

Ludlow Heritage



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N E W S

FREE

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THE OLD BELL HOUSE, LUDFORD

Anthony Cant



Ludford lies immediately to the south of the 13th century bridge adjacent to the Charlton Arms on the road to Leominster. It used to be in Herefordshire (the river Teme was the county boundary). The small but fine church of St Giles has its origins in the 11th century when it was a chapel to Bromfield Priory.

The village is mentioned in history books because of the battle of Ludford Bridge during the Wars

of the Roses. The Yorkists were camped in the town, while the Lancastrians (King Henry VI) were

dug in along the river. Several Yorkists defected overnight to the Lancastrians followed by a full scale retreat on the morning of 12th October 1459. No blood was spilt. As Lancastrians, my wife and I are delighted that the red rose won!

It is likely that the Old Bell House

was built in the 16th century. The earliest evidence of its being an inn is in a lease to a John Arnold in 1705 when it was called the Three Crowns. The name changed to the Old Bell some time before 1741, when Edward Bough, a Ludlow bailiff, took the lease.

(continued overleaf)

THE OLD BELL HOUSE, LUDFORD (continued)

Ludlow Corporation was the beneficiary of the Ludford estate when the Palmers' Guild ceased in 1551. A succession of leases were granted by the Corporation in the 17th century and earlier, and leases have been traced back to 1664 when one was granted to a Humphrey Powell (an official of the Council of the Marches of Wales, based in Ludlow Castle) for 41 years at an annual rent of '£1 4s 0d and two good fat capons (or 2s in lieu) and fetching of coal from Clee Hill to the Bailiffs (or 3s 4d in lieu)'. The Three Crowns comprised 'the inn, stables, yards, gardens and pigsty', and a dwelling house, also with a pigsty and two small gardens. It was

one of only four properties in the parish with three hearths at the time of the hearth tax (2s. Each) between 1662 and 1689. Ludford House had seventeen hearths. The Three Crowns relied on passing travellers who could stable their horses, be fed and stay the night.

The road over Ludford Bridge to Leominster was not a through road according to a plan drawn in 1802. It was blocked by a farm gate twenty yards up from the Charlton Arms. There was a turnpike on the corner by the right turn to Wigmore. The Old Bell, as it was now called, is shown as a coaching inn in a prominent position on the road to Worcester. The current

road to Leominster was opened in c.1835. This was disastrous for the Old Bell as there were no more passing travellers – but to the great advantage of the Charlton Arms which was then owned by Edmund Charlton of Ludford House. John Carrier was the tenant of the Old Bell. He ceased trading and moved to the Charlton Arms. The Old Bell was probably empty in 1845 when it was still owned by Ludlow Corporation as it had been for most of its existence.

In 1846 ownership of the Old Bell transferred from Ludlow Corporation to a succession of families, and the name was changed to Ludford Villas to reflect its new

role. The name changed again (to the Old Bell House) in 1909 when Henry Mahler, the new owner and a noted artist, undertook considerable changes to the property. He used Basil Stallybrass, an associate architect of William Lethaby who was a member of a group of architects who met regularly with William Morris of the Arts and Crafts movement. Stallybrass was what became known as an 'itinerant architect' and was required not only to design, but to take a very hands-on approach to the work. This required staying at the Old Bell House to supervise the work. Stallybrass was described as 'probably the architect who most



4. The Old Bell House, weir and grotto.

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nearly met Ruskin and Morris's ideal.'

Country Life published a series of short articles in 1914 on 'The lesser country houses of yesterday'. The article on the Old Bell House described it as 'a small old house of peculiar merit. Its present seemliness of aspect is due to Mr Basil Stallybrass, for the house had fallen on very evil days.' The article described the earlier conversion to villas as 'base'. Mahler found the house 'smothered in Victorian plaster, grained woodwork, cast-iron lattices and other abominations of that day'. Stallybrass made many changes: revealing old fireplaces and four old wall paintings which, Country Life suggests, could date to 1500. The best preserved of these is described in Madge Moran's definitive book on Vernacular Buildings of Shropshire as of 'guilloche work with concentric circles and huge roses'. She dates them as nearer 1600 – see Photo 1.

