

Lickey & Blackwell



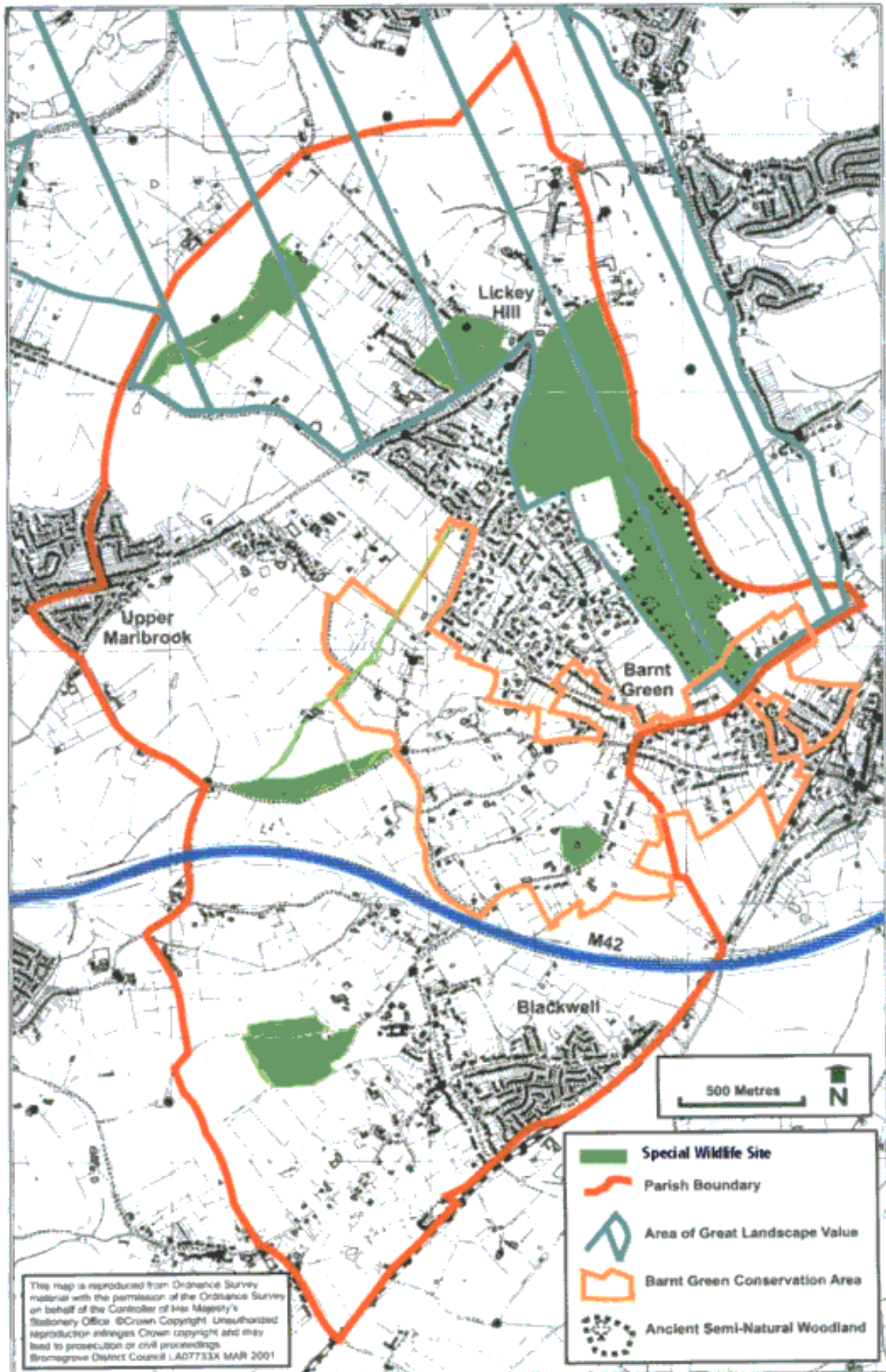
VILLAGE DESIGN



STATEMENT



LICKEY & BLACKWELL PARISH MAP



LICKEY AND BLACKWELL PARISH VILLAGE DESIGN STATEMENT

1.0 Foreword

Members of the local community have come together to develop this document so that it may help shape future development in the parish of Lickey and Blackwell. The purpose of this document is to describe the qualities and characteristics that people value in their village and its surroundings, and so influence local planners and developers towards more sympathetic development.



