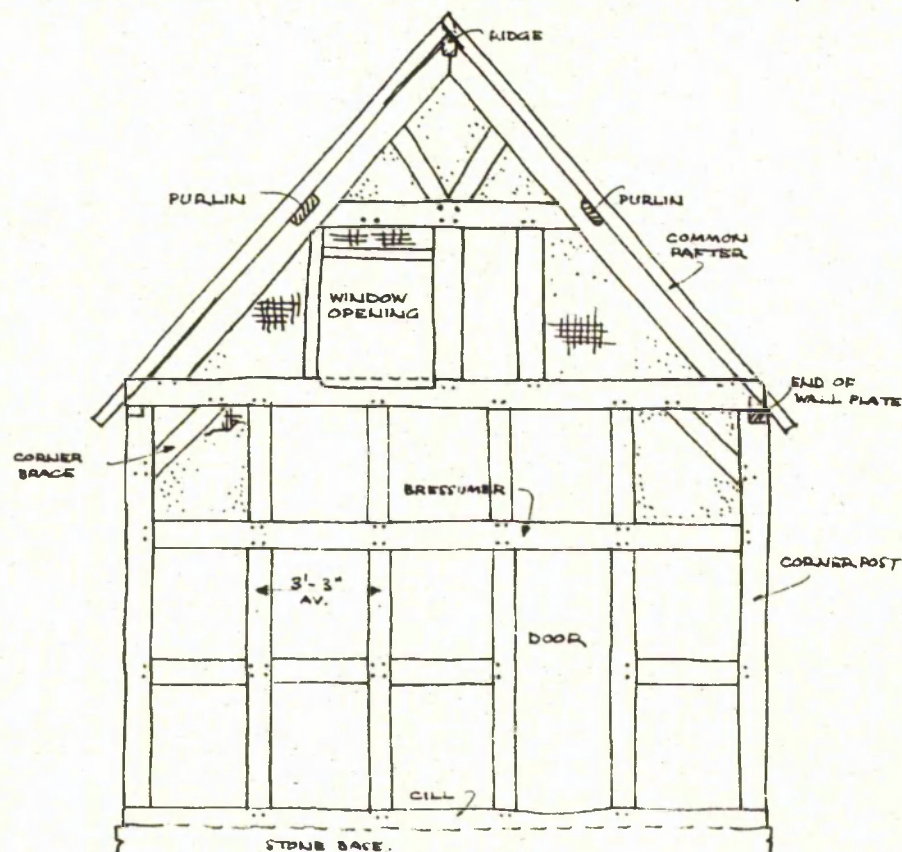
EASTHOPE. 25/15.

FIG. 19

COTTAGE AT LYDBURY NORTH • SALOP

(NOW DEMOLISHED)

EX. 20/33



ELEVATION OF THE GABLE TIMBERS

SCALE $\frac{1}{4}" = 1 \text{ FOOT.}$

NOTES.

THE CORNER POSTS ARE 7-8 INCH SQUARES, THE OTHER POSTS AVERAGE 7" x 4". THE GABLE TIE AND THE BRESSUMER ARE 10" x 4 1/2"

THE DOOR IS ORIGINAL THERE BEING NO PEG HOLES FOR AN INTERMEDIATE CROSS-PIECE.

THE GABLE WINDOW IS AN INSERTION.

THE UPPER FLOOR WAS AT THE BRESSUMER LEVEL

WINDOWS.

The Timber Houses - Cottages.

The windows of timber houses generally have been affected by renewal and modernisation but the structural restriction of the frame has limited the size if not the number of new windows. The casement window still remains the most convenient form for insertion in the framed building and most of the cottages have this type of window. The Yorkshire sliding sash is a rarity, only two examples being noted, while the vertical sliding sash was seen in only one, a town example.

The older forms are seen in the use of windows formed by voids in the structural frame, without a sub-frame. This type is used in 17% of the buildings, the casement, either in wood or metal, being hung directly from the structural frame.

There are a few cases of cill brackets and hoods being used. The hood alone is commonest (7%) as it still serves a practical purpose of protecting the joint between window and structure. Heavy one-piece roughly shaped projecting cills are seen in houses at Richard's Castle, Onibury and All Stretton. These appear to suggest the use of earlier oriel windows. The complete oriel has disappeared in this size type except for one example at Bromfield.

Casements within the frame are in the majority and comprise 79% of the total number. In addition 4% have transome lights.

The use of iron either for the casement frame or more frequently, for opening lights, is common, occurring in 50% of the houses. A house at Hodnet has iron casements hung on the structural frame and shaped to fit the

WINDOWS CONTD.

The Timber Houses - Cottages.

distorted structure.

Casements are generally glazed using simple horizontal wood astragals, this is the case in two thirds of the houses. The balance is made up of approximately equal numbers of windows with either lead or iron cames (6%) and those with wood glazing bars (20%).

The Timber Houses - The Small Houses.

This class of house shows a slightly higher proportion of windows with older features than the cottages though fewer have windows formed by the voids in the structural frame.

Two examples of splayed bays are seen in Ludlow (16/21) and (16/18) dated 1611 and boxed oriels occur at Shrewsbury (12/3) dated 1618 and Stokesay Gatehouse (17/17).^{b21}

More hoods are used above windows than in cottages (12%) and a further 9% have cill brackets.