Other changes by Mahler and Stallybrass included joining the two separate parts of the house into a single dwelling. Some walls and a scullery were removed, the old smithy and brew house were converted to a new kitchen, another kitchen into a nursery, and a second scullery converted into a study. The front door was moved from the left of the house to its present position (there is an old photo of the present porch in its original position). Old panelling (mostly recovered from lumber rooms and old back yards in Ludlow) was introduced into five rooms. The drawing room ceiling was replastered: each of six panels is 'devoted to a different tree which

shelters the bird or beast that lives amidst its branches' – see Photo 2. The fireplace in the same room contains several old Delft tiles, some of which – a Chinese pattern – could be of 17th century origin – see Photo 3.

A later improvement was the removal of the stone-flagged floor in the entrance hall. Alan Poulton, who sadly died last year, told us that his father, a prominent local builder, replaced the stone flags with oak blocks in 1926, in a herring-bone pattern. The floor came from Sir Alfred Chester Beatty's home in Kent. He was an American-born copper magnate, frequently referred to as the 'King of Copper'.

Subsequent owners have made various improvements to the house and garden to accord with their own tastes. Our predecessors, Val and Neil Aiken, carried out some major alterations to tighten the structure, and added a Border Oak garden room to improve and extend the seasonal use of that area of the garden.

We moved here in 2010 and are, perhaps, the twelfth owners of the house. One project we undertook was the restoration of the shell grotto below the house, down by the river. It was in need of repair as several shells had fallen off during the years. We salvaged fifty-six of these and incorporated them into a new design, strengthened the brick ceiling by the insertion of stainless steel rods and an aluminium mesh – see Photo 4 of the weir, showing the position of the grotto. The work was undertaken in 2011, and 2011 shells were used, kindly supplied free by the Fish House.

Other major work included the enlargement of the kitchen, with a new floor, and the conversion of two bathrooms. I think it appropriate to conclude with a word of thanks to the Planning Department for their helpful and constructive approach to the changes, Treasure and Son for the new kitchen, and County Bathrooms for the two restored bathrooms. All their work was faultless.



3. The old Delft tiles in the drawing room.



2. A section of the replastered ceiling in the drawing room.



1. A XVI century wall painting.

CASTLE GARDEN UPDATE

The Society is pleased to announce that on 22nd December they received permission from Ludlow Town Council to commence the restoration of the Castle Garden Fountain.

This was a result of presenting the Council with Memorandum of Understanding which outlined the undertaking of the Society. The Committee is in the process of complying with these requirements, such as informing English Heritage and delivering a Method Statement. The projects delivery team will include Colin Richards and Stephen Treasure of Treasure & Son, and Dan Lloyd, our Chairman.

It is hoped that the work will commence in April of this year, and it is anticipated that it will be completed in approximately two months. The Council will seek quotations for an interpretation board which will tell the origin and history of the fountain. For the Civic Society, the restoration is a way of celebrating our Diamond Jubilee.

Tony Mahalski

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OF THE PRINCIPALLITIE AND MARCHES OF WALES AND
LIEVETENANT OF THE SAME AND DAUGHTER OF S^r JOHN DAWNEY
OF SESSEY IN THE COVNTY OF YORKE KNIGHT SHE DEPARTED THIS
MORTALL LYFE THE 19 DAY OF MARCH ANNO DOMINI 1612
ÆTATIS SVÆ 55

PART OF THE PREACHER'S TALE?

Photo courtesy of the Rector

What links Dame Mary Eure, whose monument lies in the south transept of St Laurence's Church, with the Reader's House, one of Ludlow's best-known properties?

The story starts during the reign of Elizabeth I, when in 1578 Mary Dawney from Sessay, Yorkshire, daughter of John Dawney, Member of Parliament for Thirsk, married Ralph Eure, the son of William, 2nd Baron Eure. Ralph was educated at Cambridge University and practised as a lawyer. In 1584 he was a Member of Parliament for Yorkshire, and over the years was appointed to various government posts. Then in 1607, as 3rd Baron Eure, he became President of the Council of Wales and the Marches. The Council was a form of devolved government for Wales,

Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire and Shropshire. It was based in Ludlow and met in the Castle.

