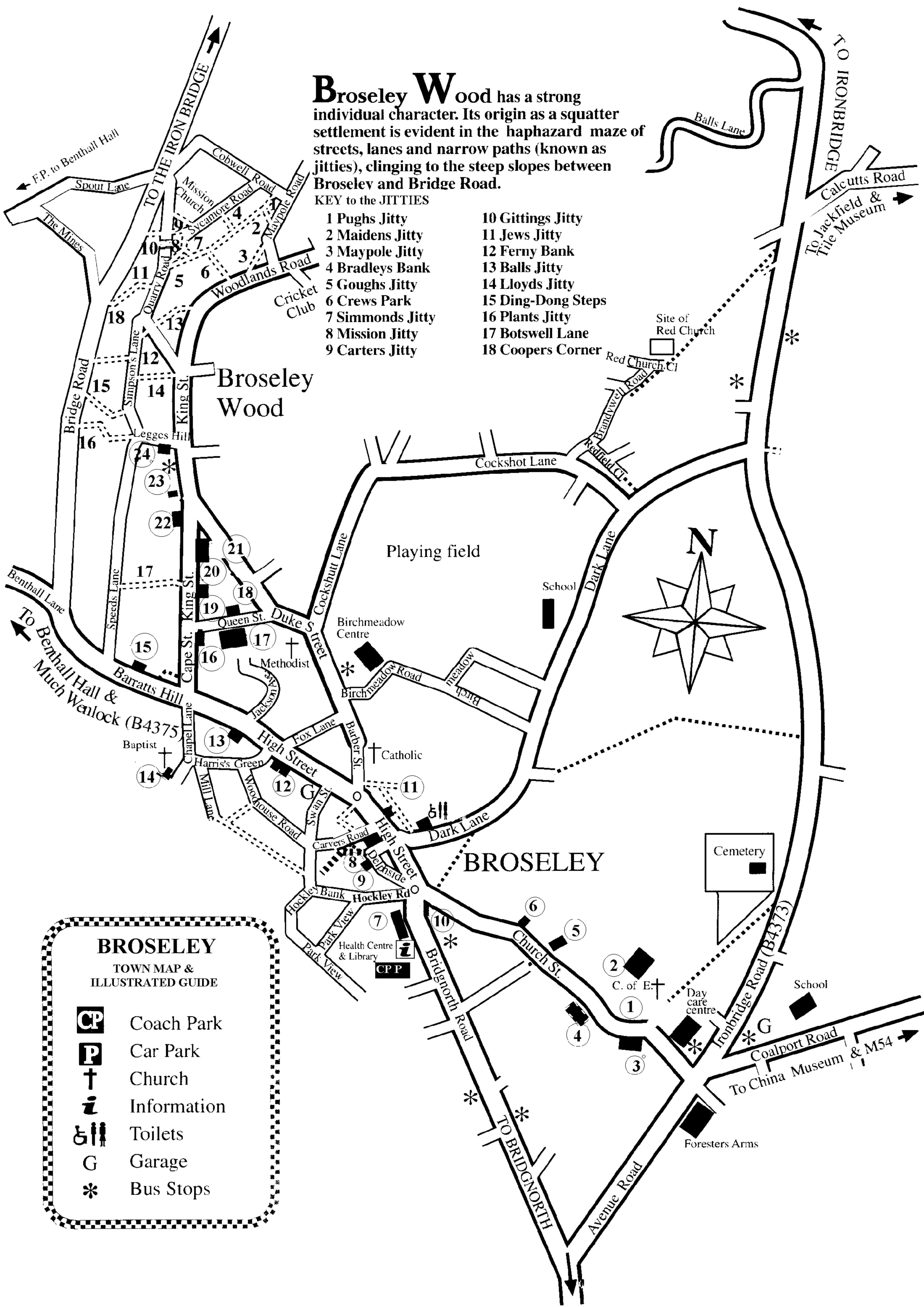


Broseley Wood has a strong individual character. Its origin as a squatter settlement is evident in the haphazard maze of streets, lanes and narrow paths (known as jitties), clinging to the steep slopes between Broseley and Bridge Road.

KEY to the JITTIES

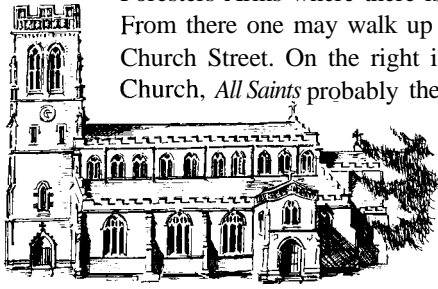
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Pughs Jitty | 10 Gittings Jitty |
| 2 Maidens Jitty | 11 Jews Jitty |
| 3 Maypole Jitty | 12 Ferny Bank |
| 4 Bradleys Bank | 13 Balls Jitty |
| 5 Goughs Jitty | 14 Lloyds Jitty |
| 6 Crews Park | 15 Ding-Dong Steps |
| 7 Simmonds Jitty | 16 Plants Jitty |
| 8 Mission Jitty | 17 Botswell Lane |
| 9 Carters Jitty | 18 Coopers Corner |



