

Porter Brook

CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL

March 2008



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Summary of Consultation undertaken

After a period of public consultation, Sheffield City Council adopted this conservation area appraisal and the accompanying management proposals for Porter Brook on 3rd March 2008, which means they are now a material consideration in the determination of planning applications in the area.

PORTER BROOK 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 Porter Brook Conservation Area its special architectural and historical interest. The area's buildings and spaces are noted and described, and marked on the Townscape Appraisal Map along with significant trees, surviving historic paving, 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.

Summary of special interest

1.2 This appraisal builds upon national policy, as set out in PPG15, and local policy, as set out in the Unitary Development Plan, and provides a firm basis on which applications for development within the Porter Brook Conservation Area can be assessed.



Westbrook House, now converted to offices, is a Grade II listed building in the Conservation area

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 Porter Brook Conservation Area was designated on 11 September 2000. The special interest that justifies the designation of the Porter Brook Conservation Area derives from the following features:

- Its historical importance as a focus of early industrial activity in Sheffield utilising the Porter Brook;
 - The attractive appearance and high design quality of many of the industrial buildings in the conservation area, and their continuing use as office and commercial premises;
 - The Brook itself, with its attractive footpaths, embankments and bridges, providing an alternative pathway into Sheffield away from busy roads.
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2.0 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 that are designated as 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.

3.0 Location and setting

Location and context

3.1 The Porter Brook Conservation area lies to the south west of Sheffield city centre, beginning just beyond the A61 ring road about 1km from the city centre. It runs parallel to the A625 road to Ecclesall and Hathersage.

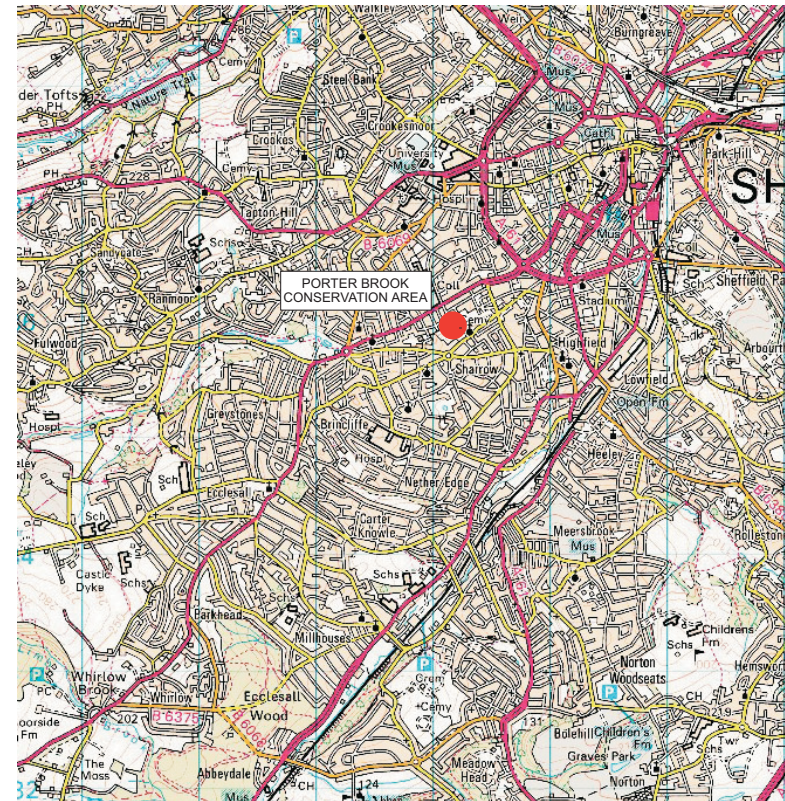
General character and plan form

3.2 The boundaries of the Porter Brook Conservation Area have been drawn so as to take in as much as possible of the course of the brook, resulting in a linear conservation area in which the brook acts as a narrow corridor linking five distinct zones.

3.3 At the eastern end are the Sheaf Brewery, now a major housing complex constructed around the surviving brewery buildings, and the Bow Works and Porter Croft School. These two zones sit on the wide and flat northern bank of the brook.

