

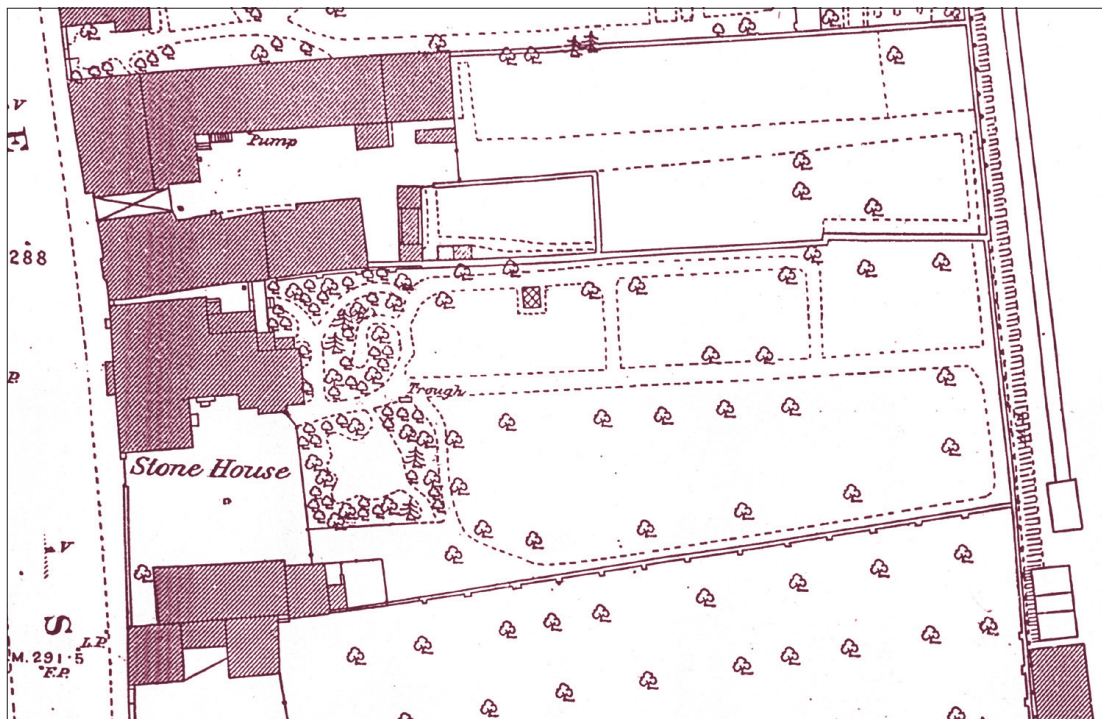
# FORMER SOUTH SHROPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICES

Stone House, Lower Corve Street, Ludlow, Shropshire

(NGR SO 51080 75145)

## Historic Building Record, 2016

(Planning Ref: **16/02033/FUL**, Conditions 18/19)



## FINAL REPORT

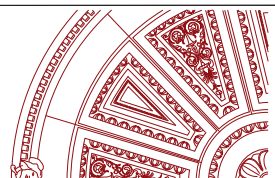
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**Project Data**

**Project Number:** 2016\_012

**Client Name:** CgMs Consulting on behalf of Churchill Retirement Living

**Site Name:** Former South Shropshire District Council Offices, Stone House, Lower Corve Street, Ludlow, Shropshire

**NGR:** NGR SO 51080 75145

**Status:** Un-listed (partly curtilage building)  
Ludlow Conservation Area

**SC HER Reference:** 11127 (Stone House)

**Planning Authority:** Shropshire Council

**Planning Ref.:** 16/02033/FUL; Conditions 18/19

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**Prepared by:** Ric Tyler MCIfA

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# FORMER SOUTH SHROPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICES

Stone House, Lower Corve Street, Ludlow, Shropshire

## Historic Building Record, 2016

Planning Ref. 16/02033/FUL; Conditions 18/19

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## FORMER SOUTH SHROPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICES

Stone House, Lower Corve Street, Ludlow, Shropshire

### Historic Building Record, 2016

Planning Ref. 16/02033/FUL; Conditions 18/19

#### Summary

*The current report summarises the results of a programme of historic building recording undertaken in November/December 2016 in respect of selected structures associated with the former offices of South Shropshire District Council at Stone House, Lower Corve Street, Ludlow, Shropshire. It has been prepared at the request of Shropshire Council as a condition of planning consent (ref. 16/02033/FUL, conditions 18/19) for the redevelopment of the Stone House site for 'retirement living' accommodation. The project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, working on behalf of the applicant, Churchill Retirement Living.*

*The application site is located to the eastern side of Lower Corve Street, Ludlow, c.400m north of the historic town centre as represented by the Parish Church of St. Laurence: it is centred on NGR SO 51080 75145. The site extends to c.4,220m<sup>2</sup> and is accessed via a driveway opening off Corve Street immediately south of the Grade II\* listed Stone House (No.113 Corve Street). The extant, former council offices, erected in two stages between 1988-1990, occupy the northern part of the site, extending behind Nos. 110-112 Corve Street, where they occupy an offset 'T'-shaped plan. Given the negligible historical and architectural significance of the council offices themselves, the requirement for the historic building recording covered by the current report extended to two specific areas only of the site, viz.;*

- a) a basement level 'bunker' included beneath the eastern range of the 1980s offices, built as part of the national civil defence network established in the later years of the Cold War; and*
- b) a brick-built, mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century former stable block / coach house, much modified, originally associated with Stone House and flanking the southern side of the access driveway*

*A drawn, photographic and written record of these specific areas/structures was made in advance of work, to a level commensurate with a Level 2/3 record as defined by Historic England, while a subsequent 'watching brief' was maintained upon the stripping out of the stable / coach house range and the demolition of the eastern office range to observe / record any additional detail. All recording was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, submitted to and approved by Shropshire Council in advance of work.*

*The 'bunker', or more precisely a district level 'nuclear monitoring station', is located beneath the eastern range of the council offices, erected in 1989/90, of which it forms an integral part. It represents part of a last, vigorous phase of municipal 'bunker' construction in the latter years of the Cold War, part of an integrated, national civil defence network created under the auspices of the 'Home Defence Review' of 1980 and 'Civil Defence Regulations' of 1983. The timing of its construction meant, however, that it became redundant almost immediately upon its completion (if indeed it was ever finalised as planned), and was soon afterwards re-purposed largely for file storage such that few contemporary fixtures and fittings survive. The bunker lies entirely below external ground level and extends to slightly over 100m<sup>2</sup>, comprising a series of nine rooms opening off a service corridor. Accommodation 'as designed' included communications, operations and controller's rooms, a provisions store, plant room (with standby generator) and toilet, together with male and female dormitories. The bunker is to be demolished as part of the consented scheme and the current record thus represents a 'preservation by record' of a non-designated heritage asset.*



*The stable block / coach house originated in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, being first illustrated on a map of 1862, built up in part against a pre-existing, stone wall forming part of the southern site boundary. As a pre-1948 curtilage structure associated with a Grade II\* Listed building (Stone House), it represents a designated heritage asset. It originally comprised a three-bay stable and two-bay coach house with hay lofts over, facing north onto a small, enclosed courtyard to the south side of Stone House. It may have formed part of the improvements to Stone House, undertaken c.1840, that saw the raising of the latter building to three storeys and the introduction of the extant, stuccoed street frontage. Stone House and its associated outbuildings and garden plot came into the ownership of Ludlow Rural District Council in 1946 with the house subsequently used as office accommodation. Phases of Local Authority re-organisation in the 1960s and 1970s resulted in a need for additional capacity; a series of 'temporary' structures were erected on the former garden plot to the rear of Stone House (later superseded by the extant office ranges), while the stable block and coach house were themselves converted to office use in the later-20<sup>th</sup> century. The range is to be retained, remodelled and extended as part of the consented redevelopment.*

*The current project has allowed for a drawn, photographic and written record of the Stone House structures to be made, in line with National Planning Policy Guidance and in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation, and thus fulfils Conditions 18/19 of planning consent.*

## FORMER SOUTH SHROPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICES

Stone House, Lower Corve Street, Ludlow, Shropshire

### Historic Building Record, 2016

Planning Ref. 16/02033/FUL; Conditions 18/19

## 1 INTRODUCTION

*The current report summarises the results of a programme of historic building recording undertaken in November/December 2016 in respect of a number of structures associated with the former offices of South Shropshire District Council at Stone House, Lower Corve Street, Ludlow, Shropshire (NGR SO 51080 75145). It has been prepared at the request of Shropshire Council as a condition of planning consent (ref. 16/02033/FUL) for redevelopment of the Stone House site for 'retirement living' accommodation.*

### 1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 A planning application (ref. 16/02033/FUL) was submitted to Shropshire Council (SC) on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2016<sup>1</sup> in respect of the demolition of the redundant offices of the former South Shropshire District Council at Stone House, Lower Corve Street, Ludlow, and the redevelopment of the site 'to form four one-bedroom flats and 44 one- and two-bedroom sheltered apartments for the elderly, including communal facilities, access, car parking and landscaping' in accordance with submitted design drawings. The application was approved by Shropshire Council on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2016.<sup>2</sup> The programme of Historic Building Record outlined within this document was required by SC as a condition of planning consent (see §.1.3 below).

### 1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 The application site is located to the eastern side of Lower Corve Street, Ludlow, north of Station Drive and c.400m north of the historic town centre as represented by the Parish Church of St. Laurence (Figures 1/2). It is centred on NGR SO 51080 75145 and lies at an elevation of c.88.8m AOD.
- 1.2.2 The application site extends to c.4,220m<sup>2</sup> and is accessed via a driveway opening off Lower Corve Street immediately south of the grade II\* listed Stone House and directly opposite St. Leonard's Church. The extant council offices occupy the northern part of the site, built on an offset 'T'-shaped plan, comprising two conjoined ranges designed in two 'phases' in the later years of the 1980s, but erected as two stages of a single, continuous construction project (J Caird, *pers. comm.*; see §.4.3.5 below). The buildings are of two storeys throughout, brick-built in red brick beneath pitched and gabled roofs.
- 1.2.3 Flanking the southern side of the access driveway are a series of outbuildings incorporating a brick-built, mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century former stable block originally associated with Stone House, much modified, with a small, contemporary 'in-line' extension, unsympathetically modified in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, and a late 20<sup>th</sup>-century detached range, the latter entirely utilitarian in aspect.

<sup>1</sup> <https://pa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=documents&keyVal=O6Z3LJTD7J00>

<sup>2</sup> [https://pa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/files/FA2C8A2CFC69DCA4A9D823AB324D8BFB/pdf/16\\_02033\\_FUL-DECISION-2866552.pdf](https://pa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/files/FA2C8A2CFC69DCA4A9D823AB324D8BFB/pdf/16_02033_FUL-DECISION-2866552.pdf)

- 1.2.4 The remainder of the site comprises hard-standing affording car parking provision, with paved pedestrian circulation routes. The site is bounded by properties fronting Corve Street to the west, by a stone/brick wall to the south, by a brick retaining wall to the east (onto the elevated car parking area of Aldi supermarket) and by a stone wall incorporating two single-storey buildings to the north, where the site backs onto a haulage yard. There are a number of trees in front of the extant office ranges and around the site boundary, including a large ash adjacent to the site entrance.

### 1.3 Requirement for Work

- 1.3.1 Given the negligible significance of the late 1980s council offices themselves, the requirement for historic building recording extended to two specific areas only of the site, viz. an integral 'nuclear bunker' beneath the eastern (Phase II) range of the council offices of 1989/90, and the mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century former stable block / coach house flanking the southern side of the site entrance.
- 1.3.2 The programme of historic building recording required by SC is outlined at conditions 18/19 of the decision notice,<sup>3</sup> with precise wording as follows:

**18.**

*No works shall commence on site until an appropriate programme of building recording (including architectural/historical analysis) has been carried out in respect of the nuclear bunker underneath the existing office building on the site. This record shall be carried out by an archaeologist/building recorder or an organisation with acknowledged experience in the recording of standing buildings which is acceptable to the Local Planning Authority. The recording shall be carried out in accordance with a written specification, and presented in a form and to a timetable, which has first been agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason: To secure the proper recording of the non-designated heritage feature.

**19.**

*A schedule of all features of architectural and historic interest (e.g. windows, doors, ornamental plaster, joinery, staircases, fireplaces) to be removed and stored pending reinstatement shall be agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to works commencing. These features shall be recorded in photographs and/or scale drawings, and their sections and profiles accurately recorded and lodged with the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason: To ensure the satisfactory preservation of the Stables building heritage asset.

- 1.3.3 Further to discussions with SC,<sup>4</sup> the scope of recording work, especially with respect to the Stable Block range, was more closely defined as follows:
- (1) *Level 2/3 drawn and photographic record of 'nuclear bunker' beneath eastern range of 1980s former council offices, together with programme of archival research.*
  - (2) *Level 2/3 general record of the stable block section of the site to comprise both drawn and photographic recording. Schedule of historical features (as per Condition 19) not required due to evident retro-fitting of this block coincident with erection of council offices in late 1980s. Attendant programme of archival research, to be undertaken in tandem with element (1). Allowance made for return visits during/after stripping out to record any additional features exposed behind secondary finishes.*

<sup>3</sup> A programme of archaeological trial trenching, required at Condition 16, forms part of a separate programme of work undertaken by Wessex Archaeology, and will be reported separately.

<sup>4</sup> Telephone conversation and e-mail correspondence; Ric Tyler and Elizabeth Mee (SC), 4<sup>th</sup> November 2016.

1.3.4 Requirement for work has been made under the provisions of both national and local planning policy, as follows:

(i) **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**, para. 141 states:

*'Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.'*

(ii) Shropshire Council's **'Site Allocations and Management of Development (SAMDev) Plan'**,<sup>5</sup> adopted December 2015, Development Policy MD13: The Historic Environment, para. 3 states that:

*'Where such proposals are permitted, measures to mitigate and record the loss of significance to the asset including its setting and to advance understanding in a manner proportionate to the asset's importance and the level of impact, will be required'.*

## 1.4 Designations

1.4.1 None of the buildings covered by the current application are statutorily or locally listed. The extant council office buildings were erected in the late 1980s and are of negligible historical interest or significance. The Stone House site, however, lies entirely within the boundary of the Ludlow Conservation Area (designated 1<sup>st</sup> May 1970, revised in 1991).<sup>6</sup> Stone House itself, although beyond the current development site, is a Grade II\* listed building and is included on the Shropshire Council Historic Environment Record (PRN 11127); the former stable block, as a pre-1948 ancillary building historically associated with Stone House, can thus be seen to represent a 'curtilage' building and therefore forms a 'designated heritage asset' under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG, 2012).<sup>7</sup>

SO5175  
825-1/2/288

CORVE STREET  
(East side)

15/04/54  
GV II\*

### Stone House

**House, now Council Offices.** Mid C19 front to late C18 core. Stucco; stone; hipped Welsh slate roof; corbelled stucco stacks to left and right. Central staircase plan. 3-storeys; 3-window range: 2, 6/6 sashes in moulded architraves with modillioned pediments on enriched consoles, set between Corinthian pilasters, flanking margin-glazed French windows with casement panels, in similar setting; all have balustered balconettes, on moulded storey band; three 3/3 sashes with shouldered architraves, under moulded cornice with modillions and scrolled brackets, under balustraded parapet. Central porch with arch on springers, narrow round-headed openings to sides; 2-panel, imitation 2-leaf, door. Returned sides: returned cornice, frieze and parapet; 1<sup>st</sup> floor storey band. Wing to rear has lantern and half hipped roof, with further hipped roof to rear gable with kneelers to coped parapet on enriched corbels; stone segmental flat arch over 15/10 sash. Stone stack, with brick above roof level. INTERIOR: open well staircase with stick balusters; rear winder stair with stick balusters; ornamental plasterwork, including panelled light-well; fireplaces. (Ludlow Historical Research Group; Clifton-Taylor A: Six English Towns: 1978-: P.166).

Stone House: Statutory List entry<sup>8</sup>

<sup>5</sup> <https://shropshire.gov.uk/media/1900363/SAMDev-Adopted-Plan.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> <https://new.shropshire.gov.uk/media/1758/ludlow.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1281966>

## 1.5 Scope of Project

- 1.5.1 The project was undertaken in accordance with a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (WSI), which was submitted to and approved by SC in advance of works. A copy of the project WSI is included below as **Appendix A**.
- 1.5.2 The current report has been prepared in accordance with Historic England guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (HE, 2016), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIfA, 2014) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO, 1997).

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aim of the historic building record was to provide a detailed visual record of the buildings concerned and to generate a descriptive and illustrative account of the same, including a summary of their character, date and techniques of construction together with a discussion of their origin, context, history and development.
- 2.2 In the light of the proposed partial demolitions, the current report (in the case of the 'nuclear bunker' especially) effectively constitutes a 'preservation by record' of a non-designated heritage asset and the principal aim was thus to generate as complete a record as possible, with the objective of creating a sound, evidenced and accessible report on the building for deposition with the Shropshire Historic Environment Record.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Documentary Research

- 3.1.1 The outline history of the site has been addressed in the 'Heritage Statement' (Burrows and Dix, 2016), previously submitted at an earlier stage of the current application process. To build upon this, and so as to enable the recorded buildings/areas to be placed within an established historical context, a limited, supplementary 'structure-focussed' desk-based assessment was undertaken comprising a review of readily available published and unpublished documentary source material, including maps, early photographs, drawings and written descriptions of the buildings under consideration held by the Shropshire Archives and Ludlow Museum Resource Centre. The Ludlow Historical Research Group and Conservation Area Advisory Committee were also contacted, together with Mr. James Caird (formerly Planning and Development Officer for SSDC) and Mr. Colin Richards (formerly Conservation Officer for SSDC).
- 3.1.2 A review of all relevant and available historical planning application information in respect of the site held by Shropshire Archives and Shropshire Council at Shirehall, Shrewsbury was made. A full list of sources and bibliography is given below at §.10.

### 3.2 Historic Building Record

- 3.2.1 The historic building record comprised three elements; drawn, photographic and written recording, outlined below. The resultant record is broadly commensurate with a hybrid Level 2/3 'descriptive/analytical record' as defined by Historic England in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (HE, 2016; 26, §.5.2-3).



#### *Drawn Record*

- 3.2.2 Overall measured plans of the buildings/areas concerned were prepared on site, using existing base survey drawings where available, otherwise new survey was made in pencil on archivally stable drafting film to an appropriate scale (1:50), measurements being obtained through a combination of taped measurements and hand-held electronic laser. Drawings were annotated to show features of architectural and historical/archaeological significance (blocked doors, windows, fireplaces, straight joints, evidence for phase breaks, machinery etc.). In the case of the stable block, principal elevations were recorded to a similar level and a representative cross-section prepared. A register of project drawings is included below at **Appendix B**.

#### *Photographic Record*

- 3.2.3 To complement the drawn survey, a photographic record was made comprising high-resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 DSLR camera. The survey extended to include general and detailed shots, contextual views of the building and accessible external elevations, together with general and detail views. Where practically feasible, photographs included graded photographic scales. Selected site record photographs are reproduced as plates within the current document. A register of project photographs is included below at **Appendix C**.

#### *Written Record*

- 3.2.4 A written record was maintained in the form both of annotations to site drawings and as free text to accompany the drawn and photographic records, which together form the basis for the following descriptions (§.7).

#### *Watching Brief*

- 3.2.5 Subsequent to completion of initial recording,<sup>9</sup> a 'watching brief' was maintained upon the stripping out of the stables / coach house range, to observe and record any additional, formerly obscured, evidence pertaining to the original arrangements (location of stalling, feed racks, vertical access ladders, subdivision of upper level etc.) and the subsequent development of the building. The watching brief also covered the demolition of the main office ranges, specifically with regard to recording any additional information on the manner of construction of the basement 'bunker' beneath the 1989/90 east range.
- 3.2.6 Initial survey was undertaken over the course of two days on 18<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> November 2016, with the subsequent watching brief maintained on 9<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> December 2016 (stable block) and 23<sup>rd</sup>/31<sup>st</sup> January 2017 (bunker).

## **4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT**

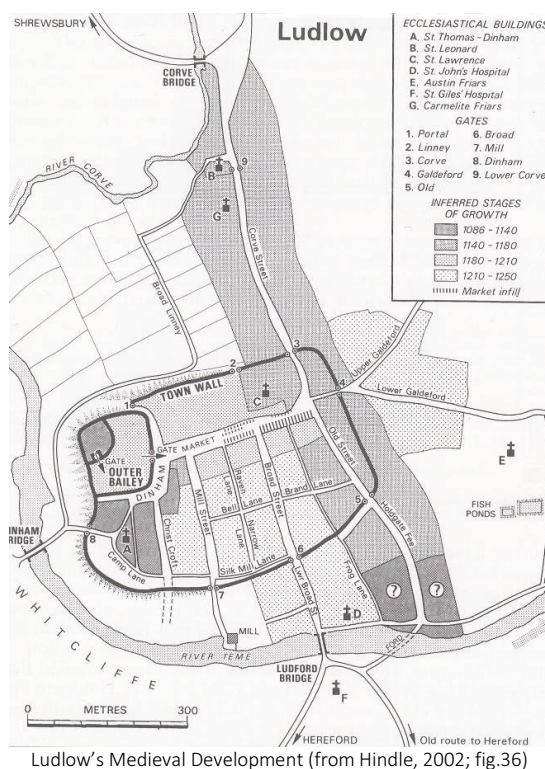
### **4.1 General Historical Context**

- 4.1.1 Ludlow is located in the far south of the county of Shropshire, just north of the border with Herefordshire, lying 38km south of the county town of Shrewsbury and 15km east of the Welsh border at its nearest point near Knighton, Powys (formerly Radnorshire). The town is situated atop an east-west aligned, level spur of rock lying at c.110mAOD, terminating in cliffs to the east above a bend in the River Teme, with the historic settlement focussed along the crest and with 20<sup>th</sup>-century residential development spreading to the north and east (Figure 1). The River Corve, a small tributary, joins the Teme to the north-west of the town centre.

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<sup>9</sup> Reported to SC in the form of an 'interim statement of results', dated 30<sup>th</sup> November 2016.

- 4.1.2 There is little evidence for the early occupation at Ludlow, though place-name<sup>10</sup> and medieval documentary evidence has been interpreted as suggesting the existence of a bronze-age barrow at or near the site of St. Laurence's Church. The town is not recorded directly in the Domesday Survey of 1086, at which time it would have formed part of the manor of Stanton Lacy ('*Stantone*'), held by Walter de Lacy ('*Lassy*' in Normandy, just south of Falaise) and representing one of the largest and richest manors in Shropshire. The historic town is laid out to the south and east of Ludlow castle, which commands the western end of the spur and dates in origin to the later 11<sup>th</sup> century, its earliest parts (inner bailey curtain wall, flanking towers and parts of the gatehouse/keep) being attributed most probably to Walter de Lacy, d.1085 (Lloyd 2008, 75; Newman and Pevsner 2011, 362 ), and continued by his son, Roger.<sup>11</sup>
- 4.1.3 A planned town was soon laid out around the castle,<sup>12</sup> comprising a long, wide market place extending eastwards from the castle gates as far as a major, north-south routeway (Corve Street/Old Street/Holdgate Fee), a route of some antiquity and possibly pre-historic in origin (Lloyd 1999, 15; Dalwood 2005, 2).<sup>13</sup> To the south side of the market place, a series of streets aligned perpendicularly ran down the hill towards the Teme, viz. Broad Street, Mill Street and Dinham/Christ Croft,<sup>14</sup> with a network of connecting backstreets (Bell Lane, Brand Lane, Raven Lane etc.) creating a distinctive 'grid' pattern. The imposing St. Laurence's Church was erected to the north-east side of the market place in the late-11<sup>th</sup> century, being rebuilt and enlarged in 1199-1200 (Newman and Pevsner 2011, 355).



