



The countryside charity Worcestershire

CPRE Worcestershire Branch Newsletter & Annual Report 2019/2021



CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

This is the first report for two years, as it was not feasible to hold an AGM during the pandemic lockdowns. With everyone having found workarounds for lockdown restrictions, such as holding meetings on-line using zoom or teams, it becomes difficult to recall the shock to the system that the initial lockdown caused, with many people afraid to go out due to the risk of contagion.

It remains to be seen how far the world will return to the status quo ante quem. Many people have discovered that they can work almost as well remotely from home, without having to spend a considerable time commuting to their workplace. I suspect that is not going to change. Certainly, it has been convenient to attend a variety of CPRE-related meetings from the comfort of my armchair, without the need for an hour's travel to a meeting in Birmingham or Worcester or an overnight stay before a morning meeting in London.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Chairman's Report

District Reports

SWDP

Teme Valley Special

Churchyard
Competition
2019/2021

President Retirement

Volunteer Requests

AGM Invitation

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT CONT...

Altogether it has been rather a strange period. It started with severe floods on the river Severn in early 2020. Then we were all told to stay at home due to the pandemic. Last summer things began to open up, but then we were locked down again. As I write, restrictions are beginning to be lifted. We can only hope that (with many of us now vaccinated), the restrictions on our freedom to go about our business can be lifted for good.

Peter King

PLANNING REPORT

Strategic Planning

CPRE Worcestershire tries to engage in the strategic planning process. Most districts are in the course of reviewing their plans, but at early consultative stages. Wyre Forest is out of sync with the rest, having been relatively quick off the mark with a previous plan. As a result, I attended an Examination of its new Plan earlier this year. The outcome of this is awaited, so that I have no idea whether my representations have made any difference.

Bromsgrove, the three south Worcestershire council (who do strategic planning together) and the four Black Country Boroughs (who are also preparing a joint plan) are all at a similar stage. They have all done some consultation, but not reached the stage where they decide on what sites they need to allocate, so that no one knows (not even the councils themselves) what sites might be under the threat of being developed.

Developing strategic plans is always a long-winded process. This is not helped by the government moving the goal posts periodically. This often has the effect of delaying the process, while councils wait to find out what the new rules will be. This could well happen while a new Planning Bill, announced in the Queen's Speech wends its way through the Parliamentary process. The delay is an inevitable consequence of change in national policy, as no council wants to spend money on preparing a plan only to have to tear it up, because the government requirements for it have changed.

An example of this is the changes in how housing targets would be calculated. This ultimately comes from sub-national population projections (SNPP), but it is a question whether to use 2014, 2016 or 2018 based estimates. For the Black Country CPRE was campaigning for the use of the 2016-SNPP, rather than the higher 2014-SNPP, but shortly after that the 2018-SNPP appeared. This was followed by a White Paper proposing an uplift according to house prices, which was going to disproportionately affect rural districts. The methodology could not take account of house prices being higher in the country because people will pay a premium price for the rural ambience. As regional vice-chair, I had to commission a consultant to recalculate the local targets following each iteration of these changes, and the consultant then did similar work for other CPRE branches and then nationally.

CPRE conducted an effective campaign against this with the result that the government backed down, instead proposing a specific uplift on the SNPP housing numbers for 20 cities, including Birmingham and Wolverhampton. This is ultimately driven by a political agenda requiring 300,000 more houses per year (the Conservatives being afraid not to match the Labour Party target), when the actual need is more like 230,000 per year. What with Brexit and the COVID pandemic sending a lot of migrant workers home, one wonders whether even that lower figure will be needed.

Peter King

Bromsgrove and Redditch

The 2017 Bromsgrove Plan is under review, because it did not provide enough land for new housing. It is necessary to review Green Belt boundaries to release land. On the other hand, Redditch's needs seem to have been overestimated, so that more land was allocated for Redditch needs within Bromsgrove district than seems to have been necessary. We are hoping some of this will result in some of the Redditch allocations being restored towards meeting the Bromsgrove deficit. The major issue is the inability of the council to ensure that two large sites on the western side of Bromsgrove town (Whitford and Perryfields) are delivered. An appeal decision relating to Perryfields is awaited. The problem is that highway access to them is poor, as the roads out of the area are congested and do not lead easily to the motorway network. I have long argued that a link road is needed between Perryfields and Lickey End to provide western Bromsgrove with an alternative access to the motorway network. I hear that Bromsgrove are conducting a strategic highway review as part of their Plan Review. I also hear that the Redditch Plan is to be reviewed to ensure that it is kept up to date.



