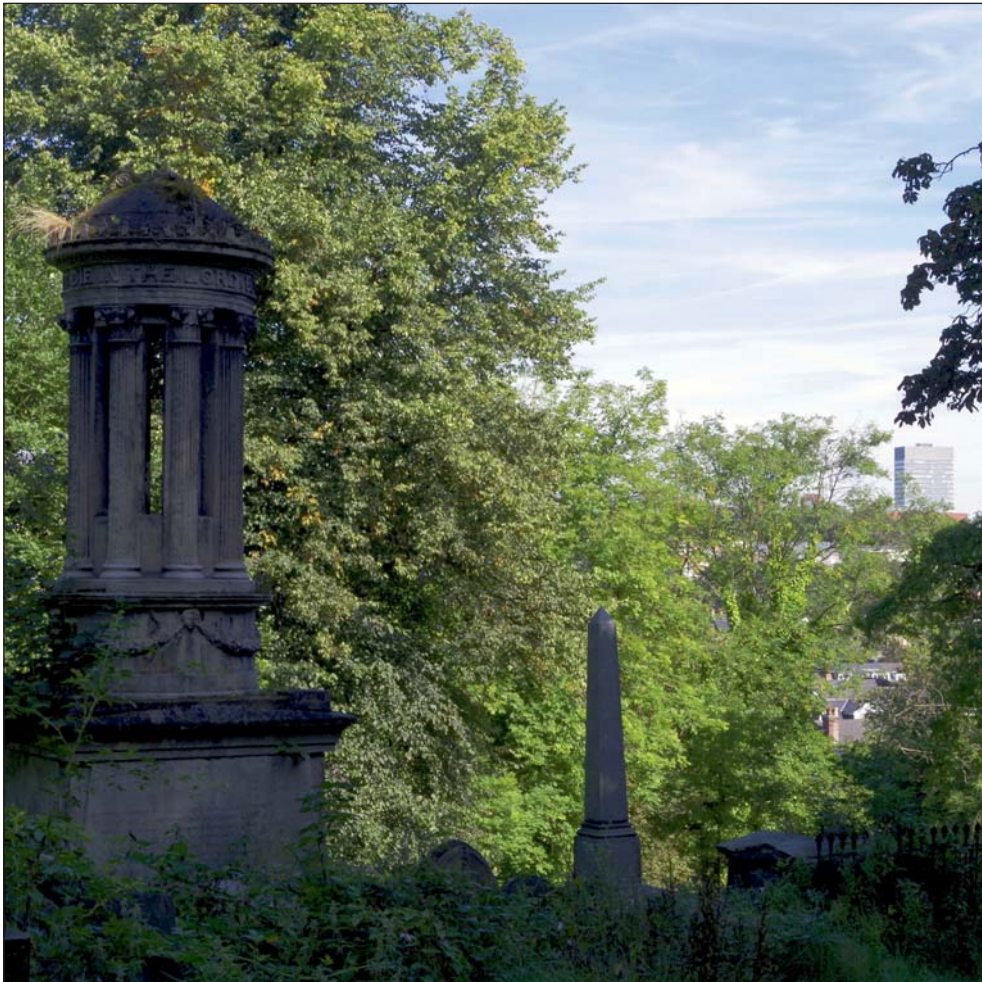




making sense of heritage

Sheffield General Cemetery Sheffield

Historic Environment Desk-Based and Field Assessment



Ref: 113880.01
September 2016



**Sheffield General Cemetery
Sheffield**

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

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

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Sheffield General Cemetery Sheffield

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

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Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

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Sheffield General Cemetery Sheffield

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Sheffield City Council, to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of Sheffield General Cemetery centred on National Grid Reference 434152, 385876.

This study is part of the Parks for People Project Round 1 which aims to conserve the Sheffield General Cemetery and ultimately better connect the local population with the Site and allow a coherent management plan for its future.

This assessment has synthesised and assessed information and data from numerous sources in order to provide a platform to increase the understanding of the Sheffield General Cemetery's archaeology, phasing and design.

In particular, combining information from documentary sources, Ground Penetrating Radar data and topographic information derived from Environment Agency LiDAR data, has given a tentative indication of the scale of quarrying, approximately 3.5 m below the current ground level, carried out in parts of the cemetery prior to its establishment and the subsequent landscaping required to create the Samuel Worth's designs. Anomalies consistent with structures have been recorded close to the rear of the Non-conformist chapel, suggesting the presence of buried catacombs noted in documentary evidence.

This assessment has also attempted to establish how the cemetery gains its significance as a heritage asset, defined through its historical, evidential, aesthetic and communal values.

As the cemetery is a Grade II* registered park any work has the potential to impact upon its significance. This assessment has identified that while many of the designated heritage assets within the cemetery have been recently repaired and restored, several listed buildings, in particular the Grade II listed catacombs, remain at risk of further impact. In addition, the Grade II listed monuments and non-designated built heritage within the cemetery also remain at risk of impact from current conditions and any proposed work.

This assessment has also identified the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to 19th century quarrying activities, funerary monuments and human remains.



Sheffield General Cemetery Sheffield

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Sheffield City Council, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Amanda Cosgrove in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for supplying the Sites and Monument Record data.

The report was researched, compiled and illustrated by Andrew Reid and Alex Cassels, with additional illustrations prepared by Kitty Foster. Chris Swales and Alexandra Grassam managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Sheffield General Cemetery Sheffield

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Sheffield City Council ('the Client'), to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of Sheffield General Cemetery (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 434152, 385876.

1.1.2 This study is part of the Parks for People Project Round 1 which aims to conserve the Sheffield General Cemetery and ultimately better connect the local population with the Site and allow a coherent management plan to secure its future. It is intended the Sheffield General Cemetery will become a place to visit for pleasure whilst enjoying the history and nature of the Site.

