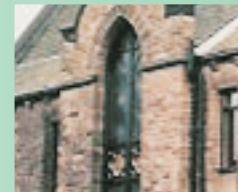
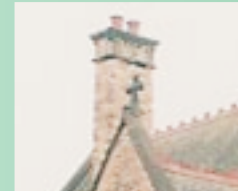
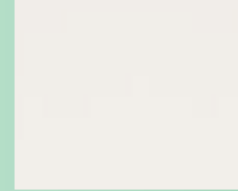


Norfolk Road
CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL
April 2008



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Townscape Appraisal Map

After a period of public consultation, Sheffield City Council adopted this Conservation Area Appraisal and the accompanying Management Proposals for Norfolk Road on 14th April 2008, which means they are now a material consideration in the determination of planning applications in the area.

NORFOLK ROAD CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL

1.0 Introduction

Purpose of the appraisal

1.1 This appraisal seeks to record and analyse the various features that give the Norfolk Road Conservation Area its special architectural and historic interest. The area's buildings and spaces are noted and described, and marked on the Townscape Appraisal map along with listed buildings, buildings of townscape merit, significant trees and spaces, and important views into and out of the conservation area. There is a presumption that all of these features should be "preserved or enhanced", as required by the legislation.

1.2 This appraisal builds upon national policy, as set out in PPG15, and local policy (see paragraphs 2.4 -2.7). It provides a firm basis on which applications for development within the Norfolk Road Conservation Area can be assessed.



Gates to Shrewsbury Hospital Almshouses

1.3 To be concise and readable, the appraisal does not record all features. The omission of any feature from the text or accompanying maps does not, therefore, mean that it is not of interest or value.

Summary of special interest

1.4 The Norfolk Road Conservation Area was designated on 7 January 1981.

1.5 The special interest that justifies designation of the Norfolk Road Conservation Area derives from the following features:

- The architectural and historic interest of Norfolk Road's 19th century stone-built villas;
 - Good examples of typical late 19th /early 20th century rows and terraces of houses in Glencoe Road, Fitzwalter Road and Stafford Road;
 - Cluster of small mid 19th century terraced and semi-detached houses in Talbot Gardens, Talbot Place and Talbot Crescent;
 - Work by prominent local architects from the Flockton firm and the Hadfield firm;
 - The prevalent use of local stone for buildings, boundary walls, gate piers and floorscape;
 - Trees in the front gardens of Norfolk Road properties;
 - Victoria Methodist Church (1899 by John Wills) whose spire is a local landmark, situated at the meeting of five roads;
 - Former Sunday School, Stafford Road, and adjacent wildlife garden;
 - Shrewsbury Hospital (1825 by Woodhead & Hurst) consisting of almshouses, infirmary and chapel set around a well tree'd grassed courtyard;
 - The Cholera Monument, a pinnacle of historical and architectural interest and a well-known city landmark;
-

- Monument Grounds which are registered (grade II) on the English Heritage *Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England*.
- Gin Stables, probably pre-1750 and certainly the oldest buildings in the conservation area, now converted to residential use (Stafford Mews);
- Planned vistas along Norfolk Road: northwards to St Peter's Cathedral Church, southwards to the gates to Norfolk Park.
- Planned relationship between the chapel of Shrewsbury Hospital and the Cholera Monument;
- Monument Grounds and Clay Wood;
- Wide views over the city from Monument Grounds;
- Remnants of a historic floorscape including lengths of natural stone kerbs and stone setted entrances to large villas;
- Local details that collectively and individually help to give Norfolk Road a distinctive identity, e.g. stone boundary walls, stone gate piers and ornate iron railings.



Entrance to Nos. 64 and 66 Norfolk Road



No. 88 Norfolk Road

2.0 The planning policy context

The planning policy context

2.1 Conservation areas are designated under the provisions of Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. A conservation area is defined as “an area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”. It is the quality and interest of an area, rather than that of individual buildings, which is the prime consideration in identifying a conservation area.