<sup>10</sup> Ludlow derives from the OE 'hlud', meaning 'loud' (referring to the fast flowing, pre-weir rivers) and 'hlaw', meaning 'hill' or 'tumulus' (see Lloyd 2008, 27).

<sup>11</sup> Earlier sources (eg. Lloyd 1999, 19) have traditionally attributed the early phases of the castle to Roger, who succeeded to his father lands in 1085. See also Shoesmith and Johnson, 2000.

<sup>12</sup> The origins and development of Ludlow's town plan, a subject beyond the scope of the present report, have seen successive phases of intensive study (*inter-alia*, Beresford 1988; Conzen 1968, 1988; Slater 1990; Hindle 2002; Lloyd 2008).

<sup>13</sup> The ancient routeway crossed the Teme at a ford to the south end of present Old Street/Holdgate Fee (heading ultimately towards Hereford), and the Corve to the north, at or near the site of Corve Bridge, before continuing north-westwards in the direction of Bromfield (Lloyd and Klein 1984, 13).

<sup>14</sup> The latter were largely lost when the outer bailey of the castle was enclosed in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

- 4.1.4 Evidence indicates that the town occupied an extensive area by the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Halwood 2005, 2-3), though it was not until the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century, c.1233-1270, that a circuit of enclosing stone walls was erected (Newman and Pevsner, 2011, 353; see also Train, 1999). The mural circuit enclosed an irregular rectangle with the castle at the north-west angle, and included eight original gates (see inset plan above), of which only one (Broad Gate) survives.
- 4.1.5 As noted above, the line of Corve Street reflects a routeway of some antiquity. Documentary evidence indicates that development along the street was well established by the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century, representing a significant extra-mural settlement, external to the Corve Gate though afforded some protection by the 'lower Corve Bar' (see inset plan above). The regularity of the associated burgage plots and the former presence of a 'back lane' running the whole length of the street ('Portcullis Lane'; see Lloyd 2008, fig. 19) suggests that the suburb may have been planned as a complete entity (Speight, 1980, 17).<sup>15</sup>
- 4.1.6 The town prospered during the medieval and post-medieval periods, deriving its wealth in large part from the trade in livestock, wool and cloth, especially after c.1400, and holding regular markets and fairs. Further prosperity was brought to the town when Ludlow Castle became the seat of the 'Council of the Marches', governing much of Wales and the Marcher counties, providing a large income and attracting businesses to the town. Corve Street itself has historically been connected with the leather trades in general and glove-making in particular, and towards the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the lower end of the street around St Mary's Lane, backing onto the River Corve, began to evolve as a tanning 'quarter'. In the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, Ludlow also emerged as a fashionable social centre, with many fine 'town-houses' being erected along its principal thoroughfares, together with more ancient buildings being refaced in fashionable brick. With a rise in population, lower status housing was also developed, often as 'back-building', erected on the old burgage plots to the rear of street frontages.

## 4.2 The Stone House Site

- 4.2.1 The Stone House site is located to the east side of Lower Corve Street, north of Station Drive and directly opposite St Leonard's Church and graveyard. It occupies an atypical, wide plot which would appear to have arisen from the amalgamation (before 1669) of two adjoining properties, one of a ½-burgage and one of a full-burgage, giving a property approximately six perches (99ft) wide and 18 perches long (Lloyd 2005, 172). To the east, the site backs onto the historical line of the Ludlow St. Laurence/Stanton Lacy parish boundary, with the land beyond, former railway sidings and goods yards, occupied by recent supermarket development.<sup>16</sup>
- 4.2.2 Stone House itself represents a substantial town house of late 18<sup>th</sup>-century date, enlarged and partially rebuilt in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (probably c.1840) when the present, stuccoed Palladian street façade was appended (see list entry at §.1.4.1 above). The development of the Stone House site is discussed in more detail, with reference to historical mapping, at section §.5 below.

## 4.3 The Council Offices

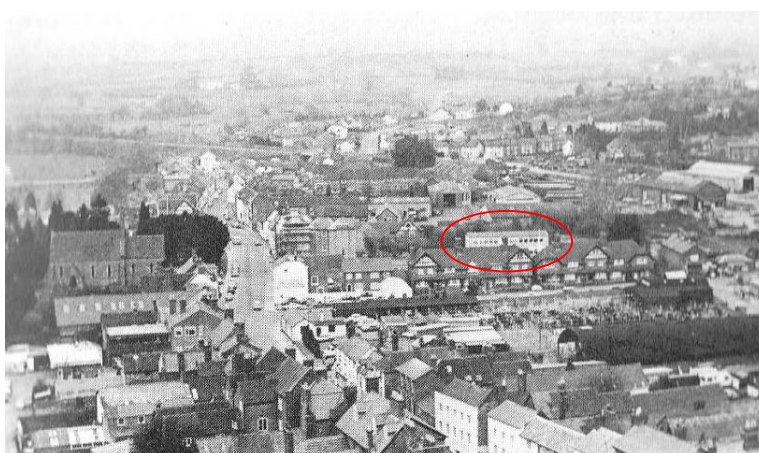
- 4.3.1 The Stone House site first came into the ownership of Ludlow Rural District Council (LRDC) on 6<sup>th</sup> August 1946 when '*all that messuage or dwelling house with the coach house, stables, outbuildings, yard and gardens situate on the east side of... Corve Street... known by the name of the Stone House*' were acquired from Mary Tudor Graves, for the sum of £1,875.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>15</sup> The rear boundary of house plots to east side of Lower Corve Street corresponds to the historical Parish boundary between Ludlow St Laurence and Stanton Lacy.

<sup>16</sup> Planning App. SS/1/08/20420/F. (<https://pa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/caseDetails.do?caseType=Application&keyVal=ZZZZXK OUSB173>).

<sup>17</sup> Copy of Conveyance dated 6<sup>th</sup> August, 1946 included with Planning file re. App. No. SS/88/433/D (SC).

- 4.3.2 The LRDC were based originally within the existing buildings at Stone House. From the early 1960s, however, increased capacity was required, particularly from the mid-1960s when a phase of local authority reorganisation saw the absorption of Church Stretton UDC into LRDC. Thus between 1961 and 1966, a series of temporary, single-storey 'terrapien' office buildings were erected within the former gardens to the east, with deposited drawings prepared by Mr. E. Shaw (Figures 7/8).<sup>18</sup>
- 4.3.3 A further phase of local authority restructuring occurred in the early 1970s, which saw the creation of South Shropshire District Council (SSDC) in 1974 from the merger of the former rural districts of Ludlow, Clun and Bishop's Castle, under the terms of the Local Government Act of 1972.<sup>19</sup> This again resulted in the need for more office space, and a two-storey range was duly introduced, flanking the north boundary of the Stone House plot in 1974 (see Figure 9); no historical planning material has been traced for this building, though it is clearly visible on a 'bird's eye' photograph published in Lloyd and Klein's 1984 *'Ludlow: A Historic Town in Words and Pictures'*, reproduced below.



Bird's eye view of Corve Street looking north with 1974, two-storey block highlighted.

- 4.3.4 In 1975, SSDC purchased No. 112 from Mr. W.J. Kerr (Speight 1980, 28) and in 1976 acquired '*all that messuage or dwellinghouse and garden known as 110 Corve Street*' from Roger Stuart Millard and John Horlock for the sum of £16,000 (Figure 9).<sup>20</sup> Thus, by the 1980s, SSDC ownership extended to Nos 110-113 Corve Street with all attendant back burgage plots.
- 4.3.5 In the late 1980s, the condition of the 1960s 'temporary' terrapien buildings, already in place for over 20 years, was becoming a cause for considerable concern and a series of proposals for new council accommodation were mooted. These included the extension of the Stone House premises, the creation of an entirely new building on the Stone Street site, the identification of suitable existing buildings elsewhere within Ludlow or the erection of new buildings at another site altogether, with the former McCartneys' cattle market site in Craven Arms being considered as a potential location (J Caird *pers. comm.*). In the event, the decision was taken to erect a new, purpose-built office block at the Stone House site and design drawings were prepared by Mr John Bryan of SSDC.<sup>21</sup> Original documentation indicates that the office buildings were designed in two

<sup>18</sup> Shropshire Archives refs.DA3/710/3/411 and 465.

<sup>19</sup> The Local Government Act of 1972 abolished all previous administrative districts to establish a uniform, two-tier system at a national scale. In Shropshire, the County Council (SCC) was retained to administer county-wide services with the second tier divided into six districts, styled variously 'borough councils' or 'district councils', as follows: Bridgnorth District, North Shropshire District, Oswestry Borough, Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough, South Shropshire District, and Wrekin District. The new administrative system came into operation in 1974. (<http://shropshirehistory.com/government/borough.htm>).

<sup>20</sup> Copy of Conveyance dated 27<sup>th</sup> January, 1976 included with Planning file re. App. No. SS/88/433/D (SC).

<sup>21</sup> An original L-shaped design with a polygonal foyer building at the junction of the two ranges was rejected on financial grounds before the final, offset T-shaped plan design was developed (J Caird *pers. comm.*).

separate phases, the western 'Phase I' range in 1988 (Figure 9),<sup>22</sup> and the eastern 'Phase II' range in 1989 (Figure 10).<sup>23</sup> The buildings were, however, erected as a single, sequential construction operation; the two-storey range of 1974 was first demolished, contemporaneous with the erection of the 'Phase I' range (Figure 11a) which, once in place, allowed for the relocation of staff from the 1960s 'terrapin' buildings lining the southern and eastern sides of the site, before these were themselves demolished (Figure 11b) to make way for the 'Phase II' range (J Caird *pers. comm.*). The completed offices took the name of 'Lachlan House', named after a house formerly occupying the site to the rear of No. 111 Corve Street, an 'in-line' extension of the Council Chamber (see Figure 9) built as a private residence by Mr. and Mrs. John McLachlan in 1932 and demolished by SSDC prior to the construction of the new offices.<sup>24</sup> The 'bunker' beneath the Phase II range is indicated on submitted design drawings (see detail at Figure 13), though it is understood that it represented a late addition to the plans, fully funded by the Home Office (see §.6.1.3 below) and possibly conforming to a standard specification issued by central government (J Caird *pers. comm.*).<sup>25</sup> With the 'thawing' of the Cold War in the late-1980s/early-1990s (see §.6.1), the 'bunker' became superfluous for its original purpose and was adapted for additional storage space soon after its completion, a function it retained until the vacation of the premises in 2009 when South Shropshire District and its Council were abolished and the new Shropshire Unitary Authority established.

## 5 GRAPHIC AND CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

### 5.1 Early Views

- 5.1.1 The earliest known view of the Lower Corve Street area is a painting of 1812 by local artist William Gwynn (1782-c.1860; see Lloyd and Klein 1984, 92).<sup>26</sup> The view (Figure 3a) is of Lower Corve Street looking south (uphill), with the skyline dominated by the profile of St Laurence's Church, and includes much detail of the houses lining the lower part of the street; it can be usefully read in conjunction with a number of early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century maps (see below). Nos. 111 and 112 ('Great House') are identifiable to the east (left) side of the street, the latter retaining a stuccoed frontage at that time, though with timber jettying clearly visible to first floor level (compare Figures 3a/b). South of the 'Great House', Stone House had yet to be remodelled in its extant, classic fashion and is shown as being of two storeys only beneath a pitched roof aligned parallel to the street, with a canted bay window rising through the full height of the front elevation and with a gabled dormer lighting the attic level. Beyond Stone House, the street is fronted by a high garden wall with tree planting evident behind, to the south of which is a low, 1½-storey range fronting the street and a lean-to against the high, north gable end of No. 114, the latter again shown as being of two storeys at that time.

### 5.2 Early Maps

- 5.2.1 The earliest map examined as part of the current project is the map of the Borough of Ludlow of 1832 (Figure 4a).<sup>27</sup> The map clearly shows extensive development to the east side of Corve Street, with Stone House depicted with a sizeable back-building range extending to the east. The area to the rear of the Corve Street burgrave plots (within Stanton Lacy parish) is shown as orchard. The western side of the street opposite the Stone House site is less heavily developed, with a large, vacant area stretching between Corve Street and The

<sup>22</sup> Planning App. SS/1988/433/D (SC).

<sup>23</sup> Planning App. SS/1989/558/D.

<sup>24</sup> Consent for demolition dated 25<sup>th</sup> July 1986 (see [https://pa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/files/E5EFAC48019B80920DE84632A49B9743/pdf/SS\\_1986\\_249\\_L\\_-Decision\\_Notice-1579323.pdf](https://pa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/files/E5EFAC48019B80920DE84632A49B9743/pdf/SS_1986_249_L_-Decision_Notice-1579323.pdf)).

<sup>25</sup> Nothing survives within related planning files to confirm this assertion, though 'model' plans etc. were included in a series of handbooks entitled *Emergency Planning Guidelines for Local Authorities* (EPGLA), published by the Home Office in 1985 (National Archives 2005, 6); see also [http://www.subbrit.org.uk/rsg/features/sfs/file\\_16.htm](http://www.subbrit.org.uk/rsg/features/sfs/file_16.htm).

<sup>26</sup> Gwynn is recorded as living in Corve Street in Bagshaw's Directory of Shropshire 1851, 606.

<sup>27</sup> Shropshire Archives ref. 552/8/925; 'A map of the Borough of Ludlow shewing the limits as respects the election of Members to serve in Parliament as settled by an Act passed in the third year of the reign of King William the Fourth, by C Evans, Land Surveyor, November 1832.'



Linney representing the site of the former Whitefriars (Carmelite) Friary (founded 1350, dissolved 1538).<sup>28</sup> The extant burial ground<sup>29</sup> is prominently shown and annotated; this land had been acquired by St. Laurence's Church in 1824 by way of a gift from the Viscount Clive and his brother the Hon. Robert Henry Clive (MP for Ludlow, 1818-1832), for use as an additional cemetery, the medieval churchyard having reached capacity.<sup>30</sup> The present St. Leonard's Church (now a printers) dates to 1871, when it was erected to the design of George Gilbert Scott.<sup>31</sup>

5.2.2 A more detailed view is afforded by the tithe map for Ludlow St Laurence, dating to 1847 (Figure 4b).<sup>32</sup> Stone House is again clearly shown,<sup>33</sup> with the rear burgage plot being apparently subdivided by a series of free-standing walls to form a number of discrete units. The distinctive footprint of No. 114 Corve Street is readily identifiable to the south of Stone House, with two small, 'L'-shaped structures shown backing onto the south face of the long wall defining the northern boundary of plot 33.<sup>34</sup> Significantly, no structure is indicated on the site of the extant stable block / coach house at this date, though a larger L-shaped building is shown, set back from the street frontage.<sup>35</sup> Not all plots are recorded in the accompanying apportionment, though the relevant entries are listed below at table 1.

Plot Number	Owner	Occupier	Description	A	R	P
31	Jerimiah Sheppard	William Rollings	Part of an Orchard	---	---	12
32	Hannah Gibbon	In hand	Part of an Orchard	---	1	16
33	Reps. of the late John	Thomas Coston	Orchard	---	1	36
34	(?)Syer		Paddock	1	---	23

**Table 1:**  
Relevant entries from tithe apportionment schedule.

5.2.3 By the time of the 1862 Map of the Borough of Ludlow (Figure 5a),<sup>36</sup> the Stone Street site had reached the recognisable form it was to maintain, essentially, until the late 1980s. The plan form of the main house is shown in some detail, and accords with the footprint of the modern house, while the associated gardens, occupying the wide, combined burgage plot, extended back, unencumbered by walls, to the parish boundary to the east. Significantly, this map is the first to show the extant stable block / coach house range (including a small, slightly narrower 'in-line' block to the east), introduced to the south side of the site, backing onto the southern boundary wall and onto the two small, discrete structures shown on the tithe map of 1847 (both are shown occupying simplified, rectangular plans here, as opposed to the 'L'-shaped plans of the earlier map). To the south of No.114, the line of Station Drive, opening off the east side of Corve Street, is shown for the first time, laid out to serve the recently built railway station, the line from Shrewsbury having opened in April 1852 with the extension through to Hereford opening in December of the following year.

<sup>28</sup> SC HER ref. 01772. (see Klein and Roe, 1987; <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/salop/vol2/pp93-95>).

<sup>29</sup> SC HER ref. 06133.

<sup>30</sup> The Corve Street burial ground was consecrated by the Bishop of Hereford on 27<sup>th</sup> August 1824.

<sup>31</sup> A small structure is shown at the entrance to the burial ground on the Borough map of 1862 (Figure 5a), directly opposite the stable block, possibly representing a pre-cursor, C19th chapel of rest; the location is marked as 'site of St Leonards Chapel' on OS editions of 1884-1926. The site is not to be confused with the medieval St. Leonards Chapel (SC HER 02916), which was located further to the north at the junction of Corve Street and The Linney; the latter building was demolished by the Ludlow Corporation in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (Lloyd and Klein 1984, 59).

<sup>32</sup> Shropshire Archives Fiche PF 176/1; '*Plan of the Parish of St Laurence Ludlow in the County of Salop, 1847.*'

<sup>33</sup> It is not clear from the plan whether the house itself had been remodelled by this date, though a number of sources assert a date of 'c.1840'.

<sup>34</sup> Correlating with the southern boundary wall of the current development site (and partly the south wall of the extant stable block), viz. the north wall of the access road serving the rear of the Edwardian terraced properties of Station Drive. The western structure may well correspond to the 1½-storey range depicted by Gwynn (Figure 3a) while the location of the eastern structure, more clearly shown on the OS 1:500 town plan of 1884 (Figure 5b) is reflected by a vertical straight-joint within the extant wall (see §.7.2.4; Plate 47).

<sup>35</sup> The 'early' brickwork of the south elevation of the 'stable meeting room' (Plate 47) may possibly relate to the structure (see §.7.2.4).

<sup>36</sup> Shropshire Archives ref. 552/8/926, '*Map and Geological Sections of the Borough of Ludlow shewing the lines of the new sewers and the new Cattle Market, designed and carried out by T Curley C.E., F.G.S., 1862.*'

### 5.3 Ordnance Survey Maps

- 5.3.1 The Ordnance Survey 1:500 town plan of 1884 (Figure 5b) depicts an arrangement essentially similar to that of the 1962 map, but adds significantly more detail on account of the scale of the map. The 'courtyard' area to the south side of the house, for example, can be seen to have been shielded from the road by a long wall with a single gate to the north-west corner, adjacent to the house. The east side of the yard was likewise bounded by a wall with formal gardens beyond, set out variously with tree-planting near the house and lawns with a network of paths further east. A 'trough' and a small glasshouse are also indicated. The stable block and coach house formed the southern side of the courtyard, occupying the plan they retain today, with two smaller, connected blocks of unknown function shown to the east, one of which survives (in part), incorporated into the extant 'stable meeting room' (see §.7.2 below). The easternmost block, small in scale and possibly representing a latrine, is enclosed by a wall forming a small yard, discrete from the gardens of the main house. The two abutting structures to the south side of the southern boundary wall, evident on earlier maps, had been connected by a smaller, narrower block, presumably some form of lean-to; the remaining boundary wall to the east is shown to be buttressed to the south side, which accords with the form of the extant brick boundary wall.
- 5.3.2 County Series 25in. editions of 1885, 1903 and 1926 (Figure 6a-c) indicate little significant change to the Stone House site itself. Immediately adjacent, however, the erection of two terraces of five houses to the rear (east) of No.114 Corve Street in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (c.1913),<sup>37</sup> facing Station Drive and with gardens to the south, included the laying out of a rear, east-west aligned 'service' road, flanking the southern boundary wall of the Stone House site. The creation of the service road necessitated the removal of the group of small structures, described above, formerly backing onto the rear wall of the stable block / coach house range (compare Figures 6b/c). The small, easternmost block of the stable / coach house range (possible latrine) was also removed at some point between the editions of 1903 and 1926.
- 5.3.3 The National Grid Series 1:2500 map of 1968 (Figure 6d) shows the Stone House site following initial stages of development by Ludlow Rural District Council, viz. the erection in 1961/6 of a series of single-storey 'terrapiin' type office buildings, two ranges flanking the southern boundary (Figure 7) and an L-shaped range to the far east end of the site (Figure 8). It is also evident that the remaining eastern 'in-line' continuation of the stable block had been extended northwards by this date, initially to form a motor garage.<sup>38</sup>
- 5.3.4 The 1985 edition (Figure 6e) illustrates the site shortly before the radical reordering associated with the erection of the extant ranges, with the principal developments being the removal of the first phase (1961) terrapiin adjacent to the stable block / coach house range and its replacement with slightly larger block, and the introduction of an additional, two-storey range (1974), aligned east-west, to the north side of the Stone House garden plot (see inset photograph at §.4.3.3).<sup>39</sup>
- 5.3.5 The most recent digital mapping of 2015 (Figure 6f) illustrates current arrangements. The developments of the late 1980s (see §.4.3.5) had witnessed the removal of all of the 1960s/1970s 'temporary' office buildings and their replacement by the new, purpose-built 'Lachlan House' on its distinctive, offset T-shaped plan. The new buildings are set within a large, open site, the creation of which can be seen to have significantly compromised the historical occupation pattern with the removal of the rear boundary walls formerly defining the burgage plots to the rear of Nos. 110-112.

<sup>37</sup> Shropshire Archives ref. DA3/710/1/66 (Plan 71); '10 Cottages, Station Drive for B. Blower'.

<sup>38</sup> Archival sources indicate this extension had already occurred by 1950 (see Figure 14a; fn.37).

<sup>39</sup> No primary documentary records for either of these developments have been identified during the current project.

## 6 CONTEXT: COLD WAR CIVIL DEFENCE IN THE 1980s

### 6.1 Civil Defence Structure

6.1.1 During the Cold War, local authorities were required to maintain an emergency headquarters capable of being brought into effective operation at short notice (Cocroft and Thomas 2016, 227), established for civil defence workers, selected government and other personnel who were intended to operate an 'alternative machinery of government' in the event of a nuclear war.<sup>40</sup> A number of different strategic structures operated over the years 1948-1991, building initially upon an inherited WWII Civil Defence organisational framework,<sup>41</sup> though rapidly evolving as the realities of a potential nuclear conflict became increasingly apparent, with the country divided on a regional structure centred successively upon a network of 'war rooms', 'regional seats of government' (RSGs) and 'sub-regional headquarters' (SRHQs).<sup>42</sup>

6.1.2 With the election of the Conservative government in 1979, a major overhaul of civil defence was put into effect with England and Wales being divided into ten 'home defence regions' (each sub-divided into two 'zones'), control within each region being held by the lead Regional Government Headquarters (RGHQ).<sup>43</sup> Below this operated a network of 'county main' centres (47 in total, usually located in the basements of county halls),<sup>44</sup> and secondary Borough and District emergency centres (see inset diagram below).<sup>45</sup> The system also incorporated the police and fire services and the United Kingdom Warning and Monitoring Organisation (UKWMO), the latter having been formed in the mid-1950s and having evolved from the WWII Royal Observatory Corps (ROC).<sup>46</sup>

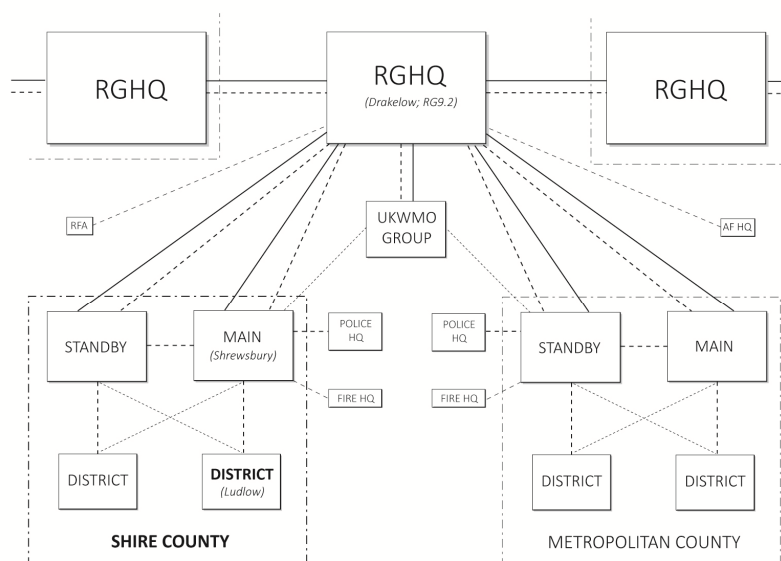


Diagram of emergency communications network as operational in the mid-1980s  
(after Cocroft and Thomas 2016, 211)

<sup>40</sup> The provision of mass public shelters was never a feasible proposition and thus civil defence planning focussed on early warning, monitoring and the maintenance of a functioning system of government.

