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1. **Introduction**

This survey of the heritage of the area covered by Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council was conducted in order to augment the Council’s record of the heritage of the borough and to provide a review of the historic environment’s contribution to the character and distinctiveness of the borough.

The aims of the survey were to:

- To provide a sound evidence base to policies within local development framework (LDF) documents for the management of the historic environment;
- To inform a positive, proactive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment within the borough, including an appreciation of the variety and distribution of heritage assets;
- To bring together the evidence of previous studies of the historic environment across the borough, including the evidence of previous planning documents; and
- Review existing historic environment area designations across the borough and recommend new ones based on a comprehensive understanding of the resource and variations in quality;

As set out in Sections 2 and 3 the methodology used within the survey varied across the study area due to its extent and the perceived potential for change through development as set out in the Joint Core Strategy for the Black Country (JCS). As such, the greatest level of detail was provided within the four town centres of Dudley, Stourbridge, Halesowen and Brierley Hill; the results of which area set out in separate Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation studies or Conservation Area Character Appraisals available as separate documents (*Figure 1*). Within the Regeneration Corridors identified by the JCS an extensive survey was undertaken to provide an appreciation of the historic environment (please see *Figure 2* and *Appendix 1*), which was augmented in the areas outside the corridors with targeted survey focussed on areas identified as significant or potentially significant by previous studies. This Study does not include assessment of the borough’s 22 Conservation Areas as further detail for them can be found in their individual Conservation Character Appraisals, they are however illustrated in *Figure 13* of this document. The Registered Parks and Gardens of the borough are also not covered in any detail within this document (Leasowes and Priory Park).

Section 4 provides details of the criteria used in identifying the value of individual areas and different types of area as well as the rationale for identifying these as heritage assets. This is followed in Section 5 by a gazetteer of areas identified as having a particular significance. The principal sources used in this study are recorded in Section 6.
Figure 1: Location of detailed UHLC studies within the borough.
2. Context

2.1 The Historic Environment

The Development Strategy DPD will provide details and policies on the promotion, protection and enhancement of local distinctiveness including the identification of places, buildings and localities of special quality and historic character, covering the whole range of heritage assets across the Borough. In order to help achieve this historic characterisation work will be carried out and individual areas will be analysed to a level of detail proportionate to the degree of development pressure and the pace of change likely to affect them, largely as predicated by the policies and proposals within the Joint Core Strategy and the Dudley LDF.

2.2 National and Local Planning Policies and Approaches

In a national context the Government, Historic England and the Heritage Sector generally have been taking forward a process of Heritage Protection Review and Reform. This is based upon the recognition that conservation and management through the planning system of the whole historic environment and its component heritage assets is needed, rather than just focusing on those assets that have been formally designated.

This culminated in the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in 2012 which states that:

“Local planning authorities should have up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and use it to assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment. They should also use it to predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future. Local planning authorities should either maintain or have access to a historic environment record”.

The NPPF defines a heritage asset as:

“A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)”.

Designated heritage assets are covered by relevant legislation and comprise, World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Statutorily Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas.

At a Regional level the Black Country Core strategy Policy ENV2: Historic Character and Local Distinctiveness requires that:

“All development should aim to protect and promote the special qualities, historic character and local distinctiveness of the Black Country in order to help maintain its cultural identity and strong sense of place. Development proposals will be required to preserve and, where appropriate, enhance local character and those aspects of the
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*historic environment together with their settings which are recognised as being of special historic, archaeological, architectural, landscape or townscape quality*.

Policy ENV2 goes on to state that:

“In addition to statutorily designated and protected heritage assets particular attention should be paid to the preservation and enhancement of:

- Locally listed historic buildings and archaeological sites;
- Historic parks and gardens including their settings;
- Locally designated special landscape areas and other heritage based site allocations”.

2.3 Historic Characterisation- defining Local Distinctiveness and identifying Heritage Assets.

The Core Strategy notes that considerable progress has already been made towards achieving a fuller analysis and understanding of local character and distinctiveness through using Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) techniques (please see paragraph 6.11 of BCCS). A Black Country wide HLC study is available that covers the whole of Dudley Borough at a relatively broad level of detail, identifying a wide range of locally distinctive character elements. This work is complemented by the Dudley Historic Environment SPD that is underpinned by townscape and landscape characterisation that is specific to Dudley and identifies, although still in a “broad brush” manner, locally distinctive areas of historic character and numerous types of heritage asset. Dudley also maintains a Historic Environment Record (HER) a GIS-linked database that contains details of all currently known heritage assets in the Borough whether they be historic buildings, sites or monuments.

2.4 Current state of knowledge about the Historic Environment and potential ways forward

The HER is clearly a valuable source of data in relation to those individual heritage assets known of to date and the characterisation studies provide an underpinning of understanding in relation to local distinctiveness generally and a broad contextual base upon which to build. However, even in combination they do not provide the level of detail required to allow the precise identification of areas of particular archaeological or historic interest or to capture the full range of significant heritage assets that are clearly present in different parts of the Borough but have yet to be formally identified and assessed. There is a need, therefore, for further detailed urban HLC to be undertaken in order to identify areas of particular archaeological, townscape and landscape value. Wherever feasible it would also be appropriate for survey work to drill down even further to the level of individual heritage assets, whilst also providing an assessment of the relative significance of all of the assets identified. However, HLC is resource intensive and time consuming and it is not feasible within the timescales set by this DPD to capture all of the potentially available data in relation to the whole Borough “up front”. Therefore, an incremental approach to historic characterisation is proposed incorporating varying levels of detail.
that can be tailored to the degree of development pressure and the potential for change that different areas of the Borough are likely to experience.

2.5 **Intensive Historic Characterisation/Area Appraisal**

It seems clear that the Borough’s Town Centres will be subject to the greatest degree of planned future change and redevelopment. Accordingly they have been the focus for Area Action Plans and as such have been prioritised for detailed and intensive characterisation work. To date the Council has completed such Historic Characterisation survey work in relation to all of the land covered by the Brierley Hill, Dudley, Halesowen and Stourbridge Area Action Plans and also large areas of Amblecote, Audnam and parts of Wordsley where the survey work supported the production of a “Glass Quarter” Supplementary Planning Document.

Within this process, as envisaged in the Black Country Core Strategy, it has proved possible to identify locally significant areas of high historic townscape and landscape value and a wide range of individual heritage assets including buildings with potential for inclusion on the Local List and archaeological priority areas. A review of designated assets including conservation areas has also been a part of the process with consideration being given to both possible boundary revisions and the potential for future new designations.

2.6 **Extensive Historic Characterisation/Area Appraisal**

A further focus for future development activity will inevitably be within the Regeneration Corridors identified within the Joint Core Strategy that are earmarked for mainly housing-led regeneration and “environmental transformation”. Since it is not feasible to resource intensive HLC over such large areas historic characterisation in the corridors was undertaken on a more extensive and less detailed basis (please see Appendix 1). The Dudley HER was used to identify potential Archaeological Priority Areas and plot known heritage assets. Existing Black Country HLC and other data was used to identify potentially significant areas of historic townscape and landscape that are likely to be affected by major regeneration to focus survey work. Field survey, therefore, concentrated on the identification and validation of areas felt to be of high historic townscape and landscape value including a consideration of existing and potential conservation area designations. Notable individual heritage assets were also highlighted (including those with potential for inclusion on the Local List). However, this necessarily stopped short of the detailed overall survey and analysis required to capture the full spectrum of individual heritage assets within the Regeneration Corridors.

2.7 **Light Touch Historic Characterisation/Area Appraisal**

For the Borough more generally, where development pressure is by and large less intensive and development sites not as large-scale (and therefore more readily addressed on a site by site basis) a “light touch” approach to historic characterisation was adopted. Much technical data about the historic environment gathered across the Borough for planning purposes over a number of years already exists such as Surveys of Industrial Archaeology and the technical evidence for the designation of Areas of Special Townscape Value (ASTV) and Landscape Heritage Areas that was used to support related policies in the Borough’s Unitary Development Plans. The
continued value of the former ASTV’s in defining acknowledged areas of significant local character and distinctiveness is highlighted in the adopted Historic Environment SPD. Accordingly this existing data was drawn together, reviewed and amended/augmented as necessary in the light of the more recent characterisation data available from the Black Country HLC and Dudley Historic Environment SPD and the site specific information currently in the HER. Having done this limited “reality checking” field survey was then undertaken. Again this was targeted at the overarching objective of identifying areas felt to be of high historic townscape and landscape value and included a consideration of Archaeological Priority Areas and a broad review of existing and potential conservation area designations. Again, particularly notable heritage assets identified during field survey were highlighted and added to the HER (including those with potential for inclusion on the Local List) but no systematic survey work in this respect was undertaken for this stage.

2.8 Utilising the results of Historic Characterisation Surveys

The results of Intensive Historic Characterisation can be used by strategic planners, urban designers, intending developers and others to affect a high degree of certainty as regards historic environment constraints and opportunities within any area surveyed to such a level of detail. The data collected will allow proactive conservation management and inform sustainable enhancement and regeneration strategies, including “regeneration through conservation”, that respect and reinforce local distinctiveness, thereby assisting in positive place making and promoting a sense of place.

Without giving such a degree of site specific certainty the results of both extensive and more “light touch” historic characterisation such as is being proposed will still, however, be sufficient to inform conservation and redevelopment strategies and to alert individual developers at an early stage to historic environment issues that may affect their proposed development site. As appropriate, developers themselves may then be required to provide further information as part of detailed development proposals, for example through commissioning site specific archaeological desk based and historic buildings impact assessments. In this way, as is required by both the Core Strategy and the NPPF, the content of Design and Access Statements and Heritage Statements can be properly informed. It should be possible as a result to develop design proposals that are properly responsive to the need to respect and reinforce local distinctiveness and equally to properly assess the impact of new development upon any affected heritage assets and their setting and avoid harm.

All of this work will also input to the Urban Design Framework for the Borough in order to further ensure a focus on local distinctiveness and guide new development, thus helping to maintain the character and sense of place of a particular area.
3. Dudley Borough Landscape and Townscape Character Study

The following sections provide an analysis of the borough at the macro-level to identify those factors and processes which have influenced its development and thereby contributed to the character of its landscapes and many of their distinctive qualities. They have been taken from the Council’s Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and they represent the analysis produced as a result of the Dudley Borough Landscape and Townscape Character Study to which the present study forms an extension. The methodology used in that study is set out in the SPD.

3.1 Analysis

The “Natural Landscape”, is defined through consideration of the geology, hydrology, topography and ecology of the Borough, as described below and mapped in Figures 3-8.

3.2 Geology

The Borough is situated at the meeting point of three of the Character Areas identified by The Character of England map. These coincide with the main underlying geological formation. Central and north east areas of the Borough are dominated by coal measures and the Silurian limestone outcrops. The south and east of the Borough is dominated by rich agricultural soils over carboniferous mudstone. The western edge of the Borough is dominated by Triassic sandstone.

Figure 3 is a generalised bedrock map for the Borough and Figure 4 shows the location of primary mineral resources.
3.3 Hydrology

The Borough’s limestone ridge and outcrops form part of the watershed of England. Tributaries of the River Stour catchment flow south and west to the River Severn.

Streams of the Stour include: Black Brook in the north, Lutley Gutter and Illey Brook in the south and Mousesweet Brook in the east. Dawley and Holbeche Brook flow into the Smestow Brook outside the Borough but it eventually joins the River Stour west of Stourbridge. To the north and east; tributaries of the River Tame catchment flow to the River Trent. In addition to these two major catchments the Borough has a considerable network of canals. This network crosses under the limestone watershed. Figure 5 maps the Borough’s hydrological networks.

3.4 Topography

The Borough’s topography closely reflects the underlying geology and has largely been defined by the river catchments. To the east of the Borough the high ridge forming the central England watershed and including the limestone outcrops runs north west to south east in excess of 175 metres above sea level. The slope falls steeply from this ridge east to Coseley and west to the ‘Pensnett plateau’. This plateau forms a large middle ground over the carboniferous coal fields into which the tributaries of the Stour have cut gentle valleys.
This plateau subsequently falls off to the low lying sandstone in the west and also south to the floor of the Stour valley itself all largely below 125 metres above sea level. South of the Stour the watercourses have cut quite different valleys deeply into the softer mudstone which rises steeply to the south and east to the Clent Hills and Mucklow Hill. These deeply incised valleys show that geologically speaking the Stour is a fairly recent river system.

**Figure 6** is a simplified topographical map of the Borough.
Figure 5: Hydrology of the borough
Figure 6: Simplified topography of the borough
3.5 Ecology

The ecological character of the Borough largely reflects historical changes in land management although fragmented examples of natural habitat do exist such as acid grasslands and heathland on the sandstone plateau. Agricultural uses and a predominance of post industrial habitat regeneration and urban habitats have left the Borough with a fundamentally altered but extremely diverse and valuable ecological balance. The industrial land uses throughout the Borough present a significant threat to wildlife, important elements such as the River Stour have been badly degraded over many decades of abuse. Nevertheless many nationally important habitats and species do occur within the Borough adding to the diversity and potential of the area. Particularly in relation to historic buildings bats are an important consideration and owners should be prepared to carry out survey work as appropriate. Guidance in this respect can be found in the Council’s Nature Conservation SPD.

3.6 “The Socio-Economic Landscape” is defined via an examination of the evolution of land use and demographics over time, broadly identifying a time series of the Borough’s growth over the centuries. This aspect of the study utilised documentary and archaeological evidence but was largely based upon regressive map analysis, i.e., studying landscape change as evidenced in successive historic maps, dating in Dudley largely from the mid-eighteenth century to the present. The work was undertaken on a borough wide basis and by necessity the working documents are to a map scale which precludes wholesale reproduction in the format of this study.

Figure 7, reproduced here, however, by way of a sample of the technique and it illustrates the evolution of Dudley Town itself, indicating the Character Types now present which resulted from the Town’s growth over time. Interpretive Borough Maps have also been produced using the same source material. These have been digitised and they clearly illustrate in pictorial form the evolution of the Borough over successive time periods. All of the original map work is held by the Dudley Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record. The digitised Borough wide historic maps can also be accessed through the Council’s web site and are accessible for use in the Borough’s schools.

Figure 7: Major Character types of Dudley
This aspect of the study makes it clear that the character of the Borough’s landscape results from varying degrees of change. Change which has largely been reflective of human society’s relationship with the environment. The study suggests that the key to an understanding of the Borough that exists today could reasonably be said to lie in an understanding of four main historic periods.

**Pre-Industrial Landscape**

This was a primarily rural one dominated by two strategic pre-historic routes: a valley road along the A491, (an ancient salt way) in the lowland in the west and the A459, (a ridgeway of great antiquity) along the high land in the east. Early settlements developed along these routes; Kingswinford, Wordsley and Amblecote just off the former and Sedgley and Dudley off the latter. These were separated by the woodland wilderness of Pensnett.

South of the River Stour, on the Halesowen Mudstones, the land was a good deal more agriculturally productive. The settlement pattern was more dense and also hierarchical in that there were market towns, such as Halesowen and Stourbridge, villages like Oldswinford, Cradley and Lye and numerous farmsteads with evocative names like Foxcote, Cakemore and Illey.

**Early Industrial Landscape**

The rural landscape slowly gave way to a proto-industrial one, still operating very much in conjunction with agriculture. Initially this took the form of occasional employment with the components of ironworking; charcoal burning, quarrying and mining of coal and ironstone, smelting and smithying. Despite the fact that much of this industry was on a domestic scale the need to utilise water power led to many of the mills on the River Stour and other watercourses being converted from corn and fulling (processing wool into cloth) for iron production and ironware processing, for example as use as blast furnaces and forges, rod mills and blade mills for edge tool sharpening. From the manufacture of domestic implements and tools for local consumption a steady growth in production led to nail making as a major regional trade. By the early 17th century this had been joined by glass-making as another industry exploiting local materials. Now not depending on the restricted employment of agriculture the population began to grow.