2.2 Section 71 of the same Act requires local planning authorities to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of any parts of their area which are conservation areas. Section 72 specifies that, in making a decision on an application for development in a conservation area, special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

2.3 This document should be read in conjunction with national planning policy guidance, particularly Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG 15) – Planning and the Historic Environment. The layout and content follows guidance produced by English Heritage, the Heritage Lottery Fund and the English Historic Towns Forum.

Local planning policy

2.4 This appraisal provides a firm basis on which applications for development within Sheffield City can be assessed. It should be read in conjunction with the wider development plan policy framework produced by Sheffield City Council. That framework is set out in a number of documents, notably:

2.5 The *Unitary Development Plan (UDP)* which is the statutory development plan for Sheffield, adopted in March 1998.

2.6 The *Sheffield Development Framework (SDF)* will be the City's portfolio of local development documents, collectively delivering the spatial planning

strategy for the whole of the Sheffield District except for the area in the Peak Park. Once adopted, the SDF will replace the Unitary Development Plan (UDP).

2.7 The *Sheffield Urban Design Compendium*, a design guide primarily for the City Centre, although much of the design guidance is relevant throughout the rest of the city. The compendium provides information for designers, and sets out strategic information at a city wide level. It provides guidance relating to the specific parts of the city, for both the built form and public realm.

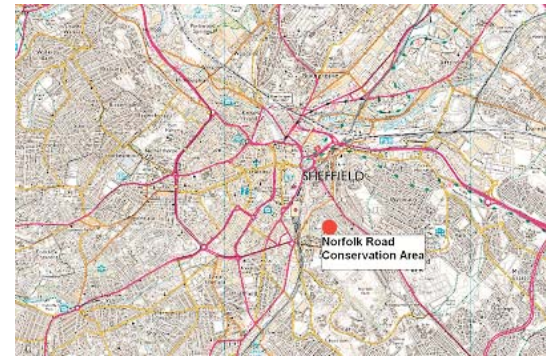


Nos. 60 and 62 Norfolk Road

3.0 Location and setting

Location and context

3.1 The Norfolk Road Conservation Area is located in the suburbs of Sheffield about 1km south east of the city centre. It lies in a wholly urban setting overlooking the city. There is open space to the north-east at Sky Edge and to the south-east at Norfolk Park. Immediately to the north lies the Grade 2 Listed Park Hill, a large housing development of linked blocks of multi-storey flats.



Location of Norfolk Road Conservation Area

The effect of historical development on plan form; settlement pattern

3.2 A map of 1736 indicates that the site of today's Norfolk Road Conservation Area was open countryside east of the centre of Sheffield which at that time had not begun to expand beyond its ancient limits. The map indicates the beginning of development along a road named *Park Street*, today's Duke Street.

3.3 Park Street became the start of a turnpike road from Sheffield to Worksop and Mansfield. A 1795 map identifies this turnpike and shows a compact area of newly built streets named *Park Hill* at its northern end, close to the city. This area of late 18th and early 19th century houses and workshops was cleared in the 20th century and part of it is now the site of the linked sequence of high-rise flats, also named Park Hill.



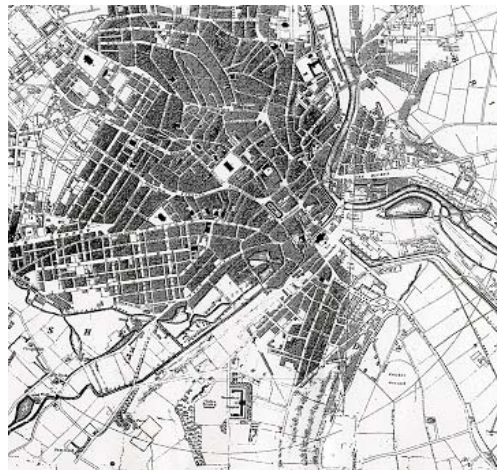
Extract from 1795 map of Sheffield

3.4 The 1795 map shows no development in the area of today's Norfolk Road except for a small collection of buildings on the western side of the turnpike, close to the road. These were the *Gin Stables* (identified as such on the later O.S. map of 1855), reputedly built to accommodate the horses that powered the gins at the Duke of Norfolk's Park collieries. Following conversion to residential use, it is now known as Stafford Mews, in the eastern part of the Norfolk Road Conservation Area.