1.2 Specific aims for the Round 1 archaeological commission

1.2.1 The specific aims for the Round 1 archaeological commission were to:

- *improve understanding of the Site heritage e.g. evidence for phasing, historical additions or alterations;*
- *provide a better understanding of underground / hidden conditions and features;*
- *inform conservation proposals for inclusion in the Round 2 project;*
- *make recommendations for conservation, protection and management;*
- *engage people with the heritage;*
- *inform the development of learning and training initiatives;*
- *identify and record historic features;*
- *provide a good understanding of the heritage significance;*
- *inform interpretation material;*
- *what was originally planned as part of the cemetery design and what was implemented?;*
- *additional research required – what don't we know?;*
- *understand the process / requirements for working around / disturbing buried remains; and*
- *define the archaeology brief for the Round 2 project.*



1.3 The Site

- 1.3.1 The Site comprises a broadly rectangular parcel of land of approximately 5.8 hectares (ha) located approximately 1.5 km to the south-west of Sheffield city centre within the Sharrow district of the city.
- 1.3.2 The Site corresponds with the boundaries of the Sheffield General Cemetery. The western half contains grave markers and memorials whilst the eastern half was cleared of monuments in the latter half of the 20th century. The Site is bounded to the north-west by a watercourse, the Porter Brook, to the northeast by Montague Street, to the south-east by Cemetery Road and to the south-west by Frog Walk.
- 1.3.3 The Site is situated on land sloping down towards the Porter Brook. The southern corner of the Site is at an elevation of approximately 115 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and falls to the north and north-west to an elevation of approximately 90 m aOD.
- 1.3.4 The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as sandstone, mudstone and siltstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation. There are recorded superficial deposits of alluvium along the route of the Porter Brook (British Geological Survey).

1.4 Scope of document

- 1.4.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment resource within the Site and its environs.

1.5 Aims of the Desk-Based Assessment

- 1.5.1 The specific aims of this assessment were to:
- *work alongside the landscape history research commission (Jan Woudstra, University of Sheffield) in an effective manner to avoid duplication of work;*
 - *outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a defined study area; and*
 - *assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components.*

2 RELEVANT LEGISLATION

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 2.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

- 2.2.1 Designated heritage assets are defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Annex 2 as:

'World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.'

2.2.2 Designation can be defined as:

'The recognition of particular heritage value(s) of a significant place by giving it formal status under law or policy intended to sustain those values' (English Heritage 2008, p.71).

2.2.3 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage asset under the following legislation:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; and*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.*

2.2.4 Further information regarding heritage designations is provided in **Appendix 2**.

2.3 National Planning Policy Framework

2.3.1 National Planning Policy Framework Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

2.3.2 The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.3.3 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- *recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;*
- *requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;*
- *takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;*
- *places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets, in line with their significance; and*
- *requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.*

2.3.4 A selection of excerpts from NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2014).

3.2 Study Area

3.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 500 m radius of the Site boundary. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

3.3 Sources

3.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. These comprised:

- *the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), a database of all nationally designated heritage assets;*
- *the South Yorkshire Sites and Monument Record (SYSMR), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;*
- *national heritage datasets including the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), Heritage Gateway, OASIS, PastScape and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index;*
- *historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Sheffield Archives and Local Studies Library; and*
- *relevant primary and secondary sources held at the Sheffield Archives and Local Studies Library and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Site were studied.*

3.3.2 A bibliography of documentary, archive and cartographic sources is included in the **References** section of this report (**Section 7**).

3.4 Site visit

3.4.1 The Site was visited on the 23rd August 2016. Weather conditions were dry and clear. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

3.4.2 The aim of the Site visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The Site visit also sought to ascertain if the Site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest.

3.5 Assessment criteria- Significance

3.5.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.'

3.5.2 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by Historic England in the document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2008). Within this document, significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:

- **Evidential value:** Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;
- **Historical value:** Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative;
- **Aesthetic value:** Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place; and
- **Communal value:** Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.

3.5.3 The relative significance of heritage assets has been determined in accordance with the categories laid out below in **Table 1** (after Highways Agency, 2007; Table 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1).

Table 1: Categories of heritage assets classified according to significance

Significance	Categories
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
High	Scheduled Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade II Listed Buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields Non-designated assets of national importance Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Moderate	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups Assets that contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with little or no archaeological, architectural or historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

3.6 Assumptions and limitations

3.6.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

3.6.2 The records held by the SYSMR are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude

the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

3.7 Copyright

- 3.7.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the references section of this report (**Section 8**). The aim is to establish the known and potential historic environment resource that could be affected by the development proposals.

- 4.1.2 All heritage assets identified within the Study Area are listed in **Appendix 3**. The NHLE and SYSMR entries are assigned a unique number within the text and given a **WA** prefix for ease of reference.

4.2 Designated heritage assets

Site

- 4.2.1 The Sheffield General Cemetery (**WA 5**) is a Grade II* Registered Park and contains a total of ten designated heritage assets; three Grade II* Listed and seven Grade II Listed. The cemetery was opened in 1836 and extended in 1846.
- 4.2.2 The Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**), main entrance gateway (**WA 3**) off Cemetery Avenue and entrance (**WA 2**) off Cemetery Road were all original features of the General Cemetery, dating to 1836, and are all Grade II* Listed.
- 4.2.3 The remaining seven designated heritage assets located within the Site are all Grade II Listed and include the Anglican Chapel (**WA 19**), the former cemetery offices (**WA 17**), the catacombs (**WA 36**) and four memorial monuments (**WA 20**, **WA 32**, **WA 34-35**).
- 4.2.4 Sheffield General Cemetery is also a Conservation Area designated by Sheffield City Council.

Study Area

- 4.2.5 There are a total of forty further designated heritage assets within the Study Area. These include a Grade II* Listed Building, thirty eight Grade II Listed structures and a Grade II Registered Park.
- 4.2.6 The Sharrow Snuff Mill (**WA 1**), located approximately 200 m west of the Site, was constructed in the mid-18th century and is Grade II* Listed. Within the mill complex are a further six Grade II Listed structures including the late 19th century new snuff mill building (**WA 27**), stable ranges (**WA 11**, **WA 13**), two bridges over the Porter Brook (**WA 9**, **WA 12**) and the dam walls (**WA 10**).

- 4.2.7 The Grade II Listed Westbrook Snuff Mill (**WA 26**) was established in the early 19th century and is located approximately 100 m west of the Site. Westbrook House (**WA 8**) is also Grade II Listed and located approximately 150 m west of the Site.
- 4.2.8 The Grade II Registered Sheffield Botanical Gardens (**WA 39**) were laid out from 1834 and opened to the public in 1836. The gardens contain, within the Study Area, three Grade II Listed structures comprising the lodge (**WA 24**) near the south entrance, the gateway and railings at the south entrance (**WA 48**) and the Crimean War memorial (**WA 46**).
- 4.2.9 Sharrow Head House (**WA 7**) and The Albion Public House (**WA 6**) are the only other two Grade II Listed structures within the Study Area which predate the 19th century. Both were built in the second half of the 18th century and are located approximately 50 m south and 500 m east of the Site respectively.
- 4.2.10 The remaining twenty five Grade II Listed structures date from the 19th century and 20th century and are part of the expansion of the suburbs of Sheffield south-west of the city centre. The majority are houses, or former houses, with a large cluster to the north of the Site within the present Sheffield Hallam University campus along Collegiate Crescent.
- 4.2.11 Designated heritage assets located within the Study Area are depicted in **Figure 1**.