3.4 On the southern side the ground rises quite steeply up to the terrace of Cemetery Road and Sharrow Vale Road. A substantial portion of the valley at this point is enclosed within the high stone walls of the General Cemetery (which is a separate Conservation Area in its own right, designated on 1 October 1986). The slopes immediately adjacent to the brook and between the brook and the cemetery are shaded by self-sown sycamore woodland.

3.5 At the western end of the Conservation Area, the boundaries have been drawn to take in three further distinct zones, comprising the early 19th-century house and mill complexes of Westbrook Mill, Westbrook House and Sharrow Mills, but excluding more recent infill development.



Ordnance Survey map showing location of Porter Brook Conservation Area in Sheffield

4.0 Landscape setting

Topography, geology, relationship of the conservation area to its surroundings

4.1 The Porter Brook is a short but scenic watercourse that rises only 6 km west of the city, at Clough Hollow on Rud Hill, just inside the borders of the Peak National Park. The brook is one of the five major tributaries of the River Don. For the first 4 km of its course, the brook flows through a narrow tree hung valley. This was lined by water-driven wheels and mills until its gradual transformation from the 18th century onwards into recreational parkland (including Endcliffe Park, acquired by the city in the 1880s). The parkland was created by the widening of the brook and its enhancement with picturesque footbridges, stepping stones, weirs, bathing and boating pools, ponds and cascades - often painted and photographed in the late 19th and early 20th century and a popular subject for postcards of the day.

4.2 The Porter Brook Conservation Area is a continuation of this designed landscape. Here the brook is canalised within high stone embankments, with waterside paths, footbridges, weirs and overhanging trees. Its banks have a mix of very large Victorian red brick and sandstone factories and mill complexes and large redbrick Georgian and Victorian houses set in extensive grounds.



There are some especially attractive vistas along Stalker Walk and Cemetery Avenue, where the Greek Doric entrance to the cemetery forms a bridge over the Porter Brook.

4.3 The Porter Brook Conservation Area forms part of a large and continuous conservation zone in the western suburbs of Sheffield: the Broomhall Conservation Area lies just north of Porter Brook, while the General Cemetery Conservation Area and the Nether Edge Conservation Area both lie immediately adjacent and to the south of Porter Brook.

5.0 Historic development and archaeology

Historic development and archaeology

Archaeological potential

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 data in both that suggests that Porter Brook has long been an area of water-powered industrial activity, crucial to our understanding of the development of Sheffield as a centre for metal working, but also of snuff production and wire drawing. There is also evidence of a cornmill, dams and fishponds, in a valley that is itself part of a designed landscape, with various bridges, weirs, cascades, paths and gardens.

5.2 It is thus 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

5.3 Evidence for the history of the Porter Brook Conservation Area comes mainly from maps.

5.4 The *Map of Sheffield* published by Wm Fairbank and Son in 1795 is the first to show the Porter Brook area of the city. At this date, Porter Brook is depicted as surrounded by small irregular fields, rising steeply on the southern side to the lane that now forms Cemetery Road. According to the *Pevsner Architectural Guide*, a grinding wheel existed on the Sharrow Wheel site as

early as 1604. The mill shown on the 1795 map is probably that established by Joseph Wilson around 1740, which survives with its 19-foot water-powered wheel in working order. The only other structure marked on the 1795 map in this area is a corn mill located at what is now the junction of Harrow Street and Napier Street. Several of today's streets follow alignments that are marked as field boundaries on the 1795 map – Harrow, Summerfield, Pear and Napier Streets, for example.

5.5 The *Map of the Town and Environs of Sheffield* published by W and J Fairbank in 1808 shows much the same scene with one or two additions and changes. At the western end, Sharrow Mills is now very similar in plan to the complex that survives today: the additions to the 1740 mill were probably built when steam was introduced in 1796 (see *Pevsner Architectural Guide* pages 228–9). Also dating from this period is West Brook (now Westbrook House), built 1795, set in a formal garden with woodland to the west and a large kitchen garden to the east. A structure called Stalker Wheel is shown on the northern bank of the brook and the corn mill of the 1795 map is now called Broomhall Mill (indicating its connection with Broom Hall, the large house and farm at the centre of a large estate that lies 400 metres to the north west.) Broomhall Mill has been joined by a nearby structure labelled Grinding Wheel.