No. 81 Norfolk Road

3.5 The 1832 map depicts *Shrewsbury Hospital* opposite a *Cholera Burying Ground*. Norfolk Road, Shrewsbury Road and Talbot Road have been laid out, but not named. By the time of the O.S. map of 1855 development has begun to spread along these roads, the Cholera Monument (1834-5) has been built and the northern length of Glencoe Road has been completed. Norfolk Road was the main route from the town to the entrance of the newly completed Norfolk Park. Ten years later the southern end of Norfolk Road had been further developed by the construction of Fitzwalter Road. Granville Road was completed in 1876. By the end of the century Norfolk Road was almost built out and a Methodist Church and Sunday School had been built next to the aforementioned Gin Stables.



Extract from 1832 map of Sheffield

3.6 In addition to minor infill, the most significant developments of the late 20th century have been housing developments at Ingram Court, Glencoe Drive and Belmonte Gardens and additional almshouses and a meeting hall at Shrewsbury Hospital, 1976 by Mansell Jenkinson & Partners.

4.0 Landscape setting

Topography and relationship to surroundings

4.1 Norfolk Road Conservation Area sits on a shelf on the western flank of Park Hill which rises steeply from the city centre, from the confluence of the River Sheaf and River Don. Norfolk Road, on a straight roughly south-east to north-west alignment, declines almost imperceptibly to the north-west before abruptly falling steeply beyond Shrewsbury Hospital. The land falls steeply from the level plateau of the Monument Grounds to the north-east through to the south-west, affording expansive views over the city.



Corner of Fitzwalter Road and Norfolk Road

5.0 Historic development and archaeology

Archaeological significance

5.1 Although the Sites and Monuments Record and the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service's Historic Environment Characterisation Study cannot be regarded as definitive or comprehensive, there is little data in either source to suggest that the open ground on which Norfolk Road was developed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries has significant archaeological potential, though the Cholera burial ground, the Cholera Monument and the park in which the monument stands are all important for the history of Sheffield.

5.2 It is likely that further consideration will need to be given to the effect of applications for substantial new development on any potential archaeological remains, and an Archaeological Assessment of the site should be prepared prior to any application being submitted.

Origins and historic development

5.2.1 General

5.2.2 At the beginning of the 18th century the town of Sheffield consisted of thirty five streets, lanes and passages and the population was less than 10,000. Sheffield did not begin to expand beyond its ancient limits until after 1780 when the town's population rapidly increased to keep pace with industrial expansion based on the production of engineering and tool steel and Old Sheffield Plate (a fusion of silver and copper).

5.2.2 The fast growth in population resulted in the building of a wide expanse of back-to-back working class houses mingled with industrial yards, mainly built on the colder, northern slopes of Sheffield's hills – such as Park Hill.

5.2.3 By 1841 Sheffield's population had grown to nearly 110,000 and in 1843 the town was incorporated as a Borough. As the 19th century progressed, civic and commercial buildings, hospitals, schools, parks and churches were opened. In 1893 Sheffield was made a city. By 1914 Sheffield had become the largest city in Yorkshire, with a university and a cathedral and a population of over 455, 000.

5.3 Norfolk Road

5.3.1 The south-east side of Sheffield formed the hunting park of the lords of Hallamshire from at least the 13th century. A survey of 1637 stated it to be 2,461 acres in size. The ruins of the Earl of Shrewsbury's hunting lodge survive in Manor Lodge, Manor Lane, to the east of the conservation area.

5.3.2 Much of the land in the area was owned by the Dukes of Norfolk, lords of the manor and leading landowners in Sheffield from the 17th century. By

the early 18th century many of the remaining trees of the hunting park had been felled and the park had been divided into farms.

5.3.3 The district known as Park was developed from the late 18th century. Trade prospered under the stimulus of the Napoleonic wars and, with the opening of the canal at the foot of Park Hill in 1822, markets expanded, especially for local coal. The lower slopes of Park Hill (outside the conservation area) quickly became a warren of courtyard and back-to-back housing for cutlers and miners. Sanitation was poor and disease was commonplace.