4.3 Previous studies

Site

- 4.3.1 This study has identified two previous phases of archaeological work within the Site. This includes an evaluation, comprising the excavation of four trenches, in the vicinity of the carriageway above the catacombs in the north-west of the cemetery. These trenches revealed that the present ground level of the carriageway had been raised by over 1 m from its original level (ARCUS 2000).
- 4.3.2 Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during an inspection of the Grade II listed catacombs (ARS 2015).

Study Area

- 4.3.3 The SYSMR contains entries pertaining to a small number of investigations which have been carried out within the Study Area. These comprise two evaluations approximately 200 m north of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2007; 2010) and an excavation located approximately 500 m east of the Site (ARCUS 2005).
- 4.3.4 Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.4**.

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

- 4.4.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The potential for the likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets within the Study Area, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.
- 4.4.2 Records obtained from the NHLE, SYSMR and other sources are listed in **Appendix 3** and illustrated in **Figure 1**.

Pre-19th century activity

- 4.4.3 There are no records within the SYSMR for activity for any of these periods within the Site or Study Area. The present settlement of Sheffield was founded during the Anglo-Saxon period and the main focus of the medieval town of Sheffield is located to the north-east of the Site and Study Area.
- 4.4.4 The Site was likely in use as agricultural land during the medieval period as part of the town fields. The present Psalter Lane, to the south-west of the Site, was a turnpike road in the 18th century and is likely to have been in use during the medieval period.
- 4.4.5 During the post-medieval period the exploitation of Sheffield's rivers for the use of water power became increasingly marked. The earliest records of activity within the Study Area are the waterwheels located along the route of the Porter Brook. These include Stalker Wheel (**WA 59**), located adjacent to the north of the Site, which was first mentioned in the early 17th century. The site of the wheel was later used in the 19th century as a wire mill. Broomhall Wheel (**WA 53**) and Broomhall Mill (**WA 52**) which were both established during the 17th century are located approximately 200 m and 350 m east of the Site respectively. Sharrow Snuff Mill was built in the mid-18th century and is located approximately 200 m west of the Site. The original mill building (**WA 1**) is Grade II* Listed whilst a further six structures within the mill complex are Grade II Listed (**WA 9-13**, **WA 27**).
- 4.4.6 Other identified heritage assets from the post-medieval period include the Grade II Listed Sharrow Head House (**WA 7**) and Albion Public House (**WA 6**) are located approximately 50 m south and 500 m east of the Site respectively.
- 4.4.7 Dickinson's map of 1750 (**Figure 2**) shows that the Study Area to the south-west of Sheffield was largely rural during the mid-18th century. The main road depicted on this map follows the line of the present Sharrow Lane and Psalter Lane through Sharrow Moor. Jeffrey's map of 1771 (**Figure 3**) depicts the water wheels located along the Porter Brook with buildings located either side of Psalter Lane.
- 4.4.8 The first map to show the Site in detail is the Fairbank map of Sheffield dating to 1795 (**Figure 4**), which shows the Site bounded by the Porter Brook to the north and subdivided between several fields.

The establishment of the General Cemetery (1834-1845)

- 4.4.9 The urban expansion of towns and cities in the early part of the 19th century caused significant pressure on the provision of areas for burial as church graveyards were becoming overcrowded (Woudstra 2016, 4). By the mid-19th century, the burial of bodies within the established church graveyards in Sheffield had become a problem, particularly to public health (Horton 2014, 13; Woudstra 2016, 7). Against the backdrop of growing concerns for health and hygiene in the industrial cities of England, reports were made to the Royal Commission on the Heath of Towns in 1843 in which one of the churchyards in Sheffield was described as '*...particularly offensive...*' being '*...very much overcrowded...*' and that '*...the exudation of putrid liquid from the soil is visible to the eye and offensive to the smell*' (Horton 2014, 13-14).
- 4.4.10 In the absence of national directives on the matter, northern cities led the development of so-called General Cemeteries (Woudstra 2016, 4). The first of these were created in Manchester and Liverpool with the cities of Glasgow, Leeds and Sheffield quickly following suit (ibid.). General cemeteries not only assisted in the provision of burial space they allowed Dissenters from the Church of England to be buried outside of the rules of its

doctrine and, as a joint venture between shareholders, provided a welcome business opportunity (ibid.).