The Yorkshire sliding sash appears in four examples only though in two of these it is used in conjunction with casements. There is no case of the vertical sliding sash being used solely and two only where it is combined with casements. The latter instances are obvious insertions, probably 18th Century.

The flush casement within the structural frame is the commonest window type comprising 83% of the total with a further 8% transomed.

The use of iron for frames or casements is of similar frequency as in the cottage examples.

WINDOWS CONTD.

The Timber Houses - The Large Houses.

It is in this class of house that the earlier types of window have been better preserved. Certain windows however are used which are found only in this size of house.

The following houses are considered individually. These are large houses where it is considered that the windows are of the original form.

25/24 Harton.	Boxed oriels, 4 light, solid cill without brackets.
RAC 1/26 Prescott Hall.	Flush casements with hoods.
16/3 Orleton Manor. b29	3 light transomed window with moulded frame and mullions. 4 light transomed window with acanthus undercill brackets.
14/2 Bletchley. b22	4 light transomed with champered mullions.
Albright Hussey.	Dated 1524. 7 light transomed. Transome near centre.
Bishop Percy's House, Bridgnorth. b26.	Dated 1580. 5 and 6 light transomed. Transome near centre champered mullions and transomes.
Owen's Mansion, Shrewsbury. b26	Dated 1592. 3 light oriels on brackets. 3 light splayed bays, transomed.
6/2 Llwyd Mansion, Oswestry. b27	Dated 1604. 3 light window, transomed. Timber traceried window.

WINDOWS Contd.The Timber Houses - The Large Houses Contd.

22/1 Feathers Hotel,
Ludlow. p36

Dated 1606. Square bays, 4 light with
sidelights.

16/23 Reader's House,
Ludlow. p30

Dated 1616. 4 light oriels, transomed with
carved consoles.

Council House
Gateway,
Shrewsbury. Fig 9

Dated 1620. 4 light oriels, transomed.
3 light window with pointed casements.

16/19 Lane's Asylum,
Ludlow. p30, 42

Dated 1621. 4 light oriels, transomed with
carved consoles

WINDOWS.

The Stone Houses - Cottages.

The treatment of window openings is dealt with elsewhere in connection with walling techniques in the different stone areas. Broadly speaking, stone heads resting directly on the frame, deep stone lintols, and segmental heads with voussoirs each account for approximately 25% of the examples. The remaining 25% include flat heads with voussoirs and shallow lintols. The type of treatment is naturally dependent on the capability of the stone so that the head treatment does tend to group regionally, for example the use of stone resting directly on the frame is more common in the southern areas with their less easily worked stones.

The wood casement is the commonest type of window being used in 87% of cases. Transomed windows, the transome light shallow, is the next largest group being 11% of the total while the remaining few examples comprise Yorkshire sliding sashes, vertical sliding sashes with the upper sash fixed and casements with a deep transome light.

Over 50% of the timber windows use iron, usually for opening lights.

The earlier type of mullioned window is represented by the Ludlow example dated 1590 (16/26 Fox's Almshouses). These are generally two light casements with splay cut chamfers on the mullions and iron inner frames and opening lights.

The Stone Houses - Small Houses.

The treatment of window openings includes most varieties of heads with generally similar types to those used in the cottages. The number of examples of each type is similar also though, in a few instances, types of window

WINDOWS CONTD.

The Stone Houses - Small Houses Contd.

Windows are generally simple in form; casements being seldom more than 3 light. A house at Bitterley (dated 1602)^{p3} has a T-shaped window and one at Hatton has a gable window in the form of a T reversed. This gable window is also used at Shipton in Corvedale.

The Stone Houses - Large Houses.

The table shown on page 121 shows the decrease in the number of simple casement windows and corresponding increases in balanced sashes and transomed casements.

Early types of window are illustrated in the house at Chatwall^{p11} (dated 1547) which has 2 and 3 light mullioned windows flush with the wall face but not transomed and the Hall at High Ercall (1608) with transomed mullioned windows set back from the wall face.

The stone portion of Ludford Hall (Ex. 22/5)^{p36} has 2 light mullioned windows with label moulds over.

The time sequence of the window types can be seen in Chart No.5.

Considering all size types, the early mullioned window has 1608 as its last date of use. Deep transomed windows appear first in 1602 and continue until 1750, balanced sashes from 1720 onwards. The first dated example with simple casements in timber is 1683 but it is likely that they were used in stone houses prior to this.

WINDOWS CONTD.The Stone Houses - Small Houses Contd.

head are used which do not appear in the cottages.

The distribution of window types is shown in the following table which gives the percentages of examples of each type for cottages, small houses and large houses.

Window Type	Cottages	Small Houses	Large Houses
1. Casement, wood windows	87	54	40
2. Yorkshire sliding sash	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
3. Sashes - upper sash fixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
4. Sashes - balanced	-	16	30
5. Mixture - casements and Yorks. S.S.	-	-	-
6. Mixture - casements and sashes	-	-	-
7. Mixture - Yorks. S.S. and sashes	-	-	-
8. Casements transoms near centre	1	4	-
9. Casements shallow transome lights	11	25	40

This shows the greater number of the larger transomed windows used in the small houses and the use of balanced sash types which is absent in the cottages.