5.3.4 In contrast, further up the hill, development of Norfolk Road began in the 1820s with the building of the Shrewsbury Hospital, after which Norfolk Road became lined with substantial villas during the 1830s to 1880s.



Former Sunday School, Stafford Road



Chapel at Shrewsbury Hospital Almshouses

5.3.5 Shrewsbury Hospital was founded in 1616 by Gilbert, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury. It was removed from its premises in the Corn Exchange area and rebuilt in stone, in a Tudor style, on its present site in 1825.

5.3.6 Opposite the Hospital is the Cholera Monument. In 1832 a cholera epidemic killed 402 people in the city, including the Master Cutler, John Blake. Most of the dead were buried at the special burial ground at Clay Wood, now Monument Grounds, on land provided by the Duke of Norfolk. Of the 292 burials recorded in the Cholera Burial ground, 62 were from the community at the foot of Park Hill.

5.3.7 In 1834 James Montgomery laid the corner stone for the Cholera Monument. It was completed in 1835 and was one of the first commissions of M.E. Hadfield (1812-85) who joined with J.G.Weightmann in 1834 to found one of the town's most influential architectural practices. By 1838 pleasure grounds had been laid out between the burial ground and Norfolk Road. The burial ground was closed in 1883 and c.1900 the name was changed from Cholera Burial Grounds to Monument Grounds. The Gardens were given to the city by the 16th Duke in 1930.

5.3.8 Norfolk Park, just outside the Norfolk Road Conservation Area was laid out between 1841 and 1848. The Tudor style lodge (1851) and screen wall (1876) on the south side of Granville Road are the focus of views along Norfolk Road and Stafford Road.

5.3.9 The Midland Railway Station opened in 1870 at the foot of Park Hill. It was the fifth and last station to be built in Sheffield's city centre. Ribbon development of terraced houses grew out along City Road but otherwise the south-east side of the city remained undeveloped until the 1920s, 1930s and later.

5.3.10 The Cholera Monument was partly demolished by a hurricane in 1839 and in 1990 the top section was blown off in a gale. Some changes were made to the grounds in the 1960s. Recently, a partnership combining local business with voluntary and statutory organisations raised funding for the restoration of the Cholera Monument and Monument Grounds. The project was completed in 2005, mainly funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

6.0 Spatial analysis

Key views and vistas

6.1 Because of its hillside location, there are spectacular views over Sheffield from Monument Gardens and, to a lesser extent, from the north-west end of Norfolk Road. Elsewhere views are primarily confined to the immediate townscape but there are some longer views to the escarpment of Sky Edge.

6.2 The linked tower blocks of Park Hill block northward views from Talbot Street but the blocks do not intrude upon the view along Norfolk Road which has been deliberately laid out to align with the spire of St. Peter's Cathedral Church visible in the distance.



Stafford Road

6.3 A similarly contrived vista is the alignment of the Cholera Monument with the axis of the chapel at Shrewsbury Hospital Almshouses. The pedestrian walk from Norfolk Road runs directly along this axis. The Cholera Monument itself is one of the city's most prominent and popular landmarks. It is visible from many parts of Sheffield and makes an eye-catching feature when viewed from the city centre.

6.4 The short length of Norfolk Road between Fitzwalter Road and Granville Road appears to have been aligned with the entrance to Norfolk Park. This alignment means that Norfolk Road is not straight along its whole length. Stafford Road has been similarly laid out to align as a direct continuation of the wooded ride along the eastern boundary of Norfolk Park.

6.5 The corner location of the Victoria Methodist Church, at the junction of five roads, means that its spire is locally prominent, being visible in views along Stafford Road, Fitzwalter Road and Glencoe Road.

The character of spaces within the area

6.6 The Norfolk Road Conservation Area can be divided into three areas, each with a different characteristic sense of space: Monument Gardens and Clay Wood, Norfolk Road, and Glencoe Road/Stafford Road.

6.7 Monument Gardens is a well tree'd public park comprising a level grassed area and the Cholera Monument. The adjoining Clay Wood is an area of sloping deciduous woodland. Together they have a semi-rural atmosphere devoid of buildings.

