

Ecclesfield

CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL

Final Draft October 2007



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Summary of Consultation undertaken

After a period of public consultation Sheffield City Council adopted this Conservation Area Appraisal and accompanying management proposals for Ecclesfield on 23rd October 2007, which means that they are now a material consideration in the determination of planning applications in the area.

ECCLESFIELD 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 Ecclesfield 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.

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

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 Ecclesfield Conservation Area was designated on 1 June 1977. The special interest that justifies the designation of the Ecclesfield Conservation Area derives from the following features:

- Its historical importance as one of the oldest settlements in Sheffield;
- Focussed around a church that once served one of England's largest parishes;
- Good surviving examples of the small-scale industrial buildings on which Sheffield's 19th-century prosperity was based;

- A very varied mix of building types;
- A distinct identity and sense of place quite separate from that of neighbouring Sheffield.

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 statements and 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 Ecclesfield is a hillside village on the northern edge of Sheffield, some 8km from the city centre. Open fields lie to the north and west, separating Ecclesfield from neighbouring Whitley and Grenoside. To the south Ecclesfield merges into the city's northern suburbs, while to the east, Ecclesfield Park, with its bowling green, playing fields and playground, separates the conservation area from the extensive areas of industrial development in the valley of the Blackburn Brook.



Map 1: Location of Ecclesfield Conservation Area

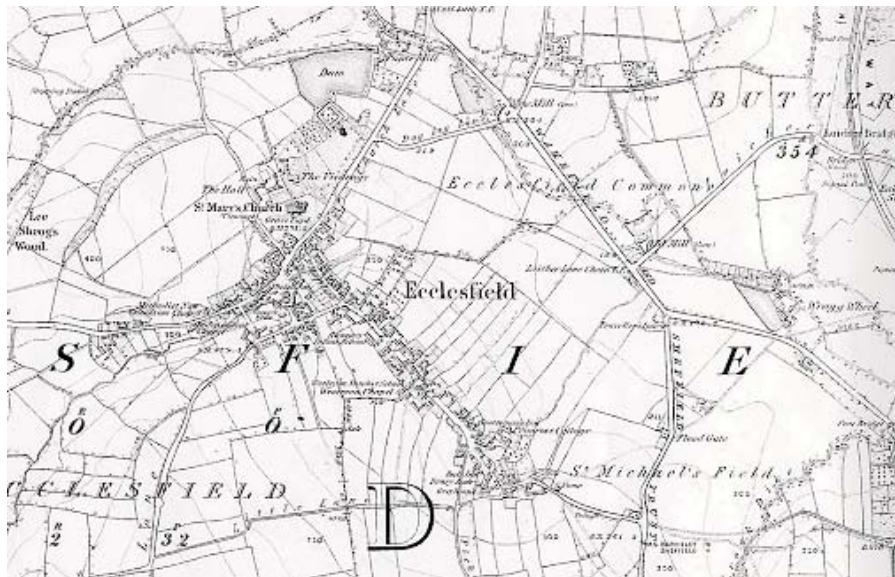
3.2 The conservation area is not affected by major roads: the busy A6135, carrying traffic north-south into and out of Sheffield passes well to the east of the conservation area, and the roads that do pass through the village carry light local traffic, with peaks during the morning and evening rush hours.

3.3 The conservation area is mainly located around the junction of three roads that pass through the village. The principal road is Church Street/Town End Road, which follows the line of an ancient cross-Pennine route linking Ecclesfield to the neighbouring parish of Bradfield (10km west) via Grenoside and Oughtibridge. Two further roads (Stocks Hill/Yew Lane and St Mary's Lane/High Street) lead southwards from this main thoroughfare, the latter leading to the medieval grazing lands and strip fields (still evident on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map) of Ecclesfield Common.

