

Eagle House - now a doctors' surgery.



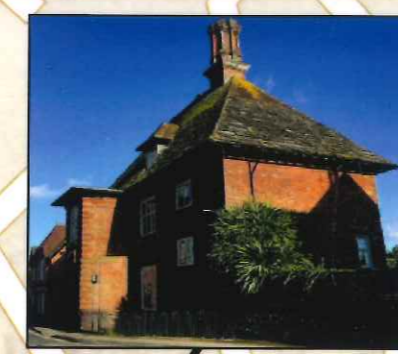
Ryves Almshouses, built in 1682 and so escaping the fire, gave shelter to ten poor people. It is noteworthy for its elaborate shield of arms and ornate chimneystacks.



Coupar House described as "the finest post-fire house in Blandford" by Pevsner. It has many fine architectural features, hence its Grade I listing.



The Old House, "...a tour de force of cut and moulded brickwork" as Pevsner describes it. A survivor of the fire, it dates from the mid-17th century and was built for the doctor sons of German protestant refugees.



Mathematical tiling gives timber framed buildings a more permanent feel and keeps the weather out, while possibly avoiding tax on bricks. There are around 1,000 mathematically tiled houses in England. There is more mathematical tiling in Salisbury Street.



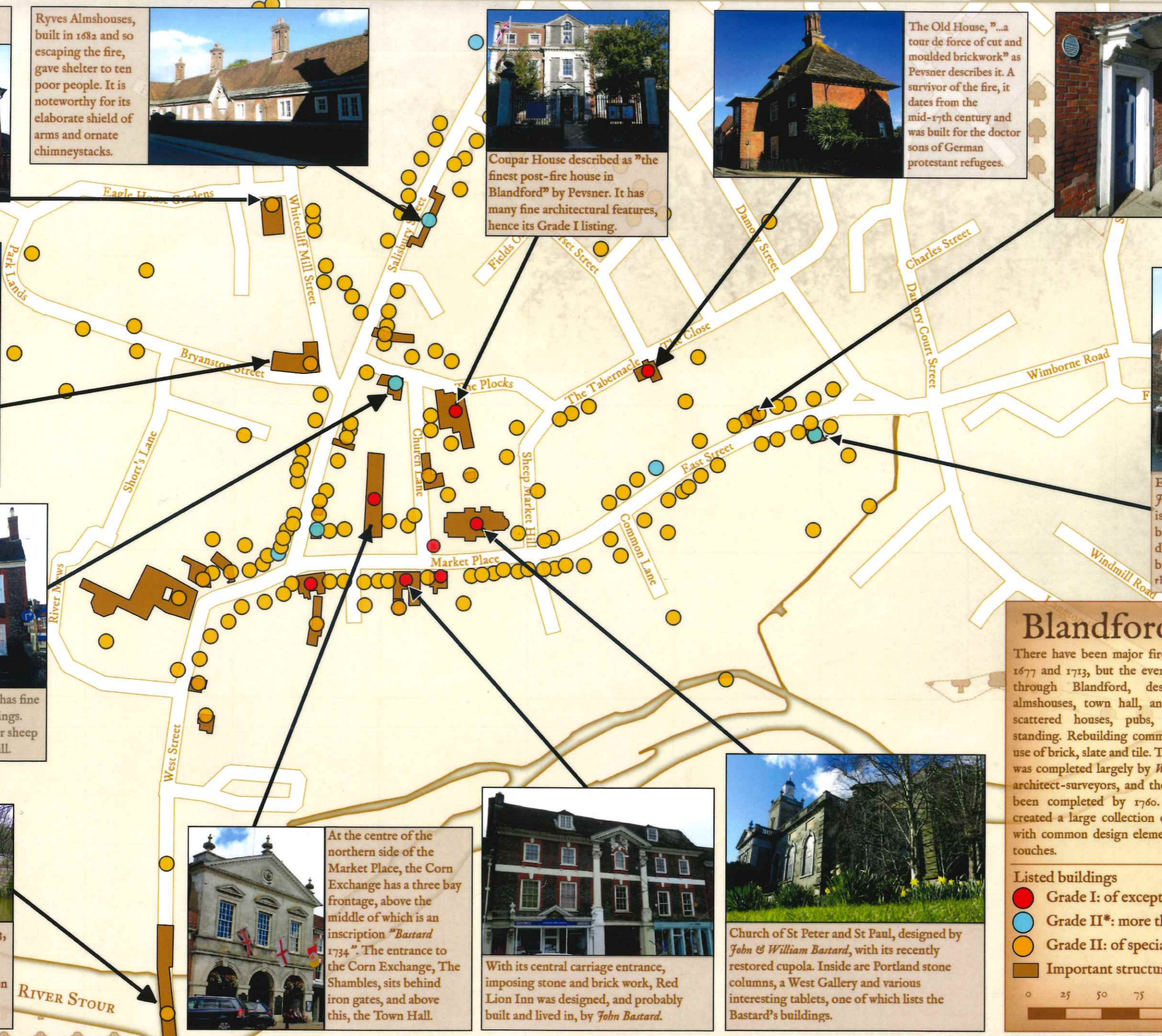
The King's Arms stands on the site where the 1731 fire started which destroyed much of the town centre.



Lime Tree House in The Plocks has fine purple brick work with red dressings. The Plocks was a holding area for sheep on their way to Sheep Market Hill.



Blandford Bridge dates from 1783, with later additions in 1812. N.B. the notice about damage to the bridge and possible transportation to Australia. A bridge has stood here since the 13th century.

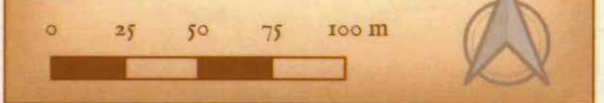


Eastway House built for John Ayliffe, a merchant, is notable for its five bay brick façade, and various decorations of urns and balls, being set back from the street behind railings.

Blandford Forum

There have been major fires in Blandford in 1564, 1677 and 1713, but the event of 9 July 1731, swept through Blandford, destroying the church, almshouses, town hall, and school. Only a few scattered houses, pubs, and shops remained standing. Rebuilding commenced at once, making use of brick, slate and tile. The design of the rebuild was completed largely by William and John Bastard, architect-surveyors, and the work appears to have been completed by 1760. This one-off rebuild created a large collection of Georgian structures, with common design elements, but also individual touches.

- Listed buildings
- Grade I: of exceptional interest
 - Grade II*: more than special interest
 - Grade II: of special interest
 - Important structures



At the centre of the northern side of the Market Place, the Corn Exchange has a three bay frontage, above the middle of which is an inscription "Bastard 1734". The entrance to the Corn Exchange, The Shambles, sits behind iron gates, and above this, the Town Hall.



With its central carriage entrance, imposing stone and brick work, Red Lion Inn was designed, and probably built and lived in, by John Bastard.



Church of St Peter and St Paul, designed by John & William Bastard, with its recently restored cupola. Inside are Portland stone columns, a West Gallery and various interesting tablets, one of which lists the Bastard's buildings.