Peter King

South Worcestershire

The three local planning authorities in South Worcestershire (Malvern Hills, Wychavon and Worcester City) are jointly preparing a revision of the South Worcestershire Development Plan (abbreviated as the 'SWDPR'). The original timetable set a date for adoption in November 2021, but this has been set back twice. At the time of writing, a revised timetable has yet to be approved, but it is probable that the SWDPR will be formally adopted in late 2023.

An initial draft of the SWDPR (the 'Preferred Options consultation') was published in November 2019. As with all local plans, this has to meet a target for the number of new dwellings ('housing need') set by central government. The target for South Worcestershire is 14,000, to be built between 2021 and 2041. The SWDPR draft allocated the bulk of this new housing to several 'strategic sites', including two new towns at Worcestershire Parkway (5000 dwellings) and Throckmorton airfield (2000 dwellings), at Rushwick (pending the completion of a new railway station), at Broomhall and Norton Barracks, and at Temple Laugherne (an urban extension to the West of Worcester City). There are also several thousand 'non-strategic allocations', scattered around other villages and towns of South Worcestershire. These included 're-allocated' sites designated in the original South Worcestershire Development Plan which have not yet been constructed.

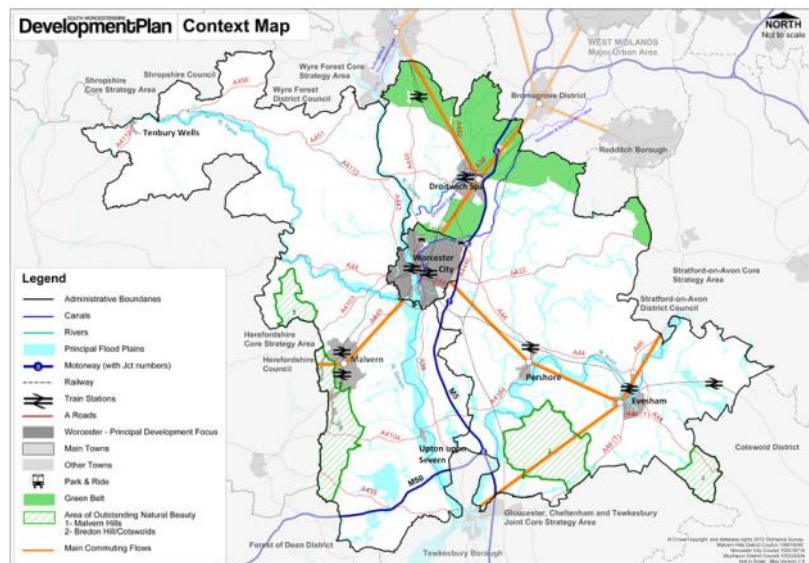
Worcestershire CPRE responded to the Preferred Options consultation by commissioning research by Gerald Kells which showed the estimates of housing 'need' in the Preferred Options report to be excessive. We also commented in detail on individual plan policies, pointing out the contradiction between the aim of 'sustainable development' with the proposals for extensive construction on Grade 2 agricultural land. We noted that allocations for some villages would probably be used early in the plan period, with consequent pressure for subsequent development. We therefore recommended a moratorium on further housing in such villages to prevent this happening. We expressed concern at the lack of clear boundaries for some of strategic developments, particularly those at Parkway Station and at Rushwick.

South Worcestershire Continued

In February 2021, the SWDPR planning team published a Sustainability Appraisal, which assessed the various policies in the Preferred Options consultation against defined criteria of sustainability. It also assessed the sustainability of the proposed strategic allocations, re-allocated sites and 'reasonable alternative sites'. CPRE Worcestershire responded by urging that sustainability assessments be conducted for all non-strategic allocations. We saw this as essential because several of these sites are larger than most re-allocated sites and would, if built, have a major impact on their local community.

CPRE Worcestershire will continue to scrutinise the SWDPR, and contest any of its conclusions which we believe will damage our beautiful local countryside. We do so as part of a national organisation which campaigns effectively against proposed changes in planning laws and policies which could result in uncontrolled building across the countryside.