General character and plan form

3.4 Ecclesfield is a composite village, characterised by linear development along the roads leading into the settlement, with the pre-Conquest church and Norman priory as the central focus. The location of the parish church and priory on the north-eastern side of Church Street has prevented the growth of the village in that direction, so it has mainly developed along the southern side of Church Street and especially around the rectangle bounded by Church Street, St Mary's Lane, Stocks Hill and Yew Lane.

3.5 The High Street is a relatively late extension to the village, being the location of the village green until 1789, when the green and nearby common were enclosed, and the green began to be built upon.



Map 2: Extract from OS map from 1854, showing the early development of Ecclesfield

4.0 Landscape setting

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

4.1 Ecclesfield sits in the valley of a narrow brook that drains water from the surrounding hills but that sinks below ground to the east of the village. The ground falls away to the north east, along Church Street, towards the floodplain of the Blackburn Brook. The ground rises to the north, south and west, so that Ecclesfield is relatively sheltered. Being set on a terrace within a slight valley there are few distant views.

4.2 Sandstone was once quarried extensively around Ecclesfield, and the remains of an abandoned quarry survive just outside the conservation area, behind the Gospel Mission Church. It is very likely that this, and other local quarries, supplied most of the sandstone and gritstone used in the construction of Ecclesfield's church, priory and older dwellings.

5.0 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, data from both sources indicates the possibility of Bronze Age activity in the area, and the name of the village suggests an early medieval church foundation. Just outside the conservation area there are the remains of early medieval open-field strip systems. The standing buildings in the conservation area include a number of early industrial metal-working workshops.

5.2 The whole of the conservation area therefore has archaeological potential above and below the ground, and it is likely that further consideration will need to be given to the effect of applications for substantial new development.

Origins and historic development

5.3 A considerable amount of research has been undertaken into the early history of Ecclesfield, which is to be found on the website of the Ecclesfield History Society and in David Hey's *The Village of Ecclesfield* (see 'Bibliography' section). This brief summary concentrates on those aspects that have helped to shape the buildings that survive in the conservation area.

5.4 The first element in the name of Ecclesfield is derived from the Latin *ecclesia*, a church, and is usually associated with places that possessed a church prior to the Norman Conquest. The second is from Old English 'feld', meaning open country, a place name element that is particularly common in old forest districts (as is the case here), drawing a contrast between forest and land that is not wooded. It usually denotes an area of some considerable extent – certainly larger than the 'field' that is often given as the translation for 'feld'.

5.5 Nothing visible survives of the pre-Norman church, which might well have been razed during William the Conqueror's Harrowing of the North campaign; today the earliest surviving parts of the church date from the 12th century, and substantial rebuilding took place in the 15th century, giving the church the largely perpendicular appearance that we see today.



*Photograph 1: Ecclesfield's name is derived from the Latin *ecclesia* ('church'), and is usually associated with places that possessed a church prior to the Norman Conquest, though the fine church that stands high above the village today is largely Perpendicular in style (15th century).*

5.6 To the north of the church stand the surviving medieval buildings of the Benedictine Priory established here in the mid 12th century when William de Lovetot, the Norman Lord of Hallamshire, gave Ecclesfield to the Benedictine Abbey of St Wandrille, in Normandy.

5.7 At the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539 the estate and the patronage of the church of Ecclesfield passed to the Earls of Shrewsbury and by marriage to the Dukes of Norfolk.

5.8 In the mid 17th century, Ecclesfield began to diversify from its agricultural economy and into iron working. By 1672 there were already 24 smithies working in the parish, making iron rods that were then further processed to make files and nails. One craft workshop typical of the early iron working industry has survived on the High Street; this street was called The Wallet until the early 20th century, referring to the many nailmakers and file cutters with workshops here, and the characteristic leather wallets in which they kept their tools.



Filemakers' Manufactory, High Street, Grade II, a craft workshop typical of Sheffield's early iron working industry.

5.9 In 1789, Ecclesfield's common was enclosed and the green was developed. By the mid 19th-century this extension of the village was the location of the Wesleyan Chapel, three schools and a police station.