Figure 1 – St. Catherine’s Road.

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3.0 Introduction

Until the last hundred years Lickey and Blackwell were small rural communities. Since then development has come about mainly because of their closeness to Birmingham. In 1834 the building of the Birmingham to Gloucester Railway opened up rural Worcestershire to commuters from the industrial city. Rich businessmen came to live

in the area (notably Barrow Cadbury in Blackwell & Lord Austin in Lickey) and this trend grew. The following quotations elaborate:

“The close proximity of Birmingham is reflected in one of the major distinguishing features of the region its extensive and scattered pattern of residential development. Its varied relief makes it an area of considerable scenic attraction and this, combined with the advantage of nearness to the city, renders the whole district very desirable to those urban workers who are sufficiently well-to-do to be able to afford a country home amid pleasant surroundings and within easy distance of the place of work. As a consequence the last twenty years have seen the gradual spreading over the region of an alarming mosaic of development, both of the ribbon type and, what is perhaps more disruptive still to local farming, of the isolated villa type. By 1939 an area the size of a good sized town had become more or less suburbanised”.¹

“The line of the Clents and the Lickeys has acted as a kind of dam to the sprawling growth of Birmingham and the Black Country to the north-east of them But since Birmingham Corporation essayed the task euphemistically called “opening up the Lickeys” the semi-detached dormitories of the new civilisation have spilled over the hills along and around the roads which cross the Lickeys to connect with Bromsgrove, Barnt Green, Alvechurch, and Redditch”.²

This growth stayed relatively low-key and low scale until the last twenty years when housing demand rose, people's desire to leave city life increased and two motorways (M42/M5) opened the parish to an even wider area. This made this corner of Worcestershire very attractive to developers. It is in the hope of preserving the rural character of the parish that this Design Statement is produced.

¹ K. Buchanon Report of the Land Utilisation Survey 68 1944
² L. T. C. Rolt " Worcestershire " 1949

4.0 Landscape



Figure 2 - Lickey Hills Country Park.

The landscape is a major feature in the parish and it is of over-riding importance to the residents - it is central to the rural nature of the area.

The Lickey Hills Country Park dominates the northern part of the parish. It has Landscape Protection Area status (which extends slightly along Old Birmingham Road). Ever since the Birmingham Society for the Preservation of Open Spaces helped create the Country Park, it has been tremendously important as a place of rest, relaxation and beauty. In good weather visitors are plentiful! The area has been a 'green lung', a 'breathing land', for over a hundred years and people of the parish feel strongly that it is held in trust for future generations and should be protected at all costs.



Figure 3 - Tobogganing on Lickey Hills

The Country Park is very important for wildlife. A survey by Worcestershire Wildlife Trust found that it was unexpectedly rich in bird-life. A list from the Rangers has 72

different birds, including interesting species such as fieldfare, hobby, redwing, blackcap and buzzard. There is a rich variety of insect-life. The flora is varied. The higher sandier ground is noted for the bilberries, while the damper soil of Pinfields Wood has unusual bog-loving plants. A botanical survey shows that there are 9 very rare species, 51 rare species and 49 uncommon species (these categories do not include planted species).

In our parish we have - Beacon Hill and Warren Lane that lie on a ridge, and Pinfields Wood, which is in a valley. The higher areas were once heath-land but Victorian planting by the Earl of Plymouth created the basis of the woodland that we see today. Pinfields Wood is much older. It has been designated an Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland by English Nature. This means there has been a wood on this site for at least 400 years. Its oldest tree is a yew, said to be around 800 years old.

Building near the Country Park, especially Pinfields Wood, can cause problems. Houses on the boundaries can be visually intrusive and damage the roots of nearby trees. This may eventually kill a tree. Recently tree branches were removed to accommodate the shape of new houses and fencing! Housing near the Park can result in the dumping of garden refuse. This is visually unpleasant, prevents the natural flora from growing and garden species may be

inappropriately introduced into the Park. It may also be detrimental to the wildlife.