6.8 Norfolk Road is a long, straight suburban road containing large detached and semi-detached houses set back from the road with long back gardens. On the south side, eight large buildings are set in the middle of long plots with smaller properties, old and new, fronting the road and almost concealing the taller properties behind. Sheffield Hospital Almshouses encircle a large rectangular courtyard. Overall, Norfolk Road has a spacious, low-density character enhanced by mature trees and planned vistas at each end.



Footpath from Norfolk Road to Cholera Monument

6.9 The Glencoe Road/Stafford Road route, and associated side streets, is more tightly knit than Norfolk Road containing houses lower down the social scale built in short rows and terraces with small front gardens. The main open spaces are at road junctions and the small garden adjacent to the Victoria Methodist Church.

7.0 Definition of the special interest of the conservation area

Activities/uses

7.1 Activities and uses within the conservation area have changed little during the last 100 years. Today the area is almost exclusively residential with the exception of the Victoria Methodist Church and small offices in the former Sunday School and Norfolk House in Stafford Lane. Some of the larger houses in the area are now in multiple occupation. There are a small number of shops and services situated along nearby Duke Street, outside the conservation area.

7.2 Monument Gardens and Clay Wood is a popular public park. The Cholera Monument was erected in 1834 with the pleasure gardens first laid out around

the 1850's. Both have recently been restored.

7.3 Apart from the background hum of the city, it is generally quiet *within* the conservation area but high levels of traffic movement along two of the boundary roads, Granville Road and Talbot Road, add to noise and air pollution. Granville Road, on the southern boundary, is one of the main routes into the city from the east (B6070) and Shrewsbury Road/Talbot Street, on the northern boundary, is often busy with cross-town traffic (B6071).

Architectural and historic character

7.4 The conservation area's three key buildings, Shrewsbury Hospital Almshouses, the Cholera Monument and Victoria Methodist Church, are grade II listed buildings dating from the 19th century.

7.5 Shrewsbury Hospital (1825) is built with fine stone ashlar. It comprises almshouses with adjoining chapel, chaplain's houses and infirmary in a Tudor Gothic Revival style. The Cholera Monument (1834-5) is a Gothic pinnacle or spire described in the 1967 Pevsner Guide as "the Gothickist's equivalent for an obelisk." The Victoria Methodist Church, built 65 years later in 1899, is still in a notably Gothic style with pointed arched openings and flamboyant Decorated-style tracery in the east window.

7.6 The note-worthy buildings in Norfolk Road are identified and described in the Pevsner Architectural Guide to Sheffield (2004). Generally speaking, the earlier buildings c.1830 are classical in style whilst later buildings have elements of the Gothic and Tudor Revival.



Nos. 86-92 Glencoe Road

7.7 Glencoe Road, Fitzwalter Road and Stafford Road contain less prestigious two-storey terraced houses from the period 1890-1910. Typically, each

dwelling is two bays in width with a canted or square ground floor bay window beside a front door with rectangular overlight. Small dormers are common, some with glazed cheeks and decorative barge-boards.

7.8 Continuing down the social scale, Talbot Gardens, Talbot Place and Talbot Crescent are mid 19th century workers' cottages, terraced and semi-detached, with a narrow two bay width usually comprising a single window at first floor and window and door at ground floor.

7.9 Stone and slate are the most prevalent building materials although brick elevations are to be found to the side and rear of many properties. Some buildings at Stafford Mews, which consists of converted pre-1750 buildings, have roofs of natural stone slate. The prevalent window style was sliding sashes, made from timber and painted, but many have been replaced and altered.

Listed buildings

7.10 There are five listed buildings within the Norfolk Road Conservation Area.

7.11 **Shrewsbury Hospital Almshouses.** Almshouses with adjoining chapel, chaplain's houses and infirmary, and boundary wall with gates. 1825 by Woodhead & Hurst. Tudor Gothic Revival style.

7.12 **Pair of lodges and gateways at rear of Shrewsbury Hospital Almshouses** c.1825.

7.13 **Cholera monument.** Monument to the victims of the cholera epidemic of 1832 who were buried on the site. 1834-5 by Weightman & Hadfield.

7.14 **Victoria Methodist Church and adjoining Sunday School.** Dated 1899. Rock-faced stone with ashlar dressings and slate roofs. Gothic Revival style.