**Large Scale Industrial Landscape**

In the 18th and 19th centuries industrial activity ‘exploded’. Each new invention fuelled further growth. In the late 18th century the Enclosure of Pensnett Chase released a large area of open land over the coal fields for exploitation. Settlements like Brierley Hill, Quarry Bank, Pensnett and Netherton became ‘boom towns’ with the introduction of first turnpike roads and then canal transport. In the Stour Valley area Cradley and Lye expanded exponentially with impetus provided by provision of railway links. This growth also occurred in the older settlement areas. In particular the landscape around Coseley changed completely as the coal and iron industries took over. The population of the Borough mirrored the industrial activity and rose from 51,000 in 1801 to 231,000 in 1884 this bringing with it the overcrowded and sub-standard housing that later became known as slums.
Local Government and the Re-planning of the Black Country

During the later 19th century, developments in the sanitation of urban areas and formation of new organisations for local government resulted in more formally planned development. These bodies, which included County, Borough and Urban District Councils held responsibilities that required construction of distinctive municipal buildings and landscapes such as board schools, libraries, Council Houses, fire stations, public parks and cemeteries, many of which still add to local distinctiveness. Scores of new places of worship were also erected at this time, Non-Conformist chapels and meeting houses and Anglican "Commissioners Churches" being required to augment the relatively few parish churches inherited from the medieval period.

Post Industrial Landscape with the raw materials of industry beginning to be worked out the 20th century saw a gradual industrial decline. The population still grew but with Public Health legislation conditions improved. Following slum clearances in the town centre during the 1930’s housing development spread out across surrounding areas with large estates such as Harts Hill, The Priory and Kates Hill. By the 1950’s three quarters of the Borough’s industrial and mineral workings had become redundant or derelict, since that time the population has increased to over 300,000. This has resulted in considerable pressure for residential development and has been responsible for increased development densities and urban sprawl. From the 1950’s onwards and to date disused and derelict post-industrial land has also been utilised for a range of new economic purposes contributing to the Borough’s ongoing vitality. This pressure has been absorbed by utilising the available resource of developable land to continue to perpetuate the economic viability of the Borough.

3.7 Major Character Areas

A combined consideration and analysis of the natural and socio-economic landscapes makes it apparent that broad areas of the Borough owe their character to and are reflective of dynamic socio-economic processes, acting upon a particular physical backdrop which could over time offer up varied opportunities and constraints to industrial and other exploitation. In effect the Borough’s townscape and landscape has evolved as natural resources have allowed and as a result of an accumulation of changes taking place over time, these being entwined and overlaid one on the other in the physical landscape of today’s Black Country. The following eight broad Character Areas have been identified from the assessment of the interaction between the socio-economic and natural landscapes (Figure 8). Consideration was also given to location, common context and influences, contribution of Character Types, links within the area, key landmarks and features and relationship to other areas.
Figure 8: Major Character Areas of the Borough
General Descriptions of Major Character Areas (Figure 8):

**A491 Corridor**

Located down the western edge of the Borough over the sandstone geology. Stretching along the A491 down to Stourbridge the area includes Wall Heath, Kingswinford, Wordsley, Audnam and the township of Amblecote. This string of settlements lining the road are of at least medieval origin but now mainly owe their character to the 18th and 19th century exploitation of the adjacent coal and fireclay deposits, which had spawned the internationally important glass industry as early as the 17th century.

The dominant character is provided by the A491 itself, which was always a strategic route, thereby being a focus for settlement whilst also increasingly attracting industry to locate along its length. This existing linear pattern of urban growth was reinforced in the 18th century with the introduction of the Stourbridge Branch Canal, running parallel to the road route and offering an ease of communication which attracted industry in its turn. The generally low lying topography is gently undulating and forms an enclosed landscape allowing few views out of the area to the adjacent countryside to the west or to the urban area to the east.

**Limestone ridge**

This narrow character area runs along the high limestone ridge. Historically this was the strategically important ‘high’ road passing through the medieval settlements of Sedgley and Dudley with its Castle. The dominant character is provided by the elevated position of the corridor which includes large areas of open and wooded landscape of the Castle Hill and Wrens Nest Nature Reserve reclaimed from earlier quarried landscapes.

Despite its origins and settlement pattern being very old major 20th century elements such as the Wrens Nest estate are important contributors to the character. Its dominant position allows extensive views from the area and also forms a dominant skyline from a considerable distance with several notable landmarks such as the Eve Hill flat, the Castle and Dudley Top Church.

**Illey & Lutley**

This area forms the southern green belt from the Borough’s eastern boundary across to Pedmore and its character is generally rural and open. Historians have identified the predominant settlement pattern as being typical of the medieval woodland settlements of North Worcestershire.

Characteristically, the landscape was one of well dispersed small farms or hamlets, set within their own surrounding fields, woods and commons. Such a pattern can still be discerned today, although perhaps in a less well wooded form, and overlain by a pattern of hedged fields imposed by post-medieval and parliamentary enclosures. The enclosure hedgerows have, however, been much diminished as a result of agricultural intensification during this century.

The rising topography to the south enables significant views north into the Borough. Due to its rural nature the landscape character is simpler to appreciate here than in
the urban character areas. The Area is, however, rich in archaeological evidence of prehistoric and later activity, for instance in the form of artefact scatters and earthworks, which have been largely obscured in the more developed urban areas.

**Stour Valley**

This area follows the valley floor and sides of the River Stour and extends south of the river to border on more rural Character Areas. The area includes Amblecote (east of the township itself), Stourbridge, Lye, Cradley and Halesowen. The present character of this area owes much to topography but early industrial activity is also reflected. This relied on the Stour and its tributaries for water power and on coppiced woodlands on the valley sides (a number of which survive) for fuel. Increased industrial activity carried on into the 18th and 19th centuries comprising massive exploitation of the valleys coal and fireclay deposits and intensive allied industrialisation of the area as a whole. Industries ranged in scale from very extensive fully integrated ironworks and brickworks to small scale manufactories and domestic chain shops.

Such activity has obscured much of the evidence relating to the earlier development of the areas settlements, all of which had medieval origins. The 13th century planned origins of Halesowen itself are today difficult to detect both for the reasons cited above and because of the impact caused by the construction of the Cornbow Centre in the 1960’s and the imposition of the present major road system.

Much formerly open farmland was also subsumed by major expansion of the areas settlements in response to an ever-rising population, Stourbridge in particular expanded dramatically. 18th and 19th century industrial premises were typically small to medium sized and still remain within the urban fabric, although representing a rapidly diminishing resource, even the 20th century industry is still mainly small in scale.

The scars of former large-scale industrial activity and of mineral extraction have now largely been erased and industrial and housing estates now typically impose their own character on the outskirts of the areas settlement centres with Stourbridge, off the coalfield, being least affected.

The topography of the valley makes this character area very enclosed and dominated by the river itself and its tributaries and important open areas along it.

**Pensnett Chase**

This area represents the industrial heartland of the Borough. In the medieval period the area was largely woodland wilderness and unpopulated but overlay a major share of what was to become the Borough’s hugely important mineral resource that the Character Area largely encompasses. Changes in land tenure combined with the rapid industrialisation of the whole area in the 18th and 19th century created the settlements of Brierley Hill, Netherton, Quarry Bank and Pensnett in a very short period of time. The spread of industry and settlement was made possible by the development of canals and railways as well as major improvements of the road network. The even more rapid decline of industrial activity during the 20th century resulted in vast areas of redundant and derelict land. Some areas naturally re-
colonised such as the Oak Farm green Wedge and Fens pools while other areas were redeveloped for industrial and residential estates and retail uses. The slightly elevated plateau and gently undulating topography enable extensive views across the urban area and to the open countryside to the south and west.

**Coseley Corner**

This area slopes steeply down north and east from the Limestone ridge and shares a similar industrial heritage of mineral exploitation to that of Pensnett Chase. There was a particular emphasis on the iron industry which benefited greatly from the opening of the Birmingham Canal. The early twentieth century decline of extractive and primary processing industries has resulted in the recycling of much former industrial land and a landscape character now dominated by large housing and commercial estates.

**Hill & Cakemore**

Located on the high ground to the east of Halesowen this was historically an area of scattered settlements and their cultivated grounds within woodlands and moors. Since the earlier part of the twentieth century the areas position at the western edge of the Birmingham plateau and its somewhat marginal upland agricultural status has ensured that most of the area is now covered by suburban housing.

**Pedmore Common**

Forming the remainder of the southern Green Belt west of Pedmore over the sandstone, the rural character of this area can be traced back to agricultural enclosures of the medieval landscape in the 18th century including parkland around Pedmore Hall and Hagley Hall.

### 3.8 Landscape and Townscape Character Types

The Character Areas define the relation of one area to another and provide a Borough wide context for more detailed analysis. At the local level, since the combination of natural resources in a given area offered a very varied range of opportunities which could be exploited in a multiplicity of ways, each locality has in the past had an inbuilt tendency to grow up in a distinctive manner. As a result the Character Areas all encompass and often share a wide range of general landscape and townscape Character Types which can be broadly sub-divided into “urban” and “rural” types, although there is considerable overlap. Analysis of the individual types of landscape, buildings and open spaces that occur in the Borough has led to a preliminary listing of these as follows.

### 3.9 Urban Areas:

**Principal settlements of medieval origin;** Dudley, Stourbridge, Halesowen and Sedgley. Typically these include examples of mixed building types dating from between the 15th and 20th century. The street layout remains largely lineal with 3 and 4 storey structures. Many buildings would have been originally used as shops and dwellings, now commerce and retail. The settlements also typically include a market place, church and church yard, civic buildings and now fire stations, police
stations, museums, library, cinema, and entertainment (bingo, night clubs), hotels and public houses, office blocks and street furniture.

**Smaller settlement centres of medieval origin:** Kingswinford, Wordsley, Cradley, Coseley, Oldswinford, Pedmore and etc.

**Proto-industrial “village” settlements:** particularly in the Limestone Ridge Character Area and particularly where early post-medieval and onwards quarrying and ironworking, especially nail making, augmented small scale agriculture leading to the early growth of small population centres such as Ruiton and Upper and Lower Gornal.

**Industrial “squatter” settlement:** typically as at Mushroom Green, Gornal Wood, Meers Coppice, Tansey Green. The early industrial exploitation of minerals in Pensnett Chase from at least the 18th century gave rise to dispersed, unplanned, small-scale settlements of cottages and workshops.

**Extended settlements:** typical expansion of the medieval and Later centres during the 18th and 19th centuries. This included working class terraced housing, middle class detached villas and included corner shops, dispersed manufacturing premises for food, consumer goods, engineering etc, schools and colleges with playing fields, chapels, churches, hospitals and cemeteries, petrol stations and allotments.

**New major industrial settlements:** Brierley Hill, Quarry Bank, Pensnett and Netherton. Occurred in the late 18th and early 19th century as a direct result of the intensive industrial exploitation of the previously sparsely populated heartland of the Borough. In the Stour Valley Character Area a similar expansion occurred at Lye, with early informal colonisation of Lye Waste later being formalised into a more planned focus on The Cross major road junction.

**Major industrial areas:** (Extractive and processing-18th to 20th Century) Largely on former common ground where the raw materials were. Most of the coal and iron mines, limestone, sand and clay quarries have now become residential or commercial areas. Iron works, engineering works, brick works, glassworks etc. remain in places reflecting a changing economy.

**Relict industrial landscapes:** Bumble Hole, Saltwells, Barrow Hill, Fens Pools, Castle Hill/Wrens Nest, Sedgley Beacon etc. now semi naturalised grassland and woodland over former major industrial areas.

**1920’s and 30’s suburban developments:** Typically low density detached and semi-detached housing with shops and schools. Housing Estates from the 1930’s to present; Detached and semi-detached housing, flats and terraced and semi-detached shops, schools, clinics, chapels, churches and public houses.

**Commercial Estates from the 1950’s to present:** Trading estates, shopping complex, large and light industry, warehouses.
3.10 Rural areas

Villages/Hamlets of medieval origin; These include buildings from the 17th to 20th century, halls, farm houses, cottages, semi and detached dwellings, chapels, inns.

Post medieval farmsteads; Typically timber framed to brick farmhouses, barns, cattle sheds, granaries, pig sties, and other outbuildings.

Fields of medieval origin; many have been compartmentalised during post medieval and 18/19th century enclosures. Enclosure varies from hedges, banks, ditches, walls and fences. These areas often represent important potential for more ancient archaeological evidence of activity in the Borough which has largely been completely lost to view in the urban area.

Woods; medieval and post medieval in origin.

Elements occurring across the whole Borough

Parklands; often created from earlier large rural estates or later post-industrial sites. Urban parks and gardens; with bandstands, tennis courts, war memorials, bowling greens, football, cricket, golf courses.

Services; 19th – 20th century, electrical substations, power lines, reservoirs/ pools pumping stations and pipelines. Sewage works.

Communications; The Borough’s communication network is often the least altered element in the social landscape and routes established from Roman roads to 20th century remain largely evident. Other elements such as the rivers, bridges and weirs, canals, locks, bridges and basins, pumping stations, railways, viaducts, stations and signal boxes.

Watermills and Windmills; important elements in the landscape of the past.

Woods; within the urban fabric and often medieval and post medieval in origin.
4. Assessing the Landscape through Characterisation

4.1 Identification of Areas of High Historic Townscape Value

To illustrate the distribution and extent of areas where built heritage makes a significant contribution to local character and distinctiveness across the borough, Areas of High Historic Townscape Value have been identified and mapped (Figure 9, 10 and 13).

Figure 9: Areas of High Historic Townscape Value
The built environment of the Borough is made up from many different settlements. These areas have previously been identified in the town centres and in the area covered by the Glass Quarter Supplementary Planning Document as a result of analysis undertaken for urban historic landscape characterisation studies. These exercises highlighted the existence of certain areas that, although not formally designated as conservation areas, nevertheless exhibited a concentration of historic assets that in combination made a particularly positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness. The cumulative effect of these concentrations of positive buildings was assessed alongside the contribution of the streetscape, landscape features (including views) and their historical associations to determine whether they constituted Areas of High Historic Townscape Value (AHHTV). This analysis was
extended to the Regeneration Corridors and the wider borough through extensive
and focussed surveys as described above. The areas selected as warranting
designation as an AHHTV are those considered to be of particular value within the
Borough. It should however be stressed that the selection of the area of particular
importance does not imply that other areas do not have townscape value or would
not benefit from townscape enhancement.

A set of criteria were used to inform this assessment which comprised:

**Contribution of historic buildings to a ‘sense of place’**

- Does the area contain a concentration of buildings judged to make a positive
  contribution to the quality of the historic environment?
- Do historic buildings make an important contribution to the area’s character?
- Do the buildings within the area share features of architecture, materials and
detailing that makes an important contribution to its character and
  distinctiveness?

**Street plan and form**

- Does the area retain a street plan that represents a stage of formal planning at an
  important point in the development of the area?
- Does the area retain a street plan that represents informal or opportunistic
  development that represents an early or otherwise important point in the
  development of the area?
- Does the location, spacing and positioning of the buildings and associated
  property have an important relationship with the development of the street plan
  such that it contributes to the historic, communal and aesthetic value of the area?

**Streetscape**

- Does the area retain elements of streetscape such as street furniture, boundary
  features, tree planting or paving materials make an important contribution to the
  historic character of the area, for example as elements of a formally planned
  development also represented in the surrounding buildings and street plan?
- Does the area contain elements of streetscape that illustrate earlier periods of
development which have been disguised by later activity?
- Does the area contain elements of streetscape that have been added over time,
  and have associations with prominent individuals, events or activities of
  importance to the local area?

**Completeness**

- Is the area well preserved in terms of the buildings, street plan and streetscape
  that represent the most significant phases in its development?
**Views and setting**

- Do views through, into or out of the area make an important contribution to the quality of the historic environment?
- Does the area have associations with significant features or areas of acknowledged value in its immediate setting?