The casement windows include iron frames or opening lights in a similar proportion to the cottage examples viz. 50%

LARGE AND GREAT HOUSES.

The following houses are located as shown on Map No.9. Materials and dates where known are indicated but no other records have been made.

S - Stone.

B - Brick.

T - Timber.

Aston Hall - S.	c.1800
Albright Hussey - T.	1524
Attingham - S.	1785
Acton Burnell - S and stucco.	
Aston Eyre - S.	
Abcott - T.	
Buntingsdale - B.	1730
Benthall - B.	1660
Broncroft - S.	
Condoover - S.	1599
Charlton - B.	1660
Dinthill - B.	1734
Eaton Mascott - B.	1734
Elrich - B.	16th Century
Golding - B.	17th Century
Hadley Mannor - T.	
Kinlet Hall - B.	1729
Larden Hall - S. & T.	
Loton Park - B.	1712
Lutwyche Hall - S.	1587
Lee Hall - T.	1594
Lea Hall - B.	1581
Marshe Manor - T.	1576 - 1604
Moreton Corbet - S.	1573 - 79
Preston Brookhurst - S.	1700
Pitchford Hall - T.	1560
Plaish - B.	
Soulton Hall - B.	1668
Shipton Hall - S.	
Stokesay Castle - S. & T.	14th Century
Stanwardine Hall - B.	1581 - 88
Upton Cresset - B.	1580
Willey Old Hall - S.	1815
Whitton Hall - B.	1756
Whitton Court - B. & T.	
Wilderhope - S.	

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- Parkinson and
Culd - Old Cottages and Farm Houses in Salop, Hereford and
Cheshire.
- Forrest, H.E. - Old Houses of Shrewsbury.



THE DATED EXAMPLES • ALL SIZE TYPES

CHART NO. 1.