7.15 **Boundary wall, gates and railings to Victoria Methodist Church.**

Key unlisted buildings - Buildings of Townscape Merit

7.16 Marked on the Townscape Appraisal map for the Norfolk Road Conservation Area are a number of *unlisted* buildings which have been judged as making a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area. This follows advice provided in English Heritage guidance on conservation area character appraisals, and within Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15), both of which stress the importance of identifying and protecting such buildings.



No. 75 Norfolk Road

7.17 'Buildings of Townscape Merit' include all the large 19th century detached and semi-detached houses and villas in Norfolk Road and the best of the late 19th/early 20th century rows and terraces in Glencoe Road and Stafford Road. Special mention must be made of Stafford Mews, once known as Gin Stables i.e. stables for horses at the Duke of Norfolk's Park collieries. The original portion (Nos. 1-4 Stafford Mews), comprising a range of rendered two-storey buildings, are probably pre-1750. Nos 5-8, a large barn with quatrefoils and a doorway with a pointed arch is c.1851.



Former Gin Stables (Stafford Mews)



No. 88 Norfolk Road

7.18 Buildings of Townscape Merit are considered to be good, relatively unaltered examples, of their type where original materials and details, and the basic, historic form of the building, has survived. Where a building has been adversely affected by modern changes and restoration is either impractical or indeed, not possible, they are excluded.

7.19 There is a general presumption in favour of retaining all Buildings of Townscape Merit, as set out in PPG15.

Public realm: Floorscape, boundaries, street lighting and street furniture

7.20 The conservation area's floorscape is mostly modern and, in places, poorly maintained. Talbot Gardens is an unadopted road and still has a pitted and patched road surface of stone setts. Elsewhere, there are only scanty remains of historic floorscape in the public realm, mainly natural stone kerbs in, for instance, parts of Glencoe Road and Ingram Street. In the private realm there are some remaining stone setted driveways e.g. nos. 11 and 13/15 Norfolk Road and some historic paving around the courtyard of the Shrewsbury Hospital.

7.21 Street lighting is modern. Boundaries were originally stone walls supplemented with low hedges but some have been replaced and others have been demolished to make way for parking.

Green spaces, trees and other natural elements

7.22 The most significant green space in the Norfolk Road Conservation Area is Monument Gardens. Gifted to the City of Sheffield in 1930 by the Duke of Norfolk, Cholera Monument Grounds together with the adjoining Clay Wood are described by the City Council as "a unique recreational facility in the heart of the city - an historic gem, a peaceful refuge and a breathtaking viewpoint."



Gates to Monument Grounds

The restoration of the Cholera Monument and Grounds was completed in 2005, mainly funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund. Monument Grounds are registered (grade II) on the English Heritage *Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England*.

7.23 Two other green spaces are of note. These are the courtyard and environs of the Shrewsbury Hospital and a tiny wildlife garden adjacent to the former Victoria Methodist Church Sunday School. The former is a planned private space that is a vital part of the setting of the almshouses, linked visually and historically with Monument Gardens. The latter is a small area with pond, recently landscaped.

7.24 Clay Wood is small hillside woodland that is a surprising and delightful green asset to this area of Sheffield. Trees are a feature of Norfolk Road especially at the south-eastern end but, because of the restricted size of gardens and lack of open space, trees are much less common in the other streets. Significant trees or tree groups (e.g. in front of the almshouses, at the entrance to Belmonte Gardens and in Claywood Road) are marked on the Townscape Appraisal map. Lack of a specific reference does not imply that a tree or group is not of value.



Footpath through Clay Wood

Local details and features

7.25 The distinctive local identity of the Norfolk Road Conservation Area is enhanced by a number of features and historic elements that cumulatively help to give the conservation area a sense of place. These include areas of historic stone floorscape, gate piers and boundary railings.

7.26 Ironwork is a feature of the conservation area. Of note are the double

main gates at Shrewsbury Hospital, spear-headed with traceried panels. Opposite, is a modern pair of decorated gates, part of the 2005 restoration. The boundary wall, gates and railing to the Victoria Methodist Church are listed grade II. Some bay windows in Glencoe Road are topped with cast-iron decorative railings.