Stuart Cumella



THE TEME VALLEY

The River Teme is the second-longest tributary of England's longest river, but is little known to those who live elsewhere. The Sever's longest tributary, the River Avon, is celebrated in literature, but there is no 'Bard of Teme' and it appears in poetry in only one line of a work by Housman.

The Teme features occasionally in the national news, but only when it floods. For a short section, it flows along the border of the South Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, but there has been no interest in a similar designation for the rest of the valley, which means that it attracts few tourists.

No railways or motorways pass along the Teme Valley and it therefore remains, for the time being, a tranquil part of England. Indeed, Natural England's concluded that "The unchanging, undisturbed character is one of its defining features". The Teme rises in rain-soaked moorland just over the Welsh border West of the Clun Forest, and follows an irregular course for 130 kilometres to join the Severn just South of Worcester.

The Teme is shallow and fast-flowing, and frequently floods. Every settlement next to the River has been inundated within recent memory, and every one of its bridges has been washed away or damaged by floods at some point in its history. The River has never been navigable, and there are only three towns along its entire length: at Knighton in Powys, Ludlow and Tenbury Wells.

Villages in the Valley are all located on higher ground away from the River, with only hamlets at each successive bridge. This has never been an area of great agricultural prosperity, as can be seen in the village churches. Almost all are Norman foundations and many retain stonework from that era. Few were expanded substantially and there are no equivalents of the great wool churches of the Cotswolds and East Anglia. Instead, the area is rich in historic farmsteads, several dating from the 16th Century.

The first miles of the River are dominated by border castles, all now in ruins. The first is in the small village of Knucklas, and was built by the Mortimers in the early 12th Century, only to be destroyed in 1262. A little downriver is Knighton, which has two ruined castles, the last of which (together with much of the town) was destroyed by Owain Glyndwr in 1402. There are two further ruined castles in the ten miles East of Knighton and the border: Brampton Bryan and Wigmore. The latter is a vast ruin on a prominent hill dominating the South bank of the Teme, near Leintwardine. It was the base of Roger Mortimer, first Earl of March. In 1322, he led a failed uprising against King Edward II and was imprisoned in the Tower of London, from where he escaped to France. There he met Edward's Queen Isabella and they became lovers. In 1327, they led an army of invasion and ousted the king, who they later had murdered in Berkeley Castle. Roger and Isabella then ruled England in the name of Isabella's son, the 14 year old Edward III. But three years later, the young Edward organised a small group of knights to make a surprise raid on Roger, who was captured and promptly executed. Even mediaeval kings would have balked at executing their mothers, so Edward had Isabella exiled to Castle Rising castle in Norfolk.



THE TEME VALLEY CONTINUED...

The direct Mortimer lineage ceased with the death of the 5th Earl in 1425, after which it passed to the Harley Family, based in the castle at Brampton Bryan. In 1643, it was owned by Sir Robert Harley, who was MP for Herefordshire and a supporter of Parliament against King Charles I. Sir Robert feared that Wigmore Castle could be used as a stronghold by the King's forces, and so had it systematically demolished. There are now just great jagged broken walls on a high wooded ridge, with windows that look over the wide valley of the Upper Teme. He left his wife (with the wonderful name of 'Brilliana') to



defend the castle at Brampton Bryan. She succeeded in fighting off a Royalist siege in 1643, but died soon after. The castle was captured and demolished in the following year. Despite the ruination of their property in Herefordshire, the Harley Family prospered. Sir Robert's grandson was another Robert, who was chief minister under Queen Anne and was rewarded with the title of 1 Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. When the Queen died, he was impeached by the new Parliament and imprisoned in the Tower of London for two years. His son, the 2nd Earl, engaged in property speculation, buying farms to the North West of London. These were laid out as urban streets, named after family members and rural estates, which is why there is an Oxford Street, Mortimer Street and Wigmore Street. After flowing past Leintwardine, the Teme takes a sudden turn North and then NorthEast, through the steep and wooded ravine of Downton Gorge. This almost inaccessible area is a site of special scientific interest (SSSI), designated because it is a surviving fragment of a once much larger Mediaeval woodland. There are several species of tree, ferns and bracken that are rarely-found elsewhere, as well as a unique long-haired variety of fallow deer. Downton Gorge is doubly an SSSI because there is a similar designation for the entire length of the River. This particular designation notes the number of rare invertebrate species in the Teme (including the Atlantic stream crayfish and many rare types of beetles), as well as the endangered twaite shad fish.