**Representation and historic interest**

- Is the area a rare or particularly well preserved example of its type in the borough, region or country?
- Does the area contain a form of townscape that is considered to be distinctive of the borough or region?
- Does the area’s townscape provide evidence of one or more important aspect of the area’s social, economic, religious political or cultural history, such as associations with particular individuals, groups or industries?

### 4.2 Identification of Areas of High Historic Landscape Value

The Borough Council have identified Landscape Heritage Areas in the past. These were identified within the Council’s Unitary Development Plan and protected by UDP Polices HE2 and HE3. Given the potential confusion provided by the naming of these areas it has been concluded that they should be re-identified as Areas of High Historic Landscape Value (AHHLV) to demonstrate that it is the importance of the elements of the historic environment to the character and distinctiveness of these areas that is recognised by this designation (please see Figure 11 & 13).

Whereas the designation of AHHTVs recognises the contribution to local character and distinctiveness of the structures within built-up areas, which might be complemented by features of the wider landscape, the value of AHHLVs is considered to reside primarily in the quality of the wider landscape, such as areas of open space, woodland, watercourses, hedgerows and archaeological features and their historic, communal, ecological and aesthetic values. The areas selected as warranting designation as an AHHLV are those considered to be of particular value within the Borough. It should however be stressed that the selection of the area of particular importance does not imply that other open areas do not have landscape value or would not benefit from landscape enhancement.

The following criteria are used to identify Areas of High Historic Landscape Value:

**Representation of Cultural Heritage**

- Does the landscape of the area include a concentration of well preserved features that reflect the early development of the area including patterns of settlement and land use?
- Does the area contain a concentration of well preserved features resulting from industries that have been influential in the development of the area?
• Does the area contain features that demonstrate the relationship between past human activity and the features of the natural environment including geological resources, watercourses and ecological resources?

**Representation of Natural Heritage**

• Does the area contain significant geological heritage including deposits, outcrops or strata that are of regional or national importance as a representation of the geological development of the country?

• Does the area have a high ecological significance as habitat or wildlife corridor?

**Preservation**

• Are the features that contribute to the distinctiveness of the landscape well preserved, such that their original function and interrelationship is readily understandable?

• Does the area retain a range of features that relate to the same or similar industries, including features that illustrate the development of technology and the use of the landscape over time?

• Are the features of the historic landscape considered to be rare or unusual survivals of their type and/or is their preservation threatened?

**Amenity**

• Do features of the historic landscape contribute to the visual amenity of the environment or its use as public open space?
4.3 Identification of Designed Landscapes of High Historic Interest

Some areas retain landscape features that are the product of a formal design process with the intention of producing both a functional and aesthetically pleasing landscape. Such areas include Parks, gardens and cemeteries. Nationally a Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic or Horticultural Interest is maintained by Historic England to recognise the contribution to the nation’s heritage of the finest designed landscapes. However, there are numerous landscaped areas within the borough that make an important contribution to its character as a result of their design and historic associations which would not meet the criteria for inclusion on this national register. To ensure that the contribution of these areas to local character and distinctiveness is recognised in planning for the future of the borough, it is proposed to identify the most historically significant of these as Designed Landscapes of High Historic Value (Figure 12 & 13).
Figure 12: Designed Landscapes of High Historic Interest

To identify the Designed Landscapes with the highest historic value the following criteria have been used:

**Date**

Was the landscape designed and laid out at a remote time or is it an early example of its type?

Does it have qualities in terms of layout, planting, furniture and other features that reflect its date of creation?
4. Assessing the Landscape

Preservation

Is the landscape well preserved in terms of the layout, furniture structures and planting that are recorded at the time of its setting out or at other significant stages in its development?

Aesthetic Value

Is the landscaped successful in creating an attractive area for recreation or commemoration as a result of its formal design or through fortuitous elements such as the ‘patina of age’ or through dramatic juxtapositions of vernacular or industrial buildings with designed landscapes?

Historical Association

Was the landscape set out at a particularly significant point in the development of the wider area, such as the creation of a new civic or administrative body or by or for a locally notable group or individual?

Does the landscape represent a particularly interesting example of the horticultural or artistic development of its type? Does the design of the landscape have associations with the formation of religious communities and beliefs in the area?

4.4 Identification of Buildings of Local Historic or Architectural Importance

A number of buildings and structures within the study area have been identified as ‘locally important’ and have, therefore, been recorded on the List of Buildings and Structures of Local Architectural and Historic Interest (The Local List) by Dudley Metropolitan District Council (DMBC 1996). Many of these historic buildings were built after 1840 and so will often not meet the national criteria necessary for inclusion on the statutory lists. This does not, however, diminish their importance in terms of the local historic character of the borough. The Local List was originally compiled in 1996.

The Historic Landscape Characterisation produced as supporting evidence for the various Area Action Plans included consideration of whether any additional buildings should be added to the Local List. This level of detail has not however been undertaken as part of the borough-wide HLC study as it is considered that assessment of the local list will be undertaken as a separate exercise in due course. However some observations and recommendations about a number of buildings have been made as part of the regeneration corridor study please see Appendix 1.

4.5 Identification of Archaeological Priority Areas

The borough contains a number of sites of archaeological remains identified as important at the national level that have therefore been designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. However, there are other sites throughout the borough that have been identified as having a high potential for the survival of archaeological remains of regional or national importance that have not been considered for designation as scheduled monuments, or where there is insufficient data available concerning the state of preservation of any remains to justify such a designation. Nevertheless, the Council will need to consider the preservation of archaeological
remains in these areas when assessing applications for new development, as well as identifying opportunities to make greater use of the archaeological resource in sustaining the area’s character and distinctiveness. In order to recognise the potential importance of these areas it is proposed to identify them as Archaeological Priority Areas. Sites to be included among the archaeological priority areas should fulfil one or more of the following criteria which are based on survival, rarity, representation and vulnerability:

**Survival**

- Do physical remains survive, or is there evidence that they are likely to remain, whether as buildings, earthworks or sub-surface deposits?
- Is there evidence of significant concentrations of objects of archaeological interest, e.g. dumps of manufacturing rejects?

**Rarity**

- Is the site a rare surviving example in the area of a particular class of monument?
- Is the site the only, or one of very few, visible remains in a locality?

**Representation**

- Does the site represent a significant period in the area’s history or have the potential to inform understanding of its development?
- Does the site represent an important stage in the development of a nationally, regionally or locally important industry or other activity?
- Do the material remains have a definite connection with a significant local character or group of people or an event affecting the local people?

**Vulnerability**

- Is the site a locally distinctive form or a typical, but well preserved, example of a class of monument which is at risk or potentially at risk in the locality?
- Is the site a particularly fragile example of a monument which could easily be destroyed or seriously damaged by unsympathetic treatment?

**Other Criteria**

- Is the site publicly visible and accessible having important amenity value to the local community?

Descriptions of each area proposed for designation as Archaeological Priority Areas are provided in Section 5.4.
Figure 13: Historic Environment Priority Areas, North and South parts of the borough
5. Descriptions of Historic Environment Priority Areas

5.1 Areas of High Historic Townscape Value

**HTV1 Birmingham Mainline Canal**

Part of Thomas Telford’s improvement of the Birmingham Mainline Canal notable for its breadth, cast iron roving bridges, straight line and deep cutting with green banks. These combine to create dramatic channelled views along the canal. The Coseley Tunnel, whilst not a particularly long example, is special for having towpaths on both sides and is another of Telford’s works. In the south the canal interacts with areas of industrial development with wharfs on the edges of the former Bean Car Works sites. Within the former car works site, the area of a very large square canal basin has been retained as open space, providing potential for its reinstatement as part of future redevelopment. The road bridge crossing the cutting at Central Drive provides point of interaction between the canal the surroundings, as well as architectural interest and a greater scale within the canal corridor. The view northward along the canal from Ivyhouse Lane is an iconic Black Country vista.

**HTV2 Christ Church and the Paddock, Coseley historic village centre**

Although Coseley developed for much of its history as a village without a centre, this area contains some of those features that reflect the development of a sense of the community during the mid and later 19th century. All Saints Church Anglican Church was built as a chapel of ease for Christ Church, Sedgley in 1826-9 to designs by Thomas Lee with a small national school directly to the east. Constraint on expansion of the school on this small plot means that the new school was built across the road in pleasantly landscaped grounds, ensuring preservation of the original 19th century building. The graveyard surrounding the church is spacious and well cared for with attractive mature tree planting. This green oasis is continued to the north of Gough Road by a large cemetery (apparently preserving the site of a former colliery) bounded by railings that admit views from surrounding roads. To the south, the Coseley Cricket Field provides an essential Black Country open space surrounded by a wall of locally made brick and the slag waste from nearby ironworks. The area was first recorded as an athletics ground on the 1919 edition of the Ordnance Survey map. The housing built to overlook this space and near to the church includes a mixture of cottages and middle class villas dating from the mid 19th to the early 20th century built in typical dark red brick, with well-preserved external joinery and ornamental moulded brick decoration. More unusual are the Arts and Crafts inspired houses of Nos. 14 – 19 Pear Tree Lane by the locally notable architect A. T. Butler and inspired by the work of Voysey.

**HTV3 Old Meeting Road and Walbrook historic settlement, industry and open space**

An interesting and distinctive area of Coseley, which illustrates various aspects of the settlement’s history. It includes the attractive open space of the paddock, a former colliery site that was turned into a recreation ground by Coseley Urban District Council, with tree planting lining the railway side walk surviving from the earliest recorded plan. The old meeting house across the road is one of the earliest non-conformist meeting places in the borough and preserves in the school room a part of
the 18th or early 19th century phase of the building. The later Unitarian church at the front is an interesting example of the use of gothic design in a non-conformist chapel. In the south east, terraced housing provides the best surviving area of 19th century workers' housing from the settlement of Wallbrook, which was swallowed-up by the expansion of Coseley in the 20th century. These include houses with polychrome brickwork and ornamental ridge-tiles.

**HTV4 Avenue Road and Coseley Hall historic housing**

The best surviving area of the settlement of Rosehill from before the Second World War and representing a good example of a Black County Street including a mixture of detached, semi-detached and terraced housing and public houses including one with an attached former butcher's shop (a classic Black Country pairing of businesses). At the east end of the street, Coseley Hall, a large house of mid-19th century construction and home of Richard Clayton, Director Cannon Industries in the late 19th century, J.P. and chairman of the first Coseley Urban District Council. It is now partly hidden from view by more recent development. The mainline railway bridge and trees to the east enclose views and provide an attractive setting to the street.

**HTV5 Ivy House Lane and Mount Pleasant**

An oasis of industrial period housing, including both mid and later 19th century houses and reflecting the origins of the settlement of Coseley as an ironworking area in this period. It also includes remains of an earlier farmstead with farmhouse now named Hollydene, surviving with a plot that stands apart from the rigid street grid of the later settlement and the attractive Ebenezer Baptist Chapel, which stands out as a landmark feature. The area is centred on the Mount Pleasant School, built as a board School by Coseley Urban District Council and representing one of the most elaborately detailed and decorated of the borough’s red-brick schools. Even the boy’s engineering classroom is well preserved from the outside, albeit now as a store for the larger artefacts of the borough’s archives.

**HTV6 Sedgley Road West mixed historic housing and industry**

This section of Sedgely Road was historically part of the settlement of Tipton and includes a mixture of historic housing, recreation grounds and industrial land. The former office building of the Bean Car Works, built in 1919, stands at the eastern end of the area (although the historic streetscape continues to the east within Sandwell up to and including the junction with Hurst Lane / Dudley Road). This was bought for the offices of Tipton Urban District Council in 1935 and remained in this use until 1966. The adjacent sports ground may have been provided by the Bean Car Factory owners for their workers, but was certainly in evidence by 1938, when it included a bowling green and Tennis Courts. The housing running along the south side of the road was largely built between 1900 and 1919 as larger housing, with ornate detailing, representing an area of better quality housing for the upper level of factory workers and some local professionals. The street was planted with lime trees and formed an attractive focus of the civic life of Tipton.
STV1 Sedgley Area of Special Townscape Value (overlaps with Sedgley All Saints Conservation Area) (also HTV68)

The Sedgley All Saints Conservation Area covers part of the central area of the historic settlement centre of Sedgley, which occupies a hill top location with expansive vistas over the Staffordshire countryside to the west. Sedgley is one of the oldest settlements in the borough, having been an important manorial centre prior to the Norman Conquest (whilst Dudley only came to prominence after the conquest). The former area of special townscape value was defined by the commercial centre of Sedgley whilst the Conservation Area was carefully defined to contain a group of key corner sites and notable historic buildings that give the village its sense of history. All Saints Church provides the focus of the area, whilst it has been suggested that the curving boundary of its churchyard may reflect the boundary of a former manorial enclosure.

As the centre of a large estate, including eight other townships, Sedgley includes several buildings reflecting its role as the focus for imposing law and order. The Courthouse pub was probably built in the late 17th or early 18th century, with a later 18th or early 19th century scheme altering its outward appearance at a time the village was growing. It is connected by a tunnel under the road to the Red Lion Hotel, which was formerly the Police Station, with cells below ground. A large red brick, later 19th century Police Station fills the south western corner of the former churchyard. The former parish workhouse stood just to the south at the west end of Vicar Street (probably the building at No. 4 The Priory). The village centre was also a place of entertainment, with a bull-ring located at the intersection of roads that is now a large roundabout in the village centre. There are also several current and former historic public houses including the aforementioned Court House and Red Lion and the former Seven Stars Inn, which is now a private house (No. 61 Gospel End Street) and the Swan Inn, which retains a 17th century core. The large, former Clifton Cinema is an attractive Art deco building now overlooking the site of the former bull-ring, demonstrating how entertainment developed in the centre of the village.

From the late 18th century the village appears to have been a desirable place to live, with large Gentlemen’s houses such as Dormston House, constructed in the early 19th century. These are focused in the west of the area, where the hill top afforded particularly fine views out and range in size from relatively modest houses to large late 19th century villas. Two small pairs of semi-detached bungalow alms houses are also notable on Ettymore Road.

HTV7 Ruiton Gornal Stone Village

Much of Ruiton’s character depends upon the geological strata it stands on and the consequent topography, its basis being an outcrop of hard sandstone, known as Gornal Stone, which elevates Ruiton above the surrounding conurbation.

The quarrying of Gornal Stone gave rise to a small community reliant on a combination of agriculture, nail-making and quarrying. The local stone was used for building and by the early 19th century for crushing, using windmills, into sand for use as “grog” in the firebrick industry and for domestic purposes like polishing and
scouring. The cry of “Lilly-White-Sond” was once heard over a wide region from street vendors who came from Ruiton.

The village of Ruiton grew up alongside the principal routes of Vale, Holloway and Hill Streets and it’s still narrow streets add much to its character. The prevalence of Gornal Stone in buildings and boundary walls makes Ruiton an island of stone building in a region otherwise dominated by the use of red brick and, as such, it has a unique value in the West Midlands conurbation.

The limits of this “island” are essentially those proposed as the AHHTV boundary.

**HTV8 Five Ways, Upper Gornal**

The Five Ways junction forms the focal point of the historic settlement of Lower Gornal and, historically, the wider township of Gornal. It was superseded later by Upper Gornal and Gornal Wood, where better road links drew activity to new centres. Despite much later development it retains a grouping of historic chapels and churches, as well as public houses reflecting the spiritual and social life of the historic Gornal community. It also includes a group of, older 18th and 19th century houses, including both locally distinct stone houses and a mixture of more common redbrick houses, including some with traditional shopfronts, as well as less common stuccoed 18th century houses on Church Street. Together these provide a strong sense of place, within which most of the later development has provided a sympathetic scale and use of materials, and even, occasionally, sympathetic detailing. The area of historic interest is now tightly confined to the immediate setting of the junction and along the two routes of Ruiton Road and Church Road.