1475 1500 1525 1550 1575 1600 1625 1650 1675 1700 1725 1750 1775 1800 1825 1850

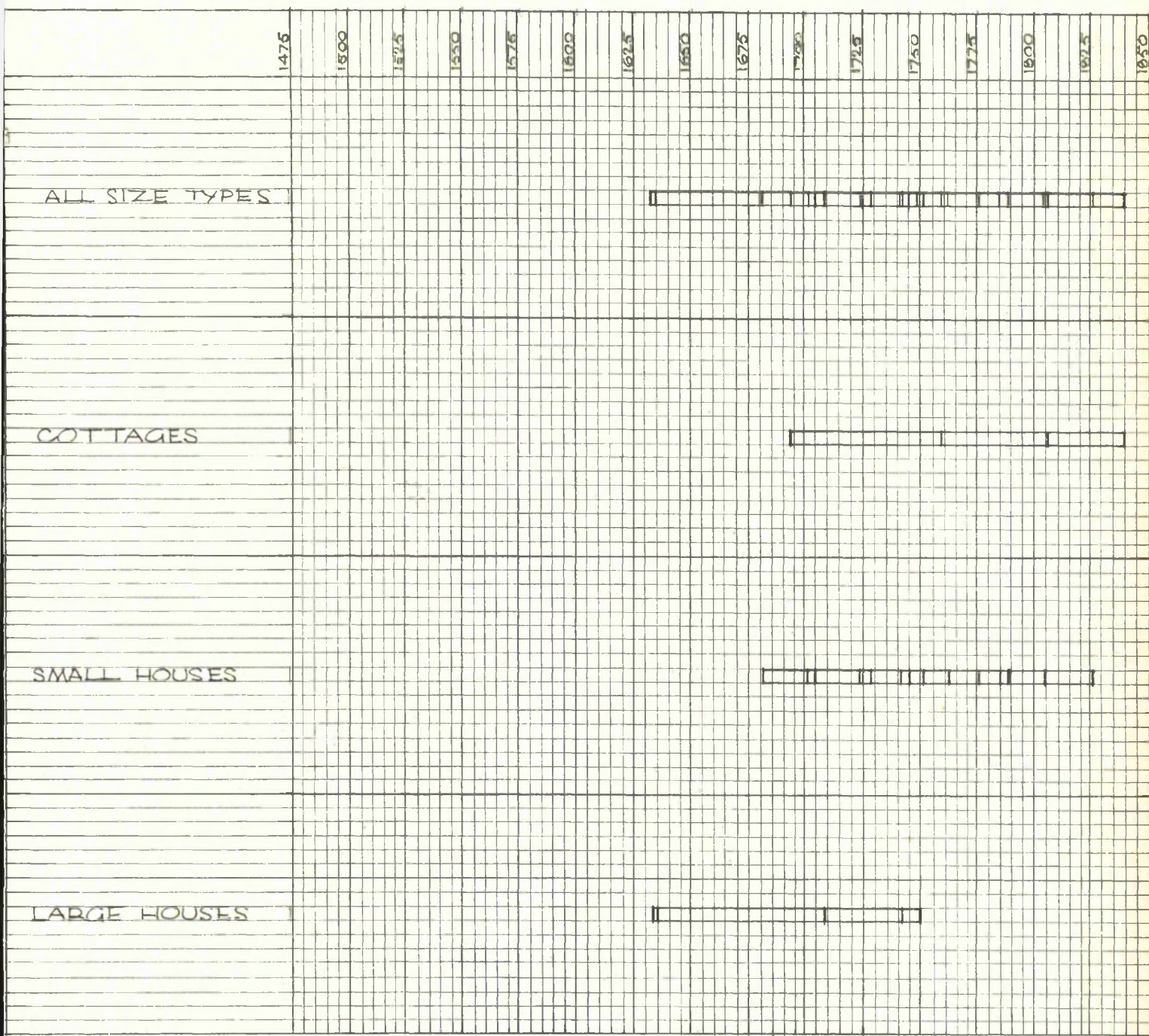
STONE HOUSES

BRICK HOUSES

TIMBER HOUSES

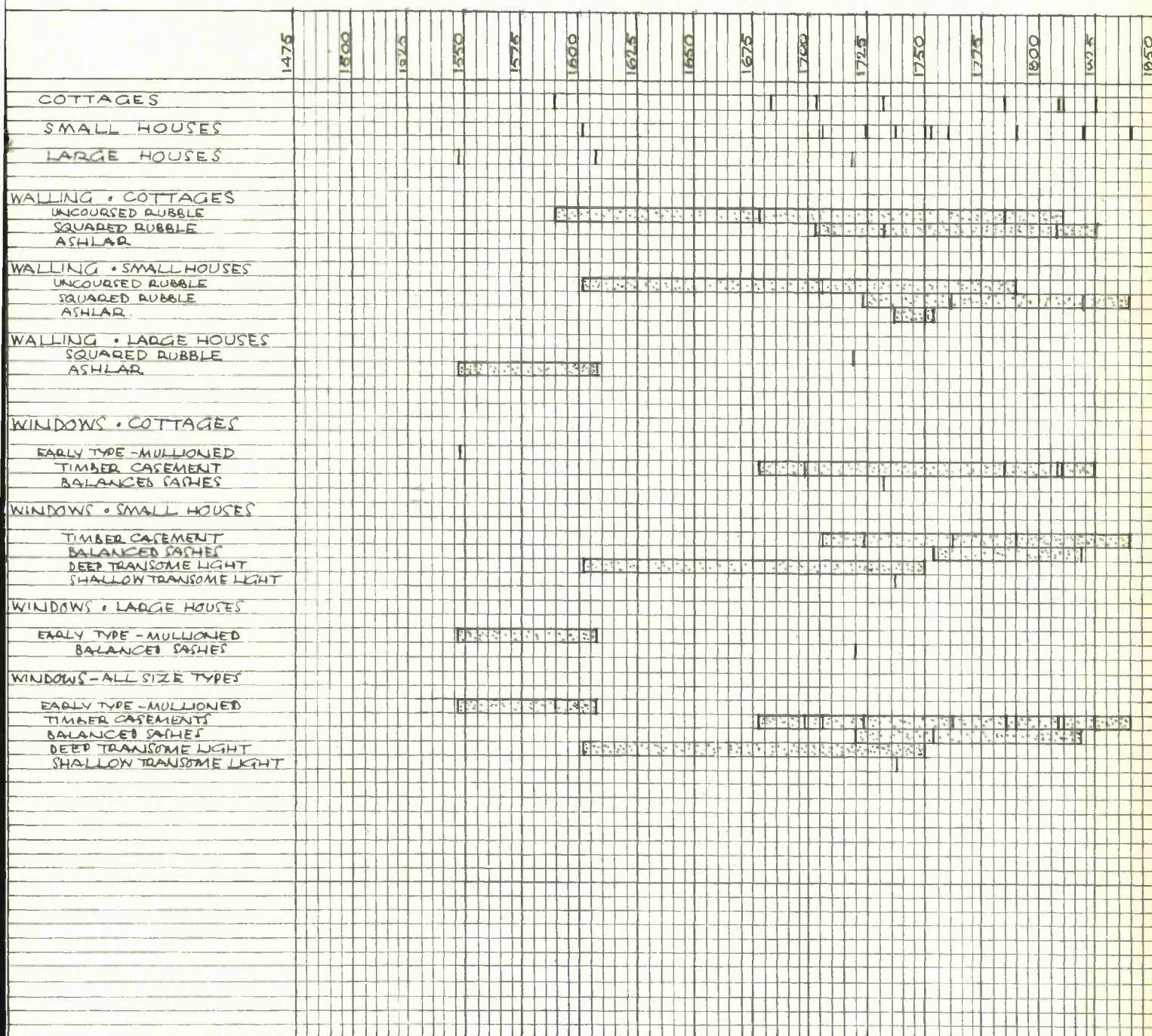
THE DATED EXAMPLES - BRICK

CHART NO. 2



THE DATED EXAMPLES - STONE

CHART NO. 5



CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.

This study has been mainly concerned with the external characteristics of the minor domestic buildings and as the area covered is a large one it has not been possible to examine the plan forms or structure of the buildings except where these are indicated outwardly. The broad pattern of building is explained in the section on page 10 and the character of houses in the three main materials is described in the appropriate sections.

All the examples considered are, by nature of the method of survey, ones which are immediately obvious in the course of an itinerary or which have been given brief mention in published guides. As all students of historical building are aware, many early forms of structure are hidden within a later shell and detailed study of externally unprepossessing buildings can reveal much of interest.

There is an adequate field of research in Shropshire for this subject alone, particularly in those parts of the county such as Corvedale and the Ludlow area where there has been considerable admixture of stone and timber building.