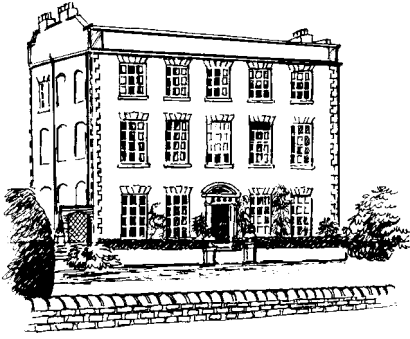
BROSELEY
TOWN MAP & ILLUSTRATED GUIDE

CP	Coach Park
P	Car Park
†	Church
i	Information
♿	Toilets
G	Garage
*	Bus Stops

1 A tour through the town might well start at the Foresters Arms where there is a large car park. From there one may walk up the winding Church Street. On the right is the Parish Church, *All Saints* probably the fourth Church on the site. This area was the village centre in medieval times – it was completed in 1845, in a Perpendicular style.



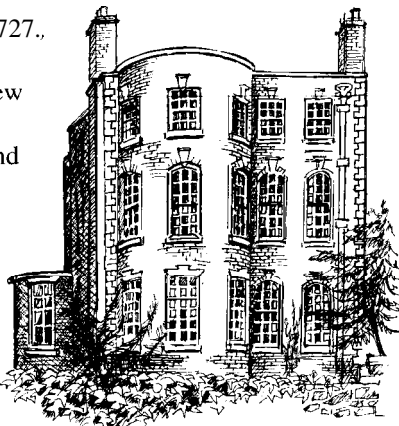
2 Next door is *Broseley Hall* Dating from the 1730s and designed by the Shrewsbury architect Thomas Farnoll Pritchard – who also designed the Iron Bridge – it retains many 18th Century features: pedimented doorcase with fanlight, tall sash windows and a shallow roof hidden by its parapet.



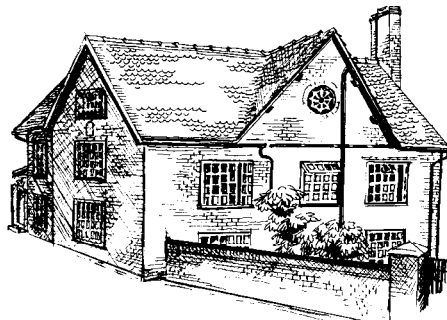
3 Opposite the Hall Numbers 6 and 7 form an interesting block. The elevation displays two shades of the mottled brick made, and used

widely in Broseley during the 19th Century. Number 7 was at one time the Mint for ironmaster John Wilkinson's coinage.

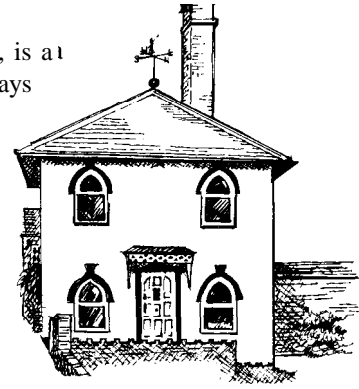
4 *The Lawns* built in 1727., was bought by John Wilkinson in 1763. A new chimney piece was designed by Pritchard and the house was later leased to John Rose, the China manufacturer. The large bow window was added in the 19th Century.



5 Further up the street, opposite a pleasing terrace of Victorian houses, is *Raddle Hall* Built in 1663, it was at one time home of the local historian, John Randall



6 Still further up the street, is a white cottage facing sideways to the road. Known locally as the "*Iron Topped House*" from the iron rafters supporting its hipped roof, it has pointed Gothic windows and an unusual weather vane.

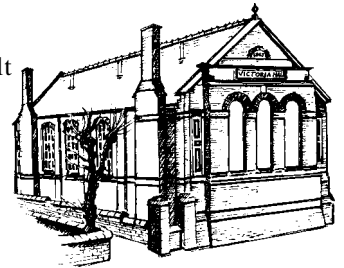


7 Turning left at the top of the street, around the Ruabon brick 'Instone' block (so named after a local family), one reaches *The Old School* Dating from 1855. this was

designed by a Robert Griffiths' in, again, a Gothic style, using the distinctive Broseley blue brick.

Retracing one's footsteps one comes to the High Street with its line of three storey shops which overlook The Green, in the early 18th Century a flooded opencast coal pit used as a fish pond.

8 Further up on the left is the *Victoria Hall* Built in 1867 as a meeting place for the Plymouth Brethren, it is now a focus for communal activities. The manufacturing family Maws supplied the decorative tiles for the two gable ends.



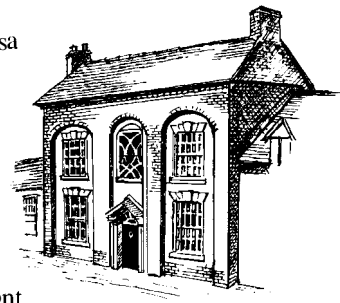
9 10 Opposite in Delphside, the elegant *Number 21* looks out over the side of the old *Pritchard Memorial Hall* where Broseley's Market Hall once stood.