Figure 4 - Pinfields Wood's bluebells reflect its ancient status. The wood lies within the country park and is next to the cricket ground and residential development. The fields allocated as Areas of Development Restraint on Twatling Road sit on its western boundary.

The Lickey Hills are an important watershed. The R. Arrow rises on Beacon Hill and flows south to the R. Avon. The Battlefield Brook rises close to the Arrow but flows west through Catshill and into Bromsgrove to join the Spadesbourne. The Spadesbourne's source is in Mearse Lane and it flows south to Bromsgrove. The Spadesbourne then joins the River Salwarpe which enters the River Severn near Worcester and then onto the Bristol Channel. The Rea River flows north into the R. Trent and ultimately the North Sea.

Lickey, Blackwell and Marlbrook have grown up within the Hills and are surrounded by green belt land. This includes six Special Wildlife Sites, which have flora or fauna special to Worcestershire. These are identified on the Parish Map. There are small areas of farmland and pastureland. Farming in the parish is not large scale but cattle and sheep can be found grazing. Many of the smaller fields are used for horses. Wildlife does not seem perturbed by being in close proximity to housing. Foxes are seen regularly and it is known that there are badger setts at several sites.

There are around 8 miles of public footpaths, which are all well used and link residential areas to the countryside. There are also many miles of paths over the Lickeys.



Figure 5 – One of the many paths covering the Lickey Hills Country Park, which can be reached directly from the residential areas via numerous points throughout the parish..



Figure 6 –Towards Catshill from Spirehouse Lane open skyline and distant views typical of the area.

The landscape has a very green and rural character with woods, copses, hedges, fields, hills, valleys, distant view points, beauty spots, open skylines and plenty of space.

As shown in the section on settlement, these characteristics are also evident in the heart of the residential areas so that seem continuous with the landscape.

5.0 Landscape Guidelines



Figure 7 - Lickey Hills Country Park, Warren Lane. One of many access points that lead directly from the residential areas.

Country Park Guidelines

1. A **Landscape Plan** is essential when any development is contemplated near the Country Park. Reference should be made to the Tree and Hedge Guidelines in Section 11.0.

2. Developments on the boundary of the Park should include a **'Buffer/Transition Zone'**. This should be made up of existing trees and hedges or created by new planting - using the same species as those found nearby. This would protect the Country Park and enhance the development, making it part of the landscape.

3. The Lickey Hills Society and The Lickey Hills Consultative Committee would welcome **pre-application discussions** for proposals affecting the Country Park and its boundaries. See Appendix C for details.

4. **Developers should ensure that their plans do not endanger wildlife.** There are various bodies that could give advice. See Appendix C for details.

Landscape Guidelines

1. The area is hilly and the **visual impact** of potential development should be considered from key viewpoints. Consulting an Ordnance Survey map's contours would help in this. Some important sites are:

- the top of Old Birmingham Road, from all directions;
- Brookehouse Lane, looking up towards Gorse Hill;
- junction of St. Catherine's Road and Linthurst Road, views west and north over Apes Dale.

2. It is important to protect open skylines.

Large buildings may be visually damaging and where development is permitted, bungalows may be a preferred option.

3. Open spaces, fields and gaps are essential

to the character of the area and this should be born in mind when developments are at the design stage.

4. The natural function of the Hills - to take the rainfall and return it to the watercourses - should be taken into account and the question 'Could **flooding** be caused or exacerbated by this development?' answered.

5. A **Landscape Plan** is essential where any development is contemplated within the Landscape Protection Area, in or on the boundary of green belt land, in visually sensitive areas and adjacent to public footpaths. Again reference should be made to Tree and Hedge Guidelines contained in Section 11.0.



Figure 8 - From Cricket Club towards Pinfields Wood showing distant views, open space and skylines.