Of the three walling materials, timber offers most scope for study, first in the development of plan and structure and the links with surrounding regions and secondly, in the study of a particular house type, such as the town house of which there are excellent examples.

Brick is best represented by the town houses, especially those of the 18th Century. In these and some of the larger country houses there is sufficient of merit to justify more complete examination.

The simple character of the stone houses has been noted in this present study; an effect due more to the limitations of the material itself rather than those of the builders. Closer study of a house type in selected areas might well be rewarding in distinguishing purely local styles.

This survey covers a broad band running north and south centrally through the county and while it shows the general character of building within the county it is, as yet, isolated and a linking up with areas already studied is necessary before it can be seen how it conforms to the general pattern of the Welsh Border and West Midlands as a whole.

17/29



ASTON ON CLUN

17/31



ASTON ON CLUN

17/23



CLUN

17/18



CLUN

17/27



CLUN

17/34



ASTON ON CLUN

15/16



DIDDLEBURY

16/26



LUDLOW

29/10



CHURCH STOKE

18/2



ONIBURY

17/3



ASHFORD CARBONELL

29/13



CARDINGTON

1810

20/22



BROCKTON

20/14



LYDHAM

21/21



LITTLE STRETTON

20/24



BROCKTON

20/18



BISHOPS CASTLE

1719

19/13



BITTERLEY.

1602

29/4



NEWCASTLE

29/5



ANCHOR

31/7



MAESBOOK

29/3



NEWCASTLE

30/24



DITTON PRIORS

30/7



NR STIPERSTONES

24/25



NR PEATON

23/6



NORBURY

1790

24/13



PLAISH

24/33



CARDINGTON

23/11



WENTNOR

18/15



EDGTON

1750

5/3



OSWESTRY

1819

8/18

4/27



TREFONEN

9/29



HARLESCOTT

9/28



MERRINGTON

10/9



MERRINGTON



MYDDLE

1/25



HADNALL

1/22



GRINSHILL

3/6



MELVERLEY

3/1



ALBERBURY

6/25



6/29



7/25



6/22



7/28

RUYTON XI TOWNS



7/20



BASCHURCH

7/24



BASCHURCH

1/16



FORD

7/21



BASCHURCH

7/15



FITZ

8/25



BOMERE HEATH

28/16



PICKLESCOTT

25/11



SHIPTON

26/33



MORVILLE

27/11



HOPTON WAFERS

24/27



BOULDON

26/30



DITTON PRIORS

28/33



CHURCH PREEN

27/24



MR. HODDERLEY

28/32



CHATWALL HALL

1547

25/20



TICKLERTON

1724

25/21



TICKLERTON

25/27



HATTON

8/12



YEATON

4/2



BRONINGTON

5/11



OSWESTRY

1724

4/9



WELSHAMPTON

9/21



BOMERE HEATH

5/30



OSWESTRY

1742

4/17



OSWESTRY

5/9



OSWESTRY

5/1



OSWESTRY

4/30



OSWESTRY

1749

4/23



OSWESTRY

1741

32/10



ACTON ROUND

30/34



ROYAL HILL OMELVERLEY 1777

32/9



ACTON ROUND

32/11



MUCKLEY

31/3



ARGOED HE

31/5



KNOCKIN

28/1



MUCKLEY CROSS

1708

27/23



ROUNDHILL

25/5



MUCH WENLOCK

27/32



MUCH WENLOCK

1805

27/12



HOPTON WAFERS

27/18



NEENTON

7/11



LEATON

1682

7/10



LEATON

1682

3/28



CROSSHOUSES

1/19



FITZ

1/14



FORD

22/18



CLEOBURY MORTIMER

22/16



CLEOBURY MORTIMER

22/15



CLEOBURY MORTIMER

22/9



CLEOBURY MORTIMER

15/20



ORLETON

9/9



LOPPINGTON

16/9



ORLETON

17/2



ASHFORD CARBONELL

1728

19/11



ROCKGREEN

19/15



BITTERLEY

19/31



BRIDGNORTH

20/17



BISHOPS CASTLE

27/28



LONGVILLE 1704 & 1724

28/25



HIGH ERCALL 1694

28/11



ALVELEY

28/7



ALVELEY 1706 & 1725

21/14



MINTON

19/12



HENLEY

20/5



BRIDGNORTH

? 1640

21/12



MINTON

21/31



ALLSTRETTON

1603

20/33



LYDBURY NORTH

14/3



BLETCHLEY

14/2



BLETCHLEY

4/4



BETTISFIELD

10/5



WESTON

9/3



NONELEY

1703

8/34



TILLEY

7/29



RUYTON

7/23



BASCHURCH

7/32



RUYTON

6/3



OSWESTRY.