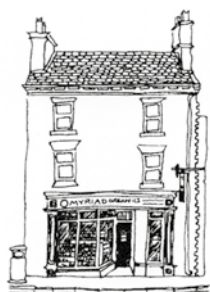
In 1611 Ralph Eure, whilst he was President of the Council of the Marches, recommended that Ludlow Corporation should appoint a new Assistant Preacher for the town. Why did he suggest that Ludlow Corporation should appoint one of the clergy of St Laurence's? Surely this was the responsibility of the Church? In order to answer this, it is necessary to understand the role of the Palmers' Guild.

The Palmers' Guild started in

the mid 13th century as a social group. Then it effectively became an extremely successful mutual benefit society and supporter of St Laurence's Church. However, as it was a religious group, it fell foul of Henry VIII's takeover of the church. In 1551, when the Guild was dissolved, it owned around one third of the properties in Ludlow, it paid for up to ten priests who performed duties in the church, and it carried out a number of charitable activities. After some negotiation, it was agreed that Ludlow Corporation should take over all the properties owned by the Guild so long as it continued the support to charities. Instead of the Guild continuing to pay a number

of priests, the Charter of King Edward VI, dated 26th April 1552, included the establishment of two new officials of St Laurence's, the Preacher and the Reader.

It is not known whether or not the person first appointed as the Preacher had any accommodation provided for them in the mid 1500s. It is possible that he had an apartment in Hosier's Almshouse. Certainly, this was the case for the Reader who had the room or rooms over the Almshouse's Chapel. In 1602 the Corporation granted James Crowther, the then Preacher, a house in Old Street that was at the time in the tenure of Richard Wadeley. It seems as though the intention was to retain



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this house for the Preacher, each incumbent passing it on to the next person appointed. However, this backfired on the Corporation as James Crowther tried to keep the lease, and in 1604 it considered legal action to redress the situation. Eventually, in 1607 the Corporation granted James Crowther the lease of a property in Corve Street in exchange for the original house in Old Street.

The saga associated with the allocation of a house for the Preacher was resolved later in 1607. This time, the Corporation identified a house, again in Old Street (was this the original one?) *wherein Mrs Anne Brasier now dwelleth* and declared that it *shall not hereafter be granted to any person but made available to the Preacher*. To ensure that there was no ambiguity, they declared that the Preacher, at the end of his term of office should *without encumbrance* by him pass it on to the *successor common Preacher according to the true intent & meaning of this present order*. The town now had a Preacher and a house that would be reserved for the incumbent. However, Preachers did not stay in the post for very long and it was soon time to make a new appointment.

In 1611 the process to select the next Preacher was started by the previously-mentioned request from Sir Ralph Eure to appoint *Mr Thomas Kay, Master of Arts and Minister of the word of God*. Who was Thomas Kay? He was born around 1583 at Middleton, West Riding of Yorkshire, admitted to Cambridge University from where in 1608 he graduated with an MA

in divinity from Caius. In 1610, aged twenty-seven, he was ordained a deacon and priest in London. In 1612 he was made Vicar of Sharnbrook in Bedfordshire. Then he was appointed as Chaplain for the Council of the Marches. As if these posts were not enough, in 1615 he was appointed Rector of Barnborough, West Riding of Yorkshire. Despite these various commitments, he seems to have lived in Ludlow from 1612, where he married Mary Cam in February 1613, until at least June 1621 when their third child, Richard, was born.

In March 1613, Thomas was appointed Preacher for St Laurence's Ludlow, and he was paid 40 marks per annum, a substantial salary for the time. In addition to these 40 marks, he received 20 marks each year from 'voluntary contributions' with any shortfall (up to 20 marks) paid by Ludlow Corporation. Why he was paid these additional 20 marks per annum, the records unfortunately do not reveal. Whatever the reason for the extra money, the system did not work very well. He was owed money by some of the 'volunteers' even though the Council of the Marches had threatened them with legal action unless they paid their voluntary contribution. This arrangement ceased in 1614, when Thomas agreed to accept a 'final payment'. From then on, the Corporation paid just the 40 marks for the Preacher, but Thomas also had the salary for Chaplain of the Council of the Marches plus the 'living' of Barnborough. As if this was not enough, he was also paid 5 marks yearly by Samuel Parker.