After Downton Gorge, the Teme is joined by the River Onny, and changes direction to the East through a wider valley to reach Ludlow. This is the most important settlement along the River, and was laid out as a grid of streets leading to its great Norman castle. The town became a residence for heirs to the throne until the death of Prince Arthur in 1502, but continued as the seat of the Council of the Marches (and hence the government of Wales and the English border counties) until 1689. As befits a town of such importance, Ludlow has a parish church of almost cathedral size, continually updated until the Reformation and one of the few buildings West of the Severn with perpendicular features. Ludlow is now famous as a centre for good food (with four restaurants in the Michelin Guide), and as a favoured place of retirement for the wellheeled.

After Ludlow, the River turns South and then East around Clee Hill to reach Tenbury Wells and Worcestershire. This is an area of orchards and hop cultivation in the wide valley floor, usually framed by wooded hills. Tenbury became a spa town when mineral springs were discovered in 1839.

A Birmingham architect, James Cranston, built the extraordinary Pump Rooms in 1862, described by Pevsner as "much like Gothicky or Chinesey fair stuff, without seriousness or taste". There are two other quirky buildings in the town: the Market Hall, also designed by Cranston, and the new public toilets in Market Street. These resemble oast kilns, and were built in 2010 to replace the toilets washed away in a flood (fortunately with no-one using them at the time).

The stretch of the river between Wooferton to Newnham Bridge parallels two other transport routes, both now abandoned. The first was the Tenbury and Bewdley Railway, traces of which can be seen in wooded embankments North of the road. The second was the Kington, Leominster and Stourport Canal, which only ever reached from Leominster to the Southnet Tunnel near Newnham Bridge. Near the entrance to the Tunnel was a wharf, connected to the colliery at Mamble by a tramway. Traces of the canal can still be found, including two ruined aqueducts and one of the entrances to the Southnet Tunnel. As the River flows South East from Newnham Bridge, Abberley Clock Tower appears on the horizon. This is 50 metres high and was built in 1867 for a colliery owner who had recently purchased the nearby Abberley Hall. The tower can be seen from much of the surrounding countryside and (probably intentionally) from the grounds of the nearby Witley Court, which was once one of the most important stately homes in England. Between 1843 and 1846, it was the residence of the dowager Queen Adelaide. It was expanded later in the 19th Century by the first Earl of Dudley, using the wealth from his coalmines in the Black Country. The Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) was a frequent visitor, often accompanied by sundry members of European royal families. The building was partially destroyed by fire in 1936, and is now the most splendid ruin in England. One part of the building that survived was the parish church, which had been planned by the first Lord Foley as a chapel to Witley Court. In the decade after its completion in 1735, it was embellished with the ceiling paintings, stained glass and organ case from the demolished palace of the Dukes of Chandos at Cannons in Middlesex. The resulting church interior is an extraordinary rococo concoction in white and gold, with the first Lord Foley celebrated by one of the tallest funerary monuments in England. Great Witley avoided lasting fame by being the site of the greatest non-battle in English history. Three years after destroying the castle and town of Knighton in Powys, Owain Glydwr led a combined Welsh and French army in an invasion of England. At Great Witley, they camped on Woodbury Hill (between Great Witley and the Teme), while the army of Henry IV spread over Abberley Hill opposite. After a eight days of skirmishes and the exchange of insults, Glyndwr's army sneaked away at night. Over 200 years later, another civil war led to a further gathering on Woodbury Hill. On 5 March 1645, a gathering of a thousand 'clubmen' met on Woodbury Hill to pass a declaration which they presented to the Royalist High Sheriff of Worcestershire. The clubmen were local militias which were organised independently of the two sides in the Civil War, with the aim of defending their families and possessions against either army. Eventually, however, they sided with the better-disciplined Parliamentary army, and took to harassing the Royalists.