**HTV9 Gornal Wood historic centre**

This large area provides evidence of the informal and opportunistic settlement of former common land, probably relating to small scale coal mining and nail making from as early as the early 17th century. This resulted in the creation of a complex pattern of narrow, curving lanes such as Prices Road and Prospect Road, with small cottages normally set back from the road in irregularly shaped plots. This landscape is overlain by the more formal development of planned streets of red-brick terraced houses with varying design but of uniform widths, height and materials as part of development of a larger industrial settlement in the later 19th and early 20th century linked to extractive industries and, probably, instigated by the development of the Himley Road by the Earl of Dudley. In addition to housing, the area includes the well preserved accoutrements of 19th century industrial settlement, including a small ‘village centre’ with shops at Louise Street and at the junction of Bull Street and Bank Street, non conformist chapels, including the Zoar Methodist Chapel, Bull Street and the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel Himley Road, public houses of which the former Bull’s Head, Bull Street (recently Mad O’Rourke’s Pie Factory) and the Old Bull’s Head Inn, Redhouse Road are excellent examples and two large red brick Victorian Schools either side of Zoar Street.

**STV6 Gornal Wood Area of Special Townscape Value (superseded by HTV9)**

Superseded by HTV9
HTV10 Priory and Wren’s Nest Municipal Housing Estate

The Priory Estate was developed in the early 1930s as a Garden City suburb, providing a mixture of housing with a large element of semi-detached and terraced low cost housing to replace slum dwellings cleared from Dudley Town Centre. The estate was laid out to designs by Edward Prentice Mawson, the son and business partner of Thomas Mawson, a distinguished garden designer (responsible for laying out the gardens of nearby Wightwick Manor). The estate is integrated with the landscaped parkland at Priory Park by long green verges ‘bleeding out’ into the streets, which are tree lined and curving, creating a strong sense of enclosure. The wooded slopes of Castle Hill to the east and Wrens Nest to the north provide a green backdrop to views and a sense of enclosure in the wider environment. Whilst the housing is unexceptional the landscaping of the suburb and the scale and spacing of development, including a generous set-back to houses from the road, provides a green and tranquil environment with a high designed aesthetic value and historic interest as a well preserved early garden suburb with a strong sense of integrity.

HTV11 West Dudley mixed historic industry and housing.

This area lies just outside Dudley Town Centre and forms part of the settlement of Eve’s Hill, with a mixture of historic industrial premises, masters’ housing and workers’ housing. Development of the area is likely to have been influenced by growth of industrial activity associated with Collieries just to the west and the opening of the canal and tramways to the south west in the late 18th century. A group of large late 18th and early 19th century houses, some with associated stable buildings and coach houses, such as Abberley House (also known as Surgery House, Himley Road and listed Grade II with a grade II listed stable bock), Malvern House (No. 55 Himley Road), The Laurels (later a Freemason’s Lodge with a large coach house at the rear fronting Russell Street), and The Grange, Himley Road (now a public house) were probably built as owners houses associated with industrial works. Abberley House was associated with the Abberley Ironworks/Glassworks, whilst a maltings (of which one wall survives), stood behind the Grange and now forms the corner of Grange Road and Park Way Road (recorded in Pigot’s Directory of 1835). Other buildings that reflect the area’s industrial development include the Earl of Dudley’s Sawmills, which are now the Dudley Pool and Snooker Club on Stafford Street. Public houses, including the Grade II listed Shakespeare on Stafford Street and the Edwardian public house with glazed brick frontage at No. 74 Stafford Street (now housing) reflect the working class culture of the area. The growth of the area into a sizeable community by the early 19th century is indicated by the erection of St James the Great Church, Salop Street in 1838-40 (Listed Grade II). Surrounding these premises were courts of cramped workers’ housing that have disappeared through slum clearance. Later development of the area included middle class housing, focused on Park Way Road and Grange Road, exploiting the outlook to the remaining green fields that were later used for the Grange Park and on the main routes of Himley Road and Wellington Road. In the land between, workers’ housing was built surrounding a triangular ‘square’, creating an unusual enclosed space (which has been sadly neglected). The grounds of another large house (The Shrubbery) were used for the development of a small charitable school now Jessons Primary School.
STV2 Wall Heath Area of Special Townscape Value (also HTV65)

Wall Heath appears to have developed from a small settlement located around a green at an important crossroads within Kinver Forest. The area appears to have received some formal planning at enclosure through laying out of roads of broad width. It was connected to the industrial areas of the Black Country in the early 19th century by construction of the Kingswinford Railway and subsequently developed as a small satellite settlement to the industrial centre of Shut End, with some small scale industry located on its periphery. Nevertheless it retains a village character, largely as a result of the low scale and relatively generous widths of frontages of buildings, broad width of roads with green verges and avenues of trees. Evidence of this development includes rows of small, early and mid 19th century cottages, some with wagon arches to working yards at the rear, large double fronted early 20th century houses (e.g. Nos. 10 and 12 High Street) and inns, including the Horse and Jockey, the very decorative Prince Albert and The Top House/Wall Heath Tavern, all on High Street. The evidence of Wall Heath Farm (a large ‘model’ farm) includes The Old Farm House at No. 2 Maidensbridge Road (just north of the ASTV), which is listed Grade II. Large houses, reflecting the attraction of the area in the late 18th and 19th centuries as an escape from the industrial area to the east include The Hawthornes, at No. 36 High Street (late 18th century) and Bervie House, which is distinguished by its elaborate fretted bargeboards and steeply pitched roof (mid to late 19th century), both of which are listed Grade II.

HTV12 Town End and Moss Grove Kingswinford

This long and narrow area follows the north – south route of the A491 through the settlement centre of Town End, Kingswinford up to Moss Grove. Town End developed as part of Kingswinford around the crossroads of two ancient routes (both of which appear to have existed during the Roman period). The location of an inn at such a crossing is unsurprising with the present Cross Hotel dating from the late 18th century. A vicarage (demolished) and Kingswinford’s Manor House (Nos. 691, 701 & 709 High Street, now listed Grade II) stand just to the east. Moss Grove, north of the crossroads, is notable for a collection of detached large houses reflecting the development of the area as a desirable residential neighbourhood. These include the prominent stuccoed No. 11 Moss Grove, which is of late 18th century origin (listed Grade II, but in poor condition and considered to be at risk). To the north No. 45 Moss Grove is an unusual mid 20th century house by the local architect Frank Bromilow who was an important church architect but here designed a building strongly influenced by modernism and the domestic revival movement with brick walls carefully laid to produced curves and tumbled brick work to a prominent front-facing gable. No. 6 Moss Grove is a small Arts and Crafts House built as the home of the architect David Gray (of the prominent local practice of Webb and Gray) in the mid-1920s. The area contains numerous other detached 19th and early and mid-20th century houses each with a strong individual architectural character and well preserved detailing, which gives the area a unique character.

Much of the surrounding town centre was heavily modified in the late 20th century, including the construction of a crescent shaped shopping precinct in the 1960s,
which is of itself a building of interest and with an unusual domed-roofed gas showroom as a centrepiece.

Market Street has a more conventional character as part of a small West Midlands urban centre, with numerous small brick cottages standing at the rear of pavement, with later infill or replacement development in similar materials and of a matching scale, but providing a mixture of 20th century styles. Many buildings incorporate small shops at ground floor level creating a vibrant streetscene. At the southern edge of the area the terrace at Nos. 63-81 Market Street are particularly well detailed and preserved Edwardian houses, set back from the road with front gardens adding an attractive area of greenery in the streetscene. They have been locally listed in recognition of their architectural interest, group value and contribution to the character of the area.

STV3 Kingswinford Cross Area of Special Townscape Value

Superseded by HTV12

HTV13 Pensnett High Street

Pensentt High Street provides a small industrial settlement centre, which contributes to the sense of place and identity for this neighbourhood. The high street area had developed on the south side of the road by the 1880s, with a row of rendered mid-19th century houses with distinctive doorcases surviving at Nos. 74 – 80 High Street and other buildings with distinctive pedimented doorcases and rendered frontages on the south side of the road representing this early development (Nos. 94 and 96 stand out in particular). The Four Furnaces Inn had been built at the corner of High Street and Tansy Green Road by 1884. The north side of the road was largely developed after the 1880s including a long ‘informal’ terrace of cottages with ornate window and door surrounds, moulded terracotta stringcourses and eaves detailing and a well preserved roofscape wrapping around the Tansy Green Road and High Street corner, providing definition to the historic core of the settlement and enclosure to the road. Further east, where the high street climbs to the crest of a ridge, The High Oak public house provides some architectural interest and lies opposite the former Alexandra Home, a row of three large Edwardian houses, which make a strong architectural statement, including a high standard of decorative architectural detailing at the eastern edge of the settlement core.

HTV14 Woodside and Holly Hall

A settlement at Holly Hall had developed by the late 19th century from earlier opportunistic development at Wooton Street (modern Wood Street) and along the sides of Hallchurch Road and Highgate Road, possibly as colonisation of former common land. The area was surrounded by coalworkings including the extensive Park Head Colliery and the Woodside Colliery. Small non-conformist chapels were a feature of the settlement, of which the small Wesleyan Methodist chapel on Hallchurch Road and the larger chapel at the corner of Wood Street are isolated survivors, along with the Railway Tavern and two adjacent houses at Buxton Road. The AHHTV contains buildings that represent the later, more formally planned settlement that was developed along Stourbridge Road, combining the areas of Holly Hall and Woodside, which appears to have developed between 1870 and 1900. This
includes two Victorian schools (one now the Woodside Centre) developed prior to 1884 and St Augustine’s Church, which was built by subscription in 1884 in high quality pressed red brick with stone dressings in the English Decorated style (reflecting the later stages of the Victorian Gothic Revival movement). To the south, the combined Police Station and Fire Station and the Free Library form a group of civic buildings that represent the formalising of the settlement centre after Dudley was made a County Borough in 1888, with the power to invest in such buildings. The terraced houses lining Stourbridge Road to the south are of late 19th century origin and of a similar high architectural standard to the civic buildings with well preserved architectural detailing, including moulded terracotta pediments to door and window openings at ground floor, bracketed eaves and including one large wagon arch suggesting small scale industrial activity behind. They include houses with tunnel entrances and have a very well preserved roofscape. To the rear is the Woodside Park, created through the benefaction of a local industrialist, to whom it contains a memorial fountain and retaining part of the landscape of the former Woodside Colliery. Tree planting on Stourbridge Road, makes an important positive contribution to the area’s character and may be part of the late 19th century scheme for the area.

**HTV15 Blowers Green and Gamage Street, Dudley**

This suburban area developed over former colliery land as part of the Edwardian expansion of Dudley from its overcrowded and squalid core. It includes older roads such as Blowers Green Road and Aston Road, which have gentle curves, as well as formally planned streets of respectable workers housing, which preserve an array of historic architectural detailing, including moulded brick and terracotta to door and window openings and eaves details, as well as an unusual group with moulded blockwork which is designed to resemble fish-scale tile hanging. The large Edwardian buildings of the Claughton School on Blowers Green Lane are a contemporary development (opened in 1904), with substantial structures that make a significant contribution to the appearance and character of Blowers Green Road. The site of the former public swimming baths lies to the north and is now a bowling green, whilst the Lamp Tavern, with a brewery at the rear, is one of Dudley Town Centre’s best surviving examples of a later Victorian public house and is recorded on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map. As such it represents the earliest evidence of development on Blowers Green Road.

**HTV16 Churchfield Street historic housing area**

This is a small area, containing a fragment of the mid and late 19th century industrial suburb to the south of Dudley Town Centre, which was once far more extensive. It preserves the historic characteristic of including both housing and small industrial premises. It includes a number of terraces of particularly well detailed workers’ cottages, set just back from the road with narrow front gardens, providing a strong sense of enclosure, but with some curious open spaces, suggesting at least some development was more opportunistic. In the north east there are some larger houses, suggesting that the area housed wealthier or skilled workers in addition to labourers, whilst some buildings are evidently earlier, large houses that may have been built as polite houses on the edges of Dudley before its general expansion.
The small factory building on Churchfield Street has been locally listed in recognition of its contribution to illustrating the area's industrial past, as well as the architectural interest of its polychromatic brickwork.

**HTV17 Kates Hill and Dixon's Green Road mixed historic housing and industry**

This is a large area, reflecting the extensive late 19th and early 20th suburb to the south east of Dudley Town Centre, which survives well outside the southern bypass. The junction of Oakham Road and Dixon's Green Road/ Buffery Road provides a focal point within the area including remains of the pre-industrial settlement of Dixon's Green, including 18th century cottages at Nos. 2A to 10 (even) Oakham Road and a larger house at No. 36 Dixon’s Green Road, which may have developed in association with the Dixon's Green glassworks. The Bush Inn, at the corner of Buffery Road and Blackacre Road provides some additional architectural interest to this focal area. Terraces of Edwardian workers’ cottages run off this focal point to the south and west (south of Blackacre Road). Those at Nos. 27 – 45 New Rowley Road are notable for an attractive glazed tile decorative tile stringcourse. Others vary in their quality and the survival of architectural detailing but a large area of consistent character is notable in the streets that lie near and front onto Buffrey Park. Architectural detailing includes bay windows, often with detailed joinery or attractive pent roofs carried between bay windows on timber 'hanging ballusters', decorative brickwork or moulded terracotta door and window heads, dentilled wall plates and moulded stringcourses. Some houses rise to three storeys on the narrow side streets, with half-timbered gables creating additional detail and increasing the sense of enclosure. No. 14 Smith Street stands out as an interesting house built in the Inter-War period with an Art Deco inspired design (possibly the work of A. T. Butler).

In the centre of this area, a large area is dominated by the buildings of the former Bean Car works, including the National Projectile Factor, built during the First World War, which was used by the Bean Motor Company in establishing their business. In addition to the large works building, the south wall of which encloses a large part of Blackacre Road, the complex includes a manager’s house at No. 25 Bean Road, designed by A. T. Butler in the Old English style with a large ingle-nook on its north side expressed by two fire windows in the large brick stack. The large office building at No. 60 Dixon’s Green Road is also a highly detailed building, including window arches of gauged brickwork displaying a high level of investment. Other houses at the northern end of Dixon's Green Road include mid 19th century villas, probably built as polite suburban housing outside the centre of Dudley, around which industrial development later expanded. Many of these were later converted to commercial or other uses.

The settlement of Kate’s Hill to the north provides further evidence of the expansion of Dudley during the late 19th century with a large area of workers' housing. Again, the houses are varied, with a high level of architectural detailing, providing evidence of the process of development by numerous small, speculative builders. The streets are straight and narrow, reflecting formal planning with a high demand for land and create intimate, enclosed areas. Hidden behind the main frontage, the large villa at No. 15 Caroline Street provides evidence of the earlier polite suburban settlement of the area in the 1840s. Nos. 10 – 13 St John’s Road are a more prominent terrace of
early 19th century townhouses of three storeys. St John’s Church (with lychgate),
church school and church hall form a group of architectural interest at the crest of the
hill with the greenery of the churchyard providing an attractive setting.