5.6 Fifty years later, the Ordnance Survey map of 1855 (surveyed between 1850 and 1854) shows further development of the area, though it remains essentially rural in character, the city suburbs not yet having spread this far west. A big change is the arrival of the General Cemetery with its church, chapel and terracing (opened 1836). The Bow Works site is still shown as an area of orchards and market gardens called Broomhall Meadow Gardens, but the Soho Brewery (founded in 1837) has now been established on the site of today's Sheaf Brewery housing complex. At the western end of the conservation area, Westbrook Mill of 1831 is shown.

5.7 By the time of the 1903 Ordnance Survey map, all of the buildings that lie within today's conservation area have been built, including the Bow Works (begun in 1864) and the adjacent Porter Croft School, designed by A F Watson in Artisan Mannerist style in 1900. Also by this date, Stalker Wheel and Broomhall Mill and Wheel have gone, to be replaced by new housing and industrial buildings.

5.8 Development around the fringes of the conservation area was considerably denser 100 years ago than today. South of the Sheaf Brewery, for example, Soho Street, its church, houses and Cutlery Works have now all gone, as has a densely packed area of housing between Napier Street and Cemetery Road and along Pear Street and Montague Street.

5.9 The removal of these densely packed terraces and their landscaping to create green places and playgrounds immediately east of the General Cemetery has left today's conservation area with a much more open character than it had at the beginning of the twentieth century.

6.0 Spatial analysis

Key views and vistas

6.1 The Porter Brook Conservation Area is virtually invisible from the outside, being hidden in its own valley between the General Cemetery and the houses, shops and garages of Ecclesall Road. Pomona Street is the main point of entry and the views on arrival are of the long and handsome front elevation of the Bow Works. The Porter Brook's enclosed valley location draws the eye along the brook, and there are some especially attractive vistas along Stalker Walk and Cemetery Avenue, where the Greek Doric entrance to the cemetery forms a bridge over the brook.

6.2 Westbrook Mill and Sharrow Mills are virtually invisible to the public, though there are distant views over the grounds and millponds of Sharrow Mills from Sharrow Vale Road. Warning notices ('Private; no admittance') at the entrances to the property from Ecclesall Road deter any attempts to approach closer.



Westbrook Mill and Sharrow Mills are virtually invisible to the public

6.3 By contrast, access to Westbrook House, now converted to offices, is easy: a pleasant walk passes down the drive, with good views of the house and its gardens, though a gate that would join the property to the brookside footpath is permanently locked. The attractive inner courtyards of the Bow Works, while not open to the public, are visible from the brookside path, and the Sheaf Brewery is entirely accessible, with paths linking Pomona Street and Harrow Street that pass through the complex and allow sight of the historic buildings that survive.



Sheaf Brewery is entirely accessible, with paths linking Pomona Street and Harrow Street that pass through the complex and allow sight of the historic buildings that survive.

The character of spaces within the area

6.4 The character of the spaces within the area are mainly linear and tightly focussed along the brook, but are very varied, including glimpses of industrial buildings, woodland, and the cemetery. High walls are an important component: they surround the cemetery, running along the southern boundary of the conservation area; they enclose the brook itself, with a slight outward batter and an attractive roll moulding two thirds of the way up, and they surround individual complexes, such as Sharrow Mills, Westbrook House, Westbrook Mill and Porter Croft School.

7.0 Definition of the special interest of the conservation area

Activities/uses

7.1 Within the conservation area today, there is a multi-story housing and apartment complex (Sheaf Brewery), a large insurance company office (the converted Bow Works), a primary school (Porter Croft School), further offices for some 17 firms, including architects, accountants and training specialists (Westbrook Mill, now renamed Westbrook Court), more offices (Westbrook House) and light industry (Sharrow Snuff Mills). Immediately beyond the conservation area is the thriving shopping district of Ecclesall Road, and large areas of terraced housing, much of it used as student accommodation, on either side of Stalker Lees Road.