11 *The Old Butchers Shop* Bar This 18th Century property was re-fronted in 1904 and used as a butchers shop until the late 1950s when it became derelict In 1991it was restored and converted to its present use; opening in 1994.

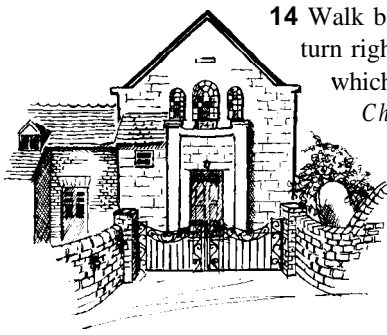


12 At the top of the street is the *Social Club* built in 1750 as a private house and later becoming the Pritchard Bank.

13 *Angel House* nearby, has a timber frame structure at the rear but is substantially Georgian in style. Above is an interesting window with a cast iron frame. Like many houses in the town it was once an Inn – the etched glass panels at the front are a relic of this.



14 Walk back and, beside the Bank, turn right into Harris's Green, which leads to the *Baptist Chapel* Dated 1741/42 it was built by Isaac Wyke, a local surgeon, for the Particular Baptists: 'A house', he said 'to cure mad people'. The first Evangelical meetings to be held on the

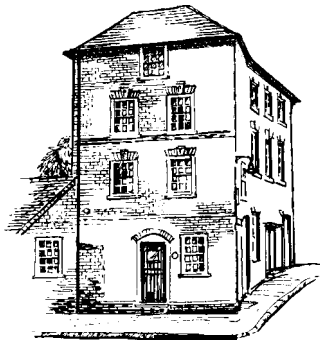


Shropshire Coalfield took place here. Wesley is believed to have preached in the Chapel. The adjoining Minister's house looks out over a landscape honeycombed with underground workings.

15 Near the bottom of the hill is *Tanglewood* built, as the plaque indicates, in 1741/42.

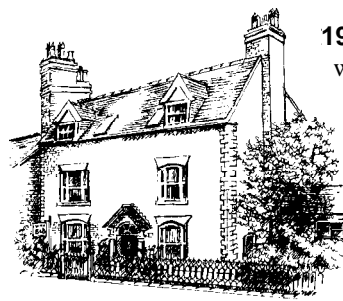


16 Return uphill and walk along King Street. *The Burnt House* - so called on account of a fire in June 1883 which partly destroyed the building - bears the inscription 'Inigo Acton built this in 1742'. Queen's Street, quietly pleasant, contains two houses of particular note.



17 *The Cumberland Hotel* was built in 1714 as a private house and occupied as such until 1948 when it was sold to the Wrekin Brewery for £3,000. The current owner is related to the Southorn family, who owned the recently restored Pipe Works, and has a fine collection of Coalport China.

18 *Number 2* in Queen Street, with its visible timbered gable end, may stand as an instance of many houses in Broseley which, behind their 18th and 19th Century facades, have a structure going back to a much earlier period



19 Back into King Street where *Orchard House* behind its early 19th Century railings and gate, retains many of its 18th Century features.

20 *Broseley Pipeworks* Museum 'Will you take a Broseley'? became a familiar phrase to smokers in an era when a clay pipe of tobacco could be purchased across the bar of a tavern. There were hundreds of individual pipe makers in Broseley. The recently restored Pipe Works in King Street, now open to the public, traces the history and process of making clay pipes.



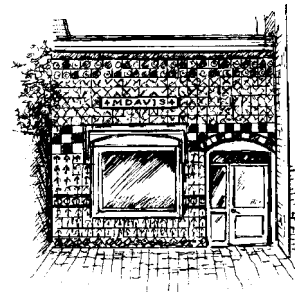
21 The entrance to the museum is on Duke Street adjoining *The Quaker Graveyard* where Abraham Darby was buried.

22 Opposite the Pipeworks stands *Holly House* - the venue for the first meeting in 1782, of a newly constituted Court for the settling of small debts. Incensed - perhaps by outsider interference - the Reverend John Morgan, Rector of Willey and Barrow, is reputed to have



turned up a copy of the enabling Act of Parliament and to have been pursued in consequence down King Street - by creditors, we assume.

23 Next door, in one of those curious juxtapositions characteristic of Broseley, the front and inside walls of *'Powell's Shop'* are faced with a lavish if rather bizarre display of local tiles.



24 Around the corner is *Legge's Hill School* on its steeply sloping site. It was opened in 1892 as the school for Broseley Wood. In its vicinity pathways (Jitties) now the subject of care and restoration, lead off to rows of cottages interspersed with more imposing houses. When substantial resources of coal began to be

exploited in the 16th Century, the incoming miners built their squatting cottages here. There were riots in 1605/7 when freeholders, resenting the loss of their common land, burnt down the newcomers' dwellings. In its higgledy-piggledy nature this is one of the most fascinating areas of the town. Remains of old iron, clay and coal works can still be traced in Broseley and its immediate surroundings. In 1997 open cast mining was still taking place to the west of the town. The overall effect is one of intricacy and slight confusion: a heritage that is both appealing and highly evocative of Broseley's historical importance.