5/20



OSWESTRY

15/7



ORLETON

15/1

15/24



ORLETON

15/23



RICHARD'S CASTLE

10/4



ORLETON

15/25



ORLETON



WESTON

13/21



FRANKWELL

13/18



FRANKWELL

13/4



FRANKWELL
(STRING OF HORSES)

1576

13/6



DETAIL OF 13/4

SHREWSBURY

13/2



FRANKWELL

11/26



OWEN'S MANSION



BRIDGNORTH · BISHOP PERCY'S HO

1580

NAT. BUILDINGS RECORD

3/32



MUCH WENLOCK

3/13



MINSTERLEY

3/31



MUCH WENLOCK

1/23



YORTON

6/2



OSWESTRY

3/12



MINSTERLEY

3/26



KINTON

2/24

2/29



UPTON MAGNA

2/23



UPTON MAGNA

3/30



UPTON MAGNA

2/19



MUCH WENLOCK



WITHINGTON

16/17



ASHFORD CARBONELL

1677

16/13



18/27 ASHFORD BOWDLER



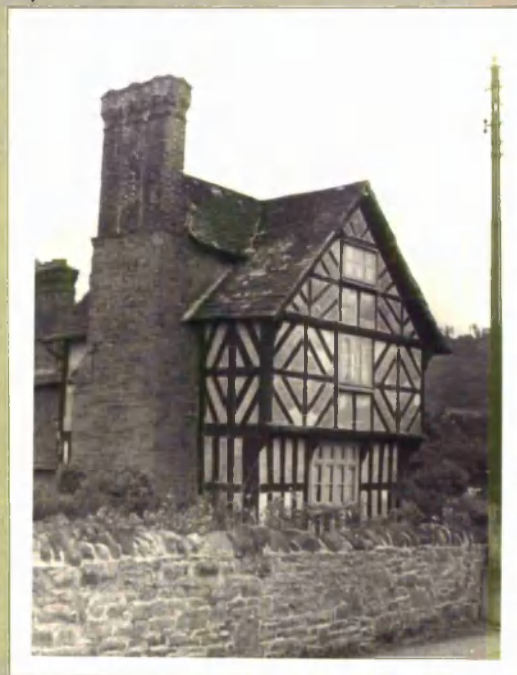
CRAVEN ARMS

16/3



ORLETON MANOR H9

18/24



CRAVEN ARMS

16/18



LUDLOW • OLD ST.

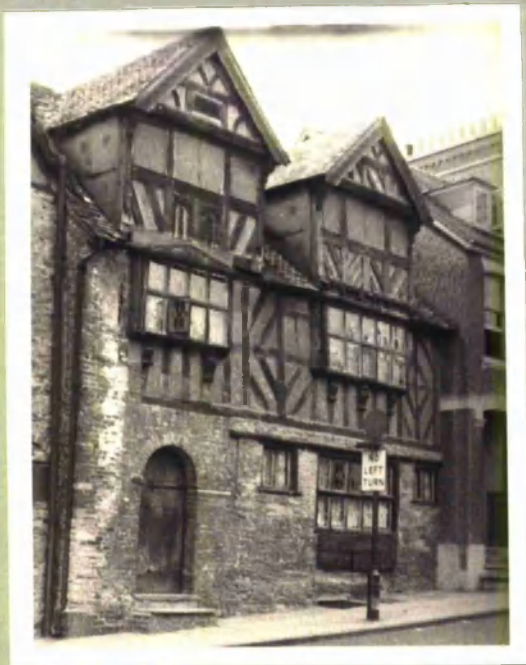
1611

16/31



LUDLOW • DIKHAM

16/19



LUDLOW • OLD ST.