This was another voluntary payment for the Preacher, but when Samuel died in 1622, the Corporation were upset as the executors of his will stopped the payment.

Although the Corporation had made available a house for the Preacher in 1607, the first record of Thomas Kay having the use of it was not until 1616. He was offered possession of *the house in Old St. wherein Mrs Anne Brasier did last dwell* as long as he agreed that *the said house shall for ever remain for the use of the town preacher.... without any altercation*. The fact that he was offered 'possession' of the house still did not result in his having a useable residence. The house, like many ex-Palmer's Guild properties, was declared in 1618 to be *in great decay*, and Thomas Kay had *disbursed great sums of money* on its repair (he had agreed to contribute £10, but had subsequently paid an additional £11). In addition, the *virtuous Matron Margaret Green* widow had given £20 towards repairs. Even this was not enough, and the decision was taken to *see what townsmen will voluntarily bestow towards this charitable work*. The saga was still not resolved by 1621 when it was recorded that the Preacher's house was *unbuilt* and the Corporation agreed to provide an additional £20 *for the finishing thereof*. Eventually, extensive building work was carried out in 1622 and the house was finished. In 1624, Thomas Kay, finally living in Barnborough, Yorkshire, was granted a 51 year lease on two houses in Old Street and Galdeford *in consideration of the £11 by him heretofore disbursed*

for the Preacher's house.

With the house in Old Street in such a bad state, where did Thomas Kay and his family live? Soon after he arrived in Ludlow he moved into the house in the churchyard that had been rented by his father-in-law. However, like the Preacher's house, this was in a poor state of repair, and in 1616 Thomas rebuilt it, and it is now known as the Reader's House. He and/or his family leased and then sub-let this property for many years. However, the saga associated with Thomas Kay and the rebuilding of the Reader's House is a tale for another time!

Thus, the unlikely link between Dame Mary Eure and the Reader's House was through her husband, Ralph Eure, President of the Council of Wales and the Marches. He brought to Ludlow Thomas Kay, Preacher and property developer, and one-time resident of the Reader's House.

Michael Page



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Ludlow Civic Society

LUDLOW JUBILEE GARDEN: A HISTORY

How did it all begin?

Back in 2003, a developer purchased two parcels of land and the Reader's House – which had become vacant after the death of Stephen Bacon, its long-term owner. One part of the land lay at the back of 9-10 King Street, and the other, adjoining it, was next to the Reader's House and behind the east window of the Church. Though not part of the Reader's House garden, it was clearly still a garden and had at one time been used by Stephen Bacon for outdoor concerts.

A planning application for 5 executive houses appeared on 3rd March and was strongly objected to by the Civic Society and local groups and by the Conservation Department of South Shropshire District Council. It was withdrawn on 17th March and replaced by a second and then a third scheme. This was refused by the Planning Committee, in spite of being recommended by the officers, on 8th April 2004. It then went to a Public Inquiry and was approved by the inspector in 2006.

Time passed. Various builders looked at the land and the proposed houses, but nothing happened.

The Reader's House was sold separately, having been left empty for some time, and the development land was put up for sale at diminishing prices, but there were no buyers. The Civic Society offered to buy at a modest price, but was refused.

A new developer took an option to buy. In 2011 new plans appeared for 5 houses, similar to the others but different enough for the inspectorate to rule that it was a new application, not just a variation of the previous one. So the planning process began again. There were objections from

over 200 local people and from further afield. Notable high-profile objectors included Sir Roy Strong, Lord Rees of Ludlow, Gavin Stamp of 'Private Eye', Sir Keith Thomas, Professor Aubrey Manning and the Head of the Russian Academy of Art and Architecture in Moscow who had visited Ludlow.

This led to the creation of a local Objectors Group. It was called 'Stop the Blot' after the well-known TV series of 'Blott on the Landscape' which was filmed in Ludlow. It included members of the Civic Society, St Laurence's Church, the Town Council and local neighbours.