6.0 Settlement

As the introductory quotations show, development took place amid farms and countryside and alongside existing roads. The Earl of Plymouth and other landowners sold large plots for housing. The Earl insisted on one house per 4 acres. This resulted in pockets of housing, generally widely separated from one another, surrounded by large gardens and with trees and hedges as boundaries, usually of native species. This also left copses, fields, paths and open gaps between developments. As a result the residential areas feel an integral part of the countryside - open, uncluttered, green. This pattern of development also means that there is direct access to the countryside, with many miles of footpaths linking residential areas, the Lickey Hills, farmland and special wildlife sites.



Figure 9 - Extensive footpath network adjacent to housing – such rustic fencing and stiles are dotted about the parish. It would be preferable that there was no development along footpaths, especially next to green belt land..

While house numbers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were increasing, The Birmingham Association for the Preservation of Open Spaces was acquiring the Lickey Hills and later donated them to Birmingham City Council - to remain a 'green lung' for city dwellers. Other conservation-minded groups hold land in the parish - such as the National Trust, Bournville Village Trust and Worcestershire Wildlife Trust. Again this has created the rural character of the parish that is so special.

Blackwell is a distinct village, settled on the shoulder of the ridge on which Lickey forms the highest point. Blackwell grew as a result of the railway and station and has few amenities. It has a First School, post office, two churches,

and a social club. Former private, large houses house special schools for Birmingham City Council, and a training centre for The Children's Society. Green belt fields, the railway line and the M42 keep the village separate from Lickey and Barnt Green.



Figure 10 - Linthurst First School is Victorian and the number of pupils has risen due to the increase in housing.

Lickey sits on top of the biggest of the hills and is built around the Old Birmingham Road, which was an old coaching road between Birmingham and Bristol. In some respects it is considered part of Barnt Green but ecclesiastically it is linked with Blackwell, and it is the church boundary that is the basis of the parish..Lickey is protected from pressure from Birmingham, and Bromsgrove by the Lickey Hills and land kept in trust as previously described. Lickey too, has few amenities of its own. It has a church, school, petrol station and post office. Again, older houses are put to other institutional uses. There are three main access points to the Country Park - Monument Lane, Warren Lane and Rose Hill.

Marlbrook lies at the south west edge of the parish, adjacent to Catshill parish. It is a more modern development but still has open land nearby.

Housing density is variable. There are some houses scattered about in the green belt but they cannot be seen generally. Residential areas such as Greenhill, Station Road, St. Catherine's Road, Linthurst Road, Mearse Lane, Plymouth Road, Twatling Road have a low number of houses to the acre. Other parts have a higher number (Old Birmingham Road, Monument Lane) while Marlbrook and parts of Linthurst Newtown have a higher density.



Figure 11 - Twatling Road where large, distinctive houses are hidden by trees and hedges.

The roads in the area are mostly country lanes. Although it has a long history, Old Birmingham Road is wider and straighter than most in the parish. Generally the roads are narrow, winding, unkerbed and tree or hedge lined.



Figure 12 – Greenhill is an old tree-lined lane with houses where there were once farms. Horse riders use these narrow lanes for their leisure activities.

Often there is a ditch or bank. Footways are few and where they do exist, are narrow and only along one side of the road. All this adds to the country feel to the parish.



Figure 13 - Typical unkerbed road edge – to be retained and copied wherever possible. Note the bank.

There are few commercial activities in the parish and in the main are unobtrusive.

There are some interesting historical monuments in the parish. The Obelisk, the Water Trough and the Bromsgrove Guild designed War Memorial are all at Lickey. Blackwell's parish boundary is the famous Lickey Incline. Barrow and Geraldine Cadbury had strong links with Blackwell, living in Rosemary Cottage and Cropwood, before finally donating both them and surrounding land to Birmingham City Council for educational purposes. Lord Austin is buried at Lickey.



Figure 14 – Lickey War Memorial and Horse Trough reflect our local history and its connections with the Earls of Plymouth. They sit at the top of Old Birmingham Road with Junction 1 of the M42 only a short distance away.