- 4.4.11 In 1834, a group of Nonconformists met in Sheffield and formed a committee with the intention of creating a General Cemetery similar to those in Manchester and Liverpool with the expectation of ‘...a large Annual Profit...to the Subscribers’ (Woudstra 2016, 13). Shares cost £25 each and by the 28th April 1834, £27,125 had been taken and by June a site had been identified near Sharrow-Head for the proposed location of the cemetery (ibid.). The land was purchased for £1,900 on the 17th July 1834 from the estate of the late Joseph Wilson (ibid., 14).
- 4.4.12 A competition to design the cemetery was opened to architects, landscape gardeners and others on the 21st of June 1834 with the eventual winner named as Samuel Worth, a local architect who had worked on several buildings in Sheffield (Woudstra 2016, 16; Horton 2014, 18). Woudstra (2016, 17) notes the chosen site consisted of a worked-out quarry of which Worth’s designs took advantage of through infilling the excavated areas with vaults. Worth’s designs also included a gatehouse to be built on a new bridge over the Porter Brook, a new carriageway that made its way up the hill over vaults to the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**) which was to sit in a prominent position in the centre of the site (ibid.). The only remaining drawing of Worth’s original plans show the designs for the entranceway and drive (not reproduced). Excavations carried out in 2000 uncovered a flagstone surface at approximately 1.6 m below ground level (bgl) along the path above the catacombs which may represent the drive’s original surface (ARCUS 2000).
- 4.4.13 Worth also considered the wider landscape context of the cemetery, positioning the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**) in direct line of sight with the neo-classical grand residence of The Mount, across the valley approximately 1 km to the north-west of the cemetery (Horton 2014, 18). The Mount was designed by the Sheffield architect William Flockton and constructed in 1830. By 1838 Flockton had also constructed Wesley College, now Grade II* Listed King Edward VII Upper School, close to the Mount approximately 700 m north-north-west of the Cemetery. The design of the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**), and in particular its porticos, was also made to closely match that of the Mount and, subsequently matched other high status buildings constructed in the area such as Wesley College (ibid.).
- 4.4.14 Documentary evidence frequently notes the presence of a stone quarry ‘...immediately behind [the] chapel...’ which was to be occupied by brick graves (Taylor 2013, 31; Woudstra 2016, 17). Plans produced by Chapman and Jenkinson Surveyors (**Figure 5**) show an additional catacomb structure attached to the rear of the Non Conformist chapel (**WA 4**) which provided a combination of brick graves and drop vaults (Taylor 2013, 11; Horton 2014, 23). However, no plans of the Site that predate the establishment of the cemetery show evidence of extensive quarrying.
- 4.4.15 The 1846 Fairbank Map (**Figure 6**) shows a path running from the cemetery’s main drive to the rear of the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**). This path is thought to have provided the only means of access to the additional catacomb structure, as there is no evidence of an entrance beneath the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**; Taylor 2013, 21; Horton 2014, 23).
- 4.4.16 The documentary evidence indicates the catacomb structure was not completed to its initial plan whereby the quarried out area was to accommodate some one hundred brick graves (Woudstra 2016, 23). By the 2nd December 1835, problems with contractors and the sheer cost of the excavations led to the vaults behind the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**) to only be completed to the end of the brick walls that had already been constructed

with soil from the excavation of a nearby dam gratefully received (ibid.). In addition, the front of the quarry was '*...to be of rough walling with the edges cut*', perhaps suggesting the original plan was to face the quarry edge to match the appearance of the Non Conformist Chapel (ibid.). The catacombs beneath the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**) have been inspected with its rough floor posited as forming part of the former quarry surface while calculations carried out by Taylor (2013) in the area behind the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**) indicate the ground level was some 3.5 m lower than it is today (ibid., 12 & 21).

- 4.4.17 Taylor (2013) suggests the western edge of the cemetery may have been a quarry face. The sheer wall running from the southern edge is approximately 7 m high and has been reinforced with concrete which Taylor suggests may be hiding a potential stone face. He goes on to argue this hypothesis is supported by the presence of small areas of sandstone rock visible when the sheer face becomes a steep bank further to the north (ibid.).
- 4.4.18 Minutes of the General Cemetery Company note that stone from the cemetery land was used during construction noting that '*All the rougher parts of the works are built with stone excavated from the ground*' and that clay for the bricks was acquired from the adjoining land not enclosed by the cemetery walls (Woudstra 2016).
- 4.4.19 The cemetery plans included a number of buildings constructed with larger, better quality blocks of Millstone Grit sourced from other quarries (Taylor 2013, 34; Horton 2014, 23). The Grade II* listed Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**) is described by Pevsner as 'Egypto-Greek' in style with the front of the Chapel formed of a Greek Doric portico beneath which lies an Egyptian style doorway (Horton 2014, 24). The Chapel was initially designed for funeral services, however, Sunday services began to be held soon after its construction (ibid., 25).
- 4.4.20 The Egyptian theme is continued at the Grade II* listed Egyptian Gate (**WA 2**) which provides access to the cemetery from Cemetery Road. The gate was constructed with numerous symbolic references including snakes eating their tails, an ancient sign of rebirth and immortality, and the emblem of the winged orb symbolising the triumph of day over night (Horton 2014, 25).
- 4.4.21 The Grade II* listed Gatehouse (**WA 3**) includes side lodges and a supporting bridge, constructed in a classic revival style, spanning the Porter Brook (Horton 2014, 20). Elaborate iron gates were installed with recesses provided for the withdrawn gates to allow the widest possible entrance into the cemetery, although these have since been removed and replaced (ibid.).
- 4.4.22 The Grade II listed catacombs (**WA 36**) were incorporated into one of the steep sides of the landscape and curved to form the base of the main drive from the gatehouse into the cemetery proper (Horton 2014, 22). The doorways were designed to have iron gates across the doorway after they were occupied (ibid.). Interment in the catacombs was expensive and proved to be unpopular with only ten occupied within the first ten years of the opening of the cemetery (ibid.). The catacombs ultimately proved to be unprofitable for the General Cemetery Company, partially due to the initial expense of their construction, although they were a critical structure within the cemetery as they held back the hillside (ibid.).
- 4.4.23 The Grade II listed cemetery offices, also known as Montague House (**WA 17**), are an example of Worth's eclectic architectural style (Horton 2014, 25). Square in shape the

long sloping; simply framed windows were made to look like Egyptian tomb doorways while classical-style pillars stand on either side of the door (ibid.).

- 4.4.24 Cemetery Avenue was laid out in order to provide a formal entrance to the cemetery from Ecclesall Road, the former Manchester turnpike road (Horton 2014, 19). The entranceway was originally designed to be much more elaborate. Initial plans called for the existing curving road to be raised on a causeway that would span the Porter Brook and existing footpath in order to provide a level approach to the cemetery (Woudstra 2016, 17). The reason behind the decision to alter the entrance is unknown, although it may have been due to the cost of the project which was already increasing. The new entranceway was lined with lime trees and had two stone obelisks where it met Ecclesall Road (ibid.). Immediately prior to the completion of the works the General Cemetery Company commissioned the landscape painter Thomas Hofland to paint the cemetery and for that painting to be lithographed to be used to promote the idyll of Worth's design (Woudstra 2016, 27).
- 4.4.25 Sheffield General Cemetery (**WA 5**) was opened in 1836 with the first burial in May of that year (Horton 2014, 25). The cost of constructing the cemetery was £13,000, approximately £1.3 million today (Bank of England 2016), and it seems the General Cemetery Company struggled with the initial unforeseen increases in cost and the effects of a global economic downturn in 1837, which particularly affected Sheffield due to its strong links with the USA (Horton 2014, 27; Woudstra 2016, 34).
- 4.4.26 It took six years to sell the first 1000 graves (Horton 2014, 27), an uptake which matches that of the catacombs noted above, which is surprising given the overcrowding of the graveyards in the city. There seems to have been '*...a prevailing prejudice, in not having been consecrated according to the form of the Established Church*' and the cemetery survived on contracts with the local Poor Law authorities burying paupers at five shillings per body (Horton 2014, 27; Woudstra 2016, 37). The main benefit of these burials were that numerous bodies could be interred within the same grave and, keen to make money quickly, the General Cemetery Committee had extensive graves pre-dug during construction with the largest containing some 96 bodies (ibid.).