1621

16/23



LUDLOW - THE READER'S HOUSE 1616

24/31



BOULDON

24/34



CARDINGTON

17/17



STOKESAY · GATEHOUSE

24/17



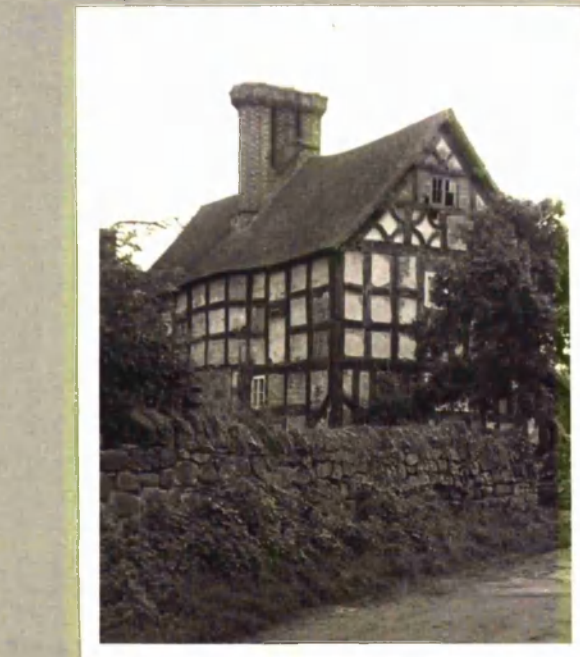
RUSHBURY

23/31



NR CARDINGTON

24/10



HUGHLEY

9/12



LOPPINGTON

1/29



HORTON LANE

13/5



SHREWSBURY

21/8



LEINTHALL STARKES

CRUCK FRAMED HOUSES

25/15

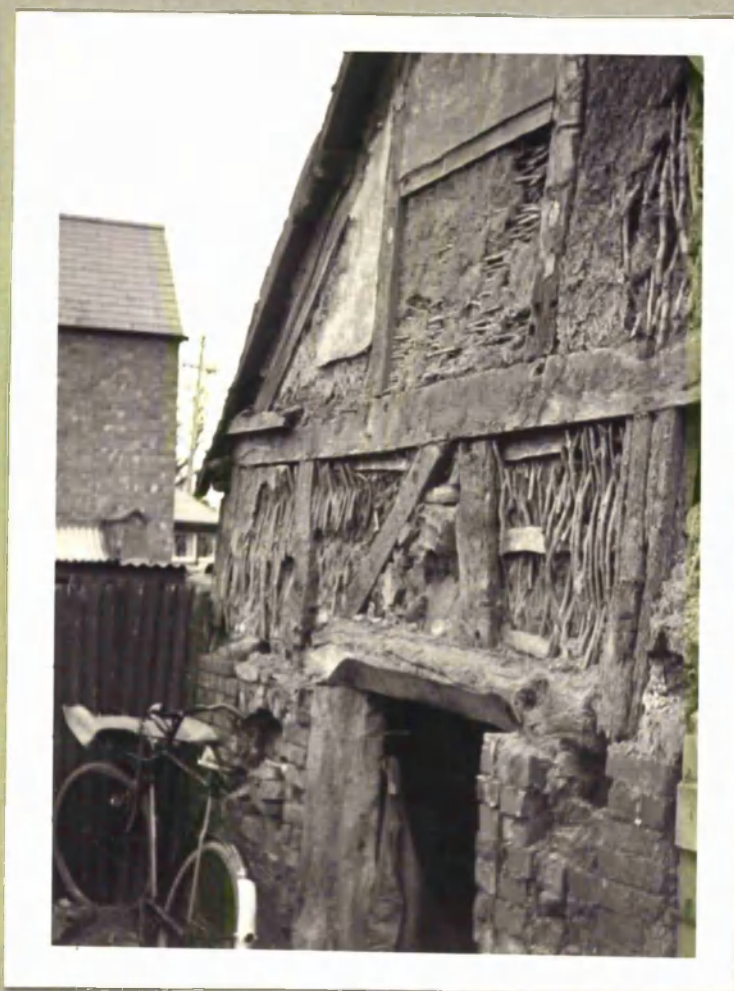


EASTHOPE

26/11



PONTESBURY - THE OLD RECTORY



NEAR ELLESMERE

NOW DESTROYED.

NATS BUILDINGS RECORD.

21/27



21/28



21/19



21/18



LONGMYND HOUSE • MINTON

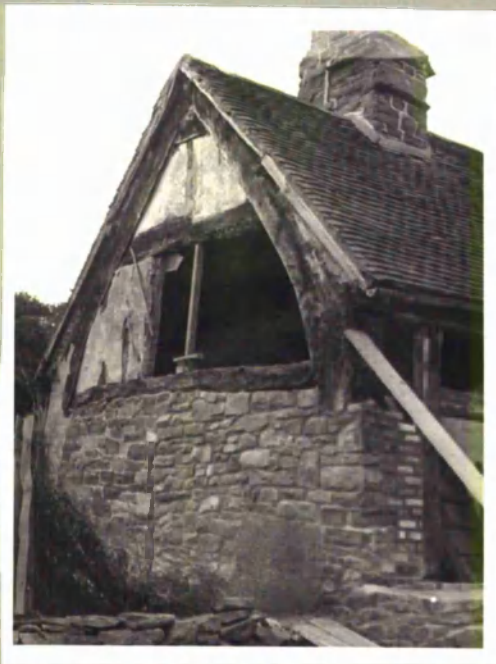
21/30



21/29



21/20



DETAILS OF HOUSE AT MINTON

22/1



LUDLOW • FEATHERS HOTEL
22/5

22/30



LUDLOW • BULL HOTEL

22/4



23/25 LUDFORD HALL



LUDFORD • FORMER "BELL INN"

22/22



DORRINGTON

1673



RICHARD'S CASTLE

25/31



ALCASTON
26/18

28/2



DEUXHILL
25/23

1601



CHURCH STRETTON
26/31



HARTON
26/8



MIDDLETON PRIORS



PONTESBURY

28/29



HODNET

1585

28/31



HODNET

28/34



MR SHIPTON

27/1



RYTON

1729

28/30



HODNET

25/12



SHIPTON

29/2



BERRINGTON

30/10



MORE

30/19



THE HOPE NE STANTON LACY

30/16



BROMLOW

30/13



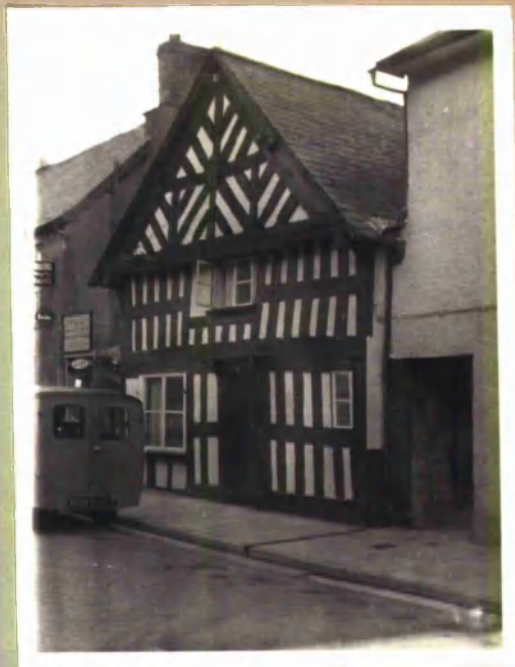
BUCKNELL

21/33



ALL STRETTON

20/20



BISHOPS CASTLE

31/6



KNOCKIN

31/4

32/3



YENNINGTON



KNOCKIN



MUCH WENLOCK - RAYNALD'S MANSION



LUDLOW, LANE'S ASYLUM

1621.