7.0 Settlement Guidelines

1. Lickey and Blackwell must remain as **separate villages**.

2. Lickey and Blackwell and Marlbrook should be **protected against becoming part of the urban sprawl** by the following means:

- preserve the openness in residential areas by avoiding sub-division of plots and in-fill development, especially if it joins areas of housing previously seen as distinct and separate;
- keep distant views to and from the area unimpeded by buildings;
- preserve roadside trees and hedges. See Tree and Hedge Guidelines in Section 11;
- maintain current density levels, which vary through the parish, wherever possible.



Figure 15 – Cherry Hill Road runs alongside Pinfields Wood and developments are hidden behind hedges and trees. Note narrow entrances.

3. When larger developments are proposed, the Highways Partnership should undertake **traffic studies** on the impact the extra traffic will have on rural roads. This should include the following:

- parking,
- possible damage to verges and banks (for example Greenhill),
- speeding,
- possible loss of trees and hedges, making reference to the Tree and Hedge Guidelines in Section 11.0.

4. The **rural character of the roads** can be undermined by unsympathetic 'improvements' (for example concrete culverts in Mearse Lane). With imagination the developer can preserve the greenness.

- Keep unkerbed grassed road edges.
- Keep sinuous alignments.
- Minimal use of abutting footways.
- Speeding affects this parish as elsewhere. Sensitive spots are the 3 residential areas and the schools at Blackwell and Lickey. Also horse and pony riders frequently use the roads. If traffic calming is considered, then imaginative means to reduce driver speed by influencing driver perception is preferred. Many overt traffic-calming measures may not be appropriate in our semi-rural setting.
- Any new drainage work, or similar, taking place in grassy verges should be made unobtrusive.
- Street furniture and signs should be minimal in number, and discreet in size, colour and materials.

5. Any **commercial activity** should continue to be discrete and unobtrusive and follow all the V.D.S. guidelines for settlement, building and landscaping. This is especially important for the Lickeys which has important views in from surrounding districts and views out.



Figure 16 - Blackwell Post Office – centre of the village and between trees and greenery.

6. **Children's play needs** ought to be considered when developments are designed because play facilities are in short supply in the residential areas, especially for older children.

8.0 Buildings

The keyword here is diversity. There is a tremendous variety in the type of housing within the parish.



Figure 17 - Victorian Doorway, Greenhill, with interesting stone figures and small steeple.

Victorian villas will be found along Greenhill, Twatling Road, and Plymouth Road. Many in Blackwell were designed by a well-known local architect - John Cotton - and have good architectural features. Linthurst First School, is over 110 years old. Edwardian houses followed along Linthurst Road, Shepley Road, Brookhouse Road and Mearse Lane.

Individually the Victorian/Edwardian houses may not be of sufficient value to be listed but where there are several such houses together, they have a significant impact on the character of the area. Some have been demolished, such as the Victorian Recovery Hospital at Blackwell, and a Victorian house on Greenhill. In-fill development, loss of mature trees and an important frontage hedge has had an urbanising effect in a semi-rural location.

Conservation Area status is contemplated for Greenhill and parts of Lickey are already so designated.



Figure 18 – Greenhill Lodge.

Many old, large buildings have been taken over by institutions and used for a variety of purposes. For example - residential and nursing homes, special schools (The Uplands, Hunters Hill), educational and training centres (Wadderton), and meeting places for local groups (scouts meet in the old Victorian school at Lickey). This is a very valuable way of preserving buildings of character, as well as meeting important social and recreational needs.



Figure 19 – 42 Greenhill designed by John Cotton.

There are older houses of the parish that have historical value, reflecting past events or links with famous people. Some have already been demolished (Archbishop of Birmingham's residence). Lord Austin's home has been restored and converted into flats. Barrow Cadbury's cottage is now a family home once more.

Dotted amongst the older, big houses are other types of houses. There are old cottages (Dale

Hill), farmhouses (Upper Shepley Lane), a modern estate (Blackwell), old railway workers terraces (Linthurst Newtown), new flats (Woodend Drive and Lord Austin Drive) and town houses (Blackwell Heights). There are examples of 'Arts and Craft' and 'Garden City' houses in Blackwell.



Figure 19a – Stone Mullioned Doorway, 42 Greenhill, showing there are many features that could be reflected in newer designs such as the variety of bricks used and different coloured stone.