There was a meeting with the developer and his architect, but they refused to change their proposals. There were also behind-the-scenes negotiations with Shropshire Council and the Civic Society, but these came to nothing. The planning application was recommended for approval by the county planning officers, but it was called in by a local councillor for committee approval.

The Planning Committee met in Ludlow with hundreds of locals in attendance. It rejected the application, but then said that it was only 'minded' to refuse it, and that it must go before the Strategic

Planning Committee (which normally only considers matters of strategic importance, like mining). This committee met in Oscar's and narrowly approved the application by 5 votes to 4.

A Judicial Review was considered but the idea was rejected.

The ownership of the Church Wall was then thrown into the equation, as the developer needed to breach it to allow access to the houses. Legal papers were issued by the original developer to establish ownership in court, but the Church stood firm and the case did not proceed.

Jim McFarlane then suggested fund-raising options. A 'white knight' was found who agreed to purchase the land on behalf of the Civic Society, and hold it for us while we raised funds. Donations from £10 upwards finally raised £112,000, including gift aid, which secured the original garden land. Completion took place in 2012, with the hope that some appropriate development could take place on the far end of the site, to be of social benefit.

Hosyer's Almshouses decided to acquire the other part of the land to build 5 flats in 3 small blocks. The Civic Society named the garden land Ludlow Jubilee Garden, given the approaching Diamond Jubilee of the Queen, and hoped to have it ready by 2012. The need for access through the wall, now clearly owned by the Church, required a special planning permission or 'faculty', and entailed detailed negotiations with the Church and Diocese, so time passed again.

Prince Charles was to visit in September 2012, so there was detailed planning of what might be done in the garden as it had not been started although a great deal of clearing had taken place. Nicki Lewis-Smith, a local garden designer, agreed to create a design for the garden free of charge, and it was decided to leave it derelict, with Prince Charles to cut the first symbolic weed. He also unveiled a stone plaque to commemorate his visit.

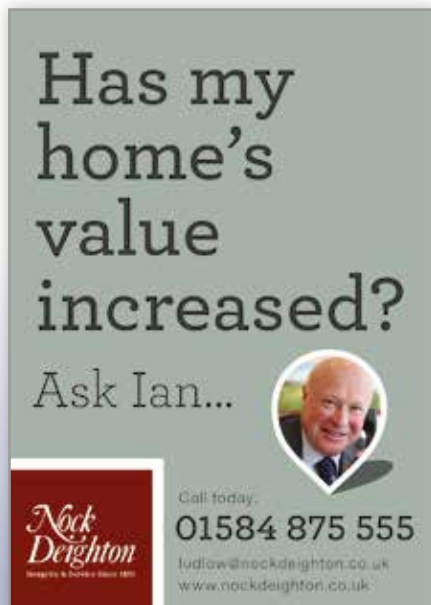
Where are we now? We need to work with the Almshouse development, and this has meant that access to the garden can be through their land, and there is no need to breach the wall. Because of the difficulty of access for the building work, there will be a need to use the greater part of the garden temporarily for building materials. Electricity was provided in January 2014, and the Almshouse plans have been resubmitted with 4 units instead of 5. But we have had to await the removal of overhead lines by BT for nearly 2 years!

The Almshouse building is now expected to start after Easter 2015. Building will take 9 months. Planning permission will be required for change of use for the Jubilee Garden, and grants will be sought to offset the costs. The garden should then be started in 2016. Plans and planting schemes exist. We hope the garden will be complete later in 2016, and then we can install the plaque and the stones from St Laurence's restoration, and enjoy the garden at last!