Plan form, building types and architectural qualities

7.2 The Porter Brook Conservation Area only has a small number of individual buildings and each of them is unique, so they are dealt with in detail below, under Listed Buildings and Buildings of Townscape Merit.

Listed buildings

7.3 The following listed structures lie within the conservation area:

7.3.1 Cemetery Lodge, Cemetery Avenue (but listed under Cemetery Road), Grade II*: although the Sharrow Vale (or General) Cemetery is a conservation area in its own right, the main gateway at the north-eastern entrance to the cemetery, along with its flanking lodges and its bridge over the Porter Brook, lie within the boundary of the Porter Brook Conservation Area. The gateway, dating from 1836 was designed by Samuel Worth for the Sheffield General Cemetery Company in Greek Revival style, under the influence of the Père Lachais cemetery in Paris. A comprehensive description is given in the listings schedule.



Cemetery Lodge, Cemetery Avenue, Grade II, dates from 1836 and was designed by Samuel Worth for the Sheffield General Cemetery Company in Greek Revival style.*

7.3.2 Bow Works, Pomona Street, Grade II: built 1865–8 and 1903 for the James Chesterman (1792–1867), the inventor of the spring tape measure (patented 1829), whose company, established in 1820, acquired this site in 1864, and subsequently diversified into other forms of measuring instrument, including callipers and squares. When the company was acquired by Stanley Tools in the 1980s, production moved to Stanley’s plant at woodside, and these offices were refurbished in 1993 as an office for the Norwich Union insurance company. Built of red brick with ashlar dressings and slate roofs, the long Pomona Street façade (the original workshop range) is of three

storeys lit by a long sequence of sash windows set below flat arched brick lintels. Slightly off centre is a round-arched carriage entrance with impost, a keystone inscribed J C & Co, and the name Bow Works, an archer’s bow being the trade mark of James Chesterman’s company. The carriage entrance now has gates designed in 1993 by Michael Johnson with horseshoe motifs of bronze within a steel structure. Set at right angles to the main block are two long two-storey wings again with long rows of sash windows mainly lighting the upper storey.

7.3.3 Sewer Gas Lamp: Cemetery Road and Frog Walk junction, grade II: late 19th-century cast-iron sewer gas lamp in working order, with moulded panel giving the maker’s name (Webb Lamp Co Ltd), round pedestal with plinth, fluted column with ladder rests, and domed conical cap carried on curved brackets. (A second, similar, but unlisted gas light is located along the path along the western boundary of Westbrook House).



Sewer Gas Lamp, Cemetery Road and Frog Walk junction, Grade II, late 19th-century and still in working order.

7.3.4 **Westbrook Snuff Mill, Sharrow Vale Road, Grade II:** now converted to offices, this former steam-powered snuff mill of 1831 was built (according to the *Pevsner Architectural Guide*, page 228) as a result of a family quarrel and by J and H Wilson, scions of Wilsons & Co of Sharrow Snuff Mills (see below). It is a plain building of coursed sandstone rubble, of three storeys with a pediment on the northern elevation. Built-in mortars for snuff grinding survive on the ground floor and a barrel-vaulted oven on the first floor.



Westbrook House and Westbrook Snuff Mill, Sharrow Vale Road, Grade II, now converted to offices

7.3.5 **Westbrook House, Sharrow Vale Road, Grade II:** built for the Wilson family of Westbrook Snuff Mill (see above), this house of 1795 is of brick with ashlar dressings, five bays with an eaves cornice and twelve pane sashes under brick flat arches. The central door has Doric piers and entablature and a fanlight and the window above has a balustraded dummy balcony. The rear elevation has a Venetian stair window.



Westbrook House, Sharrow Vale Road, Grade II, 1795: the rear elevation has a Venetian stair window.