The expansion of the General Cemetery after 1846

- 4.4.27 In order to combat this '*prevailing prejudice*' the Company's directors voted in August 1845 to apply for consent by Parliamentary Act to authorise the consecration of land so as to offer burials to those within the Established Church (Woudstra 2016, 40). The Company purchased additional land to the east of the Cemetery which was to be used in conjunction with a portion of unused land remaining from the original purchase (Horton, 2014, 29). The Nonconformist and Anglican areas of the cemetery were separated by the original eastern wall of the Non Conformist cemetery, which became known as 'The Dissenters' Wall' (Horton 2014, 29).
- 4.4.28 Robert Marnock was appointed to design the landscape while William Flockton, architect of the Mount and Wesley College, designed the Anglican Chapel (**WA 19**) and produced a plan of the proposed layout of the plots (**WA 19**; Horton 2014, 29; Woudstra 2016, 49 & 52). Marnock was one of the foremost landscape gardeners of the 19th century who had been appointed in 1834 by the Sheffield Botanical and Horticultural Society to design and lay out the Botanical Gardens (**WA 39**), located approximately 160 m west of the cemetery (Sheffield Botanical Gardens Trust 2015). Marnock went on to design the Gardens of the Royal Botanic Society of London in Regent's Park in 1840 and was appointed as their curator, a post he held until 1869 (ibid.). Woudstra (2016, 25) suggests the original layout of the cemetery grounds were probably designed by Marnock who was at the time curating the Sheffield Botanical Gardens (1834-1840).

- 4.4.29 The Grade II listed Anglican Chapel (**WA 19**) is neo-Gothic in style and provides a stark juxtaposition with the neoclassical architecture of Worth's original buildings with its spire forming a prominent landmark within the city (Horton 2014, 31).
- 4.4.30 The development cost of the General Cemetery's expansion was in the region of £25,000, approximately £2.4 million today. This was noted by the General Cemetery Company as a significant outlay, however, trade quickly picked up in the 1850s and continued into the 1890s with the cemetery finally becoming a profitable business (Horton 2014, 33). The Cemetery was helped by Parliamentary Acts, including the Public Health Bill in 1848 and subsequent acts in the 1850s, which prohibited the interment of bodies in already overcrowded burial grounds within large towns (Horton 2014, Woudstra 2016, 45).
- 4.4.31 The full extent of the expanded cemetery is shown on the 1853 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (**Figure 7**). Marnock had created meandering walks through the Cemetery with the two sections linked by a new straight walk following the contours of the eastern section (Woudstra 2016, 50). However, by the mid-to-late 1850s the curving paths had been replaced with straight, regimented rows of gravestones allowing more space for graves (Horton 2014, 34).
- 4.4.32 The map also shows that the suburbs of Sheffield were extending into the Study Area with allotments depicted to the north of the Site. During the second half of the 19th century the Study Area steadily became more urbanised as the suburbs of Sheffield expanded. By the 1894 OS map (**Figure 8**) terraced housing had been built adjacent to the western boundary of the Site with some semi-detached housing to the south.
- 4.4.33 The area of the catacombs behind the Non Conformist Chapel was filled in towards the end of the 19th century, potentially as cheaper public burials were more popular than those from the rich wanting catacombs (Taylor 2013, 19; Horton 2014, 24).

The General Cemetery in the 20th century

- 4.4.34 Subsequent OS maps published in 1905 (**Figure 9**), 1923 (**Figure 10**) and 1935 (**Figure 11**) show further infilling of terraced housing within the Study Area to the north, west and south of the Site. The terraced housing along Cemetery Avenue had been built by 1905.
- 4.4.35 The cemetery continued in use during the 20th century although by the 1950s the average number of burials a year had fallen to twelve. The Site became increasingly neglected from the 1950s onwards, and an offer from the Cemetery Company to sell the Site to the City Council was rejected due to its poor financial situation. In 1963, Boden Developments Ltd purchased the majority of the shares in the Cemetery Company with the intention of using land for a housing development, however when it became apparent that such plans would be rejected by the local authorities all funding to maintain the Site was withdrawn and its neglect worsened (Horton 2014, 41).
- 4.4.36 In 1974, Sheffield City Council began to formally take over the General Cemetery Site. Following the acquisition of the Site by Sheffield City Council, a series of programmes of works occurred which included maintenance on the cemetery buildings and the clearance of 7,800 gravestones from the Anglican portion of the cemetery. The final burial within the Site occurred in 1978. In total it is estimated that 87,000 individuals were buried within Sheffield General Cemetery.
- 4.4.37 The cemetery was designated a Conservation Area by Sheffield City Council in 1986 who took on the maintenance of the cemetery in the early 1990s (Horton 2014, 45). Following a report to English Heritage (now Historic England), the cemetery was designated as a

nationally important landscape in 1994 when it was added to the National Register of Parks and Gardens at Grade II, then upgraded to Grade II* in 2009 (Horton 2014, 46).

4.5 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.5.1 The Historic Landscape Character of the Site is recorded as split between two character areas. The west of the Site is recorded as Institutional: Cemetery 1836-2005 with a partial historical character of Enclosed Land: Piecemeal Enclosure 1540-1835 and Enclosed Land: Open Fields 1066-1539. The east of the Site is recorded as Institutional: Cemetery 1850-2005 with a partial historical character of Enclosed Land: Piecemeal Enclosure 1540-1849 and Enclosed Land: Open Fields 1066-1539. The Site is within the Sub-Rural Fringe character zone.
- 4.5.2 The Site closely corresponds with this historic landscape character assessment with the two character areas corresponding with the area of the Nonconformist cemetery in the west and the later Anglican expansion in the east.