6.0 Spatial analysis

Key views and vistas

6.1 Ecclesfield's enclosed location allows for only occasional glimpses of distant hills mainly from the churchyard and from the Vicarage drive, looking across the paddocks east of the church and Priory.

6.2 There are also views across horse-grazed paddocks at the western end of the conservation area in Yew Lane and Town End Road.

6.3 Within the conservation area, the substantial parish church is the focal point of many street views and between gaps in properties. The buildings on the corner of Church Street and Priory Road also perform a very important visual function, standing as they do on a bend in the road that draws the eye towards these buildings.



The substantial parish church is the focal point of many street views within the conservation area.

The character of spaces within the area

6.4 The conservation area boundary has been drawn tightly around the boundaries of the oldest dwellings and public buildings in the village. The churchyard is a very important public space whose open character contrasts markedly with the more enclosed character of the rest of the village, with its narrow built up streets and high walls.



The churchyard's open and leafy character contrasts markedly with the more enclosed character of the rest of the village, with its narrow built up streets and high walls.

6.5 An extensive area of paddock and woodland lies within the conservation area east of the church and Priory but this has no impact on the appearance of the conservation area because it is largely hidden behind high walls.

6.6 An almost invisible presence is the brook that flows parallel with Town End Road and Church Street on the southern side of this thoroughfare. For much of its length the brook is carried by conduits, but its presence is felt along the southern side of Town End Road where steep grassy banks and a mix of ornamental and common woodland trees combine to create a green space at this end of the village.

6.7 The brook emerges again to form a substantial stream running through woodland on the eastern side of St Mary's Lane. At this point the stream forms the eastern boundary of the conservation area. Beyond the stream is an extensive area of former nursery garden and public park, all of which lies outside the conservation area but is nevertheless an important part of its setting and an effective buffer against development that might obscure views from the east into the village, focussed on the church and its tower.

7.0 Definition of the special interest of the conservation area

Activities/uses

7.1 Ecclesfield is a busy village with a number of service and retail businesses (selling electrical goods, wedding dresses, antiques, interior furnishings and picture frames), a butcher, baker, small supermarket, and a haulier. It also has the church, public hall, nursery and primary schools, public library and three public houses, as well as a bowling green, playing fields, bandstand and playground.

Plan form, building types and architectural qualities

7.2 Ecclesfield has a very varied mix of building types, and individual buildings are singled out for mention below. Even so most of the dwellings conform to a standard pattern, of which there are plain and more ornate versions. Plainer dwellings (type A), built in rows with two rooms up and two rooms down, have simple unadorned sandstone rubble elevations, with stone sills and lintels, slate roofs and stone boundary walls. Almost none of these survive with their original windows, doors or rainwater goods.

7.3 More ornate detached houses (type B), of double pile plan, are built of squared coursed rubble under a slate roof, with gable end chimneys with drip moulds, and coped gables ending in eaves brackets. Door and window lintels are unadorned sandstone slabs, as are the front door steps. Where they survive, front doors are planked with a simple rectangular overlight; windows are 3 by 4 sashes with horns.

Listed buildings

7.4 The following five listed buildings lie within the conservation area:

7.5 **The Church of St Mary, Church Street, Ecclesfield, Grade I:** largely Perpendicular of cruciform plan with central tower and some and good 15th and 16th century stalls, screens and roofs.

7.6 **The Priory, Priory Road, Ecclesfield, Grade II*** : former priory and chapel constructed around 1300 and house dated 1736, now three dwellings.



The Priory, Priory Road, Ecclesfield, Grade II, a former priory and chapel constructed around 1300 and house dated 1736, now three dwellings.*



7.7 **Filemakers' Manufactory, High Street, Grade II:** four contiguous buildings of early 19th century date, comprising a filemaker's workshop, warehouse and packing shop, hardening and tanging shop and cartshed (the latter open fronted with a central column constructed from grindstones).