The historical emphasis on high quality housing has, generally, continued. Whatever the design, however, the main influence the houses have had on the area is by their natural, green boundaries of trees and hedges. This is particularly true in Twatling Road, Mearse Lane, Linthurst Road, Greenhill, St. Catherine's Road and Brookhouse Lane. Even in less treed areas there is an abundance of greenery between properties and the road, for example, Station Road, Linthurst Newtown, Old Birmingham Road and Monument Lane.

All this greenery has a dual effect. It hides much of the housing, just giving glimpses of

these character houses. It also gives the residential areas a rural air – unifying the developed parts of the parish with the surrounding countryside. Therefore, the green boundaries of mature trees and hedges are as important to the character of the parish as the houses themselves.

Some newer properties have been built near the footways, which means they are clearly seen and 'obvious'. They have substituted hedges with brick walls and large metal gates. These are out of character with the tree and hedged boundaries in the rest of the parish.



Figure 20 - Peterscourt, Plymouth Drive. Here is a wealth of detail that could be emulated. This plot has been subdivided and the house is now in full view having lost some of its surrounding greenery.

9.0 Building Guidelines



Figure 21 – Large house of character in Linthurst Road, with plenty of trees and hedges, open skyline, space and discrete non-urban wooden fencing.

1. Victorian and Edwardian properties are a key element of the building form. They should be **preserved** so as to retain the established character of the area. Where possible, conversion to other uses, if acceptable in planning terms, would be preferable to the loss of these buildings.

2. Infill development should reflect the overall form, details and materials to **be broadly compatible** with adjacent buildings.

3. **New houses should generally reflect the character,** setting and style of the housing in the immediate vicinity.

4. Note should be taken that the unifying character of the residential areas is its 'greenness'. Therefore, all Planning Applications must include a **Landscape Plan** of the site which should refer to the Tree and Hedges Guidelines Section 11. This will protect existing green boundaries and trees and new planting will allow new to merge with the old – see Figure 23.



Figure 22 – Distinctive home in Shepley Road surrounded by the countryside, with hedged boundary and narrow entrance.



Figure 23 - Beech hedges and trees at Linthurst Newtown – when mature these will soften the buildings and unify the development with the rest of the older tree – lined road.

N.B.

Given that the green surroundings of properties are of more importance than architectural nicety, this V.D.S. is not concerned with minute building details. Thus guidelines 2 & 3 are not prescriptive.

10.0 Trees and Hedges



Figure 24 – Blackwell Crossroads show mature trees and hedges creating a country atmosphere in the heart of the village.

Trees and hedges are the essential, unifying characteristic of the parish and they :

- are the basis of the natural landscape in the parish;
- maintain the semi-rural feel to a parish that is becoming more suburbanised;
- hide buildings behind their greenery;
- link residential to country areas;
- give attractive village entrances;
- soften developments such as the M42;
- provide homes to a variety of wildlife;
- offer a sense of seclusion and peace;
- give residential roads the appearance of country lanes;
- provide boundaries for much of the property in the parish.

In areas where tree cover is greatest, such as near the Country Park, farmland, green belt and Special Wildlife Sites, the flora is mostly of native species such as oak, ash, beech, holly, hawthorn and Scots pine. Hedging, too, is normally of native species.

In residential areas native species again dominate because of the nature of settlement but there are also non-native species. Many are large, mature trees of amenity value. Hedges

here tend to be tall and solid, providing a screen between the property and the road. They are mostly native species hedges. Some gardens have double hedges. The hedges of the two Anglican churches have over 7 tree species.

Many tree-rich, hedged property boundaries predate the motorcar and entrances to older houses are narrow. This has implications when current sight-line regulations are applied.



Figure 25 – Spirehouse Lane connects the village with the countryside and is unkerbed, narrow, twisting and is lined with mature trees, hedges and vegetation. Narrow entrances are cut into the hedged bank.

11.0 Trees and Hedges Guidelines.



Figure 26 – Scots Pine edge Linthurst Newtown. Such mature trees need to be kept at all costs.