<sup>41</sup> Reconstituted under the terms of the 1948 *Civil Defence Act*.

<sup>42</sup> Discussed at length in Cocroft and Thomas 2016, 197-206, and in McCamley 2009, 152-192.

<sup>43</sup> Shropshire lay within Defence Region 9 (West Midlands), Zone 2, with its RGHQ (RG9.2) located at Drakelow near Kidderminster, Worcestershire, a former Second World War 'shadow factory' for the Rover company (see Mc Camley 2009, 172; <http://www.drakelow-tunnels.co.uk/>).

<sup>44</sup> Shropshire's 'County Main' being located at Shirehall, Shrewsbury (see Plate 19).

<sup>45</sup> The SSDC shelter would thus have formed part of the lowest tier of a communication network feeding ultimately to the RGHQ at Drakelow.

<sup>46</sup> See Cocroft and Thomas 2016, 176-180.

6.1.3 The publication in 1980 of a *Home Defence Review* pressured district councils, utility companies and national industries into building emergency bunkers to complement the existing county structure (McCamley 2009, 204), while the *Civil Defence Regulations* of 1983 placed obligations on local authorities to designate premises suitable for emergency headquarters (Steadman and Hodgkinson 1990, 121). The Home Secretary made it clear, however, that authorities were not expected to commit large sums of money to new construction and, as a result, by 1985 many authorities had either not identified suitable premises or had not adequately equipped them (*ibid.*). In response, from 1987, the Home Office offered full, 100% state funding for approved bunker schemes,<sup>47</sup> which prompted a new and vigorous phase of shelter building, even by authorities which had previously been ideologically opposed to the programme (McCamley 2009, 205),<sup>48</sup> and it is within this context that the construction of the SSDC shelter may be set.

6.1.4 With the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991 effectively marking the end of the Cold War era, the majority of local authority bunkers other than the 'county mains' were abandoned, as was the entire UKWMO network (*ibid.* 151). Many of the late 1980s bunker projects were left incomplete, and were rapidly converted to alternative use, as is clearly the case with the SSDC shelter currently under consideration.

## 6.2 Shelter Design

6.2.1 Nuclear shelters were designed to protect their occupants from four principal short-term effects of nuclear explosion, namely blast, heat, radiation (initial/secondary/fallout) and electromagnetic pulse (Cocroft and Thomas 2016, 198). Of these, 'blast' was the most difficult and expensive to counter, with the most effective protection being achieved by burying the shelter below ground level, thus shielding the structure from the reflective or side-on overpressures of the blast-wave and the dynamic pressures caused by winds (*ibid.*). The direct effects of thermal radiation were not seen as critical to the design of shelters as the necessary protection was usually afforded by precautions against blast and fallout. The main body of a shelter could be protected from initial nuclear radiation (INR) by a suitable thickness of concrete in its external shell (Steadman and Hodgkinson 1990, 116).

6.2.2 If electrical equipment, such as a radio receiver, was to be used within a shelter, then protection from electromagnetic pulse (EMP) was required, and this could be achieved by the creation of a 'Faraday cage', an earthed metal screen around the full extent of the structure. This could be fairly simply achieved by linking the reinforcement bars within the encasing concrete in loops to form a cage (Steadman and Hodgkinson 1990, 120).

6.2.3 Given the rural location of Ludlow, it would be unlikely in itself to have constituted a potential primary target,<sup>49</sup> though the proximity of Woofferton transmitting station (a relay station for 'Voice of America'),<sup>50</sup> 6.3km south of the town, and the radio network (RN1/2)/ radar facilities at Brown<sup>51</sup> and Titterstone Clee<sup>52</sup> (14km/9km respectively to the north-east) may well have presented significant considerations.<sup>53</sup> It is also understood that the A49 represented a NATO 'strategic route', linking as it does a number of ports of the UK's

<sup>47</sup> The construction of a bunker for Shrewsbury and Atcham District Council (SADC) beneath the Music Hall in Shrewsbury in 1984, had incurred costs of £110,000, of which only 50% was funded by central government, and had met with considerable local opposition (Morris 2000, 52).

<sup>48</sup> Shropshire County Council had, in fact, declared itself a 'Nuclear Free Zone' (NFZ) in May 1985 (Cox 1989, 73).

<sup>49</sup> A government report from the 1970s (COS 1311/2/5/72: 'Probable Nuclear Targets in the UK, Assumptions for Planning') lists Kidderminster, site of RGHQ9.2 Drakelow as the nearest potential Soviet target.

<sup>50</sup> See Cant, 2006.

<sup>51</sup> Shropshire Archives ref. DA22/710/278 (1947) 'Police Wireless Station, Brown Clee, Salop CC'.

<sup>52</sup> Shropshire Archives ref. DA22/710/1290 (1961) 'Radar Station, Titterstone Clee Hill, Ministry of Aviation'; DA22/710/1986 (1969) 'Transmitter/Receiver Station, Clee Hill Radar Station, Ministry of Aviation'.

<sup>53</sup> Clee Hill is understood to have been listed as No. 80 on a Soviet 'hit list', as discussed at contemporary Council emergency planning meetings on post-fall out activities (Colin Richards, *pers. comm.*)

western seaboard (Bristol, Cardiff, Liverpool) with communications cabling running alongside the road.<sup>54</sup> It is thus probable that blast protection would not have formed a primary consideration in the bunker design, with fall-out and EMP being the dominant concerns.

## 7 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

*As noted above (§.1.3.1), the current recording project has extended to two specific areas of the Stone House site only, viz. the 'nuclear bunker' beneath the Phase II east range of the 1980s office buildings and the 19<sup>th</sup>-century stable block/coach house range flanking the southern side of the site entrance. These will be described in turn.*

### 7.1 The 'Bunker'

7.1.1 The 'bunker', or more precisely the 'nuclear monitoring station', is located beneath the Phase II, eastern range of the council offices erected in 1989/90 (Figure 15 inset; Plate 3), of which it forms an integral part (Figure 12). The bunker lies entirely below external ground level, being accessed via a simple dog-leg stair (Stair A) descending from a ground floor axial corridor of the latter (Plate 4). The exterior walls of the bunker are constructed of 0.20m thick reinforced, shuttered concrete (largely rendered), backed up by a 0.15m thick breeze-block skin (Plate 34), with a ceiling formed of a 0.15m deep, concrete slab (Plates 31/2);<sup>55</sup> internal partition walls are of 0.15m (6in.) breeze-block construction, again rendered except within [B.08]. The main body of the basement complex, which extends beneath the south end of the office range, has overall measurements of 10.65m (N/S) x 9.65m (E/W),<sup>56</sup> thus occupying a floor area of slightly over 100m<sup>2</sup>; it stands 2.48m high from floor level to the underside of the ceiling slab, though with suspended ceilings throughout,<sup>57</sup> set 0.15m beneath the slab soffit (Plate 6). At the base of stair A, a part-glazed door (Plate 7) opens onto a main circulation corridor [B.01a] (Plate 8), 1.2m wide, which serves a series of discrete rooms as follows (see Figure 15):

Room Number <sup>58</sup>	Function <sup>59</sup>	Dimensions	Notes
[B.02]	Communications	3.13m (N/S) x 2.8m (E/W)	'Incident boards' to walls; duct for monitor cabling from exterior; glass hatch to [B.03]
[B.03]	Operations	4.45m (N/S) x 4.05m (E/W)	Glass hatch to [B.03]
[B.04]	Controller	2.75m (N/S) x 1.77m (E/W)	Accessed from [B.03] only
[B.05]	Provisions	2.65m (N/S) x 2.48m (E/W)	
[B.06]	Female Dormitory	2.77m (N/S) x 2.17m (E/W)	
[B.07]	Male Dormitory	3.20m (N/S) x 4.05m (E/W)	
[B.08]	Plant Room	3.12m (N/S) x 1.15m (E/W)	Standby generator and switchgear
[B.09]	Shower / WC	1.19m (N/S) x 2.35m (E/W)	

**Table 2:**

Summary of 'bunker' accommodation

7.1.2 Internal finishes are plain and utilitarian in nature throughout. Doors are of standard, flush veneered form (Plate 10), some partly glazed, with push-button operated locks and mechanical door-closers, set within plain, 4in. chamfered architraves with 7in. plinth (Plate 11). With the exception of shower room [B.09] and plant room [B.08], doors open inwards into their respective rooms. Flooring is of a polyvinyl material, beige in colour with a speckled pattern, with the exception of provisions room [B.05] which is carpeted (presumed secondary). Skirtings are plain chamfered, standing 0.15m high, timber to corridor [B.01a/b], but of profiled steel within

<sup>54</sup> Colin Richards (*pers. comm.*); see also notes by John Nash of Ludlow Civic Society further to site visit with original project architect John Bryan, 2014.

<sup>55</sup> Details of construction were fully exposed during the demolition and site clearance process (see §.7.1.8; Plates 31-34).

<sup>56</sup> Dimensions will be given in metric units, reflecting the system in use at the time of the building's construction.

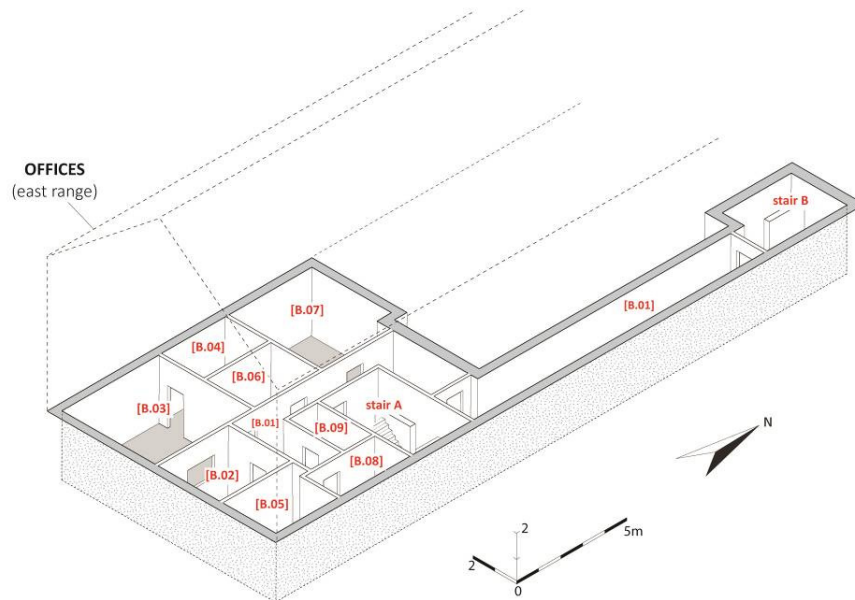
<sup>57</sup> Suspended ceiling formed of 600mm square, fissured-face pattern tiles.

<sup>58</sup> **NB.** Room numbering system employed here devised for current recording exercise and does not reflect any original system.

<sup>59</sup> Due to subsequent alternative use, little survives in the way of fittings or fixtures to indicate historical usage; original functions are indicated by signage to doors (Plate 9).



office rooms to accommodate cabling. Lighting is by fluorescent strips or flush, enclosed units. The complex is furnished throughout with a system of ceiling mounted air vents and ducting which would have supplied fresh (?filtered) air when the complex was in use.



Nuclear 'bunker' beneath east range of 1980s office block, isometric projection.

- 7.1.3 The functional core of the bunker is to the south-west corner, where the 'operations' room [B.03] and adjoining 'communications' room [B.02] are located; [B.03] (Plates 12/13) is the larger of the two and includes a subsidiary 'controller's room' [B.04], opening to the north.<sup>60</sup> Room [B.03] is furnished with a desk to the east wall and with fabric covered pinboards lining the other walls; whiteboards for 'resources list' and 'incident lists' (Plate 14) are mounted to the north and south walls respectively,<sup>61</sup> the latter also including a central blackboard. It is understood that a section of tubular ducting projecting from the ceiling at the west wall (Plate 15) served to accommodate cabling from exterior monitoring apparatus (see Cocroft and Thomas 2016, 182-3);<sup>62</sup> a related, galvanised steel, hinged cover-plate (Plate 16) survives to the exterior of the range, 0.75m above ground level. A sliding glass hatchway, above desk level to the east wall of [B.03] (Plate 12), opens onto the adjacent 'communications' room [B.02] (Plates 17/18), which is similarly furnished with perimeter desks and wall-mounted pin-boards. At the north end of the east wall of [B.02] are mounted a series of BT 'network terminator units' (NTUs; Plate 19), related to secure telephone lines to Bridgnorth, to 'County Main – Shire Hall' and 'Guildhall – Shrewsbury';<sup>63</sup> the BT logos used on the NTU casings indicate 1980s/1990s dates. Contact would also have been maintained by radio and C.B. radio.<sup>64</sup>
- 7.1.4 'Provisions' room [B.05] to the south-east corner, is furnished with a simple kitchen comprising three cupboard base units, a steel sink and integral drainer (Plate 20), otherwise the room is lined with shelving; food sufficient for two weeks would have been delivered, stored and recycled on a six-monthly basis,<sup>65</sup> while it is understood

<sup>60</sup> [B.04] is thus the only room not accessible directly from the corridor.

<sup>61</sup> The incident boards appear very modern and are assumed secondary; they appear never to have been used.

<sup>62</sup> Info. as per fn.54.

<sup>63</sup> There is no apparent link to the ROC monitoring post at Whitcliffe (see <http://shropshirehistory.com/military/observer.htm>) which would have reported directly to the 'county main' at Shrewsbury, Shirehall and to RGHQ at Drakelow (see inset diagram at §.6.1.2).

<sup>64</sup> A booklet entitled 'Citizen's Band Radio Licence; Terms, Provisions and Limitations' was noted pinned to the southern wall.

<sup>65</sup> Info. as per fn.54.

that a tank for drinking water was also originally located within this room (J Caird, *pers. comm.*; see also Figure 13 where the room is annotated 'food/water').

- 7.1.5 North of [B.05], 'Plant Room' [B.08] houses a standby generator (Plate 21), fed by a fuel tank sited beneath stair **A** (Plate 5), together with related switch gear and main vent; the concrete / breeze-block construction of the building's shell is here exposed. A small room [B.09] flanking the south side of stair **A** houses shower and toilet facilities.
- 7.1.6 Opening off the west side of corridor [B.01a], female and male dormitories [B.06/07] have been repurposed, the former for storage purposes, with shelving lining the west wall (Plate 22) and the latter as office space with desks lining the southern, western and northern walls (Plate 23). They would originally have housed simple bunks for the accommodation of staff (6 male, 4 female).<sup>66</sup>
- 7.1.7 At the north side of the main bunker, corridor [B.01] turns eastwards through 90 ° and cuts transversely across the block before turning north again to run as a 12m long passage [B.01b] (Plate 24) flanking the eastern side of the office range,<sup>67</sup> and serving a second stair **B** rising to ground floor level (Plate 25).<sup>68</sup>
- 7.1.8 Observations during the watching brief maintained on the demolition of the eastern office range (see §.3.2.6) revealed that the wall structure of the basement 'bunker' was of 0.20m reinforced, shuttered concrete with regular reinforcement bars at 0.20m centres (Plate 33), backed up with a single skin of 0.15 breeze-block (Plates 32/34). The concrete shell extended vertically above ground floor level to enclose the heads of both stairwells **A** and **B** (Plates 27-30), closing over the head of the stair in each instance and faced externally in stretcher bond brickwork (Plate 29/30). Walling to the remainder of the range was of regular cavity construction, with an inner skin of concrete block and outer skin of red brick.

## 7.2 The Stable Block

- 7.2.1 The former coach house and stable block is located to the southern side of the main site entrance, facing Stone House (Plate 35). It originated in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, being first illustrated on a map of 1862 (Figure 5a), built up in part against a pre-existing, stone boundary wall and may have formed part of the improvements to Stone House, undertaken c.1840, that saw the introduction of the extant, three-storey stuccoed street frontage. It occupies a simple rectangular plan, aligned east-west, with overall dimensions of 41½ft. (E/W) x 18ft (N/S).<sup>69</sup> It is of one and a half storeys, standing 12½ft. to eaves level beneath a pitched, clay-tiled roof, gabled to east and west and standing 22½ft. to ridge. In its original form, it comprised a three-bay stables to the west and two-bay coach house to the east (Plate 36), with hay-lofts over. To the east end of the main range, a small approximately square block, evidently early in date,<sup>70</sup> was extended northwards pre-1950 to form a motor garage (thus only two exterior walls survive, to south and east), though this has in turn been modified to form office space. A further, smaller in-line continuation to the east, possibly a latrine and shown on early maps down to 1903, was removed at some point between 1903 and 1926 (see §.5.3.2).

### *Exterior*

- 7.2.2 The principal **north elevation** (Figure 16a; Plate 37) is bi-partite in aspect, with a combined stable block/coach house to the west (right) beneath a common roof, and the extended 'stable meeting room' to the east (left), the latter element representing a 20<sup>th</sup>-century extension of an early block of unknown function, shown on

<sup>66</sup> Info. as per fn.54.

<sup>67</sup> Timber shelving has again been introduced for secondary storage purposes, confined to the south end of the corridor but formerly extending to the full length (J Caird, *pers. comm.*).

<sup>68</sup> Both stairs rise internally to the overlying office building and the bunker thus has no direct means of egress to the exterior.

<sup>69</sup> In the case of the stable block, principal measurements will be given in imperial units reflecting the system in place at the time of its construction.

<sup>70</sup> Structure is present on the 1862 map and may even have formed part of the larger structure shown on the tithe map of 1847.

historical mapping as far back as 1862. The stable block/coach house is brick-built in mid orange/red brick (9½ x 4½ x 3in.) laid to a regular Flemish stretcher bond,<sup>71</sup> of 1½ storeys rising to a plain eaves with timber fascia beneath a pitched, clay-tiled roof, gabled to east and west. To the west, a primary doorway (**d1**; Plate 39), 3½ft. wide, opens onto the original stables area, flanked to either side by 3ft. wide window openings (Plate 40), that to the east having been subsequently modified to form a secondary door (**d2**; altered post-1950, see Figure 14a); all openings are spanned by segmental heads formed of double-header arches (Plates 39/40). Doorway **d1** and western window **w1** retain pegged, timber frames and three-pane over-lights, though the frame to door **d2** has been renewed; doors and windows are modern. A clear area of stretcher bond patching above the stables door **d1** (Plate 38) evidences a former pitching door, removed after 1950 (see Figure 14a). The eastern end of the range is served by a 8ft wide carriage entrance (Plate 41), again with double-header segmental arch, though the original opening has been partly blocked to accommodate a pedestrian doorway (**d3**) and adjacent window (**w2**). The springing of the carriage-door arch displays clear evidence for a phase of historical change (Plate 42), having originally been of a deeper profile, possibly incorporating a lower course of stretchers. To the east end of the range, a secondary, flat-headed doorway has been converted (pre-1950) to form a window (**w3**), though this has itself become redundant and is blocked over internally. The roof line of the range is broken by two flat-headed dormers (**w4/5**) housing three-light timber casements, which rise flush with the main elevation (Plate 38), while additional roof-lights have been inserted to the centre and east end of the roofslope.

- 7.2.3 Adjoining the coach house to the east is the 'stable meeting room', formerly forming a simple, narrow 'in-line' extension of the stable block range (original function unclear), though having been extended northwards (pre-1950) such that its front elevation, formerly recessed, now stands 7½ft. proud of the main stable block façade (Plate 43). Formerly comprising a wide (12ft), vehicular double-doorway between piers of orange brick, the opening has subsequently been partially infilled and houses a pedestrian door [**d4**] to the west and adjacent three-light window [**w6**] to the east, contemporary with internal modifications to office use. The elevation is capped by a projecting concrete eaves beneath a hipped, clay-tile clad roof.
- 7.2.4 To the rear of the block, the **south elevation** (Figure 16b; Plates 44/5) is somewhat more complex in nature. The lower c.9ft is of mixed stone-rubble and brick construction (Plate 46), and reasonably represents a re-used length of pre-existing boundary wall, this having been raised by c.3½ft. in hand-made brick, laid to a mixed bond.<sup>72</sup> The latter brickwork is probably related to a series of early buildings, shown on historical mapping abutting the wall from the north (see Figures 4/5),<sup>73</sup> as opposed to the stables/coach range itself which they pre-dated. A vertical straight-joint towards the eastern end of the range (Plate 47) suggests that the stables/coach house was built up against these pre-existing structures. A modern, projecting brick plinth extends to the full length of the elevation, standing c.2½ft. tall and capped in concrete. To the east end of the coach house, a simple, fixed-light window has been inserted, within an area of modern brick, lighting an internal lavatory, and with a projecting section of brickwork beneath, capped by sloping slates, presumably encasing associated pipework. East of the coach house, the rear wall of the 'stable meeting room' is blind (Plate 47), in 2¼in. red brick and clearly represents a remnant of the early block shown on the 1862 map (Figure 5a), and possibly even a relic section of the larger 'L'-shaped block shown on the tithe plan of 1847 (Figure 4b);<sup>74</sup> the upper two/three course of brickwork have been renewed when the range was re-roofed.
- 7.2.5 The **west elevation** (Figure 17a; Plate 44) presents a plain gable end, rising 12½ft. to eaves and 22½ft. to ridge, brick-built in red-brick laid to Flemish stretcher bond and with a single, inserted window to first floor level, a

<sup>71</sup> Brick pattern comprising Flemish courses of alternating headers and stretchers separated by multiple courses of stretchers, in this case three.

<sup>72</sup> The early stonework may be of considerable antiquity. The burgage boundary between 113 and 114 Corve Street represents the northern side of an extended plot (two ½-burgages, end to end) formerly owned by the Carmelite Friary to the east side of Corve Street (founded 1350, dissolved in 1538) and possibly acquired to ensure access to a suitable water source (see Klein and Roe 1987, 30).