**STV4 Wordsley Area of Special Townscape Value**
Superseded by Wordsley Church Conservation Area

**HTV18 Wordsley Manor**
Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC and including GLS2 (Former Plan St Brass
Foundry)

**HTV19 Wordsley Hall**
Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC

**HTV20 John Street area of historic glassworkers’ housing**
Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC

**HTV21 Junction Road historic industry and No. 53 Audnam High Street**
Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC

**GLS6 Stewkins Historic Glassworkers Housing**
Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC

**HTV22 Brettell Lane and King William Street, Amblecote**
Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC

**HTV23 Platts Crescent mixed historic housing and industry**
Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC

**HTV24 Coalbournbrook and Collis Street historic industry (glass) and housing
area**
Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC

**HTV25 Corbett Hospital entrance, wall and superintendent’s house and historic
housing**
Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC

**HTV26 High Street Amblecote (south)**
Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC

**HTV27 Fens Branch Canal**
Described in Dudley MBC – A Strategy for Dudley’s Canals

**HTV28 Stourbridge Canal – Leys Bridge to Delph Road**
Described in Dudley MBC – A Strategy for Dudley’s Canals
HTV29 Brockmoor High Street

The High Street area of Brockmoor retains the sense of a small industrial settlement centre, reflecting the development of this area as a small community on the edge of Pensnett Chase from the 17th century. The area has a complex street pattern, reflecting its ‘organic’ development, without formal planning. This results in some gently winding lanes such as Station Road and the High Street, with gradually unfolding views. Small workers’ cottages are set either at the rear of the pavement or just back from the road with narrow front gardens, creating a strong sense of enclosure. They include well-detailed late 19th and early 20th century red brick terraced houses, with well-preserved timber bay windows and vertical sliding sash windows, in addition to moulded terracotta detailing. Many buildings on the High Street have inserted shopfronts reflecting the role of the area as a small centre of shops serving the local area. No. 87 High Street is a particularly good example of an early 20th century shopfront, with glazed brick, high stall riser and robust pilasters. The Old Star public house, just round the corner in Henwood Road also contributes to the area as a traditional pub frontage, using glazed brick.

HTV30 Adelaide Street triangle – Victorian and Edwardian housing development

Described in Brierley Hill Town Centre UHLC

HTV31 Royal Brierley Crystal – replace with Eve Lane Green Area

An unusual area of housing built over the former Oldpark Farm to the east of Upper Gornal in the 1950s. It provides a well preserved example of a formal plan of municipal housing, which aimed to provide an attractive ‘garden city environment’ by setting houses around large shared greens in a model first developed for Radburn in New Jersey. It is a good example of the model and has been well conserved although the model is known for its difficulties with lack of control of access to green spaces for cars and development of green spaces as a focus of anti-social behaviour, which has resulted in its criticism elsewhere. With careful management it can establish attractive communities in a parkland setting. The design of houses is generally uniform within streets, varying from bungalows to two-storey houses, with most properties enjoying views onto the public green open spaces, which are often enhanced by scattered tree planting. Whilst it is considered an excellent example of its kind the area could benefit from improved tree planting on the green spaces, measures to prevent access for cars to these spaces and improved facilities for on-street parking, possibly including landscaped bays.

HTV32 Dudley No. 1 Canal, Delph Locks to Parkhead Locks

Described in Dudley MBC – A Strategy for Dudley’s Canals

HTV33 Dudley No. 2 Canal (Netherton) and Netherton Chain Proving House

Described in part in Dudley MBC – A Strategy for Dudley’s Canals

The Lloyds’ Proving House at Netherton is the last surviving example of a number of proving houses set up by Lloyds of London to guarantee the quality of anchor chains manufactured for shipping that they insured. The development of using iron or steel
chain, as opposed to rope or steel cables, to anchor ships formed a part of the arms race in construction of ever larger and more technologically complex warships in the late 19th and early 20th century. It was also influential to the development of the great commercial cargo ships and cruise ships, such as the Titanic, whose chain and anchor were tested here. The proving house is an important part of the landscape of chain-making that is part of the cultural heritage of the settlement of Netherton, Cradley Heath and Lye. The building had already been constructed by 1884 and included special features such as a glazed roof to provide light for careful inspection of chain for stress cracks, very high load tensioning machinery and long inspection trenches. The canal arms wrap around the building reflecting the use of canal boats to deliver chain to the site from the manufactories in the district. The building remains much as it was constructed in the early 20th century, with the addition of a mid 20th century office building and has an iconic wharf frontage to the canalside. The redbrick ‘factory’ walls also add to the integrity of the site’s historic character.

HTV34 Netherton Centre

This area contains the commercial centre of the small town of Netherton, which although a part of the borough of Dudley from medieval times, developed as a distinct industrial community during the industrial revolution. During the mid 18th century the exploitation of the area’s coal and iron deposits for use in adjacent foundries and manufactories instigated the rapid expansion of the settlement around the junction of the Turnpike Road with other local routes, initially this took the form of opportunistic developments, with little formal planning, however a formal grid of streets was later established around this central point, including a new road linking the centre to a new church built for the growing community in 1830. The road junctions form triangular open spaces with sharp changes in level between the converging routes resulting in interesting views through these spaces. Later civic buildings serving the wider Netherton community were built conspicuously around these junctions and along the frontages of the radiating roads, which include landmark buildings such as Netherton Public Hall and Library (now the performing arts centre), the adjacent Fire and Police Station Buildings, the 1840s Methodist Sunday School at Church Road and Northfield Road County Primary School. Other notable buildings include commercial buildings, including The Swan public house (also known as Ma Pardoe’s) and well maintained and characteristic 19th and early 20th century red brick houses as well as several former Methodist and independent chapels. Church Road, which climbs the hill to the west provides a street of more architecturally accomplished houses of late Victorian and Edwardian design, which represents a late development of middle class housing on the edge of the town centre, with streets of better quality workers’ housing hidden in side street to the north.

STV5 Netherton Area of Special Townscape Value

Superseded by HTV34

HTV35 Brettell Lane and Bull Street historic canalside industries

This small area contains a focus of historic industrial buildings providing evidence of the important heavy industries of Brierley Hill in the 19th and 20th centuries. These
include the office buildings of the Harris and Pearson Brickworks, on Brettell Lane (listed Grade II and recently sympathetically renovated), with surviving ranges of 19th century works buildings to the rear (seen from Bull Street) and the buildings of the Brierley Foundry, which occupy the inner angle of the fork between Bull Street and Addison Road. The latter was recorded as a foundry in the late 19th century and includes buildings, which may be of early 19th century construction, with architectural interest provided by engaged brick pilasters and arched openings. These buildings are generally under used and in need of maintenance but were robustly constructed and could provide new positive uses in future through careful conversion. The close relationship of these sites with the Stourbridge Canal can be seen by continuing along Bull Street or Addison Road to the north west, where both roads have bridges over the canal. The high brick walls of the works create a strong sense of enclosure. Contemporary public houses are located near to these sites reflecting the traditional association of beer retailing and heavy industry. The Old Crown public house is an early 19th century public house (Listed Grade II), whilst the New Wellington, on the opposite side of Brettell Lane, is probably of mid-19th century construction.

**HTV36 Stourbridge Old Quarter**
Described in Stourbridge Town Centre UHLC

**HTV37 Stourbridge Town Centre – Proposed revised conservation area boundary**
Described in Stourbridge Town Centre UHLC

**HTV38 Worcester Street (south), Stourbridge**
Described in Stourbridge Town Centre UHLC

**HTV39 Norton Road high status historic housing**
Described in Stourbridge Town Centre UHLC

**HTV40 Hagley Road and Old Swinford Hospital**
Described in Stourbridge Town Centre UHLC

**STV7 Wollaston Area of Special Townscape Value (overlaps with Wollaston Conservation Area) (also HTV44)**

Wollaston developed in the late 19th century as a distinct settlement housing workers employed in the manufactories of Stourbridge, Amblecote and Audnam. As recorded in the late 19th century it was focused on the course of the Bridgnorth Road, which has a sinuous course that reflects its historic development as an ancient route through the open fields of Wollaston Manor. Other street were, and still are, much straighter, suggesting formal planning as part of development over the former open fields, with uniform sized plots laid out to either side. These had been only partly developed by the 1880s but were subsequently fully developed during the later 19th and 20th centuries.

The Wollaston ASTV was designated to provide recognition of the importance of the area as a district centre retaining the character of an historic village, including a suite
of buildings forming a village core on Bridgnorth Road, which include the parish church, village primary school and vicarage, which are all listed Grade II (along with the churchyard gate and railings). A group of 19th century and early 20th century houses and cottages lie opposite these buildings and around the junction of Bridgnorth Road and King Street, framing a small triangular space. It also includes cottages, shops and public houses to the west running along Bridgnorth Road to the focal space created by the junction with High Street and Meriden Avenue and as far west as High Park Avenue. The buildings on Bridgnorth Road include well detailed Victorian terraced cottages which retain their architectural detailing including dentilled walled plates, timber framed sash windows, and wagon arches. Several retain late 19th or early 20th century shopfronts. The area also includes 19th century public houses including the Unicorn, The Gate Hangs Well (probably an early 19th century building) and the former Waterloo (now a restaurant).

The conservation area includes a wider area that includes the formally planned streets running off Bridgnorth Road. Whilst these were laid out with evenly sized plots, presumably to be sold to speculative developers, they were not developed uniformly, some waiting until the later 20th century for development, whilst few houses are of the same pattern as their neighbours. Many were built in the late 19th or early 20th century with characteristic architectural detailing, including examples of both the more austere Victorian vernacular ‘farmhouse style’ (for example No. 37 Bridle Road) and more ornate Edwardian style houses. Many of these were broad plots, allowing development of large, double-fronted houses with green space around them, often with small front gardens, providing a pleasant green environment, even where the lanes, such as Wood Street and Bridle Road, are very narrow and have a strong sense of enclosure. These reflect the development of the area as housing for managers and skilled workers in the nearby factory district, in pleasant countryside surroundings. The houses are often of unique design, although where they are terraced, they normally include a mixture of high quality detailing, including attractive joinery to bay windows, dentilled wall plates and moulded brick or terracotta to door and window heads. The cottages on Cobden Avenue are of simpler style but retain some classical detailing suggesting these may represent the earliest phase of this development, perhaps dating from the mid-19th century.

The limits of the conservation area were probably defined by necessity of providing a core area, whereas development of similar historic and architectural interest might be seen to continue both to the south west along Highpark Avenue and Gladstone Road and to the west along Bridgnorth Road and Ridge Street. However, Vicarage Road to the north has a different claim to special interest where the terraced houses on its southern side represent a particularly fine example of early social housing, with three terraces of houses at Nos. 89 – 123 (odd only) designed for the Stourbridge Workmen’s Dwellings Syndicate by the distinguished local architect Tom Grazebrook in 1905-8. Whilst in many ways respecting the scale, style and materials of other terraces of housing these have an even higher quality of workmanship, with carefully proportioned openings, a delicate moulded drip course and forward facing tile-hung gables over the first floor windows. Ideally, the conservation area will be expanded to include this group.
HTV41 Red Hill Georgian and Edwardian housing
Described in Stourbridge Town Centre UHLC

HTV42 Mount Road and Parkfield Road Victorian Housing
Described in Stourbridge Town Centre UHLC

STV8 Oldswinford Cross Area of Special Townscape Value
Superseded by HTV40

HTV43 Yardley Street Triangle mixed historic housing
This area is defined by its historic character as a triangle of streets of 19th century workers’ housing, serving a small group of spade and shovel works, that appear to have developed out of water-powered sites alongside the River Stour and tributary streams. The area was formerly known as either Bouchall or Stambermill and includes the sites of Clatterbatch, Stamber and Bagley Mills. The narrow, straight streets, suggest formal planning in association with the industrial development of the area, whilst the property boundaries reflect the intentional division of the area into evenly sized plots for development, resulting in a tight urban grain. Despite infilling and some redevelopment the area retains a number of early and mid 19th century double fronted cottages built at the rear of pavement or set just back with small front gardens, as well as later 19th century and Edwardian terraced workers’ cottages. It also includes the locally listed Yardley Works on the Stourbridge Road and the industrial mill buildings of another former spade and shovel works at the north end of Yardley Street.

HTV44 Wollaston
See STV7 Wollaston Area of Special Townscape Value

HTV45 Chapel Road and Cemetery Road historic housing and industry
This is a large area, including streets of mid and later 19th century housing that developed to the south of Lye Town Centre as the town’s industries developed. In the late 19th century the area included coal and fireclay diggings, brickworks, ironworks and small chain making works on Cemetery Road. The narrow lanes running through this industrial land included a mixture of the old field lanes, which have organic, curving lines (such as Dark Lane, which is now Chapel Road, and Green Lane) and straighter, more formally planned roads that appear to have been created to facilitate development of housing on plots of standard width (such as Albert Street and Kinver Street). The old route of Pedmore Road is also included in this area with a ribbon of development including Victorian and Edwardian housing running up to the Town Centre at Lye Cross. The Shovel in the Lye has a notable Victorian public house frontage onto this route. Houses were generally built as informal terraces in small groups of similar design, interspersed with occasional detached, double-fronted cottages. Variations in design and detailing suggest the work of multiple small builders. They are set at the rear of pavement or with small and narrow front gardens defined by low brick walls, creating intimate areas with a strong sense of enclosure. Consistent scale and use of a limited palette of materials, which is continued by later
infill development, helps to provide a strong sense of place based on the architectural character of the earliest phases of the development.

The grouping of a small redbrick Infants’ School and a chain making works on Cemetery Road provide an area of larger structures that create a focal point and reflect both the mixture of industrial and residential development in the area in the 19th and early 20th century. The Holly Bush public house opposite reflects the traditional relationship of the area’s industries with Beer selling. The cemetery was established just to the south in 1879 and provides an area of green frontage to Cemetery Road. A large Victorian vicarage stands to the west of it (now part of Stambermill House (a sheltered housing scheme), providing some variety in the area’s architecture as an attractive small Jacobean Revival vicarage.

**HTV46 Lye High Street and Cross**

Lye High Street has been described as a classic example of a West Midlands linear town centre. This area developed as a small industrial period settlement centre from the medieval settlement at Lye Cross along a new, straight High Street set out as an improvement to the turnpike road between Halesowen and Stourbridge crossing a minor route from Kidderminster to Dudley. The new High Street linked the traditional village centre to the ‘squatter settlement’ that had developed on the former common land at Lye Waste in the 17th century and provided facilities necessary for a growing urban community. This included Christ Church, built in 1813, with a green churchyard that makes an important contribution to the High Street. The Unitarian Chapel, to the east (on the edge of the former Lye Waste area), dates from 1806, reflecting the importance of religious non-conformism to the independent minded industrial community that had developed there. The present building dates from 1861 and acts as a gateway building to the town centre from the east. The former Mount Sion Chapel, built in 1827, acts as another focal building in the High Street, with a Sunday School building at the rear. The small Salem Chapel, built for the Wesleyan Methodists on Pedmore Road in 1893 provides a landmark on the road into the town centre from the south. Early domestic buildings from the early 19th century include Nos. 195 (stuccoed with flat arches with raised keystone over windows), Nos. 207-208 and the small stuccoed building at No. 210 High Street (Mick’s Café). Traces of others are suggested by low arches over window openings on the first and second floors of buildings, although the architectural interest of buildings at ground floor level has generally been affected by intrusion of poor quality shopfronts. The Railway public house is notable for providing a more traditional ground floor frontage.

The area appears to have received a second phase of development in the Edwardian period, following the establishment of the Lye and Wollescote Urban District Council and the development of successful hollow ware and chain-making industries. The council offices, which also reflect the importance of the area as the district’s administrative centre, stand at Nos. 45 - 49 High Street, just west of Christ Church and now accommodate a range of shops with flats above. The Centre Buildings, on the west side of the cross roads also date from this period and include intricate Edwardian shopfronts, rising up to the first floor, which are exceptionally well preserved and provide another focal point for the area. Other buildings reflecting the central role of the area in the 20th century include the locally listed library building at
the corner of High Street and Chapel Street, the cinema at the High Street / Vicarage Road corner and the Lye Cross shopping precinct (built in the 1960s facing onto the cross roads). At the rear of these properties a small number of 19th and early 20th century industrial buildings survive, reflecting the importance of small industries such as chain making to the area’s economy.

**HTV47 Mears Coppice small historic settlement**

The small settlement at Mears Coppice is hidden within woodland on the north side of the Stour Valley. It is a surviving example of the small opportunistic settlements that developed on the edges of Pensnett Chase from the 17th century and retains an ‘organic’ plan of a winding lane with irregularly shaped plots with houses either set well back from the road or with the gable end at the edge of the road. Historic late 18th or 19th century houses were built as low, two storey double fronted cottages, often with a small extension to the side (including Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 14 Mears Coppice). Later houses, built as infill or redevelopment, have maintained the low scale, informal plan and low density of development with green garden surroundings. Boundaries include low rubblestone walls. The woodland to the rear provides a green, rural background to views through the area.

