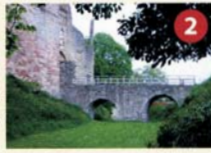


1 Start at the Visitor Information Centre in the Market Square. Turn left across the Square towards the Castle.

The initial source of stone for the castle walls was the pale grey Whitcliffe Beds siltstone excavated from the moat (seen straight ahead, beneath the Keep). Later developments in 14th Century utilised reddish brown Holdgate Sandstone from Corvedale.

Within the Castle grounds (entrance fee payable) can be seen the moat enclosing the Inner Bailey, the principal defended structure within the 11th Century Castle and the initial source of stone for its walls.



Turn north from the Castle entrance (i.e. left if leaving the Castle) and follow the gravel path. After 200 m the in situ siltstone bedrock of Silurian age (i.e. 420 million years old) can be seen on the left forming a low cliff. Look up at the Castle Walls; their foundations rest directly on bedrock.

Foundations for the Castle Walls rest directly on the natural Whitcliffe Beds calcareous siltstone.



Continue straight ahead.

At the next fork, take the track downhill towards Dinham Bridge over the River Teme.

4 Turn left (uphill) along Dinham, noting the blue plaque marking the site of a former Postern Gate.

The bridge provides an opportunity to view the river or take refreshment at the Mill-on-the-Green café.

At Dinham the Medieval Town Wall (now only seen opposite, in the field) met the Castle Wall, marked by a blue plaque. There was once a gate here.



Turn next right at No.40 Dinham, down Camp Lane. The Medieval Town Wall is beyond the stone wall bounding this lane.

5 This section of the Medieval Town Wall contains a Bastion (but this can only be viewed easily from the riverside walk, the other side of the River Teme).

Continue down this quiet lane until you reach Maryvale House, on the corner with Mill Street. Turn right down Lower Mill Street.

Note the site of the former gate in the Medieval Town Wall on the right, and the Wall itself on the left of the modern road of Lower Mill Street.

The Medieval Town Wall with its large semi-circular Bastion, on the south side of the garden of Maryvale House, backing onto private allotments. Foundations here are directly onto bedrock.



Continue down to the river for a good view of the Teme and to see one of the former stone quarries, the other end of the weir, before coming back to the Wall and turning first right, into Silk Mill Lane.

7 The first building on the left is Barnaby House, 15th Century with walls of grey Whitcliffe Beds siltstone; quoins and windows are of purple red Felton Sandstone.

8 Continue along this lane until you reach Broad Street. Turn right, through the only intact medieval gate remaining (see photograph in title panel), noting the Portcullis Slot. Turn next left, past the Wheatsheaf Inn, along St John's Road, noting a fine section of the Medieval Town Wall on the left.

A fine section of the Medieval Town Wall bordering the park alongside St John's Road. Repointed in 2008. The park is on the site of the defensive ditch, now infilled.



10 Continue to the end of St John's Road, to its junction with Old Street. Note here the site of Old Gate and the former Gate House. Cross Old Street, passing under the arch into Friars Walk.

The former Gate House at Old Street. It once had a twin tower similar to Broad Gate, removed in the 18th Century.



11 At the modern housing development (Friars Garden), turn left up the ramp and walk through Friars Garden.

A Watch Tower in the Wall (now a private house with walls painted) may be glimpsed between Nos.19 and 20, on the left.

Emerging from the new estate, turn left up Lower Galdeford into Tower Street.

Look through the arch of the newsagent Yeo's to see the Medieval Town Wall. The former gate and town gaol is opposite, next to what is now The Renaissance Centre.

Walk down the narrow passageway between Somerfield supermarket and the One-Stop Shop, turning left into Wood Yard through a gap in The Feathers, which is built onto the Medieval Town Wall. The second Watch Tower is located at the uphill end of the Yard (left).

The Watch Tower (the stone part of the structure) at the end of Wood Yard, next to the rear of The Feathers.



13 Walk down Wood Yard lane with the Medieval Town Wall on your left, curving left to emerge onto Corve Street. Opposite is the site of the former Corve Gate.

The stone of the former Gate House on Corve Street is incorporated within the curved brick building immediately uphill from The Compasses public house, visible around the tall chimney.



14 Turn left up Corve Street. Cross the road and turn right into the yard of The Bull Hotel. Across the yard and up the steps takes you into St Laurence's churchyard. The Medieval Town Wall is below, on your right (good view northwards). Cross the churchyard and turn right down College Street. At the end is Linney Gate.

The Linney Gate through the Medieval Town Wall.

Turn left down Upper Linney, built over the infilled ditch of the Medieval Town Wall (which forms the backs of the houses on the left hand side).

The Wall may be glimpsed between some of these houses.

Keep straight on, taking the path gradually rising ahead, left of the vehicular road but sum with the Town Wall on your left. At the first junction, turn sharp left and follow the path uphill so the Castle Walls will now be on your right. Pass through a gap in the wall.

This is possibly the site of a gate or perhaps an artefact of construction as paths were laid out around the Castle for recreational use in the 18th Century.

Proceed until you emerge into Market Square, where you started.

Enjoy a rest and a cuppa! Perhaps visit the Ludlow Museum, inside the Visitor Information Centre, for more information about Ludlow's history.