7.8 Nos. 8 and 10 Church Street, Grade II. Two houses, now shops built in the early 19th century.

7.9 Nos. 2 and 4 Town End Road (The Courthouse), Grade II. Formerly a row of shops and cottages originating from the 17th, 18th and 19th century.



Three industrial buildings of early 19th century date, comprising a filemaker's workshop, warehouse and packing shop, and hardening and tanging shop (now in use as a garage).

Buildings of Townscape Merit

7.10 The Townscape Appraisal Map for the Ecclesfield 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. 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.

7.11 The buildings are considered to be good, 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. There is a general presumption in favour of retaining all Buildings of Townscape Merit, as set out in PPG15.

7.12 Buildings of Townscape Merit within Ecclesfield are:

7.13 **107 High Street (Sycamore House):** mid-19th century type B detached house (as described in the section on 'Plan form, building types and architectural qualities' above);

7.14 **37 to 39 and 43 to 53 High Street:** late 19th-century type B; 43 to 53 have original timber gutters and stone gutter brackets;

7.15 **41 High Street:** late 17th-century part timber-framed part stone building, possibly a former farmhouse, with timber casement windows;



41 High Street, a late 17th-century part timber-framed part stone building, possibly a former farmhouse on the edge of the former village green.

7.16 **33 High Street:** a pretty 'Swiss Cottage' style single storey timber pavilion, with deep eaves, scalloped barge boards and eaves pinnacles; this quirky building is made more attractive by its proximity to a very large sycamore tree and a boundary wall that incorporates several millstones;

7.17 **35 and 37 St Mary's Close and bakery attached to No 35:** former farmhouse and farm buildings, of possibly late 17th century date, the farmhouse having four-light chamfered mullioned widows on the ground floor and two-light mullions on the first floor, the single storey bakery having simple square blocked windows, possibly a former stable, byre or forge;

7.18 **58 High Street:** a former farmstead with late 18th-century farmhouse, two barns with sandstone flag roofs, and village pinfold;

7.19 **Wesleyan Chapel and Sunday School:** The School, dated 1845, is of domestic character (type A); the Chapel (built 1817, enlarged 1884) has round-headed doors and windows, with keystones, imposts and quoins. Both buildings sit within a plot surrounded by a fine boundary

wall with five courses of squared sandstone blocks topped with semi-circular copings. The buildings were last used as a theatre but are now boarded up and unused;

7.20 **50 High Street:** Edwardian villa with chamfered window lintels, relieving arches over tripartite sash windows, and a square classical porch;

7.21 **Ecclesfield Trinity Methodist Church:** an exceptionally well-detailed neo-Baroque building dated 1897;

7.22 **40 High Street:** late-19th century type A dwelling but with barge boards rather than coped gables;

7.23 **Escafeld House:** restrained neo-Tudor villa with tall, three-light mullioned windows and original windows, porch and door with florid strap hinges:



Escafeld House: a neo-Tudor villa with original windows, porch and door with florid strap hinges.

7.24 **2 to 14 Yew Lane:** late 19th-century type A dwellings, No. 2 being a purpose-built corner shop with angled corner housing the original door and with five original stone steps;

7.25 **54 to 62 Stocks Hill:** late 19th-century type A dwelling;

7.26 **46 Stocks Hill:** Edwardian public house (the White Bear) with mullioned and transomed windows and original doors and windows;

7.27 **1 Stocks Hill:** late Victorian public house (The Stocks) of rusticated sandstone with tall 3-light mullioned windows, timber gutters and stone gutter brackets;

7.28 **49 Yew Lane:** Late 19th-century type B dwelling with original boundary wall, railings and gate;

7.29 **33 and 35 Town End Road:** Late 19th-century type A dwelling;

7.30 **Chapel, south side of Town End Road:** mid-19th century in character, with rounded headed doors and windows, with keystones and imposts and a porch, now a dwelling;