1. Developers should be aware of the great importance this Design Statement places on trees and hedges and should make full use of the expertise and guidance of the **District Council's Tree Officer.**

2. By '**Positive Planting**' (i.e. planting extra trees), developers could enhance and preserve the character of the parish into the future. This is especially important on new sites.

3. **No tree/hedge should be felled,** especially if:

- it is in a prominent site (e.g. church grounds, roadside banks, boundary of Country Park, on a hillside);
- it is part of a line or avenue of trees and its loss will disrupt the flow of greenery;
- it is a species not normally found in the area e.g. wellingtonia, white poplar, lime, Japanese Black Pine, Giant Sequoia. Exotic non-natives can be found in the gardens of Burcot Grange, Hunter's Hill, and Cropwood;
- there is some historical importance attached to the property and garden (e.g. Rosemary Cottage);
- it is a mature, large tree;
- it is on the boundary;
- it is at the front of the property;
- it is near greenbelt land /footpath and its loss brought the urban scene into the countryside.

4. **Trees and hedges should be retained as boundaries** in preference to brick walls, wooden or metal fencing. If security is an issue planting prickly hedging such as holly, hawthorn (native) berberis, pyracantha and rosa rugosa (non-native) can offer protection against intruders and is preferable to brick wall and high metal gates.

5. Highway regulations e.g. sight-lines at entrances, often mean there is a conflict with preserving tree and hedges. Therefore developers, architects, landscape architects and engineers should work together to produce a plan that will preserve as much of the **green environment** as possible. This will include:

- keeping entrances to the development to a minimum;
- placing and designing entrances in a position that will cause the least damage to the boundary;
- re-creating a similar green boundary if any is lost or damaged, rather than using man-made material;
- avoiding large metal gates, but if they must be used they must be set well back out of sight (such as at Lickey Grange).

6. Houses have sometimes been built close to trees and in subsequent years residents have asked to have them felled. We would ask that:

- developers **design sites** to avoid possible problems in the future;
- only diseased or dangerous trees are felled;
- Planning Conditions and Tree Preservation Orders are used where possible to protect existing trees.

7. **Any tree/hedge lost should be replaced** whenever possible. At key locations replacements should be of sufficient size to give instant visual impact. Native species will normally be required. Key locations are:

- village entrances,
- distance viewpoints,
- boundaries, especially those abutting footways,
- near important buildings e.g. churches, community halls,
- in or near an existing line of trees.

Appendix A – Character Assessment

PREPARE YOUR OWN CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

Small scale planning applications can use the following check-list to ensure the best possible outcome for the character of the parish.

What impact will this development have on the following?

Trees

Can you make your plans so as to avoid loss of trees?
 Will any be lost?
 Are they over 20 years old?
 Will this affect wildlife?
 Does the tree/s have amenity value beyond your property?
 Can you minimise possible losses by new planting of native species trees?
 Will any loss affect the character of the area?

Hedges

Can you make your plans so as to avoid loss of hedging?
 Will any be lost?
 Is it an old hedge comprising several species of tree?
 Will it affect wildlife?
 Does your hedge have value as a screen?
 Can you ensure loss of hedge is kept to a minimum?
 Can you replace any lost hedging with identical plants?
 Will any loss affect the character of the area?

Demolition of existing house

Will the demolition of this house affect the character of the area?
 Is the house of architectural value?
 Is the house of historical importance?

Building near important/historical buildings or wildlife sites/ancient woods/country park

Will my plans visually intrude on nearby sensitive sites?
 Will it affect wildlife?
 What can I do to minimise the affect my plans will have on the area?