7.3.6 **Sharrow Snuff Mills, Ecclesall Road, Grade II***: The Sharrow Snuff Mills complex dates from around 1737 on this site and from this date survives a water-powered mill with strutted kingpost roofs, and a 19-foot overshot wheel still in working order and used to drive sixteen weighted iron pestles by means of bevel gearing. To the south is the late-18th century manager's house, with an open pedimented doorcase and modillion eaves, and early 19th century counting house, warehouse and hoist tower. As well as these II* listed structures there are various walls, bridges, retaining walls, dam walls and curtilage structures separately listed grade II. The listing schedule describes the significance of this complex as lying in the fact that it is unique; its early 18th-century machinery is intact and still in working condition, and it is an outstandingly important example of a water-powered industrial complex.

Buildings of Townscape Merit

7.4 The Townscape Appraisal Map for the Porter Brook Conservation Area identifies a number of *unlisted* buildings that have been judged as making a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area, known as Buildings of Townscape Merit.

7.5 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.

7.6 There is a general presumption in favour of retaining all Buildings of Townscape Merit, as set out in the Local Plan policy ENV18 and in PPG15. The Council will also consider very carefully all applications to alter or extend such buildings.

7.7 Buildings of Townscape Merit within Porter Brook are:

7.7.1 **Porter Croft School, Pomona Street**: built 1899 to the designs of Holms and Watson, with 'strange elaborately Mannerist-shaped parapets to the gables, and buttresses that turn into pilasters above the ground floor' (*Pevsner Architectural Guides*, page 226).



Porter Croft School, Pomona Street, built 1899 in Mannerist style.

7.7.2 Sheaf Brewery, Ecclesall Road: founded in 1837 as the Soho Brewery, this became the Sheaf Brewery in 1876; some stone and brick buildings survive dating from the 1850s, as well as a brick brewery tower of 1874, and the relocated entrance gate of stone (now on the corner of Ecclesall Road and Harrow Street) decorated with the brewery's name and sheaves of corn, within a large residential development of 2002 by Finnegan Design and Build.



The brick brewery tower, built in 1874, of the Sheaf Brewery, Ecclesall Road, is now part of a large residential development of 2002 by Finnegan Design and Build.

Local details

7.7.3 Retaining walls: mention has already been made of the attractive cemetery walls of stone that line the southern edge of the conservation area, the boundary walls attached to the Cemetery Avenue main entrance (all of which are listed) and the retaining walls to the Porter Brook, all of which are described and listed either explicitly (in the schedule for the Main Gateway and Lodges to the General Cemetery, Cemetery Road) or implicitly (as curtilage structures to the cemetery). In addition, there are good stone boundary walls lining the southern edge of the conservation area (Sharrow Vale Road), and lining the paths that run between Sharrow Mills and Westbrook House, between Westbrook House and Westbrook Mill, along both sides of Frog Walk, and along the paths linking Harefield and Rosedale Roads to the brookside footpath. Walls characteristic of the conservation area also surround Porter Croft School.



Listed retaining walls to the Porter Brook.

7.7.4 Historic paving: a short stretch of sandstone curbstone survives along the northern boundary of Sharrow Mills (Sharrow Vale Road). The footpath between Sharrow Mills and Westbrook House has a short stretch of sandstone flag paving.

Trees and other natural elements

7.8 Prominent trees and tree groups are marked on the Townscape Appraisal Map. Lack of a specific reference on the map does not imply that a tree or group is not of value. Along with the brook itself, trees make an important contribution to the Porter Brook Conservation Area's atmosphere of rural seclusion, especially where they have spread along the banks of the brook to soften and mask modern flats and brookside developments. Large specimen trees are important to the landscaping of Sharrow Mills and Westbrook House. The conservation area has many birds and butterflies, as well as large numbers of grey squirrels. An area of allotment gardens exists in the far north western corner of the conservation area, to the west of Sharrow Mills.

8.0 Issues

8.1 This section contains a brief summary of the strengths and weaknesses of the Porter Brook 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 *Porter Brook 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

- The reuse of important historic buildings whilst retaining their historic character and appearance.
- The coherence provided by the brook and its bankside path, which makes a very attractive walking and cycling route (much used by local people) away from busy Ecclesall Road and Sharrow Vale Roads.



Weirs, rills and cascades along the river bed have deteriorated.