Woodbury Hill is one of the long ridge of hills that reaches from Abberley Hill, along the Malvern Hills, to Whiteleaved Oak at the edge of the Gloucestershire. Between Stanford Bridge and Knightwick, these hills provide the deeply-wooded frame for the left bank of the Valley. On the right bank, the edge of the Valley is even steeper, and is used for the Shelsley Walsh Hill Climb, the oldest motorsport track in the World still using its original course. This is narrow, steep (10.9% average gradient) and only 1000 yards long. Unlike Formula 1 events, spectators can view the paddocks and the start line, as well as watching the track on wooden benches arranged up the hillside. A lane behind the paddocks leads to the parish church, which is one of the few in England to be built with tufa stone, quarried from the nearby Southstone Rock. This light but strong stone was formed within the last 7000 years from calcium carbonate deposited by water falling on a rockface covered in moss.

Knightwick has one of the few riverside hotels along the Teme. The Talbot is famous for growing its own hops and brewing its own beer. Past the riverside gardens, the Teme swings to the East through the Knightsford Gap, and meanders through a much broader valley. Another railway ran along this stretch until Rushwick. This was part of the Worcester, Bromyard and Leominster Railway, which was agreed by Parliament in 1861 promoted by Sir Charles Hastings, from a notable Martley family.

TEME VALLEY CONCLUSION

Sir Charles was an eminent surgeon, and one of the founders of what later became the British Medical Association and the British Medical Journal, and was one of the original members of the General Medical Council. He invested his own funds in the development of improved artisans' housing in Worcester, and founded the Worcester Museum. He was less successful, however, in running a railway, and the line to Leominster never made a profit.



One of its stops was at Leigh Court, with the line sandwiched between the River and the massive barn, which was once used to collect local tithes for Pershore Abbey. This is the largest cruck building in England. After Leigh, the River passes Rushwick, which has expanded steadily with the suburban housing designated by the South Worcestershire Development Plan. The successor to this plan, due for approval in 2021, proposes a further one thousand houses in Rushwick and a new railway station.

Development dominates the remaining miles of the River Teme, with the widening of the Carrington Bridge over the Severn and the dualling of the causeway from the Powick traffic island.

Near the old Powick Bridge, Powick Mill is a quieter backwater. This was built in 1894 to generate hydro-electric power for the City of Worcester. It was never successful, and was soon replaced by a much larger coal-fired power station near the centre of the City.

The Teme beyond the Bridge flows through a wide flat land called 'Powick Hams', now bisected by the causeway. At times of floods, driving along it to the Carrington Bridge seems like heading out to sea. Old Powick Bridge is the start of the Monarch's Way long-distance footpath, which follows an irregular route for 625 miles to Shoreham in Sussex. This commemorates the flight of King Charles II after losing the Battle of Worcester in September 1651. An important part of the battle took place around the bridge, which Charles' Scottish army defended against Cromwell's forces. The Scots were eventually beaten back when Cromwell moved reinforcements across the pontoon bridge his Army had built over the Severn. This was probably on the site now occupied by the Carrington Bridge. This was the last battle of the Civil War, but the first skirmish had also taken place at Old Powick Bridge nine years earlier when two cavalry detachments encountered each other. The first miles of the Monarch's Way lead along the North bank of the Teme across the wide floodplain of Powick Hams to where its waters join those of the Severn and flow eventually to the sea, where all rivers meet.

-Stuart Cumella

BEST KEPT CHURCHYARD COMPETITION

Our biennial churchyard competition, held during the summer of 2019, was the twentieth since its inception in 1981. Although the number of entries (28) was not as large as in the early years, when over 40 would regularly take part, there were enough to ensure that the winners would need to set a very high standard.

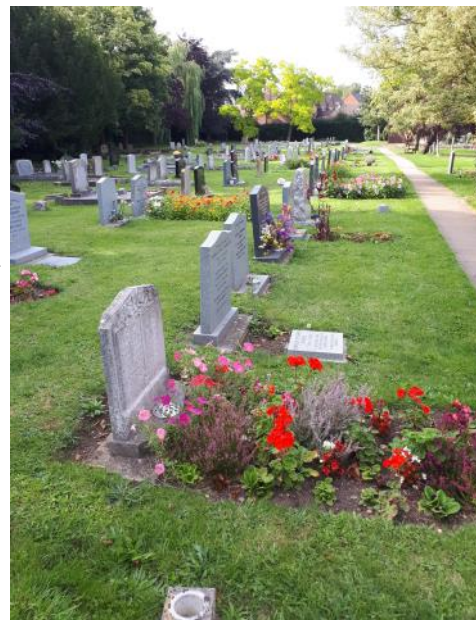
An unusual feature in 2019 was that there were more entries from large churchyards (over one acre) than from the smaller ones.