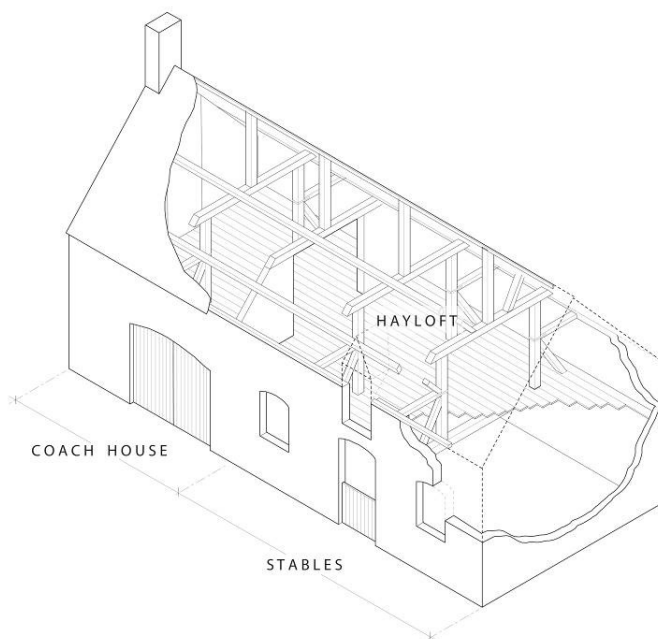
<sup>73</sup> Removed c.1910 when the rear access road to properties fronting Station Drive was formed (compare Figures 6b/c).

<sup>74</sup> The brickwork is distinct from that of the stable/coach house, which would seem to imply it presents part of a separate phase of development.

three-light steel casement with flat head and projecting, tile cill. The gable itself is finished with a ¼-brick oversail detail.

- 7.2.6 The **east elevation** (Figure 17b; Plate 45) comprises the gable end of the small ‘in-line’ continuation of the coach house range, shown on the 1862 map, fully rendered and with a single inserted window to the south. The block has been extended northwards (pre-1950) in orange brick beneath a hipped roof, initially to form a garage, accessed from the north. The apex of the brick built coach house gable is visible over.

#### *Interior*



Stables / Coach House Block: isometric projection

- 7.2.7 Internally (Figure 18), the stables/coach house range is arranged on a five-bay plan, originally comprising a 3-bay stables to the west (Bays 1-3) and 2-bay coach house to the east (Bays 4/5), though this layout has been obscured somewhat, especially at ground floor level (Figure 18a), by subsequent remodelling associated with its conversion to office use.<sup>75</sup> The 3-bay stables would originally have been open at this level, 24ft (E/W) x 16ft (N/S), with stall partitions, feed racks etc. arranged against the south side of the building with a longitudinal access passage or gangway to the north (see Figure 19b),<sup>76</sup> though brick piers and partitions have been introduced beneath the original transverse, first floor beams at Bay 1/2 and Bay 2/3 resulting in a compartmentalised plan. The original stable door opens from the north at Bay 2 onto a small, square lobby area [G1], with an inserted, closed-well stair occupying the southern half of the bay.<sup>77</sup> A door off the west side of lobby [G1] opens onto a small office space [G2] which occupies the full extent of Bay 1 (Plate 48), while Bay 3 is no longer accessible from this end of the range, having been closed off by an inserted partition. Bay 3 is

<sup>75</sup> No historical planning materials related to the conversion of the stable block / coach house have been identified in the holdings of the Shropshire Archives or Shropshire Council. The precise date of their conversion thus remains unknown, although it is assumed to have been effected to coincide with one of the major programmes of expansion at the site related to local authority restructuring in the mid-1960s or mid-1970s (see §.4.3) Internal finishes here are anodyne and ‘municipal’ in character, with little of historical interest or significance exposed, and are suggestive of a phase of ‘retro-fitting’ contemporary with the erection of the late-1980s ranges.

<sup>76</sup> Conversion to office use has removed all trace of original internal arrangements and is thus not clear how the stables would have been organized, whether as a series of traditional transverse stalls (perhaps 4 total at 6ft width) or perhaps, given its mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date, as loose-boxes (probably two maximum, c.12ft x 10ft).

<sup>77</sup> Original vertical access to the first floor hay-loft would probably have been by means of a simple, wall-mounted ladder; any evidence for the location of this feature has been obscured by modern finishes.

alternatively accessed via the second doorway [d2] of the north elevation, converted (after 1950) from an original window opening, and from the former coach house to the east. It is formed of two rooms, office [G3] and a small kitchen [G4] to the south, again with no features of significance exposed. Former coach house [G5], 10ft (E/W) x 16ft (N/S), is accessed from the exterior via the pedestrian doorway [d3] inserted into the reduced carriage entrance (Plate 41) and has again been thoroughly 'retro-fitted' for office use (Plate 49). An axial, longitudinal ceiling beam spanning Bays 3 to 5 clearly represents a secondary insertion, and was revealed by stripping out to be an RSJ (Plate 50), introduced presumably to strengthen the upper floor structure on conversion to offices.<sup>78</sup> An area of apparent patching to the north end of the west wall would appear to indicate a primary doorway between coach house and stables (Plate 51). To the far end of the range, a narrow (4ft wide) room [G6] currently houses a lavatory and hand-wash basin; these clearly represent recent introductions and indeed the brickwork of the wall onto [G5] was revealed by stripping out to be secondary, implying [G5/6] originally comprised a single space. An interesting feature here is a projecting chimneybreast in the east gable wall (Plate 52),<sup>79</sup> which would seem to suggest a former small tack room flanking the coach house, though the limited space makes such an arrangement improbable and, as noted previously, the partition wall between [G5/6] appears secondary; the precise original arrangements here thus remain somewhat ambiguous.

- 7.2.8 Room [G7] to the far east end of the range (Plate 53) occupies the former 'in-line' continuation of the stables/coach house range, two original exterior walls of which survive (to south and east). This block was extended northwards (pre-1950) to form a garage, accessed from the north, the vertical phase break between the two elements being clearly expressed within the east wall (Plate 54; exposed during stripping out). To the west, a doorway formerly connected through to the coach house [G5/6], piercing the shared wall immediately south of the gable stack of the latter range, was again exposed during stripping out (Plate 55).<sup>80</sup>
- 7.2.9 First floor level is approached by means of the inserted stair at Bay 2 (Plate 56), rising in three short flights around a closed-well, with stone walling exposed to the south (Plate 57). Primary, transverse first floor beams, visible in the east and west walls of the stairwell, displays regular mortices for original common joists, aligned east-west and spaced at 18in. centres (Plate 58). Soft-stripping of the range revealed that the floor structure of the upper level has been renewed throughout, reasonably when the range was adapted to office use in the 1960s or 1970s (see §.7.2.7, Plate 50).
- 7.2.10 At first floor level (Figure 18b; Plates 59/69), the five bay plan of the range is more clearly expressed by a series of original roof trusses defining bays of c.7ft. 8in., though these have been variously boxed in (see §.7.2.11 below). The upper level is subdivided into three principal, interlinked spaces, viz. [F1] to Bays 1/2, [F2/2a] to Bay 3(N) and [F3] to Bays 4/5, all open to collar level. Partitions at this level are modern, of plasterboard construction, with transverse walls incorporating/enclosing original roof trusses/original walling. The space is lit by a single (inserted) window [w8] to the west gable end, by two flat-headed dormers ([w4/5] to Bays 2/4 respectively) and three skylights to the northern roofslope at Bays 3/5. As at ground floor level, a chimneybreast projects at the centre of the eastern gable end, though stripping out has established that no fireplace was included at this level (Plate 60). In its original form, the first floor would have comprised a single unencumbered space, used as a hay-loft, with a pitching-door located to the north elevation at Bay 2 (Figure 14a; no evidence for any original sub-division was exposed during stripping out).
- 7.2.11 The pitched **roof** is carried by two tiers of side purlins supported on three trusses of uniform design (here numbered **T1** to **T3** from west to east); only one truss (**T3**) is fully exposed (Plate 61), truss **T1** to the west is

<sup>78</sup> The associated, secondary floor structure is supported on north-south aligned common joists (8 x 3in. @ 17in. centres), and was noted to continue within room [G2] (though lacking the axial steel within the latter room). The details of the roof trusses recorded at first floor level (see below) indicate original transverse ceiling beams with common joist thus aligned east-west (see §.7.2.9; Plate 58).

<sup>79</sup> The chimneybreast rises through the full height of the range (see Plate 60); a small ridge stack is shown rising above the east end of the range on a drawing of 1950 (Figure 14a).

<sup>80</sup> The brickwork of the stables east gable meets the southern wall in a clear butt joint, indicating that the stables / coach house were built up against a pre-existing wall/structure.

exposed to the north side only of the range (Plate 62) while truss T2 have been mostly boxed in by plasterboard sheeting. There is no truss at Bay 3/4, where the brickwork of the ground floor wall (representing the primary division between stables and coach house) has simply been extended vertically up to collar level, with a 7½ ft. wide opening on the axis of the range (Plate 63). Elsewhere, trusses are of interrupted tie-beam form (Figure 17c; Plates 61/2), thus maximising the access and utility of the first floor level, with queen-struts rising from original transverse floor beams to a high collar, above which rises a central king-post carrying a longitudinal, plank-section ridge-piece. Truncated ties are secured to queen struts by means of iron straps and staples (Plate 64), a detail repeated to the exterior walls where tie are strapped to wall plates. Upper king-posts are bolted to collars (Plate 65), a detail repeated at the foot of queen-strut/first floor cross beam (Plate 66). Raking struts extend between first floor beams and queen struts immediately below the level of the interrupted ties, and between tie and lower purlin, while further angled struts rise above collar level support the upper tier of purlins.<sup>81</sup> The northern queen-strut of T3 displays long, scratched Baltic import marks (Plate 67), while rudimentary, chiselled assembly marks were noted on the west face of truss T2 during stripping put (Plate 68).<sup>82</sup>

### 7.3 Miscellaneous Observations

- 7.3.1 An architectural fragment of stone, overall dimensions c.0.9m x 0.9m x 0.3m, bearing the Shropshire County coat of arms<sup>83</sup> and (partial) motto 'Floreat Salopiae' ('May Shropshire flourish') was recorded adjacent to the south side of the western, 'Phase I' 1980s office range (Plate 70). The fragment apparently represents a fragment from a larger structure, perhaps a gateway or some lost municipal building, and is clearly *ex-situ* in its present location, being simply rested against two sections of threaded steel rod driven into the ground; its provenance and the context of its introduction at the Stone House site have not been established.
- 7.3.2 A further stone fragment, smaller (0.35 x 0.25 x 0.13m) and bearing the legend 'EF 1896' was recorded adjacent to the east range of the office block (Plate 71). Again, the provenance of the *ex-situ* stone is not known.<sup>84</sup>
- 7.3.3 Although the provenance and hence the precise significance of the two stone fragments has not been established within the time-frame of the current project, they clearly represent features of considerable intrinsic interest and every effort should be made to retain them on site and incorporate them into the adopted garden / soft-landscaping scheme.

## 8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

### 8.1 The Bunker

- 8.1.1 The nuclear bunker, or monitoring station, beneath the east range of the 1980s office block is to be lost as part of the consented scheme. Reference to original design drawings (Figure 13) indicates the structure survives essentially 'as-built'. It represents part of the last, vigorous phase of municipal district-level 'bunker' construction dating to the latter years of the Cold War, effected under the auspices of the 'Home Defence Review' of 1980 and 'Civil Defence Regulations' of 1983. The timing of its construction meant, however, that it became redundant almost immediately upon its completion, if indeed it was ever finalised as planned, and was soon afterwards re-purposed largely for file storage such that few contemporary fixtures and fittings survive.<sup>85</sup>

<sup>81</sup> ie. trusses do not include principal rafters, with side purlins being directly supported by the struts.

<sup>82</sup> 'I' and 'II' marked on QS and collar to north and south respectively; not repeated on other trusses.

<sup>83</sup> A 'W' formed of three 'piles', with 'erminois' and three leopard's faces, officially granted on June 18, 1896 (<http://www.ngw.nl/heraldry/wiki/index.php?title=Shropshire>)

<sup>84</sup> Initials not reflected in any of the historical property deeds examined during research for the current project (as included in planning file SS/1988/433/D).

<sup>85</sup> The facility was used intermittently for training purposes and, for example, during the flood emergency of 2007, but was found to be too cramped and unsuitable (info as per fn.54).



In this instance, the current report represents a 'preservation by record', to a level proportionate to its status as a non-designated heritage asset.

## 8.2 The Stable Block / Coach House

8.2.1 The stables/coach house range is to be refurbished, repurposed and extended for residential accommodation (affordable housing) in the consented scheme, which is to be welcomed. As a pre-1948 ancillary building historically associated with the Grade II\* listed Stone House, the stable block / coach house represents a 'curtilage building' and, although now in separate ownership, may still be considered to be covered as part of the listing of the latter structure.<sup>86</sup> Although unremarkable architecturally, and of a form readily paralleled elsewhere, it forms an interesting building, especially when considered in conjunction with the adjacent Stone House, and a potentially attractive structure (being somewhat neglected in its current state), in a prominent position at the main entrance to the site.

8.2.2 Externally, outline proposals (Figure 20) are uncontentious, effectively maintaining the extant aspect of the range with only limited intervention. The rear wall especially, which retains historic fabric representative of a number of different phases of development pre-dating the introduction of the stables themselves is of particular note, and is to be retained unaltered. The replacement of the extant, flat-headed dormers to the north elevation with slightly narrower, gabled dormers can be shown to be historically justified, in the case of the western opening at least, reflecting the location and general form of a former pitching door.

8.2.3 Internally, proposed remodelling is fairly extensive though, as noted above, the original pattern of internal sub-division has already been severely compromised when the range was converted to office use, most probably in the 1960s or 1970s (precise date not known), such that the extant interior plan bears little or no relation to its original form, particularly at ground floor level. The retention and sympathetic incorporation of surviving original fabric, for example roof trusses, into the detailed design of the new residential units would be beneficial to the integrity of the range, though practical considerations may, of necessity, dictate the adoption of a more pragmatic approach.

## 8.3 Conclusion

8.3.1 The current project has allowed for a drawn, photographic and written record of the Stone House structures to be made, to a level commensurate with a Level 2/3 record as defined by Historic England, in line with National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPF) and in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). As such, the current report can be seen to fulfil conditions 18/19 of the pertinent planning consent.

## 9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 The project was commissioned by Mrs. Cathy Patrick of CgMs Consulting, to whom thanks are given for help and co-operation throughout. Thanks also to Mr. Gene Childs of Churchill Retirement Living for arranging safe and unhindered access to the site for the purposes of recording, and to the demolition team (GBM UK) for allowing access during the demolition process. Thanks also to Ms. Elizabeth Mee and Mr. Ben Willisroft (Conservation), and Mr. Giles Carey (Historic Environment Record) of Shropshire Council, to staff at the Shropshire Archives, Castle Gates, Shrewsbury and the Ludlow Museum Resource Centre, to Mr. John Nash of the Ludlow Civic Society and to Mr. Colin Richards, formerly Conservation Officer at SSDC/Head of Historic Conservation at SC. Special thanks are extended to Mr. James Caird, formerly Planning and Development Officer of SSDC for valuable discussion of the context and construction of the 1980s ranges and associated 'bunker'.

<sup>86</sup> Historic England define a curtilage building as 'any pre-1948 structure that formed part of the land and was in the curtilage of the principal listed building at the date of listing (or possibly 1 January 1969 for buildings listed before that date) and is ancillary to the principal building is considered to be part of the listing'.



9.2 Archival research, site recording and report preparation were undertaken by Mr Ric Tyler MCI/fA.

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- 1862 Map of the Borough of Ludlow (Shropshire Archives ref. 552/8/926).
- 1884 Ordnance Survey 1:500 town plan, sheet LXXVIII.VIII.XI.
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- 1903 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition.
- 1926 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition.
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### b) Other Graphic Sources

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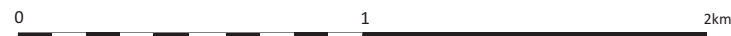
e) **Online Sources**

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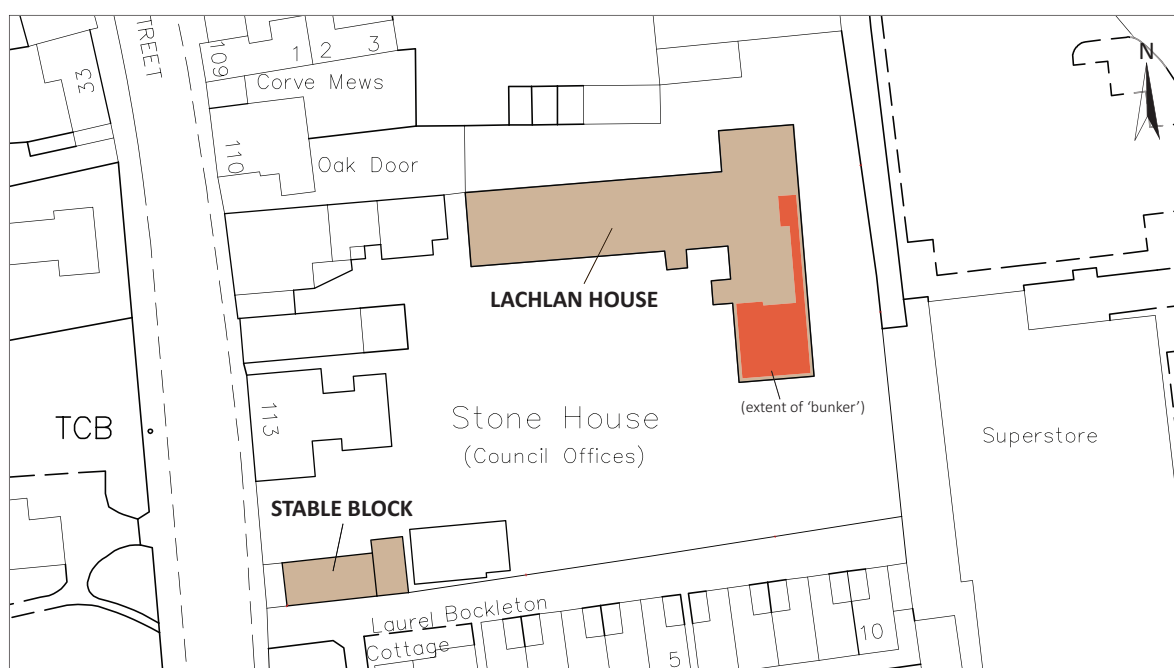
Based upon Explorer 1:25,000 map (Sheet 203)  
 Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2015.  
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**a** Location of Stone House site to east side of Lower Corve Street (image: Bing Maps)



**b** Site plan with buildings currently under consideration highlighted





**a** Engraving of Corve Street looking south with 'Great House' (112) and Stone House (prior to remodelling) to left. (after Speight 1980, fig. 25).



**b** Equivalent view, 2016.





**b** Map of the Borough of Ludlow, 1832 (Shropshire Archives ref. 552/8/925; reproduced by permission).

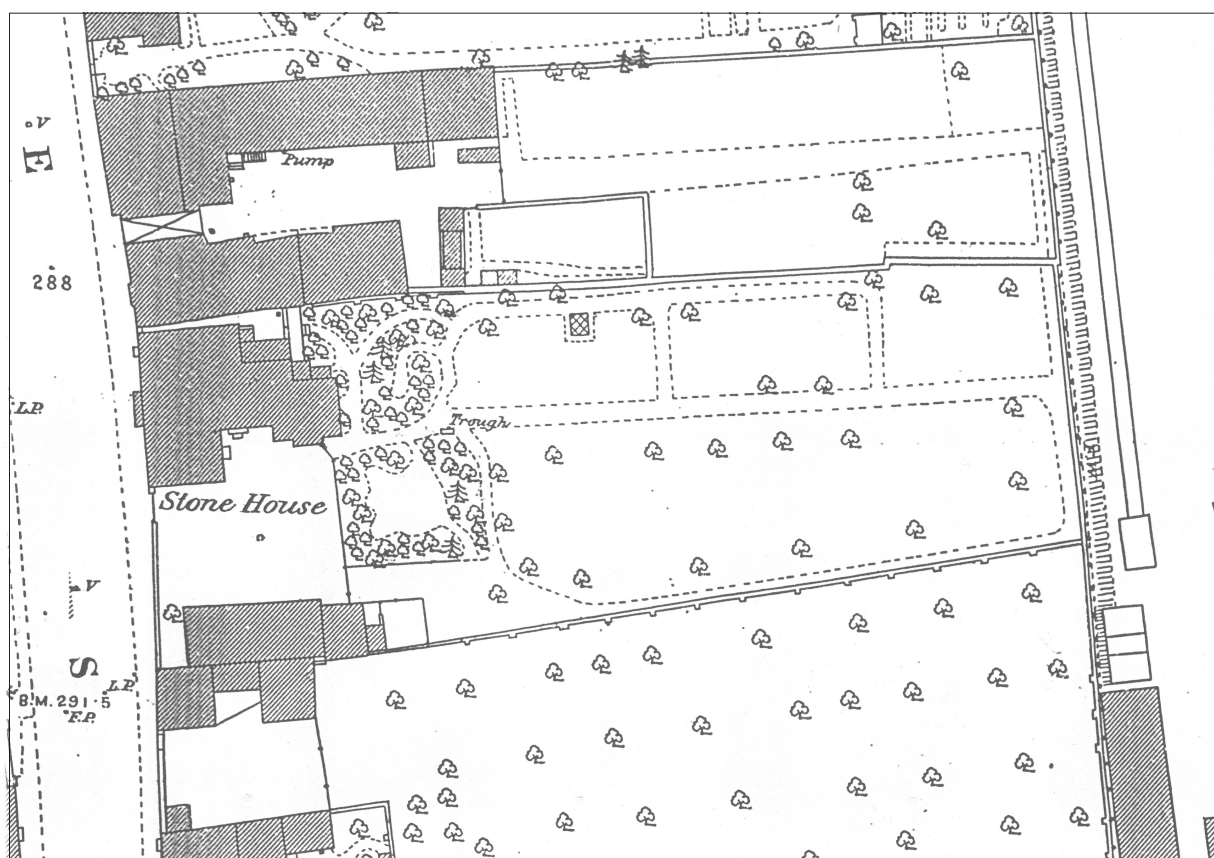


**b** Tithe Map of Ludlow, St Laurence 1847 (Shropshire Archives fiche PF 176/1).

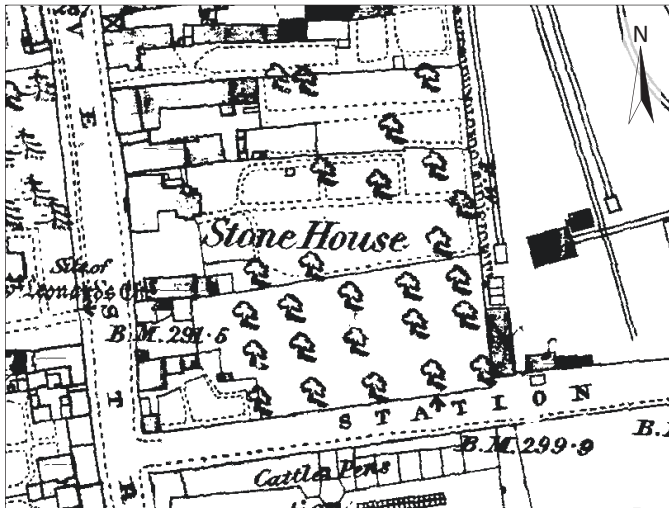




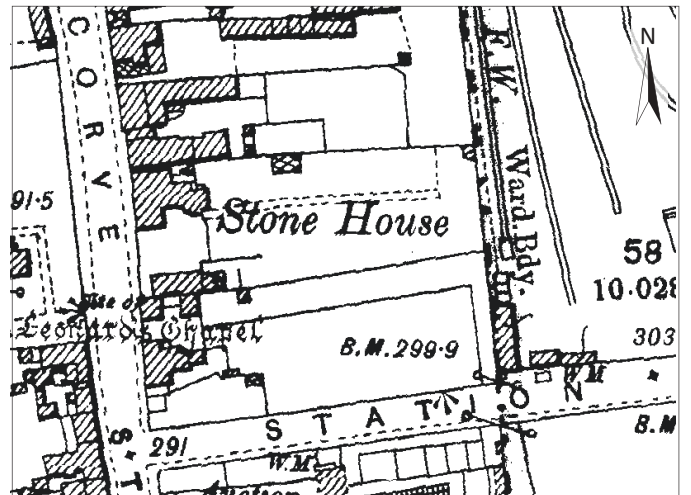
**a** Map of the Borough of Ludlow, 1862 (Shropshire Archives ref. 552/8/926, reproduced by permission).