Weaknesses

- Walls, bridges and railings along the brookside path covered in graffiti;
- Litter and beer cans along the path and in the bed of the brook;
- The sewage and washing soda smell of the brook, which suggests some form of unmanaged discharge;
- Vandalised trees, especially in the woodland around the cemetery entrance;
- Large numbers of cars parked in Pomona Street, Pear Street, Montague Street and Napier Street during the day, spilling over from the car parks provided for staff at the Bow Works;
- Clumsy repairs to collapsed boundary walls; for example, along Frog Walk.



Walls, bridges and railings along the brookside path are marred by graffiti.

Conservation Area boundary review

No amendments to the Porter Brook Conservation Area boundary are proposed.

Bibliography

The *Map of Sheffield* published by Wm Fairbank and Son in 1795

The *Map of the Town and Environs of Sheffield* published by W and J Fairbank in 1803

The Ordnance Survey maps of 1855 and 1903

Sheffield: The Pevsner Architectural Guide, by Ruth Harman and John Minnis, 2004

Photographs

Photograph PB 16 and PB 18:

There are some especially attractive vistas along Stalker Walk and Cemetery Avenue, where the Greek Doric entrance to the cemetery forms a bridge over the Porter Brook.

Photograph PB 31:

Westbrook Mill and Sharrow Mills are virtually invisible to the public

Photograph PB 30:

Westbrook House, now converted to offices, a Grade II Listed Building in the Conservation Area

Photograph PB 42:

Sheaf Brewery is entirely accessible, with paths linking Pomona Street and Harrow Street that pass through the complex and allow sight of the historic buildings that survive.

Photograph PB 17 and PB 38:

Cemetery Lodge, Cemetery Avenue, Grade II, dates from 1836 and was designed by Samuel Worth for the Sheffield General Cemetery Company in Greek Revival style.*

Photograph PB 1:

Built in 1865-8 of red brick with ashlar dressings and slate roofs, the long Pomona Street façade (the original workshop range) is of three storeys.

Photograph PB 2:

Slightly off centre is a round-arched carriage entrance with imposts, a keystone inscribed J C & Co, and the name Bow Works, an archer's bow being the trade mark of James Chesterman's company

Photograph PB 6:

The carriage entrance now has gates designed in 1993 by Michael Johnson with horseshoe motifs of bronze within a steel structure.

Photograph PB 25:

Sewer Gas Lamp, Cemetery Road and Frog Walk junction, grade II, late 19th-century and still in working order.

Photograph PB 26:

Westbrook House and Westbrook Snuff Mill, Sharrow Vale Road, Grade II, now converted to offices

Photograph PB 28:

Westbrook House, Sharrow Vale Road, Grade II, 1795: the rear elevation has a Venetian stair window.

Photograph PB 9 and PB 11:

Porter Croft School, Pomona Street, built 1899 in Mannerist style.

Photograph PB 41:

The brick brewery tower, built in 1874, of the Sheaf Brewery, Ecclesall Road, is now part of a large residential development of 2002 by Finnegan Design and Build.

Photograph PB 14:

Listed retaining walls to the Porter Brook.

Photograph PB 19:

Walls, bridges and railings along the brookside path are marred by graffiti.

Photograph PB 12 and PB 20:

Weirs, rills and cascades along the river bed have deteriorated.