Over the past three competitions the number of larger churchyards has been 9, 15 and 19, whereas the number of small churchyards was 11, 18 and 9. I cannot explain why this variation from one competition to another occurs.

The first Round of judging took place between 16th June and 3rd July. Each churchyard was visited by two judges out of a pool of 18. The ten churchyards with the highest marks were carried forward to Round 2 and were judged in August by Marjorie Whiting (WFWI) and me. The judging was split into two days due to the churchyards being clustered either in the north of the county or in the south.

The results were as follows.

Large churchyards: **Winner:** St. Philips & St. James, HALLOW
(received £100 plus option of a tree);
Second: St. Matthias, MALVERN LINK
(received £60).



Smaller churchyards: **Winner:** St. Mary & St. Milburgh, OFFENHAM
(received £75 plus option of a tree);
Second: St. Thomas, CROWN EAST (received £50).

It is difficult to believe that so many churches took part in the competition in the early years when they had to pay £5 to enter and the only prize was a tree. The entry fee was abolished in 2009 and monetary prizes introduced in 2015. We shall keep these under review for the 2021 competition, as there is no doubt that a great deal of work is necessary to reach the high standards that are achieved by the more successful churches.

I changed the marking system used by the judges this year so that there are now 19 categories instead of 9, with the maximum marks totalling 120 instead of 100. The main reason was because the original system had become too complicated over the years, with some categories having several unrelated criteria. Each category now has just one criterion. The only new criterion is the ease of parking, since we feel that credit should be given to those churches that make visiting them easy through having a dedicated car park (e.g. Astley, Hallow, Hanley Swan and Little Malvern). However, this is not a 'game-changer' as the maximum mark is 5 and most churchyards score 3 if road-side parking is fairly adequate.

With the Annual report being published later than usual, we can reveal the main results of our **2021 Best-Kept Churchyard competition**. Although there were fewer entries than usual, partly because of the fear that Covid-19 would affect the availability of volunteers, the standard achieved by several churchyards was very high.

The winner of the group of churchyards under one acre was **Peopleton (St. Nicholas)** and the runner-up was **Little Witley (St. Michael's)**. The group of churchyards of one acre or more was won by **Belbroughton (Holy Trinity)** with **Harvington (St. James)** in second place.

As usual, I need to ask CPRE and WFWI members to consider volunteering to be judges. Our pool of judges has decreased from 30 to 18 during the past twenty years, which means that most of us have to visit three or four churchyards, some of which may be several miles away. Fortunately, judges find that they can often choose a fine day for this, as there is always a period of four weeks in June and July during which judging can take place. With the new marking system the task is more straightforward than before. Judging each churchyard takes between 20 and 30 minutes. New volunteers will be partnered with an experienced judge. Please contact me if you are interested.

Frank Hill

RETIREMENT OF DAVID HAWKINS



We regret that David Hawkins, our President since July 2014, has had to retire due to ill health.

David joined CPRE Worcestershire in 1974, and became a member of the executive Committee in 1978. At that time, it had sufficient members to have one sub-committee devoted to considering housing and commercial applications and another looking at transport proposals, but they were combined into the Planning and Roads Committee in 1981. David was a member of this committee until 1993.

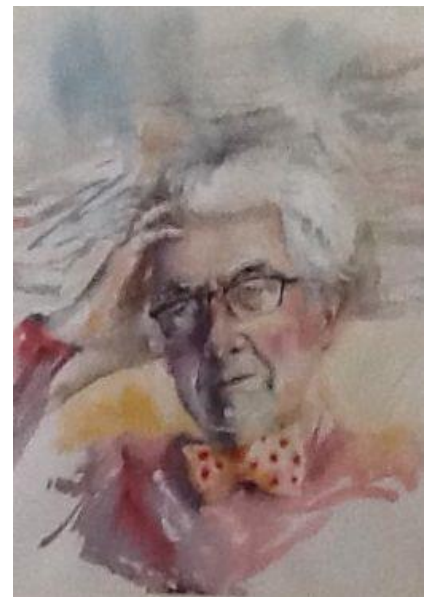
This was a busy period for CPRE as the Conservative government in the 1980s gave support for housing development over countryside protection. It also encouraged new road schemes. In Worcestershire, these included the Western Orbital motorway in the north, and bypasses around Worcester, Evesham and Broadway.