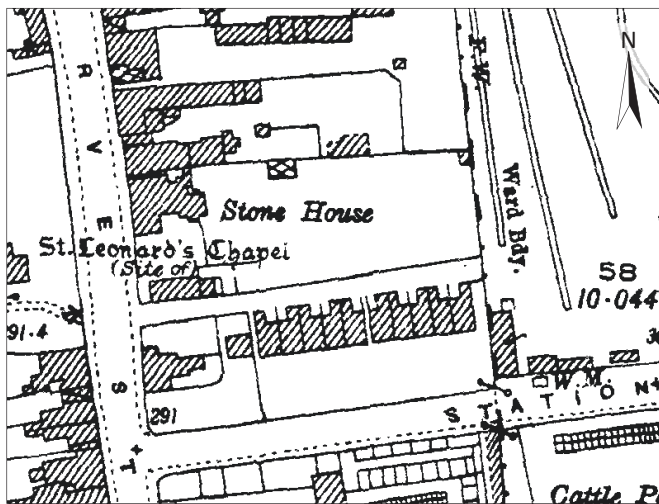
**b** Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1884 (Sheet LXXVIII.VIII.XI)



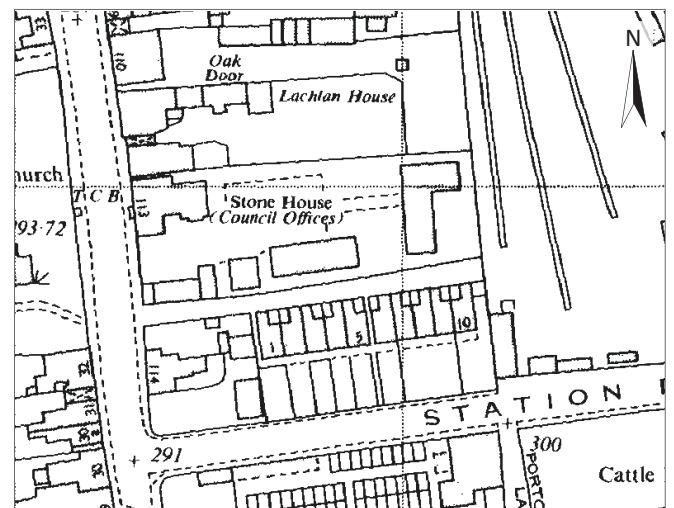
a First edition County Series, 1885



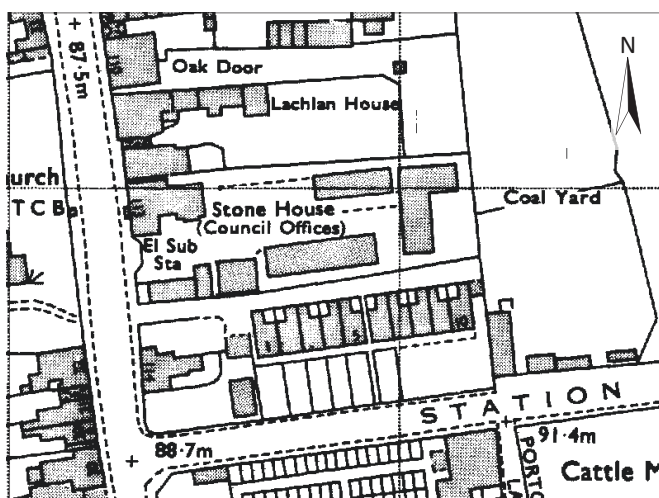
b Second edition County Series, 1903



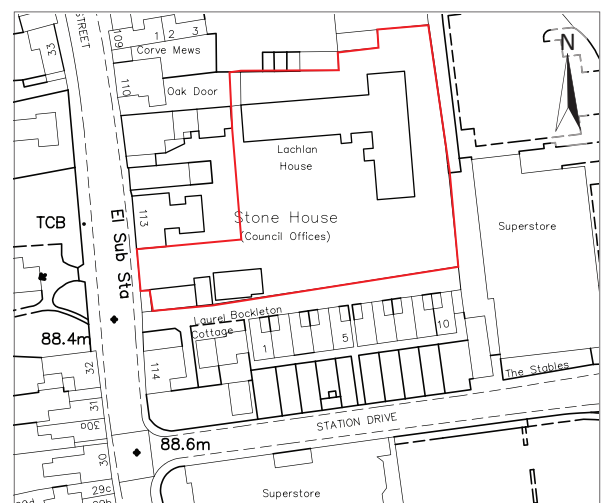
c Third edition County Series, 1926



d First edition National Grid Series, 1968

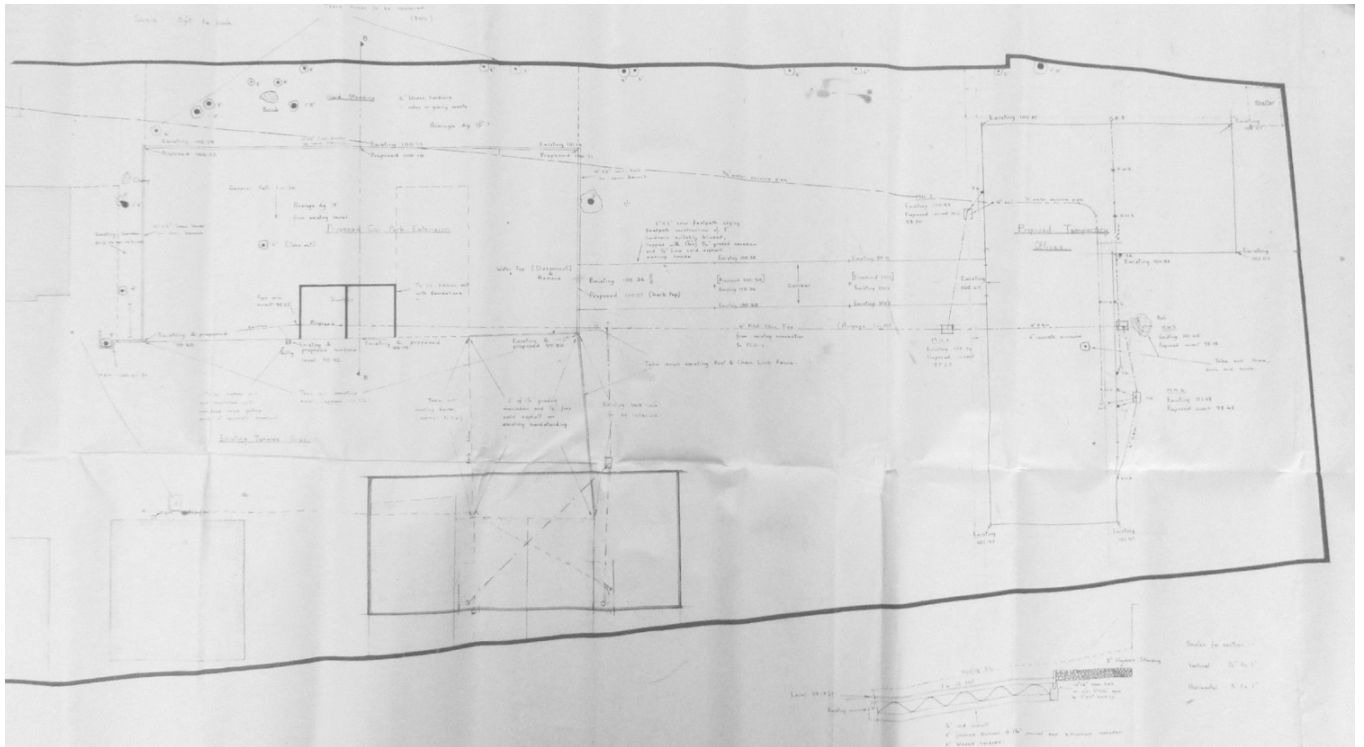


e Second edition National Grid Series, 1985

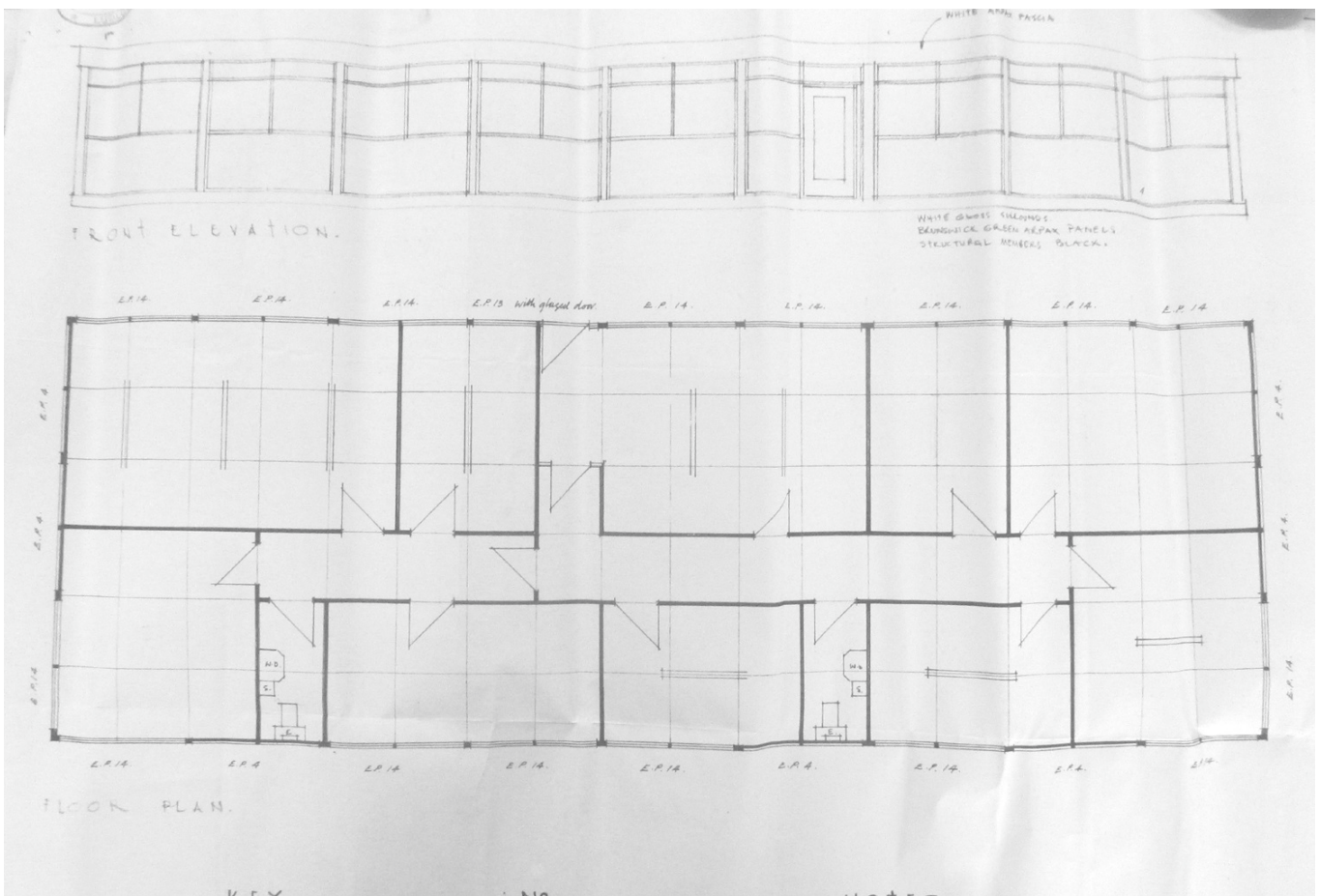


f Current digital mapping, 2015  
(application site outlined in red)