7.31 **Chapel, north side of Town End Road:** domestic in style (type B dwelling) set on a bank with a 2.5-metre-high retaining wall with triangular copings;

7.32 **64 Town End Road:** late 19th-century type B dwelling with timber gutters;

7.33 **62 to 38 and 24 to 18 Town End Road:** late 19th-century type A dwellings;

7.34 **12 and 10 Town End Road:** former reading room/public library, No. 12 has string courses and projecting stone window sills, No 10 has arched windows and doors on the ground floor and three tall dormers on the upper storey each with its own barge boards and pinnacle;



Nos 10 and 12 Town End Road occupy a former reading room/public library.

7.35 **8 Town End Road:** former public house (the Griffin Inn) late 19th-century type B dwelling now an estate agents' office;

7.36 **1 Church Street and 1 Priory Road:** late 19th-century shops, including a butcher's shop with original 1950s details, such as art deco frosted glass and a plinth of green terrazzo with cream lettering spelling out 'BUTCHER BEEF & PORK';



1950s terrazzo and tile fascia advertising the butcher's shop on the corner of Church Street and Priory Road.

7.37 **29 Priory Road:** large and ornate neo-Gothic church hall built in 1904 in memory of the Revd Alfred Gatty, Vicar of Ecclesfield for 55 years;

7.38 **48 Priory Road:** late 19th-century type B former farmhouse;

7.39 **4 and 6 Church Street:** now Ecclesfield Tandoori, built as shops with an angled corner entrance to No 2, with a projecting upper window supported on a squinch;



8 and 10 Church Street are a pair of handsome late Georgian town houses.

7.40 **18 Church Street:** handsome Edwardian public house (the Black Bull) in original condition with original stables and hay lofts, now boarded up and disused;

7.41 **50 to 84 Church Street:** late 19th-century type A dwellings.

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

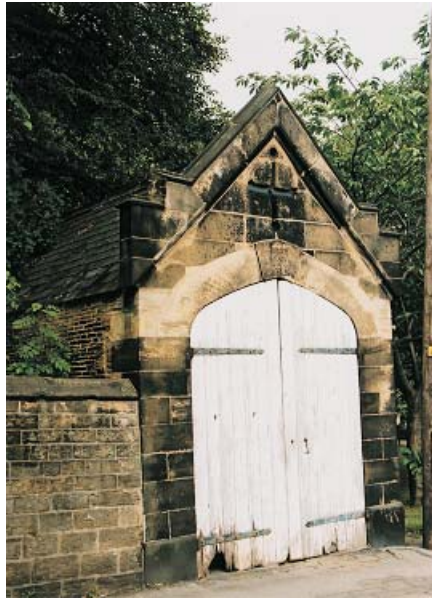
7.42 **Retaining walls:** the upper end of Stocks Hill (at the junction with Yew Lane) has substantial battered stone revetment walls up to 5 metres in height supporting the embankment on which the houses on both sides of the road are built.

7.43 **Boundary walls and gate posts:** a number of Ecclesfield properties have front gardens bounded by metre-high walls of squared coursed sandstone with gate piers of dressed sandstone, the tops of the gateposts being shaped like a shouldered basket handle.



Sandstone gateposts of attractive design

7.44 Surrounding the churchyard is a very substantial and handsome retaining wall of 2 metres in height with faceted triangular coping stones and substantial neo-Gothic gate piers and cast iron gates. A wall of similar height and structure, but with simple triangular copings, runs all the way down the north side of Church Street from the vicarage drive to the north-eastern end of the conservation area.



Garage, possibly for a hearse, on the western edge of the churchyard.

7.45 Churchyard: the churchyard has a number of important historical and architectural features, including stone flagged paths, a granite horse trough (now planted with flowers; erected in memory of Thomas William Jeffcock, JP, DL), a set of timber stocks, perhaps relocated here from an earlier position on Stocks Hill), a single storey garage with flat arched entrance, planked timber garage doors and strap hinges, perhaps built to house a hearse, and some important churchyard memorials and table tombs, including one that marks the grave of Alexander John Scott, chaplain to Admiral Lord Nelson on board HMS *Victory* at the Battle of Trafalgar.



The grave of Alexander John Scott, chaplain to Admiral Lord Nelson on board HMS *Victory* at the Battle of Trafalgar.

7.46 Finger posts: though now in very poor condition, Ecclesfield has two traditional finger posts. The one outside 2 Town End Road now consists only of the shaft, having lost its fingers and crest, but the one alongside the churchyard retaining wall opposite St Mary's Lane) has its circular crest (cast with the letters spelling ECCLESFIELD) and one surviving finger pointing west that says:

7.47 Grenoside 1½: Oughtibridge 3¼ : Sheffield 5½

7.48 Historic paving: areas of historic paving survive in the yards of the Wesleyan Chapel and Sunday School at 52 High Street, of the White Bear pub at 42 Stocks Hill, of the antique centre on the corner of Tow End Road and Priory Road, and of the Black Bull pub at 18 Church Street.



Historic paving in the yard of the Wesleyan Chapel and Sunday School at 52 High Street; note also the traditional boundary wall of gritstone with triangular coping stones.

Trees and other natural features

7.49 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. Trees make an important contribution to the appearance of Ecclesfield, as individual specimens (the large and ancient tree outside 49 Yew Lane, for example, which is surrounded by its own railed wall), as groups of trees (for example, along the banks of the brook that flows along Town End Road) or as dense woodland (in the angle between Church Street and St Mary's Lane, and on the northern side of Church Street in the grounds of the Vicarage).

7.50 Two very large areas of green space and woodland survive in Ecclesfield - the grounds of the Vicarage and the woodland between St Mary's Lane and Ecclesfield Park. Even in their degraded state (from neglect and overgrazing) they nevertheless provide a green lung for the conservation area and introduce variety and a hint of wildness into the urban fabric of Ecclesfield:

8.0 Issues

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

- Good community facilities (library, shops, pubs, schools, and playground, bus services, places of worship and community hall);
- Local woodland and recreational facilities, as well as footpaths, green fields and streams;
- An unusually high proportion of architecturally and historically interesting buildings, few of which have been listed but some of which are more than commonplace examples of late Victorian and early Edwardian architecture;
- A splendid church and churchyard at the heart of the village with a long history, providing a greater sense of historic community than is the case for most Sheffield suburbs.

Weaknesses

- Over-modernisation of historic buildings: most of the buildings listed under 'Buildings of Townscape Merit' have had their historic fabric compromised in a number of ways (see below);

- Few houses in Ecclesfield have retained their original windows or doors, most having been replaced with modern versions made of uPVC, aluminium or treated timber;
- Original timber or cast iron rainwater goods have, in most cases, been replaced with plastic versions;
- Heavy repointing in hard grey cement has scarred many of Ecclesfield's houses with the result that the buildings have lost their original monochrome appearance and instead now have a prominent grid pattern of grey cement lines superimposed on the sandstone; some houses have also had their sandstone masonry coated in grey cement render or pebble dash;
- Boundary walls have not been rebuilt where they have collapsed; some have been rebuilt very clumsily, while some have been removed and replaced with larch-lap fencing, or the front gardens have been concreted over and turned into car parking space. By contrast, many boundary walls have survived along the northern side of Town End Road, and these help to give a firm sense of line to the street, unifying a streetscape in which some houses sit back from the pavement with small front gardens and others open straight onto the pavement;
- Stone doorsteps patched with concrete;
- Rooflights and poorly designed dormers intrude into prominent roof slopes, and many former slate roofs have been replaced with concrete tiles;
- Non-vernacular decoration, including French-style fixed external window shutters, uPVC leded lights, non traditional front door designs and overly ornate gates and railings;
- Clutter on the elevations of prominently sited buildings, including satellite dishes, burglar alarms, loose wires, plastic drainpipes, broken window canopies and brackets and chains from suspended shop signs that have since been removed.



Enhancement opportunity: cobbled paths and footbridge in the woodland to the rear of Ecclesfield Park.



Buildings on the corner of Priory Road and Church Street would benefit from the removal of wires, pipe work, old shop signs and broken window canopies.

Ecclesfield Conservation Area boundary review

8.3 No amendments to the Ecclesfield Conservation Area boundary are proposed.

Bibliography

Ordnance Survey maps of 1850–1 and 1901

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The History of the Parish of Ecclesfield in the County of York, J Eastwood, 1862

The Village of Ecclesfield, David Hey, Advertiser Press, 1968

List of photographs

Photograph 1:

Ecclesfield's name is derived from the Latin ecclesia ('church'), and is usually associated with places that possessed a church prior to the Norman Conquest, though the fine church that stands high above the village today is largely Perpendicular in style (15th century).

Photograph 2:

Filemakers' Manufactory, High Street, Grade II, a craft workshop typical of Sheffield's early iron working industry.

Photograph 3:

The substantial parish church is the focal point of many street views within the conservation area.

Photograph 4:

The churchyard's open and leafy character contrasts markedly with the more enclosed character of the rest of the village, with its narrow built up streets and high walls.

Photograph 5 and 6:

The Priory, Priory Road, Ecclesfield, Grade II, a former priory and chapel constructed around 1300 and house dated 1736, now three dwellings.*

Photograph 7:

Three industrial buildings of early 19th century date, comprising a filemaker's workshop, warehouse and packing shop, and hardening and tanning shop (now in use as a garage).

Photograph 8:

41 High Street, a late 17th-century part timber-framed part stone building, possibly a former farmhouse on the edge of the former village green.

Photograph 9:

Escafeld House: a neo-Tudor villa with original windows, porch and door with fluted strap hinges.

Photograph 10:

Nos 10 and 12 Town End Road occupy a former reading room/public library.

Photograph 11:

1950s terrazzo and tile fascia advertising the butcher's shop on the corner of Church Street and Priory Road.

Photograph 12:

8 and 10 Church Street are a pair of handsome late Georgian town houses.

Photograph 13:

Sandstone gateposts of attractive design.

Photograph 14:

Garage, possibly for a hearse, on the western edge of the churchyard.

Photograph 15:

The grave of Alexander John Scott, chaplain to Admiral Lord Nelson on board HMS Victory at the Battle of Trafalgar.

Photograph 16:

Historic paving in the yard of the Wesleyan Chapel and Sunday School at 52 High Street; note also the traditional boundary wall of gritstone with triangular coping stones.

Photograph 17:

Enhancement opportunity: cobbled paths and footbridge in the woodland to the rear of Ecclesfield Park.

Photograph 18:

Buildings on the corner of Priory Road and Church Street would benefit from the removal of wires, pipe work, old shop signs and broken window canopies.

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
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YO1 6WP
Tel: 01904 601901

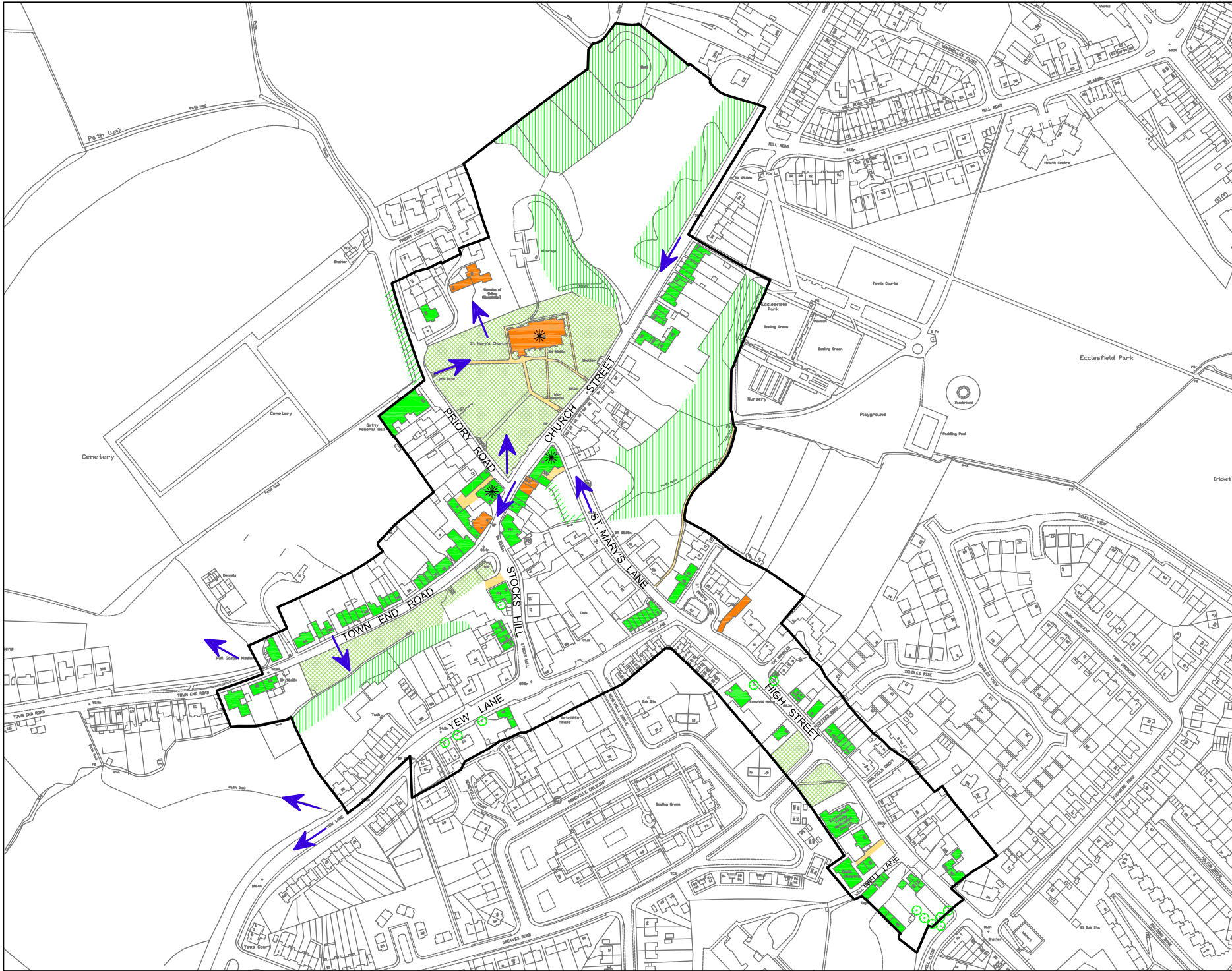
For an excellent range of technical advice leaflets:

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
- Orange square: Listed Building
- Green square: Building of Townscape Merit
- Star symbol: Focal Buildings
- Yellow square: Historic Street surface
- Green circle with cross: Prominent tree
- Green hatched rectangle: Prominent tree groups
- Green stippled rectangle: Important open space
- Blue arrow: 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:
**ECCLESFIELD
CONSERVATION AREA**

COMMITTEE:

SCALE:

DR	TR	CD	DATE	RECD
			Oct. 2007	

Drawing No:

CAD FILE NAME:

Summary of Consultation undertaken

A consultation draft of this document was subject to a period of consultation between 25th June and 20th July 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 workshop at Ecclesfield Library on 5th July where they could discuss the appraisal with officers from the Council's Urban Design and Conservation Team further. Local members and local community groups were also consulted as part of the process.