16/19



WHITTON COURT.



BITTERLEY - CRAWLEY SOWER



UPPINGTON.

SECOND FILM

TEXT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ + W.C. DOUBLE FRAME

COLOURED MAP (NO2) $4\frac{3}{4}$ + D.R.

H.T. L. $3\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 SEC. TIME

UNCOLOURED MAPS $4\frac{1}{2}$ + D.R.

INDIAN INK DRAWINGS $4\frac{5}{8}$ W.C.

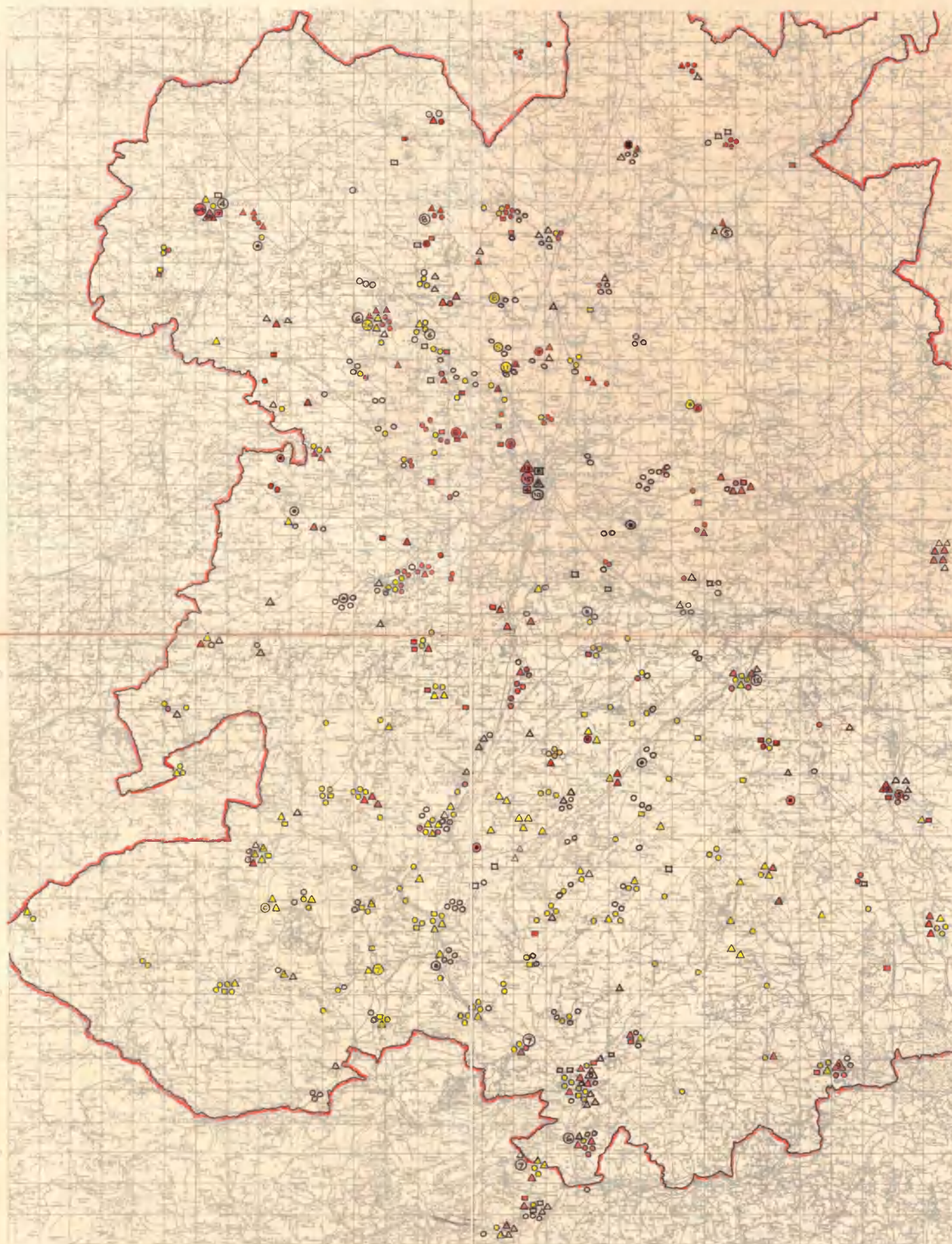
(16/3/67.)

185 EXPOSURES D.F.

186 XEROX COPIES.

(MAP WITH COLOUR WASH $4\frac{1}{2}$ + D.R.)
NO3

THE SURVEY AREA



NATIONAL MAP SERVICE - NATIONAL DATA JOURNAL
 NOTE: WHERE SOME DATA IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE
 AREA WITHIN A SMALL AREA, THE DATA IS
 ASSUMED TO BE THE SAME AS THE DATA
 IN THE ADJACENT AREAS. (1:100,000 SCALE)