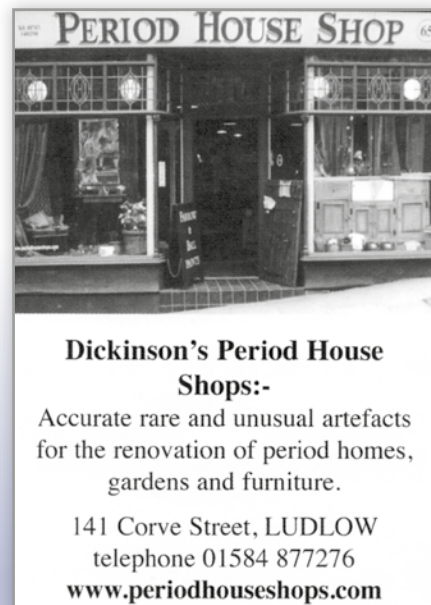
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C O M M I T T E E *News*

CHAIRMAN'S NOTES

The Civic Society strives to promote 'Localism'. This is to ensure that decisions taken affecting the infrastructure and conservation of Ludlow are made based on the requirements and wishes of its citizens. Often this means working together with other Ludlow groups and also the local and County Councils. There is no better example of this in operation than when a developer wishes to create an out-of-town supermarket and petrol station on a massive scale. Here is not an argument as to whether or not the development should or should not go ahead (but see Andy Boddington's survey results).

The point is that the town population should be able to decide what and where the needs of the town should be provided. Such a process requires many hours of researching and commitment by individuals, mostly very busy in their own lives, but but willing to take on an extra workload to analyse such proposals and their

pros and cons. In the case in point, all Ludlow groups and councils have come together as a single group, to analyse the application and look at the merits and de-merits.

It is always suspicious (and predictable) when a professional developer, with no knowledge of the local area, submits a 640 page planning application to a

thinly-spread Shropshire planning department a few days before Christmas, particularly when the developer openly states that they are considered to be at the forefront in obtaining planning consents in extremely difficult situations, offering their investors 'super' profits.

There is little in the application which actually relates to Ludlow and the surrounding area, though it does contain lots of specifics regarding shopping patterns etc., even though they are bogus. It takes national (and out of date) criteria, and cuts and pastes reports relating to other areas. The Ludlow Localism Groups, which include the Civic Society, under the banner 'Love Ludlow' have sifted through

the entire application and will work with the local Councils to determine whether this development or others which are also looming shortly, have any merit, though it will be the planners and maybe the planning committee who will determine if the application has merit, and, after that, the planning inspector.

Ludlow is a victim of its own success. All the hard work carried out by business, conservation, Council individuals and social groups to create a better town is now being stormed by spurious 'Super Profit' outfits, and our efforts over the years to maintain a compact and vibrant town centre are at risk.

Dan Lloyd

PROGRAMME AND EVENTS

As the organiser of the talks given at the monthly meetings of Ludlow Civic Society, I am always surprised and delighted when my ideas bear fruit. A good turnout on the night, and some appropriate and considered questions at the conclusion of a presentation are immensely rewarding, and I am reassured that my efforts have been worthwhile. The most satisfying occasions are when the weather is particularly awful and I know that members have made a huge effort to drag themselves to the Assembly Rooms, and they are rewarded with a well-prepared and thought-provoking talk.

I try to build a balanced programme, some subjects of local interest contrasting with more general topics. For example, this season started with a presentation

by two members of the Board of Trustees of the Assembly Rooms together with their architect, who explained the imminent developments there and what they

are trying to achieve. In contrast, Magna Carta is of more general interest but very topical as its 800th anniversary is celebrated this year.

By the time you read this, my plan for next season will be well under way, and, again, I have chosen contrasting subjects. The 600th anniversary of the battle of Agincourt will sit happily in contrast to a talk on pop-up books, and another one on the lighting of Georgian houses.

Oh, and another thing! We have

in and around Ludlow some of the best collections of historic clothing in the county. Most conveniently (but not always on show) is the fine collection at the Resource Centre, and then there is a beautiful collection at Berrington Hall, a few miles away. Access to these two collections is being planned for next season, too.

But I mustn't give the whole game away!