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

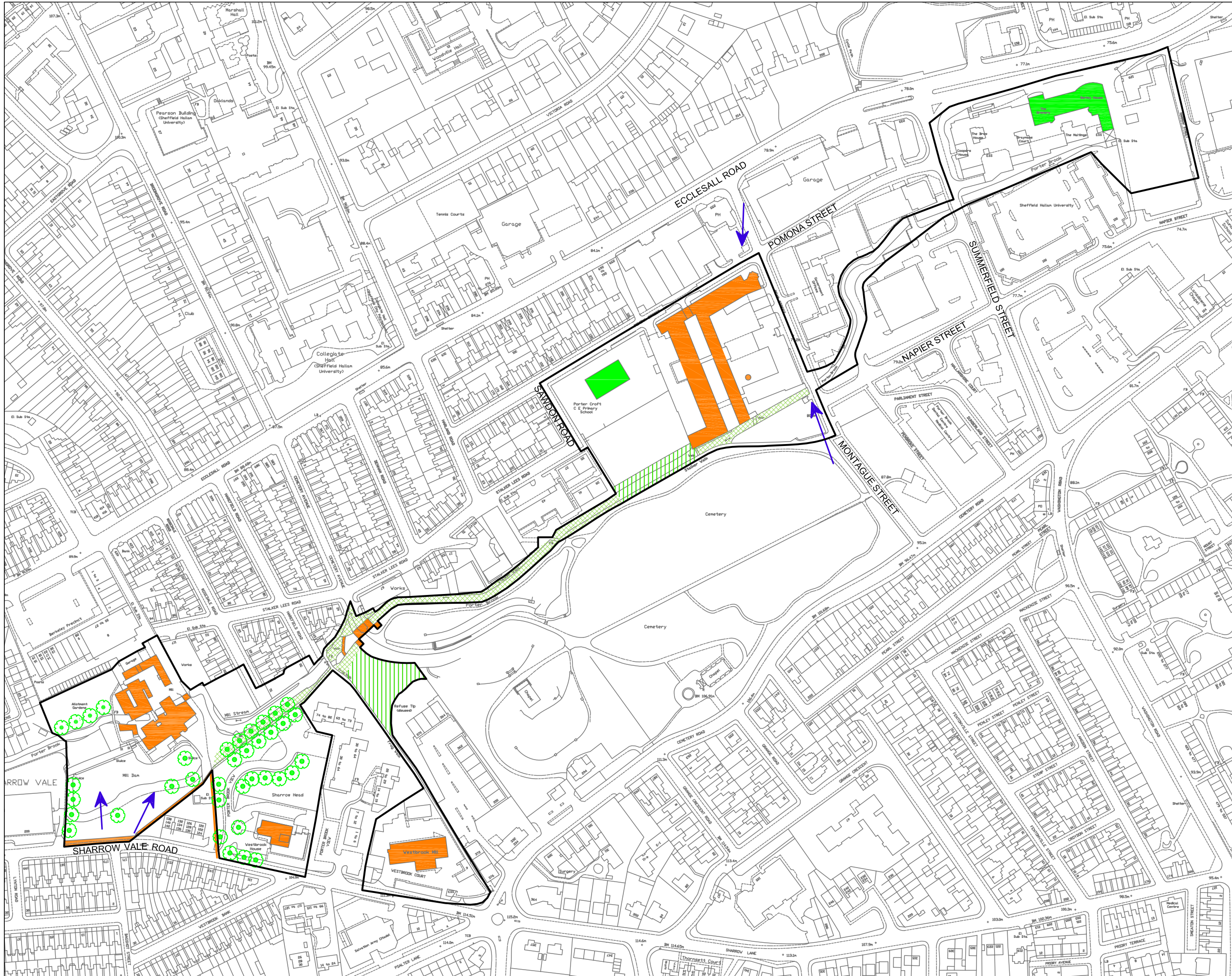
For an excellent range of technical advice leaflets:

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 Tel: 0207529 8920

The Victorian Society,
1 Priory Gardens, Bedford Park, LONDON W4 1TT Tel: 0208994 1019

The Twentieth Century Society,
70 Cowcross Street, LONDON EC1M 6EJ Tel: 020 7250 3857



NOTES / REVISIONS:

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- Current Conservation Area boundary
- Listed Building
- Building of Townscape Merit
- Prominent tree
- Prominent tree groups
- Important open space
- Significant view

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

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

SCHEME:

TITLE:
**PORTER BROOK
 CONSERVATION AREA**

COMMITTEE:

SCALE:

DR	TR	CAD	DATE:	MICRO:
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DRAWING NO:

CAD FILE NAME:

Summary of Consultation undertaken

A consultation draft of this document was subject to a period of consultation between 12th November and 9th December 2007. 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 Highfield 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. 16 responses were received on the draft appraisal and after being revised in light of the comments received, it was adopted by the Sheffield City Council on 3rd March 2008.