**HTV48 Valley Road and Vicarage Road historic housing**

This small residential area on the northern edge of Lye town centre has a strong sense of place create by its development for late 19th century workers’ housing on two formally planned streets with long, straight lines, creating channelled views along well defined frontages. The houses are built in uniform high quality dark redbrick, with blue brick or moulded redbrick or terracotta dressings and are set just back from the road with narrow front gardens defined by low brick walls providing a strong sense of enclosure. The houses are well detailed and preserve many of their decorative architectural features, providing a vibrant streetscene.

**HTV49 East Lye chain-making and galvanising district**

This area retains a number of buildings relating to the industrial development of land east of Lye town centre in the later 19th and early 20th century. The industrial development of the area has continued throughout the 20th century and there are now many industrial buildings of no particular interest. However, amongst these are buildings that stand out as illustrating the long history of industrial activity in the area. These include the Coronation Galvanising Works on Providence Street, built in 1905 and, opposite it the Providential Works, which is recoded on the 1883 Ordnance Survey Map and includes a small manager’s house and brick fronted works buildings forming the northern road frontage. The Globe Works (another galvanising works), built in the early 20th century, stands at the corner of Bromley Road and Stour Vale Road, with interesting brickwork laid in English bond with blue brick stretchers forming striped facades. Further east along Stour Vale Road are the buildings of the International Works later renamed the Boro’ Works, which are particularly well preserved with a mixture of sash windows to former offices and steel framed windows with low brick arched heads to workshops at ground floor level. Other workshops built to the east during the Inter-War period in matching redbrick are of high quality and create a unified frontage. Buildings of the Imperial Galvanising...
Works stand some distance to the east of Bromley Road. On The Hayes, two industrial sites lie on the south side of the road including The Embassy Business Park, which was recorded as an anvil works on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map and another former ironworks adjacent to the east. Also included in this area is an industrial building with a manager’s house on Valley Road, which is shown as a Roman Catholic Church on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1937.

**HTV50 Lye Waste and Careless Green historic housing and industry**

This area is one of the best surviving examples of mixed industrial sites and workers’ housing that illustrates this pattern of development, which was common in the Black Country in the early 20th century. Industrial buildings are focused around the junction of Careless Green/Bolt’s Lane and Crabbe Street and include the redbrick buildings of the Stanley Works on Bald’s Lane (also known as the Monarch works), The Springfield Works on Parson Street and a chain making works on Careless Green. These are not plain brick sheds but buildings decorated with banding of blue brick, arched blue brick heads to windows or interesting gable top details, including date plaques advertising the age and standing of the business. Around these, built to a similar scale and in similar materials, are school buildings built by the Wollescote Board. The surrounding streets are occupied by redbrick workers’ cottages built in the late 19th and early 20th century. The streets are a mixture of the gently sinuous historic lanes that ran through the post-medieval fields of Lye and Wollescote and new streets with straight alignments creating channelled views. This has created a complex street plan with many intimate enclosed spaces. The condition of the housing is very mixed but does include some examples that are well detailed and preserved, with examples of polychromatic brickwork. Outstanding examples include Nos. 11 – 14 Bank Street, which have interesting moulded terracotta detailing around doors and windows. A number of houses also have wagon arches, which may have provided access to smaller workshops at the rear of houses. Larger houses, suggesting an area of more middle class settlement are located along Monument Avenue. Other buildings of interest include The Bethel Chapel, built in 1900 by the community through subscription as a small non-conformist chapel. It is, perhaps, surprising that there are few public houses in this area. The former Red Lion is a 1930s public house, with suggestions of Art Deco design.

**HTV51 Saltbrook small historic settlement**

Saltbrook lies within the Stour Valley and is an example of opportunistic development for workers housing, probably using a small area of commonland. It was formerly a larger settlement but has contracted considerably. It is presently focused on the Old Saltbrook Inn, an early 19th century public house that has been vacant for some time and is likely to be at risk of deterioration. The settlement probably developed as a result of the presence of Cradley Mill, which stood just to the west but no longer exists. Across the street are two late 19th century cottages with interesting detailing including arched heads to windows and doors and rosette motif tablets set into the first floor elevation. Just to the south, with a frontage to Hayes Road, is a small late 19th century Methodist chapel.
STV9 Quarry Bank Area of Special Townscape Value (also HTV66)

Quarry Bank is a good example of a Black Country linear town centre with a mixture of historic buildings that illustrate its role as a central place including a large chapel (a Congregationalist Church), numerous mid and late 19th century houses and cottages, with shops inserted to ground floors, or built as single storey extensions, public houses, a church and churchyard. Buildings of particular note include Nos. 153-155 and No. 172 High Street, which have particularly interesting architectural detailing, No. 71 (the former headmasters house of Lye Primary School, built in the Victorian Gothic revival style) and the former Old Bull public house, recently renovated and converted for a private house. Mount Pleasant, to the west, is a more spacious area of housing, with a mixture of terraced workers’ cottages and detached houses, generally set back from the road with small front gardens. They include well detailed Edwardian and Inter-War period houses with gabled returns over first floor windows amongst other well preserved detailing. The Mount Pleasant Primary School stands out as a building of local historic interest and sports an attractive spire topped lantern vent, which gives it prominence. The Mount Pleasant Methodist Church, built in 1828 stands just to the west. The Brickmakers Arms stands forward of the general building line and is a good example of a late-19th century public house.

HTV52 Victoria Street and Graveyard, Quarry Bank

Located just to the north of Quarry Bank High Street, this is a well preserved street of Victorian and Edwardian Housing built on a planned street with a long, straight alignment. The houses include examples that have retained their timber framed sash windows and panelled doors, whilst a number have moulded terracotta detailing over doorways and above bay windows. The west side of the street has a frontage to the green open space of a cemetery set out in the late 19th century. At the southern end of the area included in the AHHTV is the former Fountain Tavern, now sensitively converted for housing retaining the glazed brick ground floor façade and segmental arched hoods to doors. The row of pleached lime trees on the roadside edge of the cemetery help to give the street a green character, as do houses set back from the road with small front gardens defined by red brick garden walls with moulded copings and cappings to gate piers.

HTV53 Ladysmith Road, Talbot Road and Environs

Running north from Talbot Lane to Colley Lane this is a group of narrow streets of late 19th century workers’ housing reflecting the development of the chain making community. The northern-most part of the area has a village atmosphere with St Peter’s Church set in its thickly treed churchyard on a hilltop with views out over the Black Country to the north. Church Road continues this character and is narrow, including the Church of England Infants and Juniors School in redbrick Victorian buildings (built in 1897) with the school master’s and verger’s houses adjacent. On the east side of the lane are a Baptist chapel and a row of 19th century cottages that help to enclose the lane. Well preserved Victorian and Edwardian terraced houses built at the height of the area’s prominence as a district of chain makers lie along streets that include both newly planned straight streets and older, curving country lanes, which provide unfolding view lines. Buildings of particular note include the
former Cradley Liberal Club (now as a sports club) and High Town Ragged School, established by Thomas Crowther and Noah Hingley in 1863.

**STV10 Cradley Area of Special Townscape Value (also HTV67)**

This area contains the industrial period settlement centre of Cradley, which forms another example of the linear, or single-street town centres that characterise the Black Country. The central road, Windmill Hill/Colley Gate, is part of the historic turnpike route between Halesowen and Oldswinford/Stourbridge and has a long curving route that reaches a hill crest at the south east end of the area and then runs down the hill to the north west. The road is narrow with closely spaced buildings, including some terraces set at the back of pavement or with narrow front gardens. Among these the cottages at Nos. 21-29 and Nos. 92-109 Windmill Hill stand out as the best surviving. Hatherton Lodge is a large Victorian house standing just outside the area, whilst a second large villa at No. 16 Windmill Hill marks the entrance to the area. Several public houses stand out as of interest including the Round of Beef, built in the 1860s with rounded-topped sash-windows and an adjacent butchers shop (a traditional pairing of businesses), the early 19th century Little Chop House (with stuccoed frontage and parapet), formerly known as the White Lion and used as a location for early Methodist meetings, and the former Talbot Hotel of 1875, now the Chainmakers Arms, which provides a northern termination to the village centre and includes a large malthouse to the side. Other key buildings tend to stand back from the roadside and include the Old Vicarage (a large Edwardian building with half-timbered gables, tall chimney stacks and decorative ridge tiles). An attractive church hall of 1925 stands next to the Providence Methodist chapel of 1965. Colley Orchard, which runs through to Toys Lane, passes a large single storey shed, with a series of blocked up openings, which appears to be a former chain-making workshop. A small cluster of houses built in the 1860s at Toys Lane stand near the entrance to Colley Orchard and are well preserved with interesting surviving architectural detailing.

**HTV54 Haden Hill Road 19th and early 20th century residential area**

Haden Hill Road is a mixed area of residential ribbon development on the route from Halesowen to Netherton and Dudley via Old Hill. Terraced houses were built on the east side of the street in the later 19th century with Italianate detailing. These stood on a bank above the road and set back with front gardens. Detached houses were constructed after the First World War including houses set back on a parallel accommodation lane on the west side of the road, separated from the main road by a grass verge and tree line. Further houses were built continuing the building line on the east side. These later houses have considerable variety but share Inter-war detailing including pyramid roofs, a similar red brown machine made brick and either have large forward-breaking gabled returns or two-storey bay windows. The rhythm of architectural detailing, spacing of buildings, green gardens and set back from the road creates an attractive Inter-War character development with long channelled views.

**HTV55 Furnace Hill and Melbourne Road historic housing**

The gently winding course of Furnace Hill climbs the hill towards Melbourne Road from a crossing of the River Stour that marks the former site of Halesowen Furnace...
(a water powered industrial site recorded in the 17\textsuperscript{th} century). The road is likely to have served as the main route from Halesowen to Netherton and Dudley until the development of the new Dudley Road (the A459) as a turnpike route in the 19\textsuperscript{th} century. The road runs through a green setting, including part of Furnace Coppice to the west, with 19\textsuperscript{th} century cottages built at intervals as informal ribbon development. Near the foot of the slope, the Loyal Lodge is an inn or public house, probably of eighteenth or early 19\textsuperscript{th} century origin. At the top of the hill Melbourne Road is a street of well detailed late Victorian and Edwardian terraced houses with bay windows, including examples with stone window cills and lintels, dentilled wall plates, ornamental ridge tiles and moulded terracotta string courses (in addition to some later 20\textsuperscript{th} century infill, which is not of any particular architectural or historic interest). The houses are set just back from the road with narrow front gardens defined by low brick wall with moulded copings. Examples with wagon arches providing access to yards at the rear suggest some small scale industrial activity may have taken place. Street trees at the southern end of the street add to its attractive qualities, whilst the street provides an exceptional channelled view northward over the Black Country.

**HTV56 Halesowen Town Centre northern area**
Described in Halesowen Town Centre UHLC

**HTV57 Halesowen Town Centre historic core**
Described in Halesowen Town Centre UHLC

**HTV58 Halesowen Town Centre southern area**
Described in Halesowen Town Centre UHLC

**HTV59 Halesowen southern historic residential areas**
Described in Halesowen Town Centre UHLC

**HTV60 Tenterfields historic housing and school**
Described in Halesowen Town Centre UHLC

**HTV61 Gorsty Hill Road and Lodgefield Road historic housing**
The northern end of Gorsty Hill Road retains the quality of a small industrial period settlement including an intricate arrangement of converging streets of terraced workers cottages, with decorative detailing including polychrome brickwork and moulded terracotta and ornamental ridgetiles. Buildings that stand out as of particular interest include the Lighthouse, Coombs Road, a large late 19\textsuperscript{th} century public house with well preserved pub frontage. Just to north, in Sandwell the northward continuation of Gorsty Hill Road includes the Bell and Bear public house, which stands back from the road and may be of 17\textsuperscript{th} century origin, and the row of blue brick striped cottages at Nos. 81-83 Gorsty Hill Road.

**HTV62 Dudley No. 2 Canal Halesowen and Lapal Section**
Described in Dudley MBC – A Strategy for Dudley’s Canals
HTV63 Long Lane North historic housing

This area contains the northern part of the settlement of Cakemore that developed on the ridgeway outside the larger town of Blackheath in the late 19th and early 20th century. In addition to housing it includes public buildings, notably the large St Paul's Church (built 1868-9), which stands back from the road in a large green churchyard and is a large redbrick Victorian Gothic church. The Blackheath Congregational Church, at the corner of Green Lane, was built in 1906 to designs by A. T. Butler. Just to the east on Green Lane stands a corrugated iron church hall, which is a rare survivor of a once common form of building. The houses in the area include examples with well preserved architectural detail, including moulded terracotta keystones over windows and doors and dentilled wall plates or polychrome brickwork including detail over wagon arches and well preserved timber bay windows (Church Street is particularly notable for the survival of the intricately detailed bay windows). The houses generally stand just back from the road with small front gardens defined by low brick walls with moulded copings.

HTV64 Shell Corner historic housing and commercial centre

Shell Corner developed as a small commercial centre at the meeting point of several roads in the early 20th century. The organic lines of the historic roads of Long Lane create a gradual bend leading up to the junction at the focal point of the area, creating unfolding views. Around the junction stand houses with inserted shopfronts. Several of these retain traditional shopfront features, including engaged pilasters with consoles. The surrounding houses are well detailed, including moulded brick or terracotta detailing over windows and doors, dentilled wall plates and some moulded tile stringcourses. A high proportion of cottages on Malt Mill Lane have wagon arches suggesting this was a busy area of home industry in the Edwardian era. Use of white painted render for first floors, over a brick ground floor is notable as a distinctive Edwardian design feature used in this area.

HTV65 – Wall Heath

See STV2 Wall Heath Area of Special Townscape Value.

HTV66 – Quarry Bank

See STV9 Quarry Bank Area of Special Townscape Value.

HTV67 – Cradley

See STV10 Cradley Area of Special Townscape Value.

HTV68 Sedgley

See STV1 Sedgley Area of Special Townscape Value.

HTV69 Dunns Bank Mixed Historic and Modern Settlement

See Appendix 1, Regeneration Corridor 13, Character Zone 14

HTV 70 Netherend small historic settlement

See Appendix 1, Regeneration Corridor 13, Character Zone 16
5.2 Areas of High Historic Landscape Value

HLV1 Sedgley Beacon Landscape Heritage Area

This area LHA is described in detail in the Sedgley Beacon 10 Year Management and Maintenance Plan. Just north of Sedgley town centre, the Beacon is the most northerly eminence on the Northfield Sedgley Ridge. With the summit reaching 230m in height, the Beacon offers a variety of views with a 360 degree panorama. The beacon is very open and is covered mainly by grassland and it is one of the very few areas of limestone grassland in the West Midlands.

The Hill has been the subject of past quarrying activity with Beacon Hill Quarry on the western slope and Round Hill Quarry which is still apparent today. It is thought that the quarries were in operation in the late 17th century and the limestone was quarried in burnt lime kilns. It is noted for its Silurian Aymestry Limestone. On the southern part of the Beacon is a Grade II listed 19th century stone tower of three storeys.

It is a highly valued landscape, a prominent open landscape within a built-up area, a valued wildlife resource and a historic, archaeological and recreational resource.

HLV2 Alder Coppice

Semi-natural ancient woodland depicted on a Plan of Sedgley 1826 and 1843 and 1830’s. Penn Brook bounds it to its north-west and it is located on the edge of the borough boundary. It is an important green space surrounded to its north, south and east by modern housing and to its west by open green space.