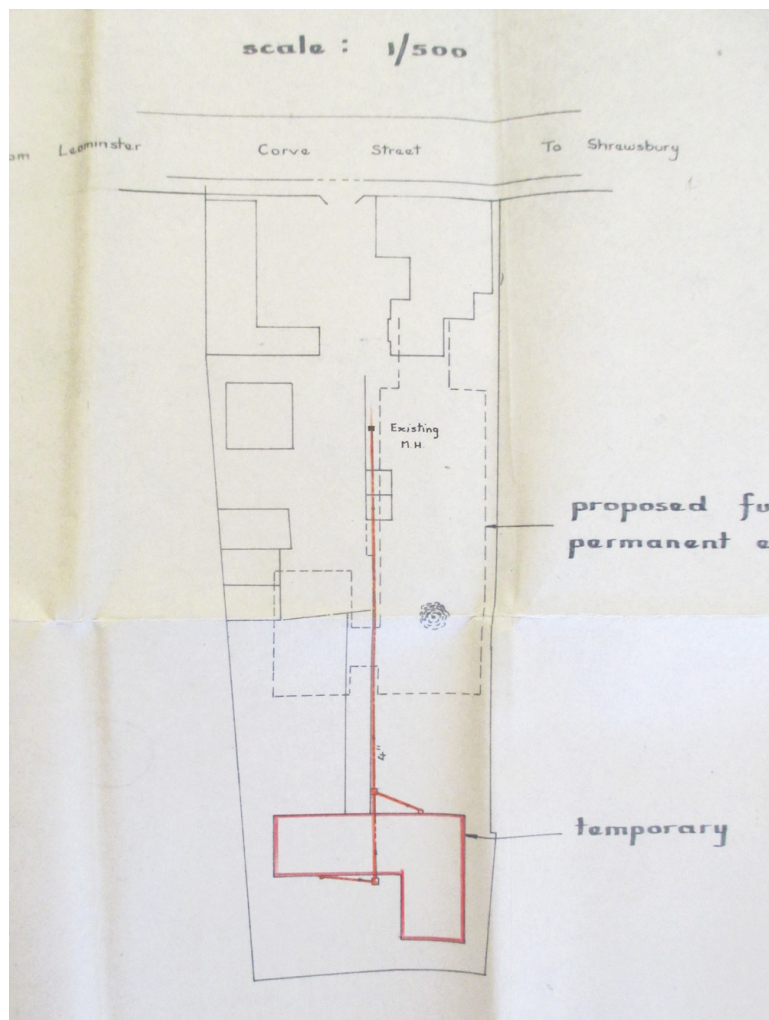




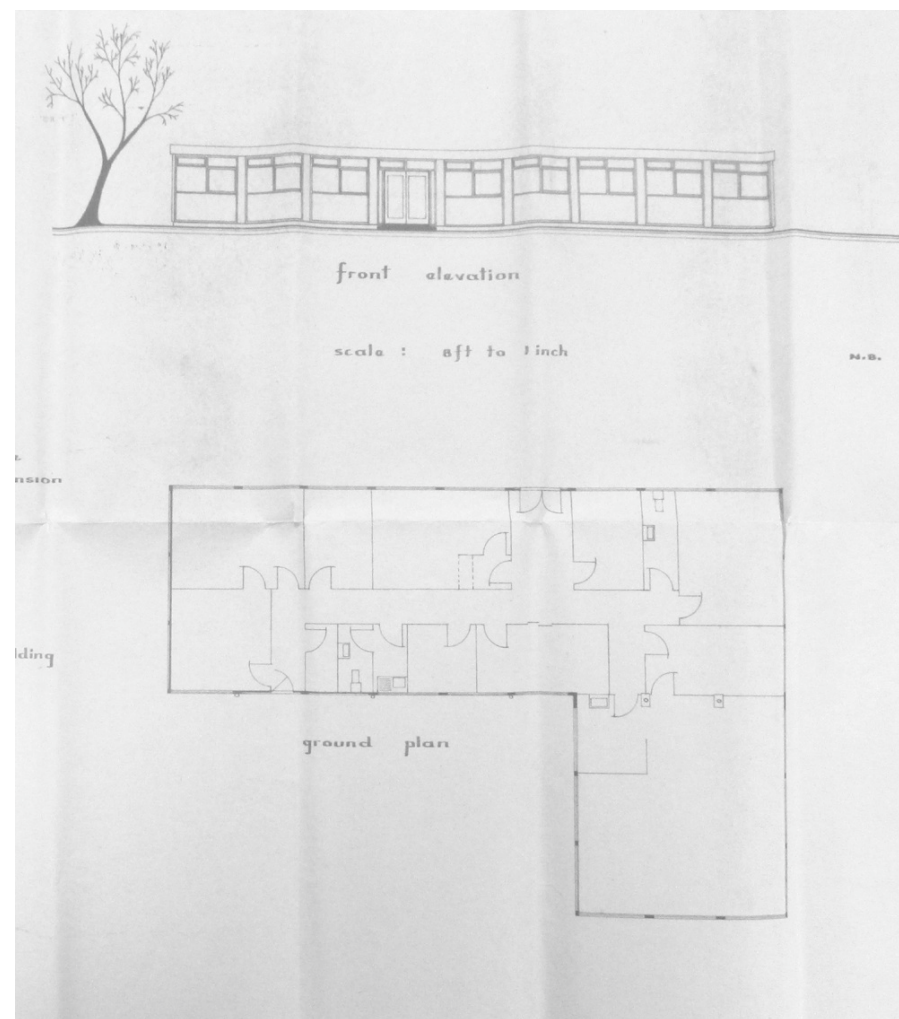
a Site plan



b Plan and elevation of terrapin building

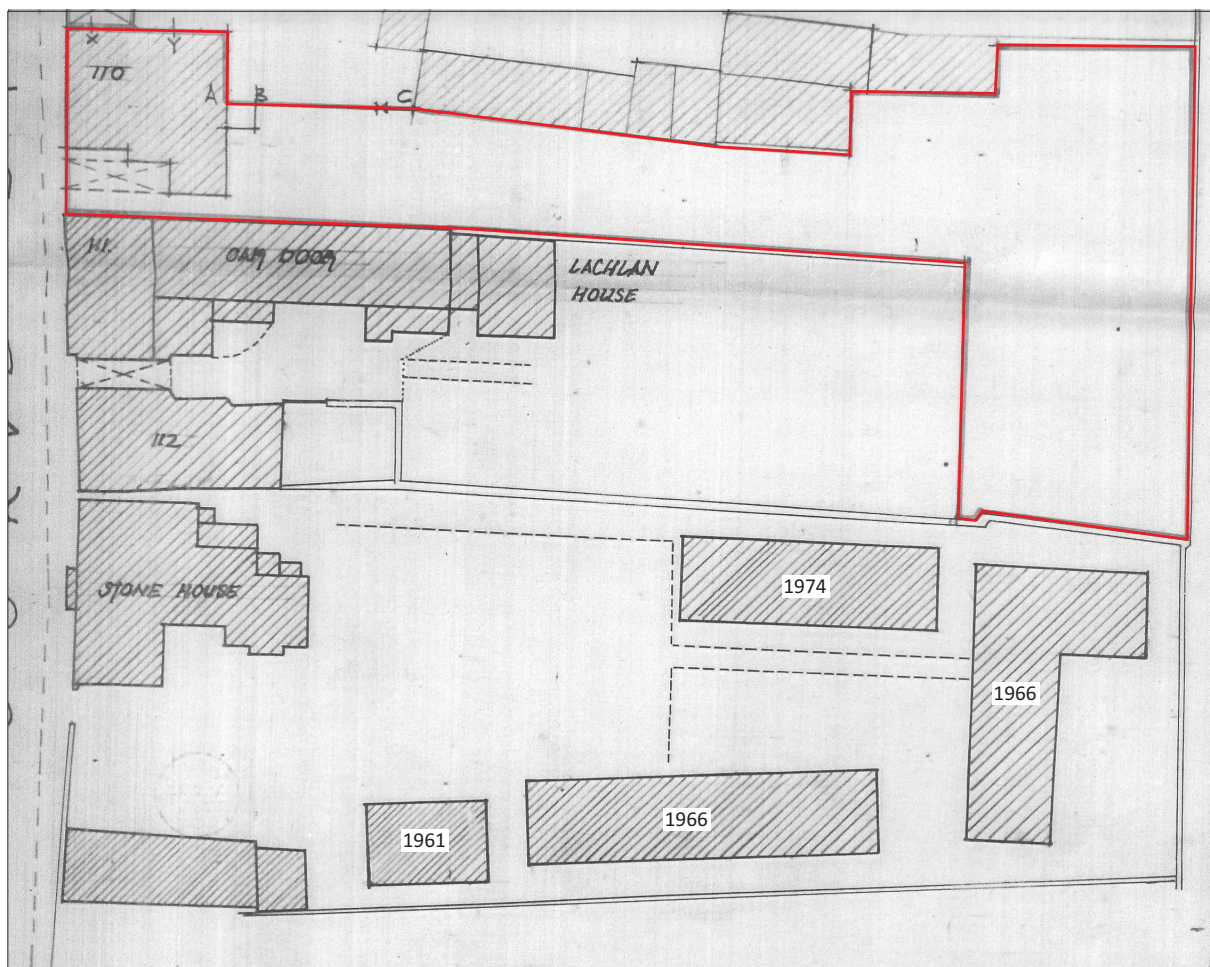


a Site plan



b Plan and elevation of terrapin building

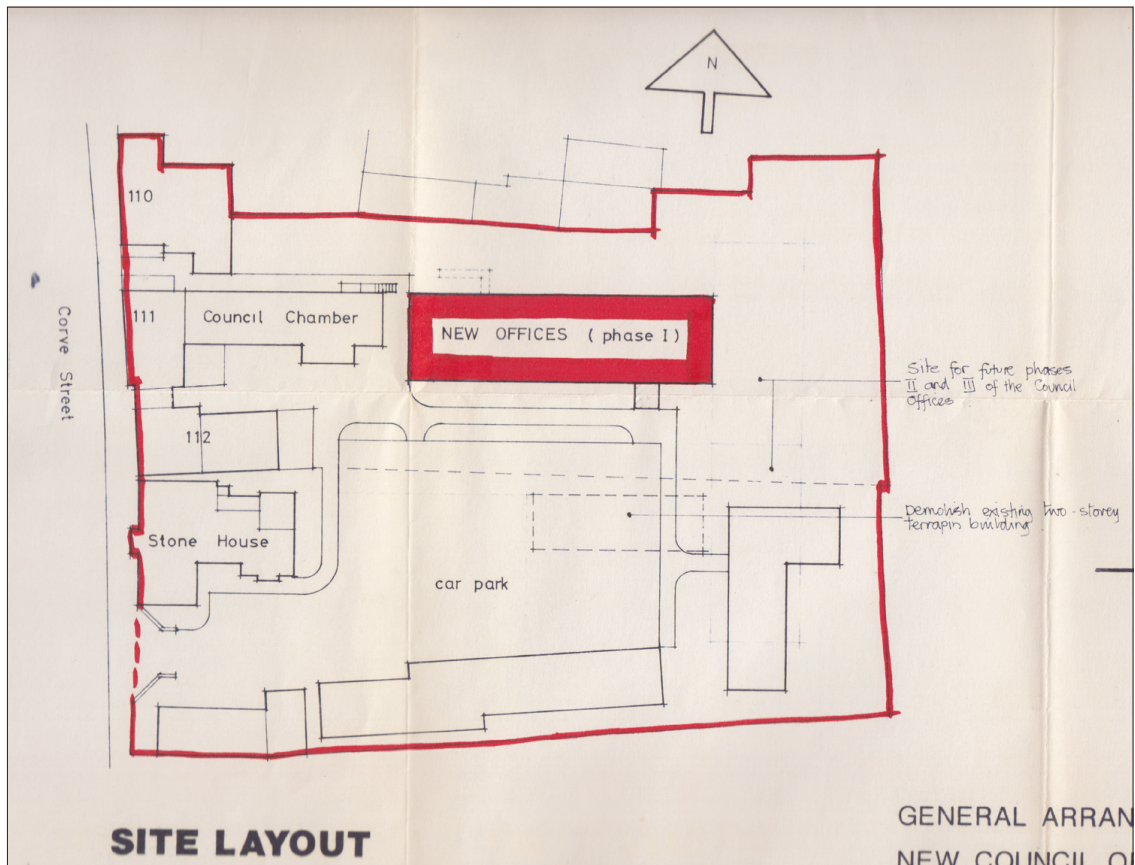




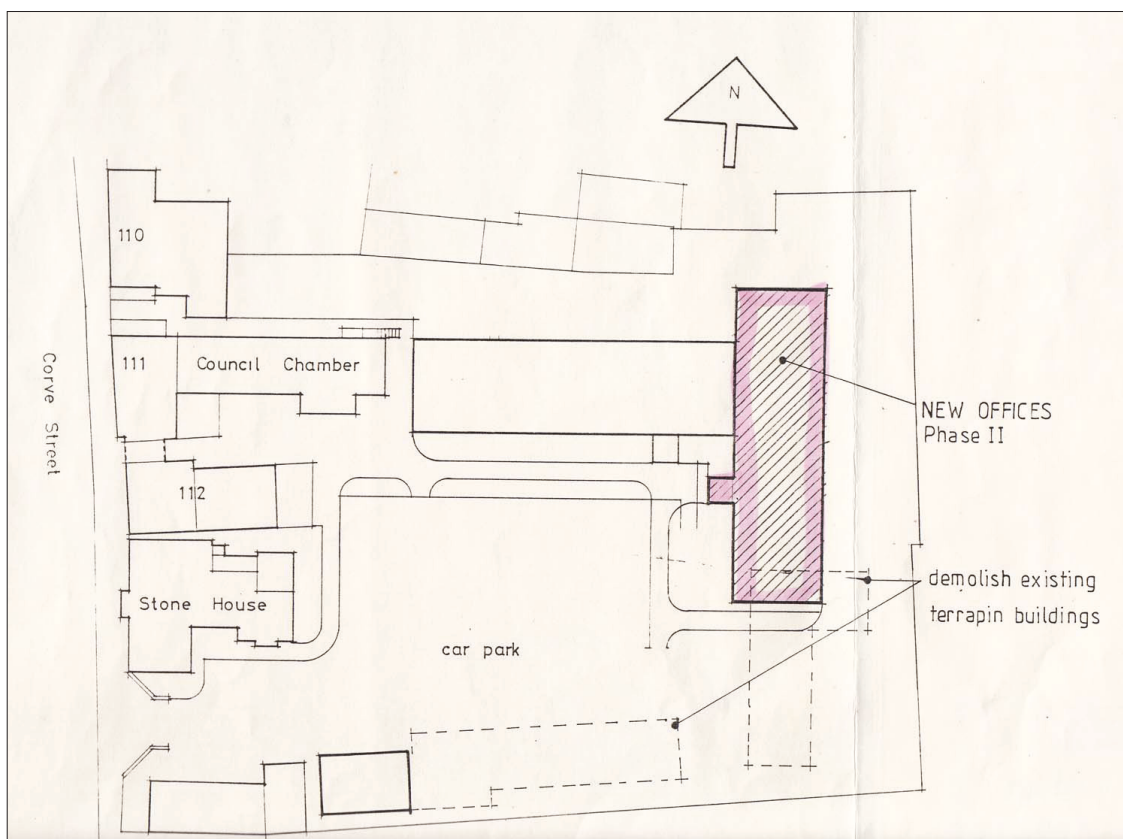


Planning App. SS/1988/433/D; Drawing No. L/354, April 1988



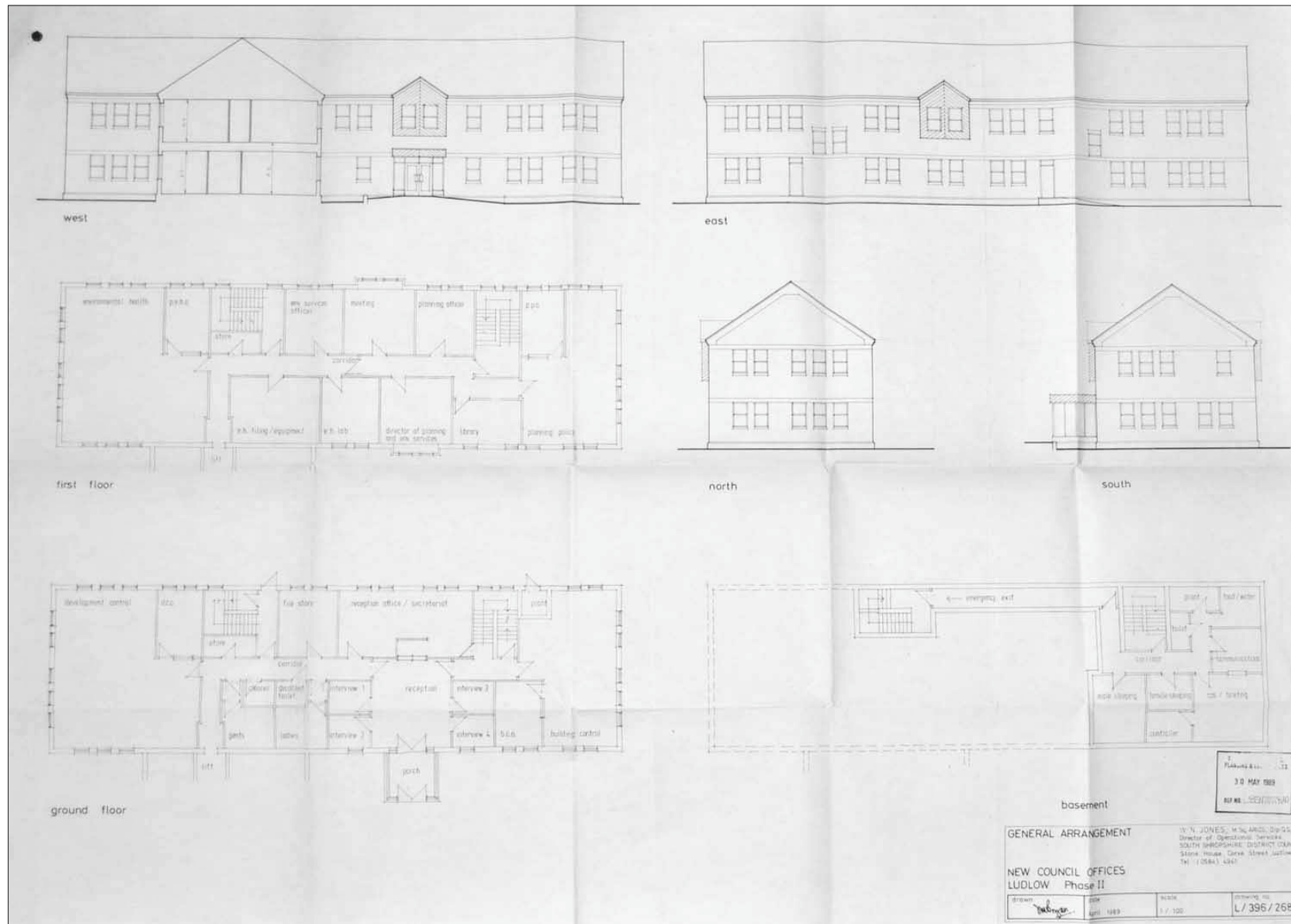


(a) 'Phase I' block plan; Planning App. SS/1988/433/D; Drawing No. L/354, April 1988 (detail of Figure 10)

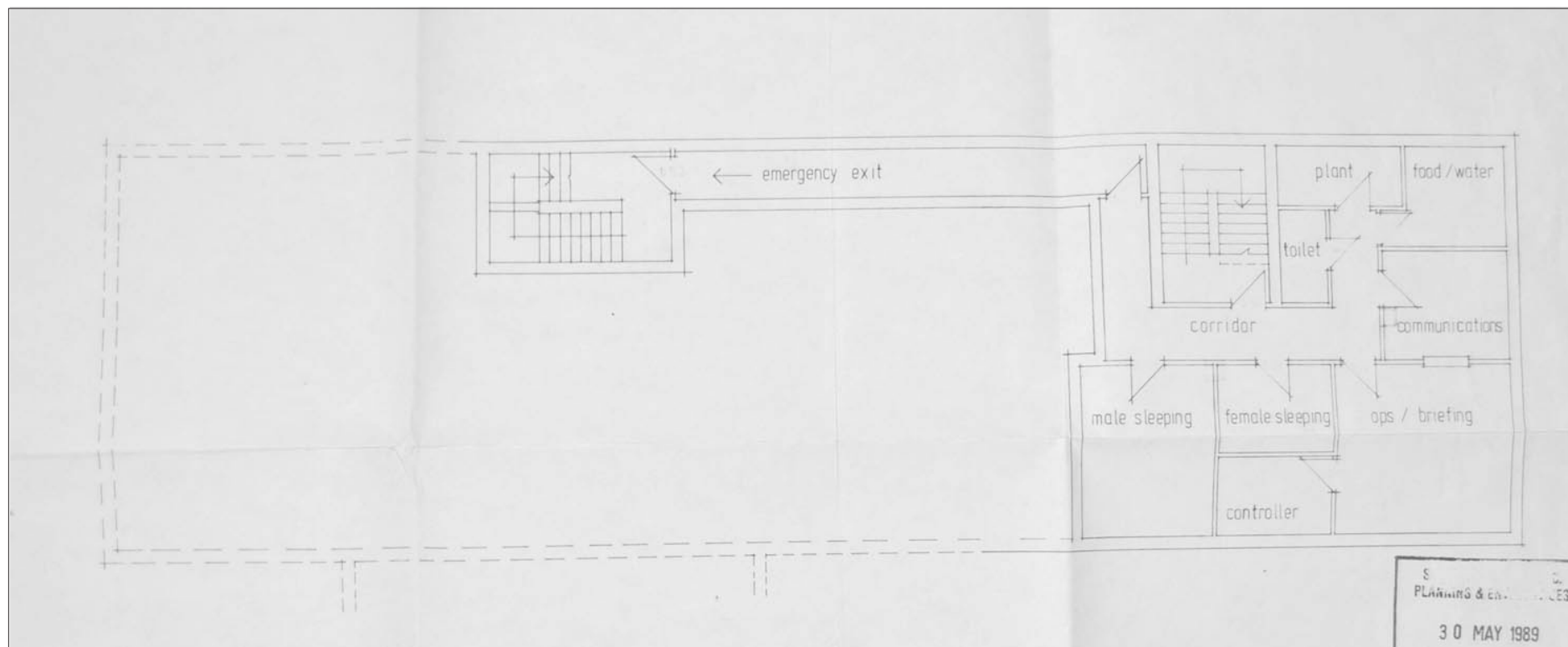


(b) 'Phase II' block plan; Planning App. SS/1989/558/D; Drawing No. L/396/2704, May 1989

**Former South Shropshire District Council Offices**  
Lower Corve Street, Ludlow, Shropshire  
**Figure 11:** Block plan of 'Phase I' and 'Phase II' proposals  
(showing associated demolitions)

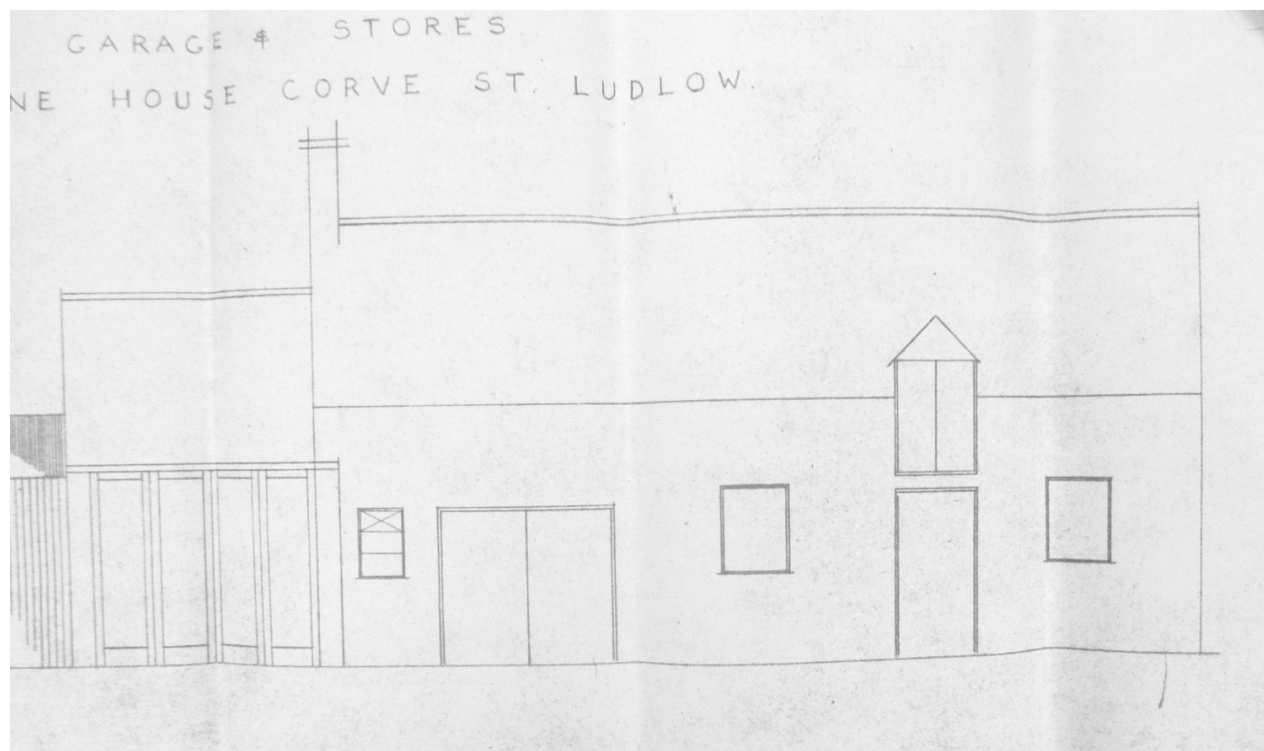


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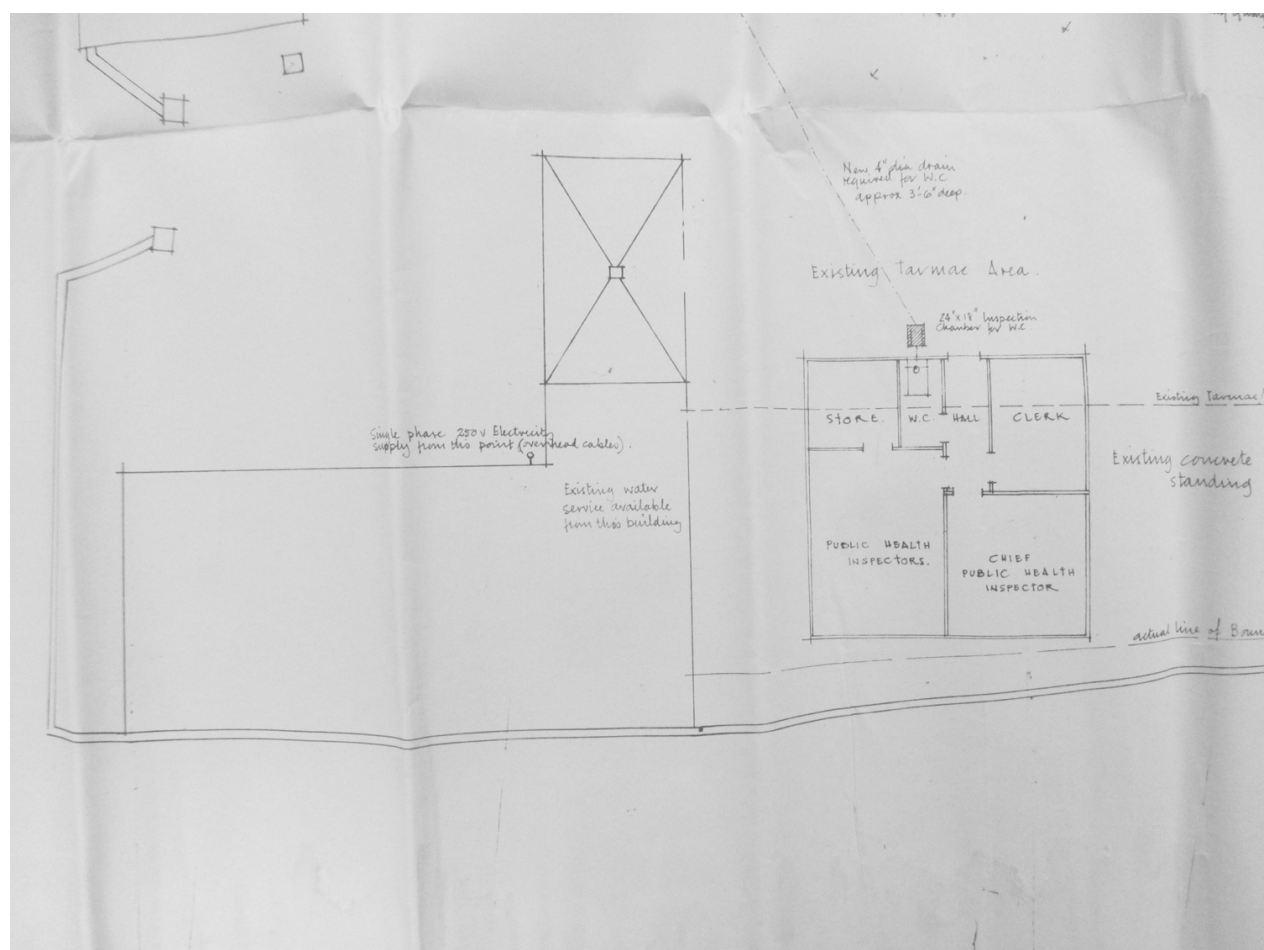


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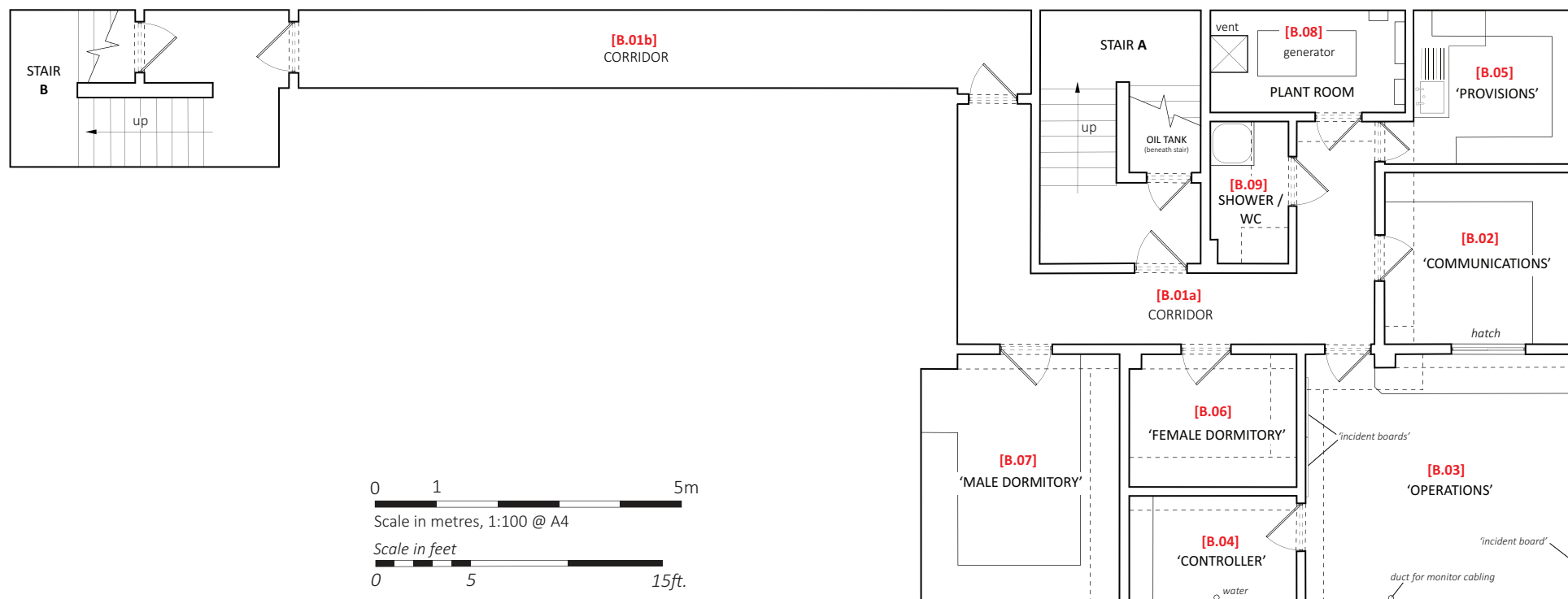




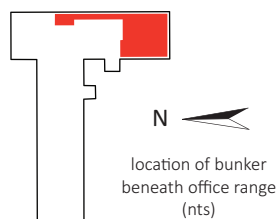
**a** North elevation of stable block, 1950 (Shropshire Archives ref. DA3/710/3/79; reproduced with permission )



**b** Plan of stable block and adjacent terrapin building , 1961 (Shropshire Archives ref. DA3/710/3/357; reproduced with permission )



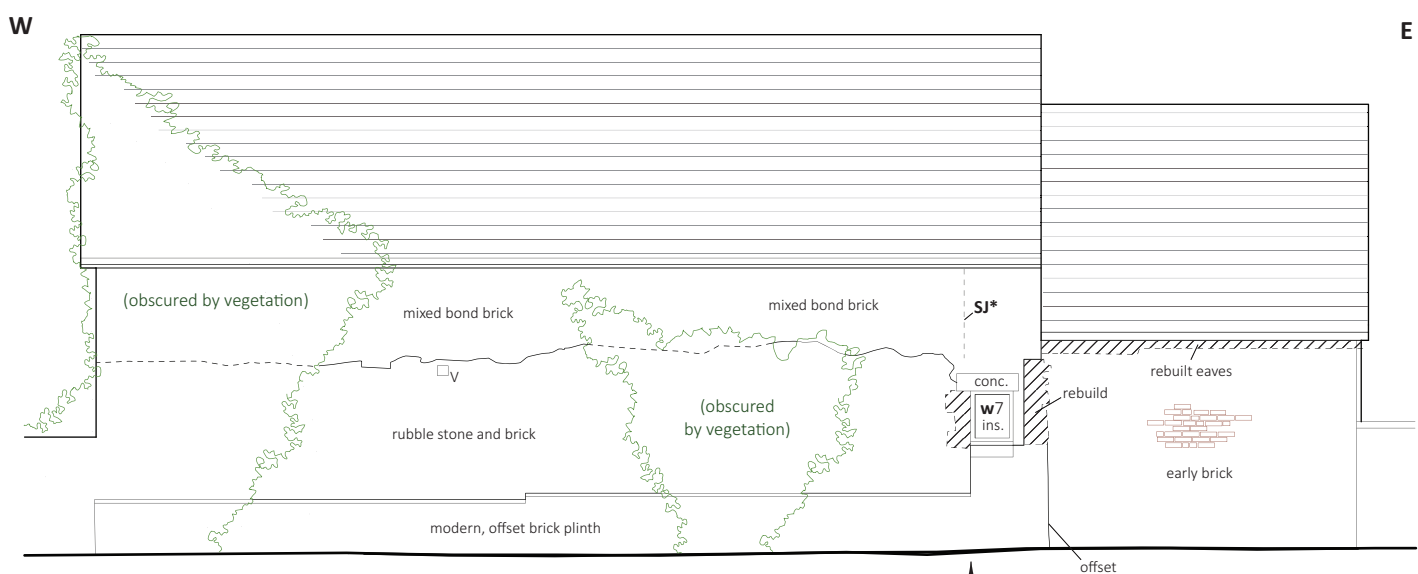
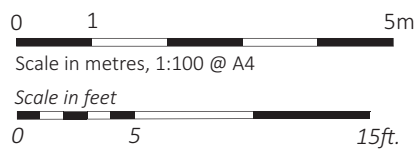
0 1 5m  
Scale in metres, 1:100 @ A4  
Scale in feet  
0 5 15ft.