4.6 Site visit

- 4.6.1 The Site visit had two main objectives. The first was to establish the current condition of the Cemetery, its built heritage and its monuments and to inform a greater understanding of how the elements of the cemetery contribute to its significance. The second objective of the Site visit was to identify any areas of the cemetery which contained evidence of the former quarry, visible through landscape features.
- 4.6.2 The approach to the cemetery from Ecclesall Road, down Cemetery Lane, is tree-lined (**Plate 1**) and, although off one of the main roads in Sheffield, retains an air of being secluded from the busy street. The road's clear focus is at its southern end directed towards the Grade II* listed main entrance gateway (**WA 3; Plate 2**). The Gateway is well maintained with sections acting as a visitor's centre and as a private residence.
- 4.6.3 The cemetery maintains a relatively tranquil quality even within the immediate area beyond the gatehouse where gravestones form a paved area (**Plate 3**) while the pathways to the interior of the Cemetery spread out in front. For the most part the western half of the Cemetery is overgrown with creeping plants intertwining with gravestones and monuments (**Plate 4**) leaving inaccessible areas (**Plate 5**), including the second tier of the Grade II listed catacombs (**WA 36; Plate 6**).
- 4.6.4 The monuments interspersed between trees and areas of vegetation aid in creating a feeling of remoteness and tranquillity (**Plate 7**). However, they also serve as a reminder to how much change has occurred over time within the Cemetery boundaries. Further reminders are present where monuments that have been damaged in one way or another, some having parts removed (**Plate 8**) whilst others have been clearly vandalised (**Plates 9 and 10**).
- 4.6.5 Other sections of the cemetery show signs of structural failure including at the eastern end of the Grade II listed catacombs (**WA 36; Plate 11**) and sections of the Cemetery's boundary wall (**Plate 12**).
- 4.6.6 In other areas, where the vegetation is clearer, monuments and gravestones are well defined with their dedications easily visible and legible (**Plate 13**). These monuments dedicated to well know members of 19th century Sheffield, including the Bennet memorial (**WA 35; Plate 14**), the Firth memorial (**WA 20; Plate 15**), the Nicholson memorial (**WA 34; Plate 16**) and the Parker memorial (**WA 32; Plate 17**), all of which are Grade II listed.

- 4.6.7 Other built heritage within the cemetery is in good condition, including the Grade II* listed gateway to the cemetery (**WA 2; Plate 18**) with restoration works having been carried out on the Grade II* listed Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4; Plate 19**) and the Grade II listed Anglican Chapel (**WA 19; Plate 20**). The Grade II listed cemetery offices (**WA 17**) are also in good condition (**Plate 21**).
- 4.6.8 The eastern section of the cemetery is in stark contrast to the western section as it is characterised by a large open area of short grass where the former headstones have been removed (**Plate 22**). The grass areas are bounded to the north and south by tree cover adjacent to the cemetery boundaries and within the northern area of trees, further monuments and gravestones are visible (**Plate 23**).
- 4.6.9 Despite covering a relatively small area the Cemetery currently comprises two distinct character areas, the open space of the eastern section and the densely vegetated western section. These distinct areas add to the character of the western section of the cemetery by providing a visible juxtaposition between the uniform light of the eastern section and the broken light and shadow of the western section where the majority of the monuments and gravestones are present (**Plates 24 & 25**).
- 4.6.10 Historical evidence notes the Site was used as a sandstone quarry prior to its establishment as a Cemetery in 1836. There are several areas where the landscape and topography of the Cemetery suggest such operations were carried out. The general landscape form of the Cemetery broadly follows the same pattern of the vegetation and presence of monuments noted above in that the eastern and western sections are quite distinct. The highest point of the Site is located at the southern edge with the land dropping down to the north and north-west towards the Porter Brook. The eastern section is characterised by gentle slopes broadly rising to the south-west (**Plate 26**) while the western section is more steeply sloped with the land falling to the north (**Plate 27**).
- 4.6.11 Perhaps the most visible suggestion of former extraction is the location and form of the Grade II listed catacombs (**WA 36**). This two-tiered structure closely follows the grade of the landscape behind the gatehouse with one path following the lower topography along the catacombs' bottom edge and another rising to run along the top (**Plates 28 and 29**). The difference in height quickly becomes apparent and is at its most stark where the lower path forms a short chicane around a stone monument (**Plates 6 and 30**). It is reasonable to assume given the general topography of the western section of the cemetery that this area has been subjected to significant landscaping prior to the construction of the catacombs.
- 4.6.12 Other areas within the western section exhibit evidence of landscaping works including at the front of the Grade II* listed Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**). Here, there is a significant difference in the ground level with a flight of steps and retaining wall in place between the chapel and the Bennet memorial (**WA 35; Plate 31**). The nature of the landscape in this area is difficult to categorically define as having been the result of quarrying as it seems plausible that landscaping was undertaken to accentuate and enhance the appearance and setting of the chapel.

4.7 LiDAR assessment

- 4.7.1 Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data was obtained from the Environment Agency's Open Survey Data website (2016). The raw ASCII data comprising bare earth model of the ground surface, with buildings and vegetation etc. removed, with a spatial resolution of 25 cm and 50 cm was acquired. The resultant Digital Terrain Models (DTM) was processed using the landscape analysis hillshade and slope tools in Arc GIS in order to

highlight, as far as possible, details of the Site's topography. In addition, the raw ASCII data for a Digital Surface Model (DSM) with a spatial resolution of 50 cm, where buildings and vegetation had not been removed, was also processed in order to provide a more complete picture of the topography of the Site and the effects the construction of the Cemetery may have had.