HLV3 Sedgley Hall Park Farm and Escarpment Landscape Heritage Area

Sedgley Hall Farm Park preserves an island of countryside that was enclosed by suburban development that grew out from the village of Sedgley during the decades after the Second World War. As the name implies, the park was formed of farmland that belonged to Sedgley Hall. This was a grand house which stood just outside the village and is recorded as standing during the reign of Elizabeth I (1559-1603) when it was the home of Richard Jevon. Sadly the hall was demolished in 1966. The park includes the wooded Sedgley Escarpment, a prominent, west facing limestone escarpment with calcareous grassland below, it is recorded as woodland on the 1826 Parish Map of Sedgley and has been designated as Ancient Woodland by English Nature.

HLV4 Turls Hill Landscape Heritage Area

Turls Hill lies within the ancient parish of Sedgley, crossing the boundary between Sedgley and Coseley Townships and preserve an area of the network of small fields that used to characterise this up-land farming area. In the south, fields running down the hill from Eve Lane even preserve the ‘ridge and furrow’ earthworks left by ploughing in the medieval period. At the western end of Turls Hill Road (a footpath) is the site of Turls Hill House, demolished during the 20th century but first recorded during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558 – 1603). Just a few trees now survive to mark the parkland that used to surround it. The first records of limestone mining in the area also date from this time, by the 1820s a large quarry named Bumble Hole had been developed to the north of Turls Hill Road and a second was added later in
the 19th century. As well as providing building stone these quarries would have supplied lime kilns built just to the east of the wood. This burning of limestone to make quick lime, was used for making building mortar and plaster. Hurst Hill Wood wraps around the old quarries and has been designated as Ancient Woodland (*hurst* is an Anglo-Saxon word meaning woodland on a slope).

**HLV5 Cotwall End Landscape Heritage Area**

Cotwall End formerly lay within the Royal Forest of Kinver and is recorded as being enclosed for hunting up to the 13th century as part of Baggeridge Chase. It has remained only sparsely populated throughout most of its history, although by the later 18th century a scatter of roughly built metalworkers cottages had joined the older farmsteads on the edges of the open space. The cottages of these nail-makers and other small metal-workers preserve part of the landscape created at the beginning of the industrial revolution, prior to the domination of industry by large factories and the age of coal. Despite the rapid development of housing estates in the surrounding area after the Second World War, the Cotwall End Valley has preserved the attractive network of woodlands, small fields and watercourses that are the result of centuries of farming and the reclamation of a series of small coal mines. The tranquility of the area and views out to rural Shropshire to the west bring the countryside into the suburban surroundings. The Cotwall End Valley has been designated a heritage landscape area in recognition of its importance to the borough’s landscape.

**HLV6 Gornal Quarry**

A sandstone quarry first opened in the 19th century. Still in use up to 1952, now designated as public open space and sitting on the edge of Ruiton Gornal Stone Village (an AHHTV reference HTV7). It is an important green space with various earthworks that act a visual reminder of its past use.

**HLV7 Swanbrook Valley**

The valley runs from west to east and has the brook running through its centre. It is an important green space providing a corridor that links Turls Hill (HLV4) with the Wrens Nest (HLV8). In the 1900’s the LHA was predominately fields connected to High Arcal Farm. The Brook flows into Parkes Hall Pool, a 19th century reservoir. Located in the southern part of the LHA is surviving ridge and furrow.

**HLV8 Wren’s Nest Landscape Heritage Area**

Wren’s Nest National Nature Reserve, internationally famous for its fossils, is also of great scenic importance in the Borough. It is a valuable refuge for people and wildlife within a densely built-up part of the borough. Its prominence makes it visible from many parts of the borough.

Over the last three centuries limestone quarrying changed the whole appearance of the hill and unearthed much fossil bearing rock, large swathes of the area are designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument due to it surviving remains relating to limestone extraction. Wrens Nest no longer has mineral resources which can be worked economically but it remains as a monument to the industrial revolution and as an outdoor museum.
The occurrence of limestone also gives the area biological interest in that it is favourable to lime-loving plants which may be present in only a few other sites throughout the country. Other features include calcareous grassland, hawthorn and hazel scrub and broadleaved woodland, the presence of which is partly due to planting which took place in the early 18th century as compensation for the damage caused by quarrying.

**HLV9 Oak Farm Wedge Landscape Heritage Area**

This LHA contains a mixture of grassland, woodland, scrub, wetland, streams and open water and was exploited in the past for mineral extraction via Oakfarm Colliery. Three dismantled railway lines cross this area, the Great Western Railway line (Shutt End) runs to the south of the LHA (HER 7378) with Baggeridge Mineral Railway intersecting on a north-south alignment (HER 7662) and Himley Mineral Railway (HER 7663).

**HLV10 Barrow Hill Landscape Heritage Area**

This area offers varied scenery within its boundaries and offers good views out into the Borough and beyond. It is designated Green Belt and a Local Nature Reserve and offers an extensive wedge reaching westerly towards Oak Farm.

In the north of the area is Coopers Bank farm with its southerly aspect. Cooper Bank farm and the surrounding land is a Scheduled Ancient Monument due to the surviving buried and earthwork remains of a medieval settlement as well as the surviving sections of deer park. It is composed of complex and unimproved fields, hedgerows, streams, ponds and wetlands. This matrix is also present on the area west of Smithy Land, though the effects of mining activity are more evident here.

The area once formed part of a medieval deer park and is well documented and was known as ‘New Park’ when it was created around 1250 by the Earls of Dudley. Some of the present hedgerows in the vicinity of Barrow Hill and adjacent to Coopers Bank farm sits on banks which represent the boundary bank of the deer park. The buildings of Cooper's Bank Farm, including the farmhouse stable range, barn and cart shed are all Listed Grade II.

Barrow Hill in the south is an outcrop of olivine basalt and is a prominent topographic feature that was once part of an active volcano. Past quarrying activities into the south-west face of Barrow Hill has left steep cliffs, scree and pits which have been colonised by a variety of vegetation types. These features add drama and interest to the view from the top of Barrow Hill. To the south west of Barrow Hill the woodland is dominant. For more information please refer to the Council Nature Reserve leaflets.

**HLV11 Fens Pools Landscape Heritage Area**

The Fens pools area is located at Pensentt and is dominated by three large canal feeder reservoirs. These pools provide the largest area of open water in the borough. In addition to the main pools, there is a system of smaller ponds, many valuable marshes and wetlands and areas of grassland and scrubland. The area was once part of “Pensentt Chase”, a hunting ground maintained by the Lords of Dudley. From the late medieval period onwards, mineral extraction became dominant with accompanying ‘squatter’ settlement. However, a fragment of “ridge
and furrow” has survived, although it is not expected to be of medieval origin but is 19th century ‘narrow rig’ associated with the Napoleonic Wars. Variations in ground level promote a feeling of enclosure for each of the pools and the “Wide Waters” canal.

Most of the area is designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest and is a European Special Area for Conservation due to its amphibian populations.

HLV12 Netherton Hill Landscape Heritage Area

Netherton Hill is an important open area within a built-up and industrial part of the borough. The prominence of this hill offers visual relief from the urban environment. Capped by woodland and Netherton Church and visible from many parts of the borough, Netherton Hill is a pleasing and well-loved landscape and key landmark in the borough. Much of the hillside is reclaimed colliery land and the south and south westerly gorse covered slopes with cattle grazing has a rural ambience. This area is a SINC and forms the northern part to Saltwells Local Nature Reserve.

HLV13 Saltwells Landscape Heritage Area

Saltwells occupies the Blackbrook Valley and includes mature woodland, wetland, grassland and the deep Doultan’s Claypit. Most of the LHA is designated as a Local Nature Reserve. Located within the LHA is a large expanse of water, Lodge Farm Reservoir and the Dudley Canal. They are valuable historic and scenic resources for their nature conservation value. The area was part of Pensnett Chase in Norman times though the valley has for centuries been exploited for industrial purposes. Coal was mined from the medieval period while clay extraction which produced the massive claypit ceased working as recently as the 1940’s. The remains of medieval coal-mining activity are designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The area gets its name from the saline water that welled up in the mine workings. In the 19th and early 20th century people came to bathe in the water, the remains of the baths are a heritage asset located near to the present day Saltwells Inn.

HLV14 Buckpool Wedge Landscape Heritage Area

This area includes ‘Sandstone Ridge and Rectory Fields’ and the ‘Buckpool Gulley’. Most of the area forms part of the large Green Wedge stretching from the edge of the Borough up to Fens Pools.

The Sandstone Ridge forms a very dominant feature in the landscape. Its height above the surrounding land affords fine views out in all directions. The Ridge is composed of resistant conglomerate of Bunter Sandstone series and offers variety in the vegetation it supports according to the steepness and aspect of the slope. The sheer north-easterly facing slope provides woodland and scrub cover while the gently sloping south-westerly face, most of which is known as Rectory Fields has meadow grassland cover.

North east lies Buckpool Gulley, again both of scenic and wildlife interest. The Gulley can be seen as two distinctive areas. The lower section is generally open in character but is sheltered in places by steep high banks to the south by the craggy end of the sandstone ridge. The upper section of the Gulley above the Ridge Hill Road possesses a completely different and separate identity. Taking the form of a
narrow, low lying and often steep sided river valley, it is, for the most part, completely screened from the surrounding development by the land form and close-packed woodland vegetation. These features combine to produce a very distinctive LHA.

**HLV15 River Stour Corridor**

This corridor of land runs along the steep sided gorge of the River Stour from Halesowen in the east to Stourbridge in the west and beyond to the western limit of the borough. Along this route the river corridor provides a ribbon of public and private green open space which forms a buffer between the towns along the southern edge of the borough (Halesowen, Cradley, Lye, Stourbridge ad Wollaston and those to the north, particularly Quarry Bank, Brieley Hill and Amblecote). In some areas it also provides an accessible footpath linking the various settlements and running through green areas away from busy road routes. Relict hedgerows and tree lines provide an indication of the former divisions of land within the area as part of the functioning agricultural landscape. The river provides a natural wildlife corridor and the route is accompanied by areas of woodland, many of which were planted as coppices to provide fuel for industrial processes and now form areas of ancient woodland. The fast flowing river has provided a source of waterpower since, at least, the later middle ages with numerous corn and fulling mills recorded, many of which had been converted to metal working uses such as powering forges and producing scythe blades and other edge tools or for slitting rods and boring gun barrels. These sites developed into extensive complexes in the 18\textsuperscript{th} and 19\textsuperscript{th} centuries, with works to the river’s course to create ever more complex water management systems and settlements going in association with the manufacturing centres. Where new transport systems such as the canals and railways came into contact with the river they often involved dramatic engineering such as the Stambermill Viaduct, joining the earlier road bridges as historic structures of note.

**HLV16 Buckbury**

Racecourse lane runs through the centre of this LHA. To the north of Racecourse lane is surviving ridge and furrow and there are earthworks on the south side of Racecourse lane.

The LHA is bounded to its west by Pedmore Roman Road (HER 4851) which was the site of a Roam Road running from Droitwich to Greensforge. The morphology of the features along the west-south-west boundary of the borough is of a narrow holloway.

**HLV17 Pedmore and Foxcote Landscape Heritage Area**

This LHA is located in the southern Green Belt and is predominantly agricultural land. The Pedmore part of the LHA is dominated by Wychbury in the south-west and Hodge Hill in the north. Both are important landmarks.

Wychbury Hill, a prominent wooded hillfort and a Scheduled Ancient Monument is of historic/archaeological importance and gives fine views over the south of the Borough and over the open countryside.
Hodge Hill has a steep, partly wooded northern face, at the base of which lies an almost continuous line of housing. The hill itself forms a high plateau stretching out to the south and rolling arable farmland.

Between the two hills it is an agricultural landscape with evidence of Ridge and furrow.

The Foxcote part of the LHA is predominantly agricultural land. Lutley Gutter is a major asset forming an important corridor connecting the open Worcestershire countryside with the urban area of Halesowen. It is a string of broad leaved woodland with remnant of ancient woodland running all along the main stream and pats of the side stream.

HLV 18 Uffmoor Landscape Heritage Area

The Uffmoor Landscape Heritage Area is situated south of the A456 and extends southwards to the Borough boundary.

Visually it is part of the rolling North Worcestershire landscape and it is set against the continued open landscape whose views are closed to the south and west by the North Worcestershire Hills. The southern boundary of the heritage area retains the ancient parish boundary line which is consistent with the Illey/Lapal heritage area southern boundary to the east.

The Uffmoor LHA contains the head of the waters of the River Stour and forms part of the foothills to the Clent and Walton Hills. The fields are larger than those found in Illey to the east and are enclosed by substantial hawthorn hedges to the north and east of the adjacent Uffmoor Wood. The fields contain evidence of ridge and furrow with perhaps the best example in the Borough to be found in the southernmost fields.

The LHA is traversed by public footpaths which follow an enclosed stream bed and wooded copse aligned in a north-south direction.

HLV19 Illey and Lapal Landscape Heritage Area

Located immediately adjacent to the Uffmoor Landscape Heritage Area is the Illey and Lapal landscape heritage area which is one of the single largest is the borough. It is inseparably part of the North Worcestershire Countryside and forms a foreground to the North Worcestershire hills which terminate views to the south and west. It is of considerable scenic value and contains a complex mix of landscape elements.

Structurally the area may be sub-divided in three with the topography east and west of Lapal Lane South and north of Illey Lane falling to the west to Illey Brook and then rising to the south to Illey Lane. The bowl in between the A456 and Illey Lane is dominated by the monastic ruins and infirmary of the ruined 13th century St Mary’s Abbey. The Abbey’s hydrological system of fish ponds and dams, although dry, remain strongly discernible to the east and south of the Abbey precincts. These features together with the surrounding land constitute a Scheduled Ancient Monument with the Abbey ruins being listed Grade 1. Historic England has published a Conservation Management Plan for the site which provides much more detailed background.
Much of the area west of Lapal Lane South and north of Illey Lane is within the curtilage of Manor Farm and is characterised by large, open rolling fields with hedges, streams and mature trees. The area is crossed by a network of public footpaths whose antiquity can be traced back to the medieval period. Numerous of the surrounding fields contain evidence of ridge and furrow.

The site of the former Manor Colliery and the course of the former Lapal Canal and Lapal Tunnel are also included marking the area’s industrial past. The many stream courses are wooded on either side with more dense broadleaved woodland located south of Manor Abbey Sport Ground.

Land to the east of Lapal Lane South rises towards the motorway and is enclosed by hedges held in smaller fields. Manor Farm and farmland to the east is divided by a sunken tree line ‘green lane’. Land to the east is sub divided into smaller fields divided by hedges. Again open watercourses run east to west. Coopers wood is located at the southern end of green lane. Adjacent farmland contains excellent examples of ridge and furrow.

Farmland south of Illey Lane continues in this pattern of small, irregular shaped, hedged fields in a mix of arable and pastoral agriculture. The southern area is again crossed by a network of public footpaths and streams. Mature trees are found throughout the hedgerows.

Evidence of earlier land management techniques are found in Illey Meadows which contain ridge ad furrow fields. The Borough boundary follows the course of the old parish boundaries in the south.

**HLV20 Coombeswood Landscape Heritage Area**

Coombeswood is a prominent topographic feature in the south of the Borough. Its prominence and steepness is due to its proximity to the edge of the Northfield Sedgley Ridge. The southern area is important for the contribution that the residual agricultural landscape gives to this otherwise urban area. Pottery Farm is unique as a collection of buildings that represent the ‘hill farming’ in this part of the Black Country in the 17th century. The farmstead is Grade II listed. The LHA is bounded by No.2 Canal (Lapal Section) built 1798.