**Former South Shropshire District Council Offices**  
Lower Corve Street, Ludlow, Shropshire  
**Figure 15:** 'Bunker' beneath east office range; ground plan

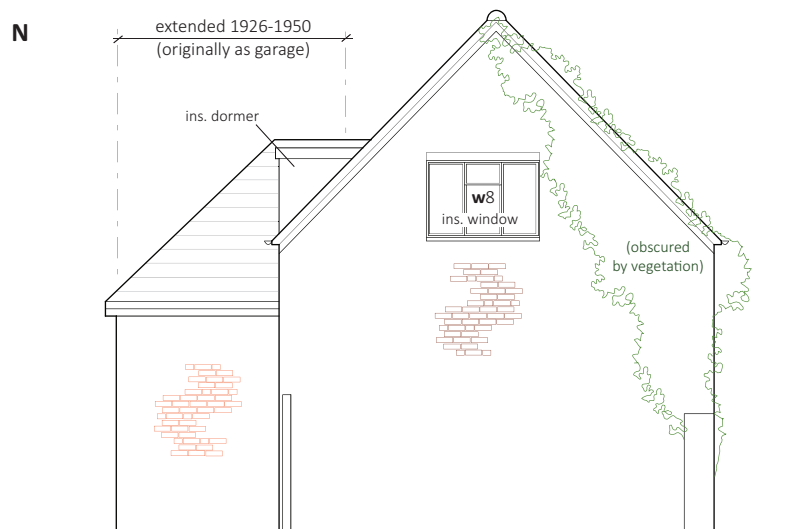


**a** North elevation

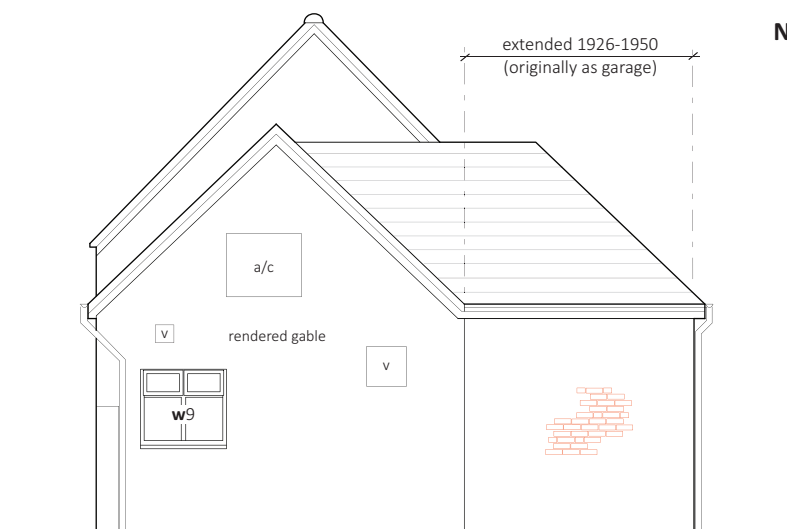


**b** South elevation

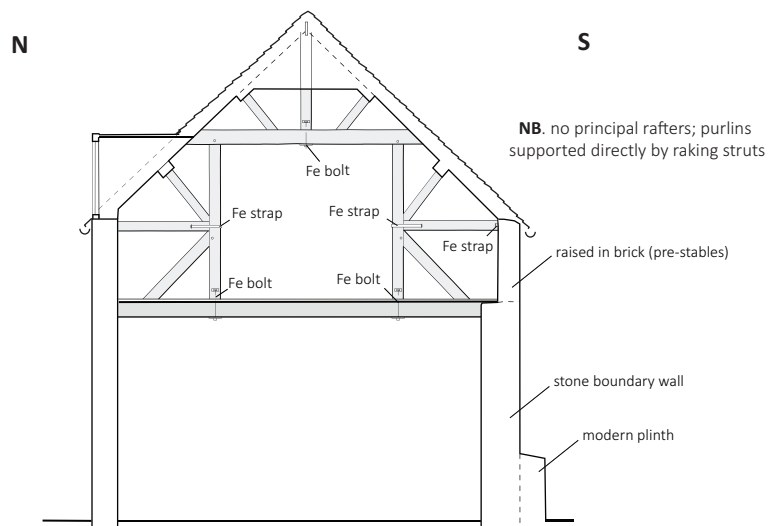
\* SJ poss. assoc. with early block to south side of boundary wall (see Figure 5)



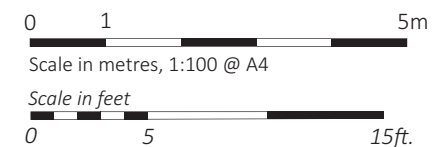
**a** West elevation



**b** East elevation



**c** Composite transverse cross-section

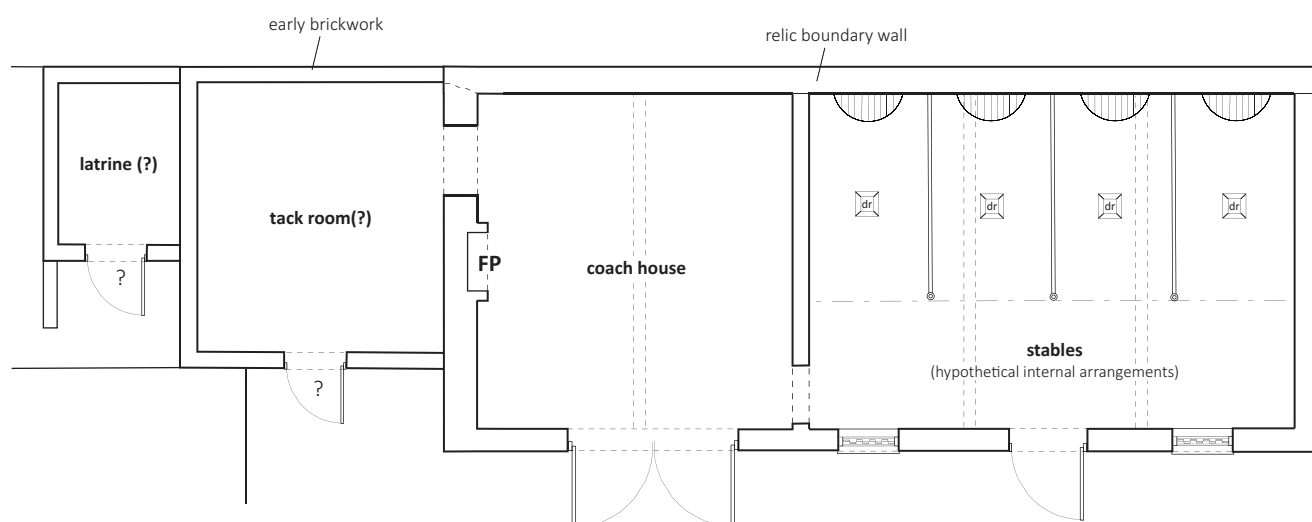








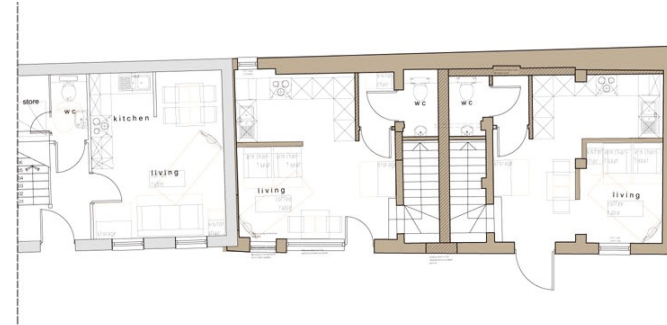
**a** North elevation



**b** Ground floor plan



front elevation



ground floor plan



rear elevation



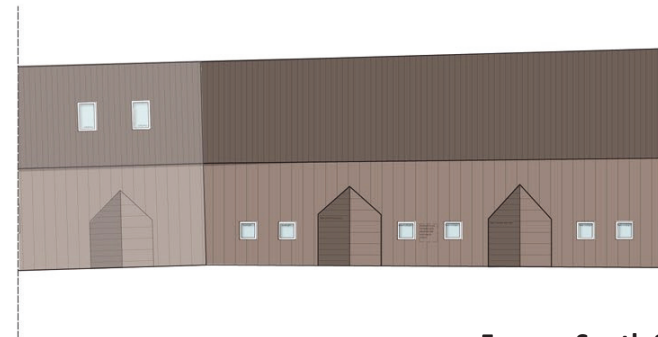
first floor plan



side elevation



side elevation





**Plate 1:** Aerial photograph of Stone House site with Council Offices and Stable Block highlighted (image: Google Earth).



**Plate 2:** Panoramic view of 1980s offices looking north-east.





**Plate 3:** East range of offices, beneath which 'bunker' is located, looking south-west.



**Plate 4:** Stair A descending to basement level.



**Plate 5:** Fuel tank beneath stair A.



**Plate 6:** Suspended ceiling beneath concrete floor slab.



**Plate 7:** Semi-glazed door at base of stair **A**.



**Plate 8:** Main corridor **[B.01a]** looking north.





Plate 9: Example of door signage; Room [B.03], communications.



Plate 10: Typical door detail [B.07].



Plate 11: Representative joinery detail.



Plate 12: 'Operations' room [B.03] looking south-east.



Plate 13: 'Operations' room [B.03] looking north-west.



Plate 14: 'Incident boards' to north wall of [B.03].





**Plate 15:** Duct for monitor cabling, [B.03].



**Plate 16:** External, hinged cover-plate related to monitor cabling.



**Plate 17:** 'Communications' room [B.02] looking south.



**Plate 18:** 'Communications' room [B.02] looking west  
sliding hatch opening to 'operations' room [B.03].



**Plate 19:** Late C20<sup>th</sup>-communications units (NTUs) to west wall of [B.02]; lines to 'Bridgorth' (left), 'County Main; Shirehall' (centre) and 'Guidhall; Shrewsbury' (right). **NB.** BT logos; that to the left hand unit current 1980-91, 'piper' logo to right hand units current 1991-2003.



**Plate 20:** 'Provisions' room [B.05] looking north-east.



**Plate 21:** 'Plant Room' [B.08] looking north, **NB.** concrete exterior walls.





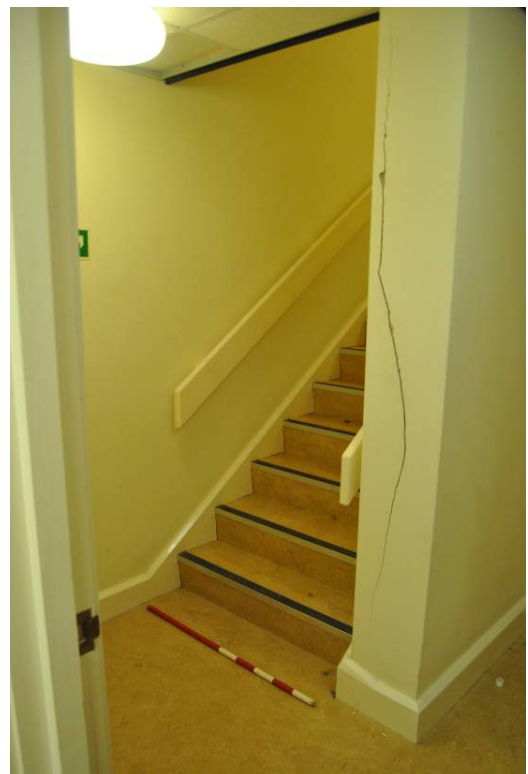
**Plate 22:** Female Dormitory [B.06] looking west.



**Plate 23:** Male Dormitory [B.07] looking west.



**Plate 24:** Corridor [B.01b] looking north.



**Plate 25:** Base of Stair B.



**Plate 26:** Eastern office range during demolition, looking north-east (09.01.17).



**Plate 27:** Reinforced concrete walling to heads of bunker stairwells (**A** left, **B** right), looking north-west (23.01.17).





**Plate 28:** Reinforced concrete walling to head of southern stairwell **A**, looking north-east (23.01.17).



**Plate 29:** Head of southern stairwell **A**, with brick facing, looking north-west (23.01.17).





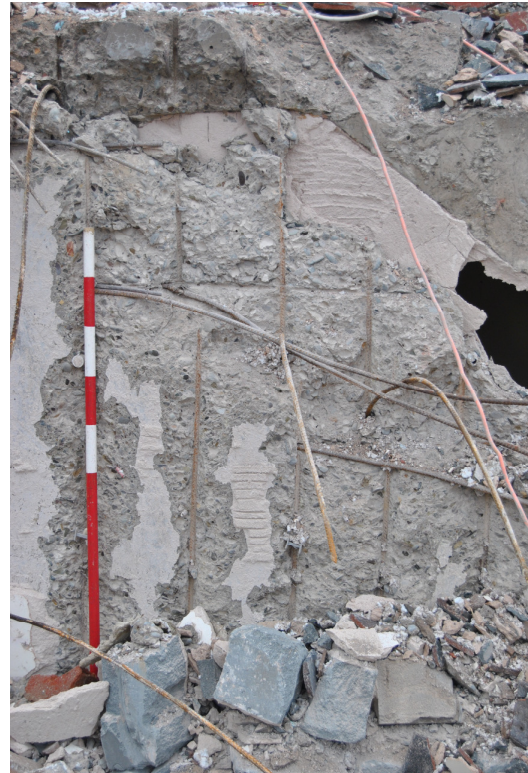
**Plate 30:** Head of northern stairwell B (31.01.17).



**Plate 31:** Details of wall / ceiling construction exposed during site clearance (31.01.17).



**Plate 32:** Detail of wall / ceiling construction over [B.01b].



**Plate 33:** Detail of reinforcement bars.





**Plate 34:** Outer breeze-block skin exposed in sondage excavated to north side of [B.07].



**Plate 35:** Entrance to Stone House site with Stone House to left and stable/coach house block to right; curved flanking walls to entrance date to 1988 phase of modifications.





**Plate 36:** Stable block, north elevation oblique view looking south-east.



**Plate 37:** Composite north elevation of stable block / coach house (right) and 'stable meeting room' (former garage), left.





**Plate 38:** North elevation of stable block; **NB.** patching over central door denoting location of former pitching door.



**Plate 39:** Primary doorway **d1**.



**Plate 40:** Window **w1** opening, with pegged frame.





**Plate 41:** Modified coach house door **d3** and window **w2**.



**Plate 42:** Detail of arch-springing evidencing historical change.





**Plate 43:** 'Stable Meeting Room' extension, formerly a garage, added 1926-1950.



**Plate 44:** Stable block, west gable end and south elevation, oblique view looking north-east.





**Plate 45:** Stable block / coach house range, oblique view looking north-west **NB.** rendered gable end of early 'in-line' extension (right).



**Plate 46:** Varied construction of south wall of stable block (upper brickwork pre-dates construction of stables.)





**Plate 47:** Early brickwork to south elevation of 'Stable Meeting Room' [G7], possibly part of a structure shown on the 1847 tithe map (Figure 4b). **NB.** SJ to left (marked with arrow) possibly indicates stable block built up against one of the early ranges depicted on historical mapping backing onto wall to north (see Figure 5).



**Plate 48:** Room [G2] (stables) looking south.



**Plate 49:** Room [G5] (coach house) looking south-west.





**Plate 50:** Inserted longitudinal steel over Bays 3-5.



**Plate 51:** Poss. original door between stables and coach House; [G5], west wall.



**Plate 52:** Projecting /chimneybreast within [G6].



**Plate 53:** Room [G7] (stable meeting room') looking south-west.



**Plate 54:** Phase break in east wall of [G7] (left of 2m photographic scale).



**Plate 55:** Former door to south of chimney stack, west wall of [G7].



**Plate 56:** Stair rising at Bay 2 (S).



**Plate 57:** Early stone walling raised in brick, exposed to south side of stair.





Plate 58: Original transverse 1F beam, visible in stair-well (east wall) after stripping.



Plate 59: Room [F1] looking north-east.





Plate 60: Projecting chimneybreast at [F3](E).



Plate 61: Truss T3, north.



Plate 62: Truss T1, north.



Plate 63: 1F brickwork at Bay 3/4.



**Plate 64:** Iron strap and staple at QS / tie.



**Plate 65:** Iron bolt to collar / king-post/strut.



**Plate 66:** Iron bolt to foot of QS.



**Plate 67:** Truss T3, Baltic import marks or 'balk marks'.





**Plate 68:** Timber numbering to truss **T2**, QS/collar, west Face (**NB.** not present on other trusses)



**Plate 69:** First floor of stable block after soft strip, looking north-east.





**Plate 70:** Architectural stone with Shropshire coat of arms and motto 'Floreant Salopiae'; provenance unknown.



**Plate 71:** Date stone 'EF 1864'; provenance unknown.

## APPENDIX A: Written Scheme of Investigation

### 1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

#### 1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The following document presents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of archival research and historic building recording to be undertaken in respect of structures associated with the former South Shropshire District Council offices located to the rear of Stone House, Lower Corve Street, Ludlow, Shropshire, SY8 1DG. It has been prepared at the request of CgMs Consulting, working on behalf of the applicant, Churchill Retirement Living.

#### 1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 A planning application (ref. **16/02033/FUL**) was submitted to Shropshire County Council (SCC) on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2016<sup>1</sup> in respect of the demolition of the redundant offices of the former South Shropshire District Council at Stone House, Lower Corve Street, Ludlow, and the redevelopment of the site 'to form four one-bedroom flats and 44 one- and two-bedroom sheltered apartments for the elderly, including communal facilities, access, car parking and landscaping' in accordance with submitted design drawings. The application was approved by Shropshire County Council on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2016.<sup>2</sup> The programme of Historic Building Record outlined within this document has been required by SCC as a condition of planning consent (see §.1.5 below).

#### 1.3 Site Location

- 1.3.1 The application site is located to the eastern side of Lower Corve Street, Ludlow, north of Station Drive and c.400m north of the historic town centre as represented by the Parish Church of St. Laurence. It is centred on NGR SO 51080 75145 and lies at an elevation of c.88.8m AOD.
- 1.3.2 The application site extends to c.4,220m<sup>2</sup> and is accessed via a driveway opening off Lower Corve Street immediately south of the grade II\* listed Stone House and directly opposite St. Leonard's Church. The council offices, 'Lachlan House', occupy the northern part of the site, built on an offset 'T'-shaped plan, comprising two conjoined ranges erected, apparently over two separate phases, in the later years of the 1980s. The earlier element, the western range, aligned approximately east-west and was erected in 1988 (Phase I) to the designs of James Caird, RIBA, Planning and Development Officer of SSDC;<sup>3</sup> the eastern range is aligned north-south and was added shortly afterwards, probably in 1989.<sup>4</sup> The buildings are of two storeys throughout, brick-built in red brick beneath pitched and gabled roofs.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://pa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=documents&keyVal=O6Z3LJTDM7J00>

<sup>2</sup> [https://pa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/files/FA2C8A2CFC69DCA4A9D823AB324D8BFB/pdf/16\\_02033\\_FUL-DECISION-2866552.pdf](https://pa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/files/FA2C8A2CFC69DCA4A9D823AB324D8BFB/pdf/16_02033_FUL-DECISION-2866552.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Planning App. SS/1988/433/P.

<sup>4</sup> Site marked as 'site for future Phase II and III of the council offices' on archive drawing for the 1988 (Phase I) range. Planning App. No. SS/1989/558/P may be pertinent, but has not yet been examined at the current stage of the project.



Aerial photograph of Stone House showing locations of council offices and stable block ranges (image © Google Earth).

- 1.3.3 Flanking the southern side of the access driveway are a series of outbuildings incorporating a brick-built, 19<sup>th</sup>-century former stable block originally associated with Stone House, much modified and with a small, unsympathetic 20<sup>th</sup>-century extension, and a late 20th-century, flat-roofed range, the latter entirely utilitarian in aspect.



The late 1980s council offices (image: Purcell, 2016).



The 19<sup>th</sup>-century stable block range (image: Purcell, 2016).

- 1.3.4 The remainder of the site comprises hard-standing affording car parking provision, with paved pedestrian circulation routes. The site is bounded by a stone wall to the south, a brick wall to the east and stone and brick to the west with boundary planting of mature trees.



#### 1.4 Designations

- 1.4.1 None of the buildings covered by the current application are statutorily or locally listed. The extant council office buildings were erected in the late 1980s and are of negligible historical interest or significance. The Stone House site, however, lies entirely within the boundary of the Ludlow Conservation Area (designated 1st May 1970, revised in 1991).<sup>5</sup> Stone House itself, although beyond the current development site, is a Grade II\* listed building and is included on the Shropshire Council Historic Environment Record (PRN 11127); the former stable block, as a pre-1948 ancillary building historically associated with Stone House, can thus be seen to represent a 'curtilage' building and therefore forms a 'designated heritage asset' under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG, 2012).<sup>6</sup>

#### 1.5 Requirement for Work

- 1.5.1 Given the negligible significance of the council offices themselves, the requirement for historic building recording extends to two specific areas only of the site, viz. an integral 'nuclear bunker' beneath the eastern (Phase II) range of the 1980s council offices, and the 19<sup>th</sup>-century former stable block flanking the southern side of the site entrance.
- 1.5.2 The programme of historic building recording required by SCC is outlined at conditions 18/19 of the decision notice, with precise wording as follows:

**18.**

*No works shall commence on site until an appropriate programme of building recording (including architectural/historical analysis) has been carried out in respect of the nuclear bunker underneath the existing office building on the site. This record shall be carried out by an archaeologist/building recorder or an organisation with acknowledged experience in the recording of standing buildings which is acceptable to the Local Planning Authority. The recording shall be carried out in accordance with a written specification, and presented in a form and to a timetable, which has first been agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason: To secure the proper recording of the non-designated heritage feature.

**19.**

*A schedule of all features of architectural and historic interest (e.g. windows, doors, ornamental plaster, joinery, staircases, fireplaces) to be removed and stored pending reinstatement shall be agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to works commencing. These features shall be recorded in photographs and/or scale drawings, and their sections and profiles accurately recorded and lodged with the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason: To ensure the satisfactory preservation of the Stables building heritage asset.

- 1.4.3 Further to discussions with SCC,<sup>7</sup> the scope of recording work, especially with respect to the Stable Block range, has been more closely defined as follows:

*(1) Level 2/3 drawn and photographic record of 'nuclear bunker' beneath eastern range of 1980s former council offices, together with programme of archival research.*

*(2) Level 2/3 general record of the stable block section of the site to comprise both drawn and photographic recording. Schedule of historical features (as per Condition 19) not required due to evident retro-fitting of this block coincident with erection of council offices in late 1980s. Attendant programme of archival research, to be*

<sup>5</sup> <https://new.shropshire.gov.uk/media/1758/ludlow.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Telephone conversation and e-mail correspondence; Ric Tyler and Elizabeth Mee (SCC), 4<sup>th</sup> November 2016.