Penny Wake

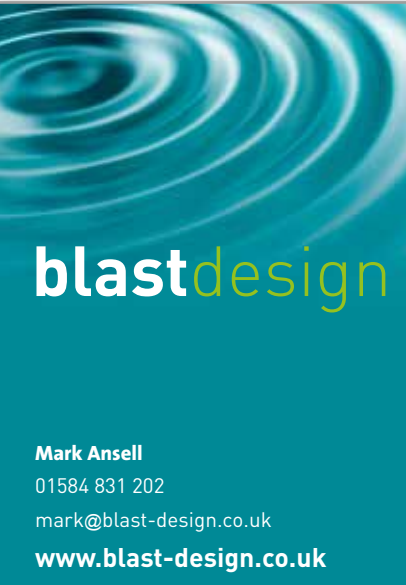


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BOB DICKINSON

Bob Dickinson, who died at the age of 76 on Christmas Day, was a man to whom many house owners in Shropshire were pleased to say a 'thank you'.

As founder of Dickinson's Architectural Antiques – later the Period House Shop in Ludlow and Shrewsbury – Bob was much in demand at times of house restoration. Victorian bathroom fittings, carved oak panels, stained glass windows, ceramic tiles – even a wooden pig swill bucket – had all appeared in his 'watch for' black book. Iconic W-O-O-L-W-O-R-T-H letters from the old Ludlow store and a 'Blue Bird' toffee tin bearing a colourful painting of Ludlow Castle were also in his stock.

The Period House shops are today in the hands of Bob's stepson, Simon, who has been a guest speaker to this Society.

We extend our sympathy to Bob's widow, Jane, and to members of his family. The couple latterly lived in Mill Street, Ludlow, but, in 1995, they won a Heritage Award for their high-quality restoration of 102 Corve Street.
D.G.E.



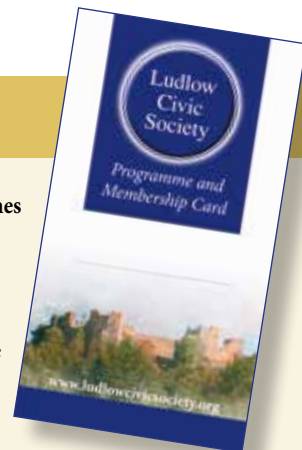
MEMBERSHIP

The Ludlow Civic Society warmly welcomes corporate members from businesses and the public and voluntary sectors.

We shall launch an initiative shortly to attract corporate membership from organisations who wish to show their pride in Ludlow's history as well as contribute to present-day issues and campaigns, particularly in planning matters.

Our individual membership continues to flourish, and many members seem to enjoy the earlier start time of 6.30 for the evening talks. We encourage annual subscriptions to be paid by standing order, and for Gift Aid forms to be completed. The Society thanks all those members who have made donations and I hope to thank them all individually.

Jane Hunt



Ludlow Civic Society 2015 OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE

President: Sir Keith Thomas

Vice-Presidents: Dr Martin Speight, Philip Dunne M.P.

Chairman: Dan Lloyd

Hon. Secretary: Juliet Diamond

Hon. Treasurer: Richard Mangnall

Committee Members: Gerald Acton, Jane Hunt, Tony Mahalski, John Nash, Anthony Shuster, Stanton Stephens, Valerie Thomas, Hinny Varley, Penny Wake.

If you love Ludlow

*Here are six good reasons
why you should join
Ludlow Civic Society*

1. An increased membership strengthens our influence in protecting this unique town.
2. We need your support in our fight against over-development and bad design.
3. We need your ideas on how we can promote improvements for the town.
4. You can enjoy our social functions, lectures and trips.
5. You will receive our free magazine which comes out normally twice a year.
6. You choose just how much you do for us.



BECOME A MEMBER - JOIN NOW

If you care about Ludlow and its surroundings and if you wish to join, please complete the form opposite.

**To: The Membership Secretary, Ludlow Civic Society,
51 Julian Road, Ludlow SY8 1HD**

Please accept my/our application to join the society.

Annual membership subscription is £13 per person. £24.50 per couple - normally due on September 1st. I enclose £ to cover.

Cheques payable to 'Ludlow Civic Society' please.

Please treat all my subscriptions and/or donations to the Ludlow Civic Society until further notice as GIFT AID. I am currently a UK taxpayer.

Signed

Date

Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms)

Address

Postcode

Email

**Responses to articles are always welcome.
Please address your letters to:**

The Editor, Heritage News, 5 Castle Street, Ludlow SY8 1AS