An ancient ‘holloway’ leads from Pottery Farm over to the canal which is on the edge of the area. This area is very important ecologically, historically and archaeologically as well as making a very important contribution to the scenery of the Borough.
5.3 Designed Landscapes of High Historic Value

PKGN1 Silver Jubilee Park Coseley

Silver Jubilee Park was created by Coseley Urban District Council in 1934 to mark the 25th year of King George V’s reign. It reused the site of the Old End Colliery, spreading eastward from the hamlet of West Coseley (also known as Old End or Masons Bank) to the newly created Birmingham New Road. Many of the park’s original features remain including an unusual pavilion bandstand, the tennis court, bowling green and an octagonal sunken garden (now the site of a dedicated skateboarding area). The trees within the park and along its edges were planted to provide shaded walks, as well as seasonal colour from flowering varieties such as rhododendron and azalea. To the south, the late 18th century Old Mill (the tower of a windmill and now a private home) and the spire of St Chad’s Church break through the skyline, both buildings lie within the Oak Street Conservation Area.

PKGN2 Priory Park, Dudley Registered Park and Garden of Special Historic and Horticultural Interest

In addition to its intrinsic value recognised by this designation, the park contributes to both the medieval landscape of Dudley Town Centre and the formally planned garden city suburb of the Priory Estate of which it is a part. For more information please refer to the Conservation Management Plan for the park.

PKGN3 Grange Park, Dudley

The area of the park was part of the medieval Russell’s Hall Estate. A 1780 map of the site shows the site as two pasture fields called Broad Meadow and Coalborn’s Leasow. This by the early nineteenth century had become the Russell’s Hall Colliery, one part of the Old Park Colliery. After the disuse of the coal shafts by late century the area became a dumping ground for coal waste. Dudley Council purchased and levelled 6 acres in 1892-3 in order to make a recreation ground. It consisted of belts of trees and a perimeter path, which was then largely added to in the interwar years showing many of the features still seen today, including the footings for the bandstand, the surviving drinking fountain and the bowling greens and tennis courts.

PKGN4 Dudley Municipal Cemetery

Opened in 1904 by the Old County borough of Dudley. Prior to that, it was used for a mixture of fields and mining. Standing by the entrance to the cemetery is the original Cemetery lodge; originally there was a Mortuary Chapel in the centre, now demolished. The Locally Listed Boar War Memorial (HER 7229) is a landmark feature within this graveyard and running deep below it is Dudley Canal Tunnel (HER 7002). Duncan Edwards is buried in the Cemetery.

PKGN 5 Buffery Park, Kate’s Hill Dudley

In the medieval period this area lay in the large open fields surrounding the small market town of Dudley. A small stream ran through the area with meadowlands on either side. During the Industrial Revolution the area was exploited for coal mining and a huge industrial site “the Buffery Furnace’s” were built to the south. During the 19th century the growth of industry drew people into towns like Dudley from rural
areas. By the 1880’s houses in tightly packed streets spread southward from Dudley’s town centre and across the slopes of Kate’s Hill to the north and east. The area of the Park was covered by old mine shafts, a clay pit and a brick and tile works. One street of houses built up to the edge of the park’s site was named Paradise, a piece of local humour reflecting the bleak industrial surroundings. In 1892 Dudley’s Borough Council bought 16 acres of this land to create a new park for the town’s people. This was set out with lines of trees, a park shelter, walks and a cycle racing track - now the site of a football pitch. A bandstand, bowling green and drinking fountain were added later as gifts.

PKGN6 Netherton Park

Until the Industrial Revolution the area of Netherton Park was covered by meadowland next to the brook that ran down from the former Church Fields of Dudley. The brook had been an important boundary feature marking the limit of Pensnett Chase. By the 19th century the land south of the brook had become the Netherton Colliery, which exploited the 30 foot coal seam, the thickest worked coal seam in the country. After the construction of the Dudley No. 2 Canal the settlement of Netherton grew rapidly becoming an important centre of iron and steel working, with a particular reputation for the production of chains and anchors. By the late 19th century the earliest opportunistic developments of workers’ housing were being replaced with more orderly terraced rows. A branch of the Great Western Railway ran along the eastern edge of the park and was taken into it when the line was closed in the 1960s. In 1900 Dudley Corporation bought thirteen acres of disused colliery land to create a park for the people of the town. Landscaping softened the former colliery landscape but the terraces, inclines and works to channel the river and railway embankment have survived within the polite parkland landscape. Early landscape elements included lines of trees following newly established pathways, as well as a bowling green, tennis court and park shelter.

PKGN7 King George V Park, Kingswinford

Before the industrial age the area of the King George VI Park belonged to the village of Kingswinford and formed an area of meadows and arable fields running down to the Dawley Brook. However, by the mid 19th century the value of the coal lying beneath the land was greater than its use as farmland and all of the northern part of the park was turned over to the Elm Tree Colliery. Just to the north of the park the Shut End Railway was built in 1829 for use by steam locomotives only four years after the steam locomotives were first using for pulling trains of goods wagons on the Stockton and Darlington Railway. The engine used was the Agenoria built in Stourbridge by Foster and Rastrick. In the south, the fields were preserved to provide a pleasant outlook for Elm Tree House, the home of the colliery’s owners. By the end of the 19th century the colliery had been worked out leaving a shattered landscape of ponds, disused mine shafts, spoil heaps and tramway inclines. In 1939 Brierley Hill Urban District Council bought the land to create a new park for the rapidly growing suburban estates being built around the old village centre. When it was opened the park included a bandstand and park shelter, with ornamental tree planting and footpaths. The landscaping of the park retained the ponds and heaps of the former colliery within the new park’s formal landscape.
PKGN8 Stevens Park, Quarry Bank

Originally part of Pensnett Chase, this was enclosed in the 1780s to become Thorns Farm Estate. By the second part of the 19th century it became the Thorns Colliery specialising in the retrieval of fireclay. The colliery went out of use in the early 20th century and it was purchased by Ernest Stevens in 1904. He planned to build a residence on it, but he changed his mind and donated it to the people of Brierley Hill in 1921. The council used a number of unemployed men to construct the park and it was opened in the same year with a War Memorial and Bandstand. The War Memorial is a reduced replica of the National Cenotaph in Whitehall, London.

PKGN9 Stourbridge and Wollaston Cemetery

A 19th Century cemetery with distinctive Mortuary Chapels in the centre (one non-conformist and the other Church of England) now used as the Crematorium. It has Superintendants Lodge building contemporary in date with the Chapel building.

PKGN10 Mary Stevens Park

The area of the park was split between the fields of Oldswinford and open heath land in the west. The pool in the south-west corner is still called Heath Pool. A glassworks was built in the 17th century opposite the Old White Horse Inn with an owner’s house on the site now occupied by the Council offices. Francis Rufford bought the house and land in 1801 and proceeded to turn the grounds into a private park. The grounds were made larger by other owners until Edward Webb bought it in 1895 and renamed the estate Studley Court Park. The house became a hospital during the First World War before being sold to a convent of nuns who used it as a girl’s boarding school. The nuns sold the estate to Ernest Stevens in 1929 and he donated it to the Aldermen and Burgesses of Stourbridge as a public park in memory of his wife Mary. Ernest Stevens’ gift included the creation of magnificent gates on the entrance from Worcester Street, which have been designated as a listed building. The park also gained a bandstand, a shelter, two bowling greens and a tennis court. The town’s war memorial (Grade II listed) was moved to the park in 1966 and now forms a centrepiece to the main avenue.

PKGN11Lye & Wollescote Cemetery

Opened in 1879 by the Lye & Wollescote Burial Board. Standing at the centre is the Grade II listed Lye & Wollescote Cemetery Chapels, one of which is nonconformist and the other Church of England, now is use as a venue for civil ceremonies. Contemporary in date with the Chapel is the Superintendants Lodge building and the distinctive entrance gates and boundary walls. There are 25 Commonwealth service personal buried in the cemetery in graves maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. The graveyard is the subject of a Heritage Lottery Funded Activity Plan.

PKGN12 Stevens Park Wollescote

The park is formed around Wollescote Hall, a Grade II listed building, given to the people of Lye and Wollescote by Ernest Stevens in 1930. The park hosts spectacular views to surrounding countryside and back into the Black Country. In the 1930’s the
grounds to Wollescote hall were formalized into a public park and include Crown and Flat Green bowls pitch.

**PKGN13 Bernard Oakley Memorial Gardens**

The Bernard Oakley Memorial Gardens are a particularly poignant and personal gift to Cradley by the parent’s of Bernard Oakley who was killed in the Netherlands during the Second World War. The gardens were opened in 1953 and included a terraced rockery and rose garden, with a lily pond, a children’s play area, an open-air stage, a shelter, lavatory accommodation, car park and plenty of open space. The gardens also included ‘the Dutch Corner’, a landscaped area established as a memorial recalling the orchard in Overloon, Holland, where on the 16th October 1944, Private Bernard J. Oakley of the Kings Shropshire Light Infantry was killed. He had been heroically attempting to capture a German machine gun nest with three other soldiers. The mission was successfully completed by the only survivor, acting Sergeant Eardley, who was awarded the Victoria Cross. In 2000, Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council undertook the restoration of the Garden’s ornamental gates at the Colman Hill entrance and although the gardens are much changed to day, they still provide an important open space for local residents.

**PKGN14 Halesowen Cemetery**

Opened in 1859 and includes most of the Churchyard of the Grade I listed St John the Baptist Church. At the west end of the cemetery is the 19th century Non-conformist Mortuary Chapel.
5.4 Archaeological Priority Areas

Prehistoric and Roman Features

Not all sites relating to this group have been identified due to their sensitivity. However, numerous such sites are located throughout the greenbelt, which have been identified through field walking and aerial photography.

Pedmore Roman road, County Lane [4851]

Lower Flat Field, Treherne’s Farm - Bronze and Iron Age activity site [12939 etc.]

Principal Medieval Settlement Centres

Stourbridge Town Centre [12328]
Halesowen Town Centre [12337]
Dudley Town Centre[12323]
Sedgley Village Centre[12312]

Early Industrial Settlements

The Hemplands court housing, Stourbridge
Angel Street court housing, Stourbridge
Brettell Village [12309]
Woodside Street opportunistic housing
Low Town, Pensnett Road, Dudley
Lye Waste opportunistic housing
Hill Street and Spittle’s Fold, Netherton, opportunistic housing developments
Flood Street historic housing area

Industrial Sites

Forges and Mills

Lye Forge [4702]
Lower Cradley Forge [2721]
Cradley Forge Millpond [5714]
Stamber Mill [12431]
Lutley Mill and ponds on Twizzlebatch brook [12082 and 7944]
Drews Forge and Pool, Drews Holloway [4634]
Cradley Rod Mill, Dunns Bank [4701]
Withymere Mill, Darby End [12428]
Castle Mill and the Coneygree Furnace [7488 and 12426]
Gornal Forge [12427]
Hunts Mill [2742]
Wollaston Mill [4712]
Stourbridge Town Mill and later Cloth and Leather Fulling Mills, Mill Race Lane (formerly Mill Lane) including mill pools and leats [5716, 12659 and 12660]
Bedcote Mill, Birmingham Street, Stourbridge [4390]
Cornbow Mill, Halesowen [4632]
Bagley’s Mill, Lye [4703]
Hedges Mill [4698]
Shelton Forge, Bellevale [4696]
Royal Forge, Old Wharf Road, Amblecote [7650]
Halesowen Forge, Forge Lane [4693 and 7129]

Iron Foundry’s, Furnaces and Works
Netherton Furnace, Peartree Lane [7553]
Old Buffery Furnaces [7551]
New Buffery Furnace, Clarence Road [7884]
Parkhead Furnace, Holly Hall Road [7827]
Russell’s Hall Furnace [7883]
Woodside Ironworks, Pedmore Road [7563]
Dud Dudley’s Furnace at Hasco Bridge [7068]
Halesowen Furnace [4336]
The Foster and Orme Forge and Factory and Ambrose Crowley’s Steel House [12862 and 4743]
Round Oak Iron and Steel Works, Brierley Hill [7568]
Nine Locks Ironworks, Mill Street, Brierley Hill [12812]
John Bradley Old and New Works and the Foster and Rastrick Foundry, Bradley Road, Stourbridge [7784, 4710, 1044 and 1047 etc.]
Bailey, Pegg and Company, Bull Street, Brierley Hill [5111, 5108 and 7192]
**Chain and Anchors**

Hingley’s canalside complex, Netherton [7552]

**Glass**

Albert Glassworks, Bridge Street [4812]
Wordsley Flint Glassworks, High Street [4813]
Kinver Street Glassworks [4814]
Audnam Bank Glassworks [4810]
Jacob’s Well Glassworks [4833]
Platts Glassworks [4835]
Dial Glassworks, Brettell Lane [4809]
New Dial Glassworks (Plowden & Thompson) [2734]
Parkfield Glassworks, King William Street, Amblecote [4808]
Coalbournbrook and Coalbournhill Glassworks [4838 and 4806]
Holloway End Glassworks, Westlands Gardens, High Street, Amblecote [4805]
Haden’s Premier Glass Works, Brettell Lane [4837]
Moor Lane Flint Glassworks and Moor Lane Glassworks [4822]
The Trinity Bottleworks, Moor Street [4820]
The Delph Glassworks, Anchor Hill [4819]
Dudley Flint Glassworks [4829]
The Heath Glassworks [4804]
Bagues Glasshouse, Brettell Lane [4817]
Bell Street Glasshouse, Bell Street, Brierley Hill [4842]
Harts Hill Glassworks, Vine Street, Brierley Hill
Coltman and Grafton Glassworks, Bull Street, Brierley Hill [4840]
Wheeley’s Brettell Lane Glassworks [4818]

**Coal and Clay Extraction**

Grange Park/Russell’s Hall and Old Park Collieries, Dudley [6459]
Netherton Park/Netherton Colliery [7956 and 6462]
King George VI Park/Elm Tree Colliery, Kingswinford [12046]
Borough-wide Urban HLC Study

5. Historic Environment Priority Areas

Marsh Park/Chapel Hill Claypit, Brierley Hill [7236]
Woodside Park/Colliery [6463 and 7958]
Saltwells coal mining (outside scheduled area) [3394]
New Hawne Colliery [7380, 12976 etc.]

Limestone, Sandstone and Sand Extraction
Bumble Hole Quarry, Hurst Hill, Coseley [4847]
Holloway Street Quarries, Ruiton [7100]
Round Hill Quarry [4845]

Brick and Tile
Oak Farm, Kingswinford [2733, 2023, 2026, 2024, 7764]
Rufford’s Brick Works, Hungary Hill [12539]
Harris and Pearson Brickworks, Bull St. [5109]
Hughes and Eades’ Brickworks, Meeting Lane [5159 and 7696]

Transport
Dudley No. 1 Canal [5867]
Dudley No. 2 Canal and Lodge Farm Reservoir (Netherton and Lapal Sections) [5868, 7480 and 7371]
Stourbridge No. 1 Canal and Town Arm [5864 and 5865]
Pensnett Canal [7375]
The Fens Branch Canal [5866]
Birmingham Mainline Canal [7374]
Foxyards Canal [4893]
Dudley Canal and Lord Ward’s Arm [7004 and 7003]
Extension of the Stourbridge Branch Canal, Mill Race Lane [12798]
Former two locks line, Peartree Lane, Netherton [7376]
Kingswinford Railway (Pensnett West) [7382]
The Stour Bridge, Lower High Street, Stourbridge [12807]
Cornbow Bridge, Halesowen [7396]
6.0 Sources Consulted/Evidence Base

Historic Environment Record (HER)
Schedule of Ancient Monuments (11)
Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest
Conservation Areas (22)
Conservation Area Character Appraisals (7)
Article 4 Directions (4)
Historic Environment SPD
Glass Quarter SPD
Dudley Canal’s Strategy
List of Buildings of Local Historic Importance (c.350)
Areas of Special Townscape Value (16, 6 superseded all or in part by CA designation)
Landscape Heritage Areas (20)
Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation
Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Studies for Brierley, Dudley, Halesowen, Stourbridge and the Glass Quarter
Buildings at Risk Survey
Historic England, Heritage at Risk survey
Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic or Horticultural Interest
Existing Conservation Management Plans.