*undertaken in tandem with element (1). Allowance made for return visits during/after stripping out to record any additional features exposed behind secondary finishes.*

1.5.4 Requirement for work has been made under the provisions of both national and local planning policy, as follows:

(i) **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**, para. 141 states:

*‘Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.’*

(ii) Shropshire Council’s **‘Site Allocations and Management of Development (SAMDev) Plan’**,<sup>8</sup> adopted December 2015, Development Policy MD13: The Historic Environment, para. 3 states that:

*‘Where such proposals are permitted, measures to mitigate and record the loss of significance to the asset including its setting and to advance understanding in a manner proportionate to the asset’s importance and the level of impact, will be required’.*

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aim of the historic building record is to provide a detailed visual record of the buildings concerned and to generate a descriptive and illustrative account of the same, including a summary of their character, date and techniques of construction together with a discussion of their origin, context, history and development.
- 2.2 In the light of the partial proposed demolitions, the report arising from the current project will (in the case of the ‘nuclear bunker’ especially) effectively constitute a ‘preservation by record’ of a non-designated heritage asset and the principal aim will thus be to generate as complete a record as possible, with the objective of creating a sound, evidenced and accessible report on the building for deposition with the Shropshire Historic Environment Record.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Documentary Research

- 3.1.1 The outline history of the site has been addressed in the ‘Heritage Statement’ (Burrows and Dix, 2016), previously submitted at an earlier stage of the current application process. To build upon this, and so as to enable the recorded buildings/areas to be placed within an established historical context, a limited, supplementary ‘structure-focussed’ desk-based assessment will be undertaken comprising a review of readily available published and unpublished documentary source material, including maps, early photographs, drawings and written descriptions of the buildings under consideration held by the Shropshire Archives and any materials held by Shropshire County Council at Shire Hall, Shrewsbury. The Ludlow Historical Research Group and Conservation Area Advisory Committee will also be contacted.<sup>9</sup> Previous studies related to the site (eg. Napthan, 2012)<sup>10</sup> will be reviewed and referred to as and where applicable.

<sup>8</sup> <https://shropshire.gov.uk/media/1900363/SAMDev-Adopted-Plan.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> It is understood the Ludlow Conservation Area Advisory Committee have undertaken a certain amount of work into the historical background of the ‘nuclear bunker’ beneath the office range.

<sup>10</sup> [http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-1598-1/dissemination/pdf/mikenapt1-144525\\_1.pdf](http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-1598-1/dissemination/pdf/mikenapt1-144525_1.pdf)

- 3.1.2 A review of all relevant and available historical planning application information held by Shropshire Archives and SCC in respect of the site will be made.

3.2 **Historic Building Record**

- 3.2.1 The historic building record will comprise three elements; drawn, photographic and written recording, outlined below. The resultant record will be broadly commensurate with a hybrid Level 2/3 'descriptive/analytical record' as defined by Historic England in 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (HE, 2016; 26, §.5.2-3).

*Drawn Record*

- 3.2.2 Overall measured plans of the buildings/areas concerned will be prepared on site in pencil on archivally stable drafting film to an appropriate scale, measurements being obtained through a combination of taped measurements and hand-held electronic laser. Drawings will be annotated to show features of architectural and historical/archaeological significance (blocked doors, windows, fireplaces, straight joints, evidence for phase breaks, machinery etc.). Principal elevations will be recorded to a similar level where appropriate, while cross-sections will be prepared where necessary to illustrate vertical relationships within/between buildings where this cannot be adequately achieved through photographic recording.

*Photographic Record*

- 3.2.3 The photographic survey will comprise high resolution digital coverage using a digital single-lens reflex (DSLR) camera. The record will extend to include both general and detail shots, contextual views and all accessible exterior and interior elevations, visible structural and decorative details (interior and exterior), general interior views of principal spaces. Where possible, photographs will include graded photographic scales. All photographs will be recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets detailing subject, orientation, photographer and date.

*Written Record*

- 3.2.4 A written account of the building will be made, both as annotations to site survey drawings and as free text to accompany the drawn and photographic records. The recording will cover the general and detailed arrangements of the buildings, together with their character, date, materials and techniques of construction, and a summary of their origins and historical development as evident from a non-intrusive examination.

## 4 **REPORTING**

4.1 **Report Format**

- 4.1.1 Upon completion of archival research and fieldwork, the results of the historic building record will be presented as a fully illustrated, interpretive report conforming to Annex 2 of the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (ClfA, 2014a). The contents of the report to be broadly as follows:

**Text**

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction, site location and project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology and approach
- Historical background (including map regression etc.)
- General description of the recorded building and its features



- Discussion and conclusions
- List of sources consulted

#### Figures

- Location plan and a selection of historic maps / images where relevant
- Plans, elevations and/or cross-sections (as appropriate)
- A selection of colour plates

#### Appendices

- Copy of project WSI
- Register of project drawings
- Register of project photographs

## 4.2 OASIS Record

- 4.2.1 Upon completion of the project and approval of the report, an OASIS record for the work will be submitted to the Archaeology Data Serve (ADS) and a digital copy of the archive report uploaded.

## 5 TIMETABLE

- 5.1 Further to commission, fieldwork and archival research will be undertaken in early-mid November 2016 with a draft report on the results to be submitted in digital format to the historic conservation department of Shropshire City Council for review and comment, normally within 3 weeks of completion of fieldwork. The project report will be updated as appropriate in the light of any new information arising from the 'watching brief' element maintained during the stripping out of the stable block range.

## 6 STAFFING

- 6.1 Documentary research, site recording and analysis, and report preparation will be undertaken by Mr Ric Tyler MClfA.

## 7 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

- 7.1 The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA, 2014b) and *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (ClfA, 2014a). Recording work will conform to guidelines set down by Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (HE 2016) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*, (ALGAO 1997).
- 7.2 The *Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists* (ClfA, 2014c) will be adhered to at all times.

## 8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 8.1 All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with during the course of the project.

## 9 REFERENCES

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), 1997. *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*.

Burrows R and Dix H, 2016. 'Stone House Site, Ludlow: Heritage Statement; Issue 3'. Unpublished document prepared by Purcell. ([https://pa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/files/138976E23CB71BBFC97D4257B6937291/pdf/16\\_02033\\_FUL-HERITAGE\\_STATEMENT-2748998.pdf](https://pa.shropshire.gov.uk/online-applications/files/138976E23CB71BBFC97D4257B6937291/pdf/16_02033_FUL-HERITAGE_STATEMENT-2748998.pdf)).

ClfA, 2014a. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.

ClfA, 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*.

ClfA 2014c. *Code of Conduct*.

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*.

Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

Napthan M., 2012. 'Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks at Stone House, Corve Street, Ludlow, Shropshire'. Unpublished grey-literature report. ([http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-1598-1/dissemination/pdf/mikenapt1-144525\\_1.pdf](http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-1598-1/dissemination/pdf/mikenapt1-144525_1.pdf)).

### WSI Prepared by:

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**Date:** 07.11.2016

**WSI Issued:** 16.11.16

### WSI Approved by:

**Ms. Elizabeth Mee**  
Principal Conservation and Design Officer  
Shropshire Council  
Shire Hall  
Shrewsbury  
SY2 6ND

**Date:** 15.11.16

## APPENDIX B: Register of Project Drawings

Drawing No.	Subject	Format	Date	Recorder
2016_012/01	Bunker, floor plan	1:50, A3, pencil on film	18.11.16	R Tyler
2016_012/02	Bunker, cross section	1:50, A3, pencil on film	18.11.16	R Tyler
2016_012/03	Stables, long elevations (north and south)	1:100, annotated A4 paper print-out	21.11.16	R Tyler
2016_012/04	Stables, short elevations (east and west)	1:100, annotated A4 paper print-out	21.11.16	R Tyler
2016_012/05	Stables, ground floor plan	1:100, annotated A4 paper print-out	21.11.16	R Tyler
2016_012/06	Stables, first floor plan	1:100, annotated A4 paper print-out	21.11.16	R Tyler
2016_012/07	Stables, transverse cross-section	1:50, A3 pencil on film	21.11.16	R Tyler

## APPENDIX C: Register of Project Photographs

**NB:** All photographs taken with Nikon D3000 digital SLR camera, 10 mega-pixels. Photos highlighted in **BOLD** are reproduced as plates within the current document.

### (a) Pre-demolition

Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
DSC_0001*	4	Bunker, base of stair <b>A</b>	→ NE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0002*	5	Fuel tank beneath stair <b>A</b>	→ E	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0003*	7	Part-glazed door at base of Stair <b>A</b>	→ W	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0004*	8	Corridor <b>[B.01a]</b> looking north	→ N	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0005		Doors to rooms <b>[B.02/05]</b>	→ SE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0006*	9	Door signage 'COMMUNICATIONS' ( <b>[B.02]</b> )	---	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0007*	17	'Communications' room <b>[B.02]</b> looking south	→ S	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0008*	18	'Communications' room <b>[B.02]</b> looking east	→ E	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0009		Door signage 'PROVISIONS' ( <b>[B.05]</b> )	---	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0010		'Provisions' room <b>[B.05]</b> looking south-east	→ SE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0011*	20	'Provisions' room <b>[B.05]</b> looking north-east	→ NE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0012*	6	Suspended ceiling detail, room <b>[B.05]</b>	↑	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0013		Door signage 'PLANT ROOM' ( <b>[B.08]</b> )	---	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0014		Plant Room <b>[B.08]</b> looking north-east	→ NE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0015*	21	Plant Room <b>[B.08]</b> looking north	→ N	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0016		Switch gear in Plant Room <b>[B.08]</b> looking south	→ S	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0017		Door signage 'TOILET' ( <b>[B.09]</b> )	---	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0018		Room <b>[B.09]</b> ; shower	→ NE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0019		Room <b>[B.09]</b> ; WC and hand-wash basin	→ NW	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0020		Door signage 'OPERATIONS' ( <b>[B.03]</b> )	---	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0021		Room <b>[B.03]</b> looking south-west	→ SW	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0022*	12	Room <b>[B.03]</b> looking south-east	→ SE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0023		Room <b>[B.03]</b> ; 'Resources list' to south wall	→ S	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0024*	14	Room <b>[B.03]</b> ; 'Incident lists' to north wall	→ N	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0025*	13	Room <b>[B.03]</b> looking north-west	→ NW	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0026*	15	Room <b>[B.03]</b> ; ducting for monitor cabling	↑	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0027		Door signage 'CONTROLLER' ( <b>[B.04]</b> )	---	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0028		Room <b>[B.04]</b> looking north	→ N	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0029		Mains water, Room <b>[B.04]</b>	↑	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0030		Room <b>[B.04]</b> , pin-board to east wall	→ E	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0031		Room <b>[B.04]</b> looking north-east	→ NE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0032		Room <b>[B.04]</b> ; ceiling mounted ducting	→ NE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0033		Typical door detail (Room <b>[B.03]</b> )	→ W	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0034		Door signage 'FEMALE DORMITORY' ( <b>[B.06]</b> )	---	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0035		Door to Room <b>[B.06]</b> (with vent)	→ W	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0036*	22	Room <b>[B.06]</b> looking west	→ W	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0037*	10	Door to Room <b>[B.07]</b> (with vent)	→ W	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0038		Door signage 'MALE DORMITORY' ( <b>[B.07]</b> )	---	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0039*	23	Room <b>[B.09]</b> looking west	→ W	21.11.16	R Tyler



DSC_0040		Room [B.09] looking south-west	→ SW	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0041		Room [B.09] looking south-east	→ SE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0042		Corridor [B.01], transverse section.	→ E	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0043		Corridor [B.01a] looking south	→ S	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0044		Corridor [B.01a] looking south	→ S	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0045		Part-glazed door to corridor [B.01b]	→ E	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0048*	24	Corridor [B.01b] looking north	→ N	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0049		Part-glazed door to north end of corridor [B.01b]	→ N	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0050		Blown render coat to corridor [B.01b], west wall	→ SW	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0051*	25	Base of stair B	→ NW	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0052		Storage room beneath stair B	→ N	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0053*	11	Typical joinery detail	---	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0055		CB Radio licence, room [B.02]	---	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0056*	19	NTUs, room [B.02]	→ W	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0057		NTUs, room [B.02] (detail)	→ W	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0058		NTUs, room [B.02] (detail)	→ W	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0059		NTUs, room [B.02] (detail)	→ W	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0060		NTUs, room [B.02]	→ NW	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0061		NTUs, room [B.02]	→ NW	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0064		Stables, 1F [F3] looking south-east (truss T4)	→ SE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0065		Stables, 1F [F3] looking south-east (truss T4)	→ SE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0066		Truss T4; detail of QS/tie with Fe strap	---	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0067		Truss T4; detail of KP/collar with Fe bolt	---	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0068		Truss T4; Baltic import marks to northern QS	→ W	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0069*	67	Truss T4; Baltic import marks to northern QS	→ W	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0070		Truss T4; Baltic import marks to northern QS	→ W	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0071*	64	Truss T4; detail of QS/tie with Fe strap	---	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0072*	61	Stables, 1F [F3] looking north-east (truss T4)	→ NE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0073		Stables, 1F [F3] looking south-east (truss T4)	→ SE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0075		Stables, 1F [F3]; projecting chimneybreast to east gable end	→ E	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0076		Stables, 1F [F3]; inserted, flat-headed dormer w4	→ NW	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0078*	62	Stables, 1F [F1], truss T1 (N)	→ NW	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0079		Truss T1, Fe strap tie/wall plate	---	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0081		Inserted stair to Bay 2 ([F1])	→ SE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0082*	57	Stonework wall exposed to south side of Bay 2	→ S	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0083*	58	Original transverse ceiling beam, exposed to west side of stairwell (Bay 2)	→ W	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0084*	59	Stables, 1F [F1] looking north-east	→ NE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0085		Stables, 1F [F2] looking east	→ E	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0086		Truss T4 looking south-east	→ SE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0087		Truss T4 looking south-east	→ SE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0088*	48	Stables, GF [G2] looking south	→ S	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0089*	49	Stables, GF [G5] looking south	→ S	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0090		Stables, north elevation oblique	→ SW	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0091		Stables, north elevation; primary window w1	→ S	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0092		Stables, north elevation; primary door d1	→ S	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0093		Stables, north elevation; secondary door d2 (former window)	→ S	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0094		Stables, north elevation; former coach entrance	→ S	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0095		Stables, north elevation; inserted dormer w3 with patching below (evidence for former pitching door)	↑	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0096		Stables GF, longitudinal beam, reasonably secondary	↑	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0097*	53	Stables, GF [G7] looking south	→ S	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0098		Stables, GF [G7] looking north	→ N	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0099*	52	Stables, projecting chimneybreast in [G6]	→ NE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0100		Stables, GF [G7] looking south	→ SE	21.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0101		1980s office ranges, general view	→ NE	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0102		1980s offices, 'Phase I' west range	→ N	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0103		1980s offices, 'Phase II' east range	→ NE	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0104		1980s offices, 'Phase II' east range	→ NW	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0105		1980s offices, 'Phase II' east range	→ NW	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0106		Site entrance (facing Corve Street) with Stone House to right and stable block to left	→ W	22.11.16	R Tyler

DSC_0109		'Stable Meeting Room' looking south-west	→ SW	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0110		Stable/Coach House block, oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0111	36	Stable/Coach House block, oblique view looking south-east	→ SE	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0112		Stable/Coach House block, west gable end to Corve Street	→ E	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0113	35	Site entrance (facing towards site) with Stone House to left and stable block to right	→ E	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0114		Stone House	→ NE	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0115		Stone House	→ NE	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0116		View northwards up Corve Street with Stone House etc. to left	→ N	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0117		Stable/Coach House block, west gable end to Corve Street	→ E	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0118*	44	Stable/Coach House block, oblique view of south elevation	→ NE	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0119*	45	Stable/Coach House block, west gable end to Corve Street	→ NW	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0120*	37, 38	Stables, north elevation	→ S	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0121*	37	Stables / Coach House, north elevation	→ S	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0122*	37, 43	'Stables Meeting Room', north elevation	→ S	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0123		'Stables Meeting Room', oblique view of east elevation	→ SW	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0125*	40	Stables, north elevation; primary window w1	→ S	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0126*	39	Stables, north elevation; primary door d1	→ S	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0127		Stables, north elevation; secondary door d2 (formerly window)	→ S	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0128*	41	Stables, north elevation; former coach entrance	→ S	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0129		Stables, north elevation; former coach entrance (oblique)	→ SW	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0130		Secondary window w2 (formerly door)	→ S	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0131		'Stables Meeting Room', oblique view looking south-east	→ SE	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0132		Stables, north elevation; detail of inserted dormer	↑	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0133		Stables, south elevation (1 of 5); west	→ N	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0134*	46	Stables, south elevation (2 of 5)	→ N	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0135		Stables, south elevation (3 of 5)	→ N	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0136		Stables, south elevation (4 of 5)	→ N	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0137*	47	Stables, south elevation (5 of 5); east (old brickwork wall of [G7])	→ N	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0138		Stables, south elevation; inserted window to toilet [G6]	→ N	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0139		Stables, north elevation, detail of carriage doors	→ S	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0140*	42	Detail of modified brick-arch springing (east)	→ S	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0141		Detail of modified brick-arch springing (west)	→ S	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0142*	56	Stables, 1F; detail of stair at Bay 2	↓	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0143		Truss T3; Fe bolt at KP/collar	↑	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0144		Truss T3; Fe bolt at KP/collar	↑	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0146		Truss T3; Fe bolt at foot of QS	↓	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0147*	65	Truss T3; Fe bolt at KP/collar	↑	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0148		Truss T3; Fe bolt at KP/collar	↑	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0149		Truss T1; Fe strap at tie/QS	---	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0150*	66	Truss T1; Fe bolt at foot of QS	↓	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0151		Architectural fragment: Shropshire coat of arms	---	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0152*	70	Architectural fragment: Shropshire coat of arms	---	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0153		Architectural fragment: Shropshire coat of arms	---	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0154		Architectural fragment: Shropshire coat of arms	---	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0155		Galvanised steel cover-plate to west elevation of east range office; related to monitor cabling	→ E	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0156		Detail of DSC_0155	→ E	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0157*	16	Detail of DSC_0155	→ E	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0158		DSC_0155, context looking south-east	→ SE	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0159*	71	Ex-situ date stone; EF 1864	---	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0160		Architectural fragment: Shropshire coat of arms	---	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0161*	3	1980s offices, 'Phase II' east range	→ SW	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0162		1980s offices, 'Phase II' east range	→ SW	22.11.16	R Tyler
DSC_0168		Inserted RSJ over Bays 3-5	↑	09.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0169*	50	Inserted RSJ over Bays 3-5	↑	09.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0170		Door in west wall of [G7]	→ SW	09.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0171		Door in west wall of [G7]	→ SW	09.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0172		East wall of [G7]	→ SE	09.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0173*	54	Phase break in east wall of [G7]	→ E	09.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0176		'Ghost' of former (?)coat rail, west wall of [G7]	→ W	09.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0177		Door in west wall of [G7]	→ W	09.12.16	R Tyler

DSC_0178		1F brick partition at Bay ¾	→ SW	09.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0180		1F brick partition at Bay ¾	→ NW	09.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0181		Part truss over Bay ¾	↑	09.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0182		Chimneybreast, east wall of [F3] (no FP)	→ E	09.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0184		Inserted window, east wall of [G7]	→ E	09.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0185		[G6] fireplace	→ NE	09.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0186		BD at north end of W wall [G5]	→ NW	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0187		BD at north end of W wall [G5]	→ W	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0188*	51	BD at north end of W wall [G5]	→ W	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0189*	55	Door in west wall of [G7]	→ W	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0190		Room [G7] looking south-west	→ SW	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0191		Room [G7] looking south-east	→ SE	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0192		Room [G7] looking south-west	→ SE	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0193		Room [G7] looking south-west	→ SW	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0194		Inserted door [G7]→[G6]	→ W	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0195		Renewed ceiling over [G2]	↑	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0196		South side T2 to east side of inserted stair	→ E	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0197		Primary, transverse 1F beam with CJ sockets	→ E	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0198*	58	Primary, transverse 1F beam with CJ sockets	→ E	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0199*	68	Numbering on QS/collar of T2	→ E	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0200		1F general view after stripping, looking north-east	→ NE	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0201		1F general view after stripping, looking north-east	→ NE	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0202		1F general view after stripping, looking north-east	→ NE	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0203*	69	1F general view after stripping, looking north-east	→ NE	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0204		South side of T1 after stripping	→ SE	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0205		South side of T2 after stripping	→ SE	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0206		North side of T2 after stripping	→ NW	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0207*	63	Brick walling at Bay ¾, north side	→ W	13.12.16	R Tyler
DSC_0208*	60	Gable stack to east wall after stripping	→ W	13.12.16	R Tyler

(b) Watching Brief

Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
20170109*	26	Eastern office range during demolition	→ NE	09.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0529		Reinforced concrete head to stairwell A	→ NE	23.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0530*	28	Reinforced concrete head to stairwell A	→ NE	23.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0531		Reinforced concrete head to stairwell A	→ NE	23.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0532*	29	Reinforced concrete head to stairwell A	→ NW	23.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0533		Detail of reinforced concrete shell	---	23.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0534		Detail of exterior brick skin	---	23.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0535		Head of stairwell A	→ SE	23.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0536		Head of stairwell A	→ SE	23.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0537		Head of stairwell A	→ SE	23.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0538		Detail of extraction flues	→ W	23.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0540		Reinforced concrete head to stairwell A	→ E	23.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0541		Detail of reinforced concrete shell	---	23.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0542		Detail of reinforced concrete shell	→ W	23.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0543		Detail of reinforced concrete shell	→ SE	23.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0544*	33	Detail of reinforcement bars	---	23.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0545		Reinforced concrete head to stairwells A and B	→ NE	23.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0546*	27	Reinforced concrete head to stairwells A and B	→ NE	23.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0547		General view over footprint of east range after demolition to slab level	→ NE	31.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0548		General view over footprint of east range after demolition to slab level	→ NE	31.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0549		General view over south end of east range after demolition to slab level	→ SW	31.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0550*	30	Head of stairwell B	→ NW	31.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0551		Head of stairwell B	→ NE	31.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0552*	31	Detail of passage [B.01b] after removal of ceiling slab	→ NE	31.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0553		Detail of wall construction	---	31.01.17	R Tyler



DSC_0554		Detail of wall construction	---	31.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0555		Detail of wall construction	---	31.01.17	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0556*</b>	<b>32</b>	Detail of wall construction	---	31.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0557		Excavated sondage adjacent to dormitory <b>[B.07]</b>	→ SE	31.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0558		Exposed north wall of <b>[B.07]</b>	→ S	31.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0559		Exposed north wall of <b>[B.07]</b>	→ S	31.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0560		Exposed north wall of <b>[B.07]</b>	→ S	31.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0561		Exposed north wall of <b>[B.07]</b>	→ SW	31.01.17	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0562*</b>	<b>34</b>	Exposed north wall of <b>[B.07]</b>	→ S	31.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0563		Exposed north wall of <b>[B.07]</b>	→ SW	31.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0564		Excavated sondage adjacent to dormitory <b>[B.07]</b>	→ SE	31.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0565		Detail of reinforcement bars to wall / ceiling slab	---	31.01.17	R Tyler
DSC_0566		Detail of reinforcement bars to wall / ceiling slab	---	31.01.17	R Tyler