David was not a flag-waving campaigner but was more concerned with the local-scale consequences of development, particularly the tendency for builders to erect box-like houses on the edge of villages which failed to reflect their individuality and character. Unfortunately, changes to national planning guidance in the 1980s reduced the power of council planners to influence design. Nevertheless, this did not deter David from objecting to Wychavon District Council about many small-scale proposals in the south of the District.

David was very helpful with regard to our Best-Kept Churchyard competition. Until 2013, he would judge several churchyards around Evesham and, in 2011, not only sent me his marks but also a dozen photographs of each churchyard!

David's experience in the 1960s working for a timber merchant and joinery manufacturer gave him expertise in the internal architecture of churches and large houses which was often called upon, such as after the fire at Windsor Castle in 1992. His knowledge of Worcestershire's buildings and families, plus his long membership of CPRE, made him an interesting companion at pub lunches, several of which I had the pleasure to enjoy with him.

Frank Hill



VOLUNTEERS NEEDED



This CPRE branch remains very short on activists. We currently have four trustees and almost no other active volunteers at all. We seek to monitor planning applications in each of our six districts. I am trying to manage the three northern ones. Frank Hill and Stuart Cumella cover Malvern Hills between them, but no one is actively covering Worcester or Wychavon. Worcester is monitored by the Civic Trust, but their agenda may not quite be ours. Frank and I make occasional forays into Wychavon, but we do not live in the area and are inevitably less aware of local issues than if we did. The southern part of the Black Country is supposed to be part of our remit. I try to engage with strategic planning issues, but that is all. We need:

- **Planning manager:** this branch used to have a planning adviser, who was paid a small stipend, but we failed to replace the last one (except briefly). A retired planning officer (or some other qualified professional) would be ideal for this. Currently we employ a consultant on an ad hoc basis

- **Planning volunteers:** basically, we are again asking for people around the county who can provide feet on the ground, people who are passionate about preserving the countryside and our rural communities. No qualifications are needed except the ability to look at a site and be able to say, 'That is a stupid place to build' and then discuss with the terms of an objection with someone else who will draft it.

- **Events manager:** we would like to be able to hold occasional events to which members and friends can come, but these need to be organised and ideas are needed as to what events we should have.

- **Volunteers for other campaigns:** CPRE campaigns on many issues nationally, on which we are able to do little locally.

- **New Trustees:** we need to strengthen our board of trustees, most of us being older than 70.

- **New chairman:** I have held the post for several years. I am not in a hurry to give up, but we need to plan for someone to succeed me in due course. This is not a role into which anyone can step 'cold'.

Peter King

VOLUNTEER



If you would like to volunteer with us in any capacity, please contact our Secretary Terra Newman at: **secretary@cpreworcestershire.org.uk** with some information about yourself and what you are hoping to help us with and we will aim to get you involved.



The countryside charity
Worcestershire

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2021

Monday 18th October 2021
Tea, coffee & a selection of buffet food from 5:45pm
AGM starts promptly at 6:15pm

to be held at:
Shires Farm, Hawford, Worcester, WR3 7SG

We are pleased to announce that **Crispin Truman, Chief Executive of CPRE** will be the guest speaker

Please confirm your attendance by email or phone to
Terra Newman (secretary@cpreworcestershire.org.uk or
07947 634545)

A detailed agenda will be handed out at the meeting

BRANCH CONTACTS

Secretary: Terra Newman. Tel: 07947 634545 Email: secretary@cpreworcestershire.org.uk

For planning queries in Bromsgrove, Redditch & Wyre Forest-
Peter King. Tel: 01562 720368 Email: peterkingiron@blueyonder.co.uk

For planning queries in Malvern Hills & Worcester-
Frank Hill. Tel: 01684 575041 Email: frank.ed.met.cpre@btinternet.com

For membership and other queries:

Frank Hill Tel: 01684 575041 Email: frank.ed.met.cpre@btinternet.com

Twitter: @WorcsCPRE

Facebook: @cpreworcester