7.24 The stone wall on the north side of Claywood Road contains two openings with solid timber doors and decorative iron hinges.



Door in high stone wall, Claywood Road

8.0 Issues

8.1 This section contains a brief summary of the strengths and weaknesses of the Norfolk Road Conservation Area together with recommendation, if any, for changes to the current conservation area boundary. Strengths and weaknesses, together with other more specific 'positives' and 'negatives' that were identified during the appraisal process, form the basis of a separate document, known as the *Norfolk Road Conservation Area Management Proposals*.

8.2 The *Management Proposals* set objectives for addressing the issues arising from this appraisal and make recommendations for possible improvements and the avoidance of harmful change.

Strengths

- Special historic character and appearance (see introductory summary);
- Popular public park and landmark monument, recently restored;
- On the route of the Norfolk Heritage Trail;
- Good access to city centre.

Weaknesses

- Loss of original architectural details such as doors, windows and roof material. (Many of the unlisted buildings in the conservation have been adversely affected by the use of inappropriate modern materials or details such as the replacement of original timber sash windows with uPVC or aluminium, the loss of original timber front doors and the replacement of Welsh slate roofs with concrete tiles);
- Loss of gardens to hard surface for parking;
- Litter in Clay Wood and the small area of woodland in Claywood Road;
- Poorly maintained pavements;
- 20th century infill fails to preserve the predominantly 19th century character of the conservation area;
- Insensitive extensions;



No. 48 Norfolk Road

-
- No. 84 Norfolk Road is currently vacant and boarded up;
 - Collapsed boundary wall at no. 71 Norfolk Road;
 - Poor road surface and unsightly garages in Talbot Gardens;
 - Inappropriate and potentially damaging 'strap' pointing of stone walls.



Nos. 24-30 Norfolk Road



No. 77 Norfolk Road

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Maps: Gosling (1736), Fairbanks (1771, 1795, 1797, 1808), J. Tayler (1832), Ordnance Survey (1855), W.White (1863), Ordnance Survey (1893, 1894, 1903).

www.picturesheffield.com

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Useful Contacts and Addresses

For information on listed buildings and conservation areas:

Urban Design and Conservation Team
Sheffield City Council,
Howden House,
1 Union Street,
Sheffield S1 2SH.
Tel: 0114 273 5804

www.sheffield.gov.uk/in-your-area/planning-and-city-development/urban-design--conservation

For information on the status and interpretation of the statutory Development Plan and supplementary planning guidance:

Forward and Area Planning Team
Sheffield City Council,
Howden House,
1 Union Street,
Sheffield S1 2SH.
Tel: 0114 273 4157

For further information relating to listed buildings and conservation areas:

English Heritage,
37 Tanner Row,
York,
YO1 6WP.
Tel: 01904 601901

For an excellent range of technical advice leaflets:

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB)
37 Spital Square,
London E1 6DY.
Tel: 020 7377 1644