- 4.7.2 Data from the Environment Agency is primarily used for the management of water courses, in particular for flood alleviation. As such, full coverage of all areas of the country at all spatial resolutions is not available. The best spatial resolution data is available close to water courses. In the case of Sheffield General Cemetery data at 25 cm spatial resolution was only available for a portion of the Site while data at 50 cm spatial resolution covered the entire Site (**Figure 12**). These two data sets have been combined to provide a model of the landscape at the best spatial resolution (**Figure 12**).
- 4.7.3 There is a marked difference in land profile visible on the DSM and the DTM with the hillshade of the bare earth DTM indicating the scale of landscaping works carried out at the cemetery (**Figures 13 and 14**). The western section of the cemetery exhibits evidence of significant landscaping work that have created a series of terraces (**Figure 14**).
- 4.7.4 Analysis of the DTM model confirms the catacombs (**WA 36**) were constructed within an area cut out from the hillside. As **Figure 15** shows, the walls of the catacombs represent the steepest slope, however, immediately behind the catacombs a curving bank may represent an area of the Site that has been quarried. The face of the bank is relatively steep with the slope model suggesting the severity lies between 33 and 57 degrees while the difference in height between the top and bottom is approximately 30 m. It seems unlikely that such a large area on the Site would have been removed in order to construct the catacombs. It seems more likely the bank is the product of quarry workings into the sandstone bedrock mapped in this location (**Figure 16**) and the catacombs were constructed within the area cut out of the landscape.
- 4.7.5 Similar curving bank areas are clearly visible further up the hillside, although are not as severe as that housing the catacombs (**Figure 15**). Two of the banks are located around the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**) with the smaller bank position lower down the hillside probably representing landscaping works to enhance the position of the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**). This argument is strengthened by the lack of sandstone bedrock underlying this part of the Site (**Figure 16**). The second bank is located close behind the Non Conformist Chapel
- 4.7.6 The final curved bank is located closest to the southern edge of the Site, further up the bank behind the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**) and just in front of the cemetery offices (**WA 17**; **Figure 15**). The bank is more substantial than that surrounding the Non-conformist chapel, with a slope of between 24 and 43 degrees with a difference in height of approximately 20 m, and lies immediately at the peripheral edge of an area mapped as sandstone bedrock (**Figure 16**). It is likely this bank represents the area of former quarrying mentioned in documentary evidence that was reused by the Cemetery.
- 4.7.7 There are no further distinctive topographic features within the Site identified from the LiDAR data which could positively be associated with possible quarrying operations. However, a long curving bank (**Figure 14**) which currently acts as a natural distinction between the eastern and western sections of the Cemetery may possibly represent previous workings. Documentary evidence indicates clay for the bricks used in the construction of the Cemetery was removed from the adjacent land, the remnants of which could be represented by the bank. The difference in height between the top and bottom of the bank is approximately 10 m while the severity of the slope is approximately 14

degrees. These are not as steep, nor as substantial as those within the western section where sandstone was extracted, although this is perhaps unsurprising as deposits of clay will overlay the bedrock geology at a shallower depth.

- 4.7.8 The most distinctive feature within the eastern section is a long linear bank running from the eastern to the western section in a north-east to south-west alignment (**Figure 14**). The slope of the features is relatively gentle and is consistent with landscaping carried out when the cemetery was extended to link the two sections.

4.8 Ground Penetrating Radar

- 4.8.1 As part of the initial assessment of the General Cemetery, Wessex Archaeology (2016) carried out a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey along a series of specified transects (**Figure 17; Appendix 4**). The survey was carried out with the aim of identifying the routes of historic pathways, the extent of the Cemetery's designed landscape, the ground formation of the Cemetery pre-design, the extent of the former stone quarry face and the extent of any below ground remains relating to the Cemetery's original structures such as the so-called 'Dissenters Wall'.
- 4.8.2 Of the twelve planned transects, ten were fully completed with the survey successfully identifying anomalies with archaeological potential.
- 4.8.3 Anomalies encountered along Transect 2 likely caused by the presence of areas of made ground are suggestive of the design of the landscape to the south of the catacombs (**WA 36**). An anomaly consistent with a sloping feature may indicate the area has been previously excavated, the edge of a quarry for example, although this cannot be definitively determined by the GPR data alone.
- 4.8.4 Further evidence of the designed landscape were identified through anomalies along Transect 4, in particular at its north-eastern end. Here, a wide area of high amplitude responses suggests the level of the ground has been built up to create the terraced pathway in front of the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**).
- 4.8.5 The transects surrounding the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**), Transects 5, 6 and 7, recorded several high amplitude anomalies suggesting the ground had been levelled prior to the Chapels construction. Additionally, anomalies detected close to the Chapel may potentially represent structural features associated with the Chapel. The report notes that a structure similar in design to the catacombs to the rear of the Non-Conformist Chapel would likely be discernible from the GPR data as voids. At present, it is not known whether the vaults were backfilled prior to the levelling of the land. If the vaults were backfilled, the expected voids would not be clearly detectable. In addition, reflections from Transect 7 suggested the structure may have a vaulted roof which may be refracting the signal in such a way that the expected internal divisions may not be discernible.
- 4.8.6 Two transects around the cemetery offices (**WA 17**), Transects 9 and 10, encountered high amplitude responses consistent with the levelling or building up of the ground level prior to construction in addition a surface closer to the ground relating to the construction of the building itself.
- 4.8.7 Transects 11 and 12, in the area of the Anglican Chapel (**WA 19**), revealed anomalies suggestive of either a topographic change or a buried obstruction.
- 4.8.8 The GPR survey has indicated that in certain sections of the cemetery significant landscaping has taken place, particularly in the areas around the catacombs (**WA 36**) and the Non Conformists Chapel (**WA 4**), and has also noted the potential for buried structures

to be present around the Non Conformist Chapel.

- 4.8.9 The depths of the built up material ranges between 1.5 m and 3.8 m, while data from the GPR is generally quieter between 3.5 m and 4 m across the Site. These levels are consistent with the interpretation that the ground had to be significantly built up prior to the establishment of the Cemetery, although it was not possible to definitively establish the level of the original ground surface.