Appendix B - Bibliography

Author	Title
J. & F. Brannan	'A Postcard From the Lickeys'
C. Blount	'Gunfire at Cofton Hacket'
B. Fulton	'Nearly There - Blackwell Club Approaches its Century' (privately produced for the club)
W. G. Hardie	'A Guide to the Rocks and Scenery of the Lickey Hills Area'
M. Mabey	'A Little History of the Lickey Hills'
M. Mabey	'The Windsors of Hewell'
J. McGregor-Smith	'Victorian Greenhill'
J. C. Pollard	'A Short History of the Parish of the Lickey'
D. Smith & D. Harrison	'Over the Lickey'
R. E. Tupling	'The History of Rednal'
F. Wilmot & P. Saul	'A Breathe of Fresh Air'
Unknown	'Holy Trinity Methodist Church 1882 - 1982'
A. Crawford	'A Tour in North Worcestershire' 1977 by the Victorian Society Birmingham Group
Unknown	'Barnt Green Visit 1991' Victorian Society
Parish Council	Tree Leaflets
Parish Council	Millennium Walk Leaflet

Appendix C – Addresses

Worcestershire Wildlife Trust Lower Smite Farm Smite Hill Hindlip Worcester WR3 8SZ	English Nature Masfield House Wells Road Worcester WR14 4PA
Lickey and Blackwell Parish Council Clerk – Mrs. J. Casey 300 Old Birmingham Road Rednal Birmingham, B45 8ES	The Victorian Society Jennie McGregor- Smith Coombe Cottage Finstall Worcestershire B60 1EW
Lickey Hills Society Mike Brooke (Hon. Sec.) 175 Leach Green Lane Rednal Birmingham B45 8EL	Warren Lane Visitor Centre Chief Ranger Warren Lane Rednal Birmingham B45
Lickey Hills Consultative Committee John Ashman 39 Beacon Hill Rednal Birmingham B45 9QW	

Appendix D –Some Buildings of Note

Road/ Number	Name	Comment	Road / Number	Name	Comment
<u>Twatling Road</u>			<u>Mearse Lane</u>		
1	Beaconwood	pre 1886	9/11	Dale Cross Grange	1898
	Gorse Meadow		15	Hillcroft	
15	Briarwood	1891		Bremesgrave Chase	1891
19	The Clockhouse	pre 1912		Langdon House	
27	Moss House	1906		Edgefield	
29	Merrimont			Deswood	
	The Old School House		<u>Plymouth Drive</u>		
42	Highfield			Peterscourt	1890's
48			<u>Shepley Road</u>		
<u>Plymouth Road</u>					
6	The Oaks	1892		Woodside	pre 1886
8	Tanglewood	1892	6	Shepley Grange	1891
23	The Coppice	c. 1893	25	The Lodge	1895
36	Woodbury		<u>Linthurst</u>		
<u>Linthurst</u>			37		
5	Dale Head		38	Meadowcroft	
7	Highfield House		40	The Poors Piece	1938
17	Osmotherly	Pre-1920	44	Linthurst Court	1884
21	Barons Court		45	The Dower House	1895
27	Boon Cottage		46	Springfield	
31	Horns Boon		<u>Greenhill</u>		
34	Lyncote	1929	38	Coppice Gates	c. 1901
<u>Greenhill</u>			39	The Lodge	pre 1822
	The Old House	1734	40	Leahyrst	1879
	Waterworks	1924	42	Hill House	1874
11	Burcot Cottage	1912		Methodist Church	1882
	New House	pre 1822		Church Hall	1882
14		1912	53	Greenhill Cottage	pre 1840
16		1912	55	Greenhill House	pre 1871
	Burcot Grange	1890	61	Primrose Cottage	pre 1861
32	Greenhill Lodge	pre 1822	63	Holly House	pre 1840
34		1870		Post Office	pre 1881
35	Uplands	pre 1879	<u>Station Road</u>		
37	Wadderton	1870	3	The Jays	1897
<u>Spirehouse Lane</u>			11	Blackwell House	Edge
	Cropwood		<u>Dale Hill</u>		
<u>St Catherines</u>			2	Ivy Cottage	1889 Edge
	St Catherines Church	1939	4	Apesdale House	1891 Edge
6	The White House	1912	13/15	Oak Tree Cottages	1906
	Linthurst School	1885	<u>Cherry Hill Road</u>		
	Old Methodist Chapel			Pinfield House	1906
	Rosemary Cottage		11	Redwood House	
<u>Linthurst Newtown</u>					
2		Bayliss	13	Faversham House	
4		Bayliss			
11		1912 Bayliss			
11a		1912 Bayliss			
27		mid 1800's			