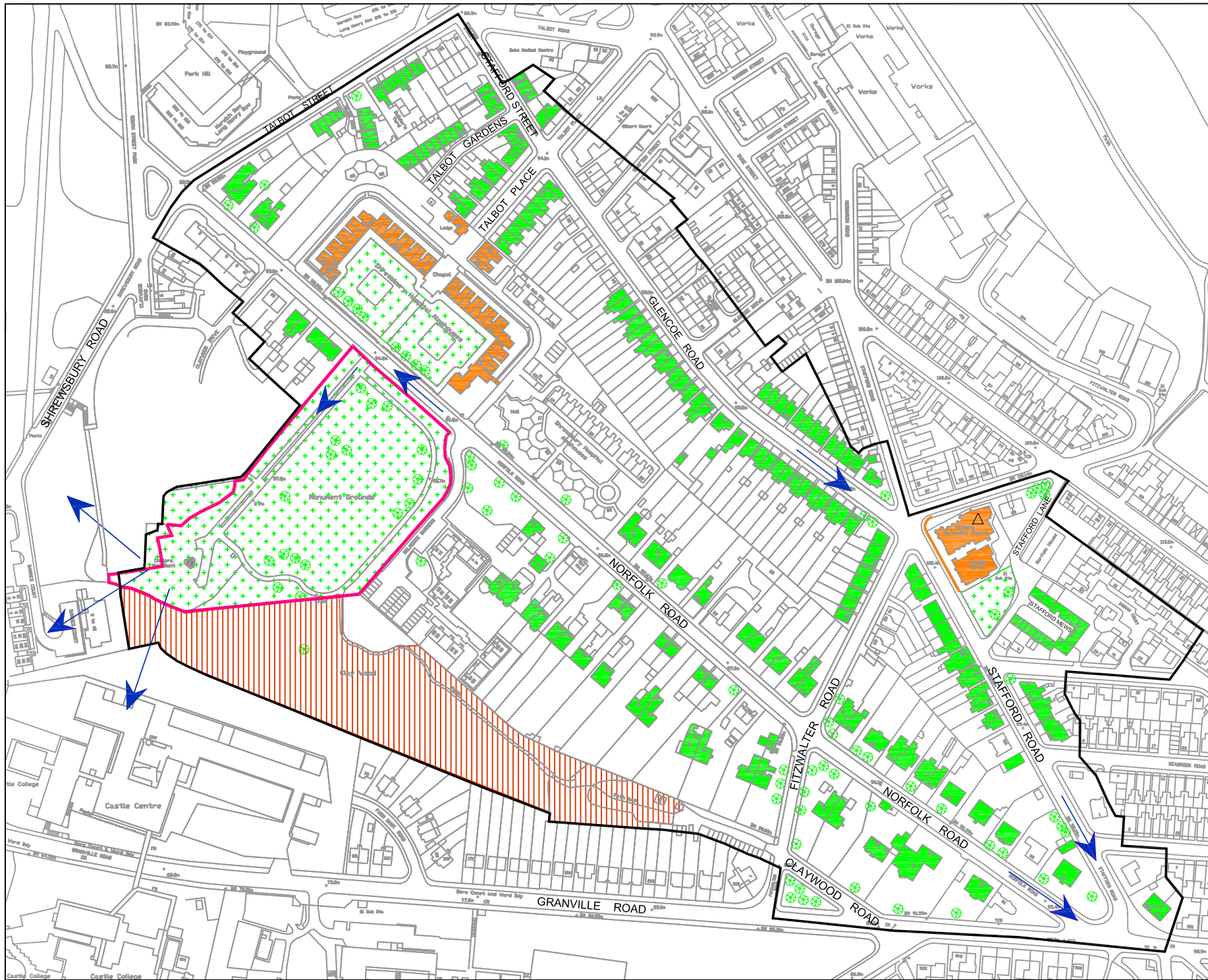
The Georgian Group
6 Fitzroy Square
London W1T 5DX
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The Victorian Society,
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London W4 1TT.
Telephone: 020 8994 1019

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70 Cowcross Street,
London EC1M 6EJ.

Summary of Consultation Undertaken

A consultation draft of this document was subject to a period of consultation between 28th January and 24th February 2008. All local residents in the conservation area were sent details of where they could view the document with a survey form asking for their comments. The public were also invited to a half-day meeting held at Park Library during the consultation period, where they could discuss the Appraisal or Management Proposals with officers from the Council's Urban Design and Conservation Team. Local members and local community groups were also consulted as part of the process. After being revised in light of the comments received, it was adopted by Sheffield City Council on 14th April 2008.



NOTES / REVISIONS:

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-  Current Conservation Area boundary
-  Listed building
-  Building of Townscape Merit
-  Prominent tree
-  Wooded Area
-  Important Open Space within village
-  Registered Park & Garden of special historic interest
-  Significant view
-  Focal building

SHEFFIELD CITY COUNCIL
 DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT
 ENVIRONMENT & LEISURE
 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: JOHN MOTHERSOLE

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
 DIRECTOR
 D CURTIS BA, DIP.TP, MRTPI, FIHT

SEVERE:

TITLE:
**NORFOLK ROAD
 CONSERVATION AREA**

COMMITTEE:

SCALE:

DN TA GDC DATE: MODEL:

DRAWING NO:

LDW FILE NAME:

