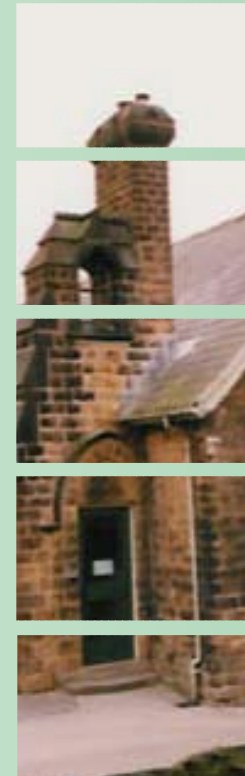


Grenoside

CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISAL

April 2010



Sheffield *where everyone matters*



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GRENOSIDE 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 Grenoside 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, as set out in the Local Plan, and provides a firm basis on which applications for development within the Grenoside 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 Grenoside Conservation Area was designated on 6 October 1976. The special interest that justifies the designation of the Grenoside Conservation Area derives from the following features:

- Its historical importance as a source of Sheffield's building stone;
 - Its significance as the original location of the Walker Bros. foundry and crucible steel works;
 - An interesting mix of historical buildings representing different phases in Grenoside's development;
 - Its distinct identity and sense of place quite separate from that of neighbouring communities.
-

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 for the whole of the City Centre providing guidance on how the on-going regeneration of the City Centre can be design led and sets a standard for architectural design and the quality of the public realm.

3.0 Location and setting

Location and context

3.1 Grenoside is a densely developed, hillside village on the northern edge of Sheffield, with boundaries defined by the surrounding woodland and fields, some 8km from the city centre. It is separated from neighbouring communities to the north, west and east by woodland and open fields, though to the south Grenoside merges into the city’s northern suburbs.

3.2 Two north-south roads pass through Grenoside, both of them originating in 18th and 19th-century turnpike roads. The older of the two roads (built 1777) is now Main Street, which passes through the centre of the conservation area, but is mainly used by light local traffic; the Trans Pennine Trail Long Distance Footpath follows this road for 2km through the village. The newer road, dating from between 1823 and 1830, now the A61, Halifax Road is one of Sheffield’s busiest roads. This skirts the eastern side of the conservation area and is a source of traffic noise in the streets immediately adjacent to the road, but has a negligible impact on the conservation area as a whole.

3.3 The other minor road that runs east to west through the village follows the line of an ancient cross-Pennine route linking the two very large parishes of Ecclesfield (2km east) and Bradfield (8km west). Grenoside formed the most westerly settlement in Ecclesfield’s large medieval parish until 1911, when Grenoside became a parish in its own right.

General character and plan form

3.4 The north-south turnpike roads are a relatively late influence on the form of the village, which originally had Norfolk Hill and Stephen Lane (an ancient cross-Pennine route) as its principal thoroughfare. The western Top Side of the conservation area was the focus of a small farming community, and several former farmhouses still survive here. An element of deliberate planning is evident in the rectilinear grid formed by Middle Lane, Stepping Lane and Bower Lane, but this represents mid-19th century infilling rather than a medieval scheme. Extensive sandstone quarries on both sides of Stephen Lane have provided further focal points for development.

3.5 The later turnpike road (now the A61) passing to the east of the hamlet still defines the eastern limit of the Grenoside conservation area, but had relatively little impact on the form of the hamlet. By contrast, the 1830 turnpike (now Main Street) eventually created a new focus for the hamlet around the Main Street/Stephen Lane/Norfolk Hill crossroads, which was formalised by the construction of pubs, chapels and a church. In time, the area between the two turnpikes has been filled in, with the construction of further houses, shops, chapels and the large primary school.

4.0 Landscape setting

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

4.1 Parts of Grenoside lie 230m or more above sea level, and the conservation area is considerably higher than most other parts of Sheffield. There are distant glimpses of the city from some points, but for the most part intervening ridges hide Sheffield from view, contributing to the sense that Grenoside is a separate and distinct village.

4.2 Sandstone was once quarried extensively around Grenoside, and the remains of abandoned quarries survive to the north east of the conservation area. Geologists visiting these quarries in the late-18th century gave

Grenoside's name to one of the chief types of sandstone that are typical of the sedimentary rocks found in the British Coal measures: Grenoside sandstone has been quarried for buildings stone since the Roman period, and is found in bands as far north as Halifax.

4.3 Also found in the surrounding area is a fossilised type of 'clay rock' called 'gannister', which consists of very pure compressed silica and quartz. Because it is able to withstand very high temperatures, it was used for the production of furnace bricks. Gannister was also used lining furnace walls in early steel production, and is one of the reasons why furnaces were established in Grenoside in the late-18th century.

4.4 Also found locally, was Pot Clay (a less pure but more malleable form of gannister), used for the production of crucible pots, which were essential for the process of steel converting, or what is more commonly known as crucible steel production, and is one of the reasons why crucible furnaces were established in Grenoside in the late-18th century.

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 that the conservation area is potentially rich in archaeological remains from two periods: intensive Romano-British activity is indicated by an extensive area of field boundaries, cairns, earthworks and possible house platforms to the north of the conservation area and extending into Wheata Wood, while within the village itself are the sites of early crucible furnaces, metal worker's workshops and stone quarries associated with the Sheffield's early industrial development.

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 The name Grenoside is derived from Greno Wood, part of the ancient forest that once covered much of south Yorkshire. Greno is probably a corruption of 'green oak' and the name Grenoside simply reflects the topographical location of the hamlet on the southern side of this wood. In older document Grenoside is called Grenofirth – 'firth' being a name used to denote 'a place in the woods'. The Grenoside & District Local History Group says that another variation on the name is Gravenhou – meaning 'quarried hill'.



This traditional cast-iron road sign records the names of roads and names that provide important clues to Grenoside's history

5.4 In all probability, Grenoside began as an assart, or clearing, on the forest edge: such squatter encroachments are commonplace in the later medieval period, and the original inhabitants of Grenoside hamlet might well have made a living from grazing their animals in the forest and processing the products of coppicing, producing charcoal, for example. One group of cottages in Top Side is called Spindle Row, suggesting that the inhabitants were employed in spindle turning, and other tree-based place-names around Top Side include Woodhead Road, Bower Lane, Woodside Lane, Holly House and Holly House Lane and Sycamore Farm. Greno Wood and much of the land around Grenoside formed part of the large Sheffield

estates of the Dukes of Norfolk (hence the name of the Norfolk Arms public house and of Norfolk Hill).

5.5 Grenoside remained a small hamlet of scattered farmhouses isolated in the forested uplands until the Walker brothers, farmers and nail makers of Grenoside, established an iron foundry at The Cupola in 1754, producing flat irons and simple cast objects. The Walker brothers went on to develop some of the earliest crucible workshops in the Sheffield area, in premises on Cupola Lane, following the invention of the crucible steel making process by Benjamin Huntsman, in Handsworth, in the 1740's. Subsequently several other crucible works were established, on Top Side, Cupola Lane and Stephen Lane. The Walker brothers later expanded (after moving to Masbrough and Rotherham) to become one of the four biggest iron producers in England, famed for making cannons and shot for the British Army between the Napoleonic Wars and the Crimean War. The presence of the foundry attracted several independent metal finishers to settle in the area around The Cupola and The Lump, which became infilled with the cottages and workshops of small-scale makers of shuttle parts, springs, tips, butchers steels and cutlery, files, nails, edge tools, knives and razor makers (the latter in Cutthroat Row, on the eastern edge of the conservation area).

5.6 In 1881, Grenoside still had a mixed economy in which half the employed people in the village worked in agriculture and half worked in metal finishing, with others employed as millstone makers and gannister miners. Sheffield's subsequent growth and the demand for stone led to the sudden expansion of quarrying, which rapidly took over as the main industry. By 1900, 150 men and boys (about half the working population) were employed in the quarries that still survive at the eastern end of the conservation area. In 1906, Beever's Quarry was opened up (named after the owners, the Beever family) on Greno Moor, along the western side of Main Street, to extract Grenoside sandstone of different densities and grain for use as grindstones, furnace linings, cementation chests, building stone, kerb stones, gate posts and walling stone. Hillsborough Barracks, Wicker Arches and the Post Office in Fitzalan Square are all built with stone quarried from Grenoside.

5.7 At the turn of the twentieth century most of Grenoside's population lived in the densely packed narrow streets between Stephen Lane and Bower Lane, but the eastward spread of the village began as early as 1770, with the construction of the Long Lane Turnpike (now Main Street), and continued in the 19th century when the Halifax and Sheffield (today's A61) turnpike was opened in 1830. Public buildings were constructed along and between these two roads; notably the Old Harrow public house (1802), the Endowed School on School Lane, later the Reading Room (1828), the Red Lion public house (1830s), the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and Sunday School (1855), St Mark's Anglican Church (begun 1884, completed 1887), and the Primitive Methodist Chapel (1904).

6.0 Spatial analysis

Key views and vistas

6.1 Grenoside's hillside location allows for occasional glimpses of distant hills especially from Main Street looking in an easterly direction, towards Ecclesfield. Views into, out of and within the conservation area are marked on the attached Conservation Area map.

The character of spaces within the area

6.2 The conservation area boundary has been drawn tightly around the boundaries of the oldest dwellings and public buildings in the hamlet. The original core of the village, north of Stephen Lane and west of Main Street, has the oldest properties and most retains the feel of a farming hamlet, with former farmhouses and stables, drystone boundary walls, two attached water troughs outside the pinfold and further hooded troughs adjacent to Prior Royd Farm and a riding stables.

6.3 The character of the northern edge of the conservation area owes much to the sharp boundary between the extensive woodland to the north and the new housing that has been constructed in the grounds of the Victorian villas set in large gardens that once lined Lump Lane. Public footpaths link the woodland to the former quarries, now overgrown with woodland, that now

form an informal playground for local children at the north eastern edge of the conservation area.

6.4 South of Norfolk Hill, the former grounds of Greno House have been developed for housing, but former fields to the south of School Lane, stretching west to St Mark's Church, though excluded from the conservation area, nevertheless provide an important public recreation facility.

6.5 The triangular block between Norfolk Hill, Lump Lane and Main Street is very varied in character, with some of the hamlet's oldest dwellings, an attractive Arts-and-Crafts infants' school, Edwardian shops, places of worship and Sunday schools.

7.0 Definition of the special interest of the conservation area

Activities/uses

7.1 Grenoside is now almost exclusively residential, but with some small scale retail and catering activity, a riding stable, six public houses and a Working Men's Club.

Plan form and building types

7.2 Grenoside has a varied mix of building types. The Top Side and Bower Lane area has an especially village-like feel, with several small farmsteads comprising a two-storey farmhouse and associated pig styes, stables and cart sheds. Middle Lane, Stepping Lane and Woodside Lane have simple unadorned two-up two-down terrace rows built of stone under slate roofs dating from the late 19th century. Of similar date are the larger semi-detached houses in Norfolk Hill, which have spacious front gardens, coped gables



Former nail making works associated with farm, with pig sties, byres and cart sheds in Top Side.

and terminals, and stone gutter brackets. In addition Grenoside has an Edwardian shop row, in Norfolk Hill, with one angled corner wall and a carriage entrance leading into a rear yard, and it has Victorian pubs, schools, chapels and a church all typical of their period.

Architectural qualities

7.3 Most of Grenoside's buildings are modest and typical of their time. They are built of good quality locally quarried sandstone, squared and laid in courses. Nearly all have roofs of slate. Door and window sills and lintels are of simple sandstone slabs, though some modest ornamentation is found on later Victorian and Edwardian buildings (in the form of chamfered and arched lintels). The gable ends of higher status houses have flat copings to the gables, and these end at eaves level in moulded brackets. The same houses have simple stone corbels supporting the gutters and some have projecting ground floor bay windows, first floor string courses, and simple door canopies. Windows, where they survive, are horned 4 by 4, 3 by 4 and 2 by 2 sashes.

7.4 Boundary walls are of two main types: informal drystone walls that were originally built as field boundaries and have become absorbed into the urban landscape as Grenoside expanded in the late 19th century (this includes, for example, the cattle trough and pound in Bower Lane), and more formal garden walls, generally of 1 metre in height, of neatly squared sandstone blocks topped with semicircular coping stones.

Listed buildings

7.5 The hamlet has only one listed building, the Old School (now Reading Room) and attached former Master's House in School Lane (Grade II). Built in 1828 (despite the plaque over the door that says 'Building 1737'), this is of similar style to dwellings in the vicinity but with classically inspired details, such as the projecting quoins and plinth, round-headed windows with projecting sills, keystones and imposts and a porch of similar design with coped gable and eaves brackets and stone gutter brackets.



Grenoside's only listed building, the Old School (now Reading Room) and attached former Master's House in School Lane (Grade II), built in 1828 with classically inspired details.

Buildings of Townscape Merit

7.6 The Townscape Appraisal Map for the Grenoside 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.

7.7 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.

7.8 There is a general presumption in favour of retaining all Buildings of Townscape Merit. Buildings of Townscape Merit within Grenoside are:

- Penistone Road (A61): The Norfolk Arms, a purpose built 19th century public house with original stables and carriage sheds; The Red Lion
- Woodside Lane: 19th-century cottages, possibly built for quarry workers;

The fanlight and door canopy over the side entrance to the Norfolk Arms pub, a purpose built 19th century public house with original stables and carriage sheds named after the Dukes of Norfolk, owners of large estates in the Grenoside area.



Norfolk Hill Methodist Chapel (1861) has heavy iron diaper pattern glazing to the windows.



Foundation stones commemorating people who contributed to the building of the Norfolk Hill Methodist Chapel and Sunday School.

- Norfolk Hill: 19th-century semi-detached villas with original stone boundary walls; Methodist Chapel and Sunday School dating from 1855 but with some rebuilding in 1861 and 1931 with heavy iron diaper pattern glazing to the windows; Edwardian purpose built original shop block with fronts, carriage entrance to cobbled yard and corner shop with angled wall and circular first floor window.
- Well Lane: attractively designed infants school in Arts-and-Crafts style with recessed three-light mullioned gable-end windows, herring-bone patterned stonework and large chimneys with angled stone offsets, one incorporating a belfry.
- Lump Lane: No 14 is a mid-18th century farmhouse, with projecting window surrounds and a decorated door case and canopy;
- Main Street: Sunday School (1850) and Primitive Methodist Church (1904), both now converted to dwellings; St Mark's Church (1887); The Old Harrow public house (early 19th century), the Red Lion public house (1830s), the Grenoside Working Men's Club (19th century) and various cottage rows and semi-detached villas;

Infants school in Arts-and-Crafts style with herring-bone patterned stonework and large chimneys with angled stone offsets incorporating a belfry.



- Stephen Lane: Various 19th-century cottages, plus Sycamore Farm, with a catslide roof of slate, and a forge opposite with a roof of sandstone flags;
- Top Side: various 19th-century cottages and two former crucible works at Top Side Farm and Top Side House;
- Rough Lane: Prior Royd Farm (19th-century) including earlier cruck barn with three cruck frames;
- Middle Lane and Stepping Lane: 19th-century cottages with back yards and external WCs;
- Greno Gate: large late 19th-century houses and Greno Lodge, a late Georgian lodge set beside a walled garden.

- Boundary walls: Well Lane, running between Norfolk Hill and Lump Lane, is bounded on both sides by metre-high coped stone walls;
- Stiles: a stone stile survives at the point where the Trans Pennine Trail enters Wheata Wood at the Top Lane/Bower Lane/Middle Lane junction; there is another leading into Greno Wood, just south of Greno Lodge;
- Troughs and hooded trough: in Bower Lane and Middle Lane.

Local details



Grenoside's 1920s war memorial, a Celtic Cross of granite, commemorates the dead of the First World War; a plaque added in the 1950s commemorates the dead of the Second World War.

- War memorial: on the A61, Norfolk Hill junction, a 1920s Celtic Cross granite commemorating the dead of the First World War set in a garden with low painted metal railings and flower beds, and a plaque added in the 1950s to commemorate the dead of the Second World War.



A stone stile survives at the point where the Trans Pennine Trail enters Wheata Wood.



Horse trough and hooded trough in Bower Lane.

Trees and other natural elements

7.9 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 are not an especially prominent feature of the Grenoside conservation area itself (an exception being an attractive pair of sorbus trees that flank the approach to No 14 Lump Lane) but the extensive woodland and nature reserve of the Greno Wood and Wheata Wood immediately north of the conservation area are a public amenity of great importance, as an educational resource, for sports (orienteering and cross-country running), for leisure and for bio-diversity.

8.0 Issues

8.1 This section contains a brief summary of the strengths and weaknesses of the Grenoside 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 *Grenoside Conservation Area Management Plan*.

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

- A strong sense of community, evident in the Grenoside Community website and the involvement of local people in the framing of a Village Plan and Design Statement through questionnaires, public meetings and guided walks round the village
- The weekly meetings, workshops, research and visits to places of historical interest organised by the Grenoside & District Local History Society;
- Evidence from personal communications with local residents of a strong sense that Grenoside is a distinctive place, with its own heritage, and not just a suburb of Sheffield;
- Active places of worship (Anglican and Methodist) with websites and youth clubs;
- The Community Centre (next door to St Mark's Church), built by the local residents after the Second Great War and used by the village for a variety of clubs and associations, as well as hosting an annual Christmas pantomime;

- Six public houses within the village, and a Working Men's Club
- A Primary School within the village (now housed in new buildings opened in September 2006)
- Woodland and nature reserves on the doorstep and fields and working farms on the edge of the conservation area, lending a rural feel to the village.



St Mark's church is a well-used community asset.

Weaknesses

- Over-modernisation of historic buildings: few houses in Grenoside have their original windows or doors, most having been replaced with modern versions made of uPVC, aluminium or treated timber;
- Heavy repointing in hard grey cement: many of Grenoside's houses have been repointed in this way 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; in the worst examples, the size and colour of the cement lines are so dominant that the eye is drawn to the grid-like re-pointing and not to the building stone;
- Rooflights and poorly designed dormers intrude into prominent roof slopes;

- Non-vernacular decoration, including Swiss-cottage-style fixed external window shutters pierced with heart and flower motifs (for example, in Top Side), bay windows, circular windows and overly decorative gates and railings with gold paintwork and elaborate curved crests;
- Large extensions that do not match the original building in terms of material, colour or scale (for example, on the corner of Lump Lane and Well Lane), including large accumulations of flat roofed extensions that almost obscure the original building (especially along Top Side), garages and porches;
- Large amounts of infill in a style that is undistinguished and not in keeping with surrounding buildings (for example, in Bower Lane, Frederick Close and the south side of Stephen Lane), which has been highly damaging to the character of the conservation area;
- The use of none traditional materials such as brick, artificial stone and concrete roof tiles for both new build developments and on extensions (for example on Bower Lane, Stephen Lane and Cupola Lane).
- Broken or collapsed boundary walls that have not been repaired to the same standard as the original.



Some houses in Grenoside have lost their traditional vernacular appearance



Few houses in Grenoside have retained their original doors and windows, as these houses in Norfolk Hill demonstrate; note too the burglar alarms, trailing wire and satellite dish.

Conservation Area boundary review

Amendments to the Grenoside Conservation Area boundary are proposed on Stephen Lane, Bower Lane, Cupola Lane, Frederick Drive, Graven Close, Stephen Drive, Stephen Lane, Walker Close, (exclusions) and Norfolk Hill, Main Street and Pensitone Raod (extension). The areas to be excluded and to be extended are shown on the attached conservation area map.

The areas to be excluded generally contain modern twentieth century development, which is entirely out of keeping with the character of the Conservation Area.

Areas to be included either complement the identified character of the Grenoside Conservation Area, or the previous boundary did not take into account property curtilages.

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List of photographs

Photograph GR 19: This traditional cast-iron road sign records the names of roads and names that provide important clues to Grenoside's history.

Photograph GR 8: Former nail making works associated with farm, with pig sties, byres and cart sheds in Top Side.

Photograph GR 29: Grenoside's only listed building, the Old School (now Reading Room) and attached former Master's House in School Lane (Grade II), built in 1828 with classically inspired details.

Photograph GR 43: the fanlight and door canopy over the side entrance to the Norfolk Arms pub, a purpose built 19th century public house with original stables and carriage sheds named after the Dukes of Norfolk, owners of large estates in the Grenoside area.

Photograph GR 32: Norfolk Hill Methodist Chapel (1861) has heavy iron diaper pattern glazing to the windows.

Photograph GR 30: Foundation stones commemorating people who contributed to the building of the Norfolk Hill Methodist Chapel and Sunday School.

Photograph GR 40 and 42: Infants school in Arts-and-Crafts style with herring-bone patterned stonework and large chimneys with angled stone offsets incorporating a belfry.

Photograph GR 47: Grenoside's 1920s war memorial, a Celtic Cross of granite, commemorates the dead of the First World War; a plaque added in the 1950s commemorates the dead of the Second World War.

Photograph GR 11: A stone stile survives at the point where the Trans Pennine Trail enters Wheata Wood.

Photograph GR 13: Horse trough and hooded trough in Bower Lane.

Photograph GR 1: St Mark's church is a well-used community asset.

Photograph GR 5: Some houses in Grenoside have lost their traditional vernacular appearance.

Photograph GR 35: Few houses in Grenoside have retained their original doors and windows, as these houses in Norfolk hill demonstrate; note too the burglar alarms, trailing wire and satellite dish.

Useful Contacts and Addresses

For information on listed buildings and conservation areas:

Urban and Environmental Design Team
Sheffield City Council,
Howden House,
1 Union Street,
Sheffield S1 2SH.
Tel: 0114 273 4223

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

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

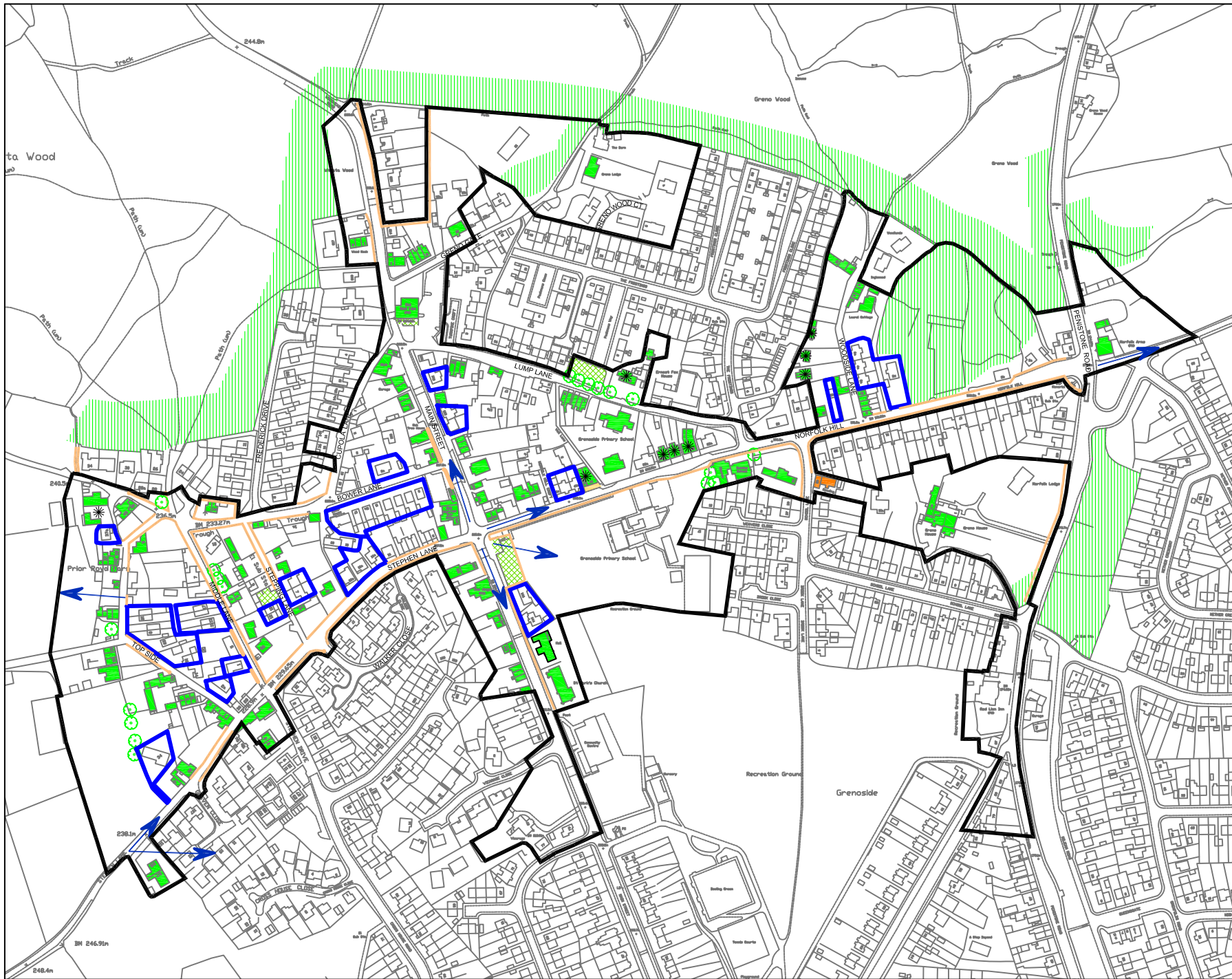
For an excellent range of technical advice leaflets:

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,
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Tel: 020 7250 3857



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-  Current Conservation Area boundary
-  Listed building
-  Building of Townscape Merit
-  Negative sites or buildings
-  Possible Article 4 Direction
-  Prominent tree
-  Prominent tree groups
-  Important Open Space
-  Significant view
-  Important boundary feature

SHEFFIELD CITY COUNCIL
PLACE

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
DIRECTOR
LES STURCH, MRTPI

SCHEME:

TITLE:
GRENOSIDE CONSERVATION AREA

COMMITTEE:

SCALE:

DR	TR	CD	DATE	FIGURE
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