4.9 Discussion

Significance of the cemetery

- 4.9.1 The Cemetery draws its significance from its historical value as one of the first General Cemeteries to be constructed in the country at a time when pressure on burials in large towns was so great. From its original location on the edge of the city in the first half of the 19th century, the Cemetery was quickly subsumed by the expansion of Sheffield fuelled by the ongoing industrialisation of the country. This historical value is enhanced through the presence of graves and monuments of many important figures in the development of the city, including Mark Firth, a leading industrialist who owned one of Sheffield's largest steel mills, and John Coles, one of the founders of the Cole Brothers department store now at Barker's Pool. There is also a potential that the Cemetery contains those associated with the factories and industrial establishments within the immediate Porter Brook area.
- 4.9.2 The cemetery also draws its significance from the historical value of the background to its establishment as a Non Conformist burial ground due to the requirement to submit to the doctrine of the Established Church in burial. As a great number of the leading industrialists and members of the middle class were becoming, or already had become, part of the Non Conformist section of society, a place for them to be buried outside of the Anglican graveyards was of critical importance. The Cemetery's establishment and its subsequent expansion, in part due to a perceived prejudice as a non-consecrated burial ground, serves as an example of the complex relationship between those of the Established Anglican Doctrine and the Non Conformists.
- 4.9.3 Further historical value is drawn from the individuals involved in the design of the cemetery and its architectural components. In particular, through the work of the architect William Flockton and the landscape gardener Robert Marnock. Flockton designed numerous buildings in Sheffield and clearly provided inspiration for Worth in his original design of the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**) and in its location in prominent position within the Cemetery to coincide with Flockton's the Mount and Wesley Collage across the valley. Marnock designed the nearby Sheffield Botanical Gardens and is likely to have had significant input into the landscape of the General Cemetery. His further notoriety as one of the foremost horticulturalists of the 19th century further adds to the significance of his involvement in the process. Although both Flockton and Marnock were involved, to some degree, in the establishment of the original cemetery, they were later directly responsible for the design of the consecrated section of the cemetery including the Anglican Chapel (**WA 19**).
- 4.9.4 Further significance is drawn from its evidential value as a landscape that has been periodically altered over the past 160 years. Documentary evidence and anomalies detected during the GPR survey suggest the presence of a set of catacombs attached to the rear of the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**) are likely buried beneath late 19th century infill. Archaeological investigations carried out in 2000 also found evidence of a flagstone surface along the central pathway of the cemetery. Documentary evidence, topographic

data and GPR survey results have also given an indication of the extent of stone quarrying on the pre-cemetery landscape.

- 4.9.5 The Cemetery currently derives most of its significance from its aesthetic value. The Cemetery is currently aesthetically distinct, although was originally an intricately designed idealised, natural landscape of the western section, the addition of the consecrated eastern section with its 'romantic curves', later replaced by more utilitarian rows, the clearance of the consecrated section in the 1970s and the years of disregard which has degraded the significance of the previous landscape.
- 4.9.6 Elements of each of these stages are visible within the Cemetery as is the original distinction between the eastern and western sections despite the absence of the former 'Dissenters Wall'. The clear eastern section and the overgrown western section help to create an aesthetic of the old and new within the Cemetery. This distinction is reinforced by the Neoclassical architectural form of Worth's original buildings and the neo-Gothic design of the Anglican Chapel (**WA 19**).
- 4.9.7 Worth's architectural aesthetic deliberately complemented other large scale buildings in the city and in particular those across the valley such as the Mount with their imposing porticos and grand columns. The addition of the landscape designs of Marnock further adds to this aesthetic as the Cemetery forms a significant part of his landscape portfolio through which he found notoriety.
- 4.9.8 Finally, the Cemetery draws significance from its communal value as an interest and diverse park, thoroughfare and meeting place for local residents. As one of the most well-known landscapes within the city of Sheffield, the communal value is not constrained to those living nearby.

Evidence of quarrying

- 4.9.9 Documentary evidence uncovered from the minutes of the General Cemetery Company (Horton 2014; Woudstra 2016) identify the presence of a quarry pre-dating the establishment of the cemetery and that its initial design took advantage of the landscape created by these operations.
- 4.9.10 Within one of the areas previously worked out by quarrying operations, a series of brick vaults numbering at least one hundred were planned to be constructed behind the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**) in order to take advantage of this space. The original plans were seemingly constrained by economic factors and the scale of the proposals leading to the construction of a much smaller set of catacombs outlined in Chapman and Jenkinsons Cemetery Grave Plot Plan (**Figure 5**). Documentary evidence also notes the offer of soil from the nearby dam excavations was well received by the Company.
- 4.9.11 The 1853 OS map (**Figure 7**) shows three-tiered terracing behind the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**) running up the hill towards the cemetery offices (**WA 17**) which was reduced to a two-tiered terrace by 1894 (**Figure 8**). Further landscaping had been undertaken by the drafting of the 1923 OS map which softened the western edge (**Figure 11**). This is broadly comparative with the topographic model extracted from the LiDAR data which shows the two-tier landscape behind the Non Conformist Chapel (**Figure 15**).
- 4.9.12 The GPR survey in this location, Transects 5, 6 and 7 (**Figure 18**), revealed anomalies consistent with landscaping works to raise the ground level and with structures in close proximity to the rear of the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**). The identified structures are almost certainly the catacombs from the Chapman and Jenkinson plan.

- 4.9.13 The GPR survey noted that the depth of the built up material ranged from between 1.5 m to 3.8 m in depth while the likely depth of the bedrock was between 3.5 m and 4 m. These depths are consistent with the ground level to the rear of the Non Conformist Chapel calculated by Taylor (2013, 21). In addition, Taylor also noted the presence of a rough ground surface within the catacombs directly beneath the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**) which he suggests could represent the former quarry floor (ibid.).
- 4.9.14 However, it should be noted that the sandstone formation from which the stone was extracted is not mapped as running through the area immediately to the rear of the Non Conformist Chapel (**Figure 13**). In fact, it is the furthest south of the banks which matches most closely with the location of the sandstone bedrock.
- 4.9.15 A potential conclusion from this evidence is that the area worked out by the quarry stretched from the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**) to the bank furthest to the south where it intersected with the sandstone deposits.
- 4.9.16 Both Taylor (2013) and Horton (2014) suggest the western edge of the Cemetery was a quarry face due to the considerable difference in height visible along the edge and the presence of sandstone outcrops where the sheer face becomes a bank. Evidence from the LiDAR data confirms the presence of the wall along this edge although there are no other distinct features in this locality which can be directly attributed to quarrying actions (**Figure 15**). However, this does not necessarily prove the absence of the quarry face here, rather than subsequent landscaping may have removed any previous evidence.
- 4.9.17 If the western edge and the area defined by the curved banks behind the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**) are those formerly occupied by the quarry, this represents a reasonably extensive area. However, further investigation is likely to be required in order to categorically prove this area was quarried to such an extent.
- 4.9.18 It seems likely that an additional area of quarrying was present in the area of the Grade II listed catacombs. Documentary evidence notes that Worth specifically incorporated elements of the pre-existing landscape into his design and it seems unlikely that excavations and landscaping works to the extent required to create the bank, a difference in height of approximately 30 m, would have been deliberately undertaken in order to construct the catacombs in this location. Furthermore, the catacombs also serve as a retaining wall, as confirmed by archaeological monitoring during a structural survey (ARS 2015), to hold back the hillside and as a graduated pathway towards the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**), the centre of Worth's original design.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 This assessment has synthesised and assessed information and data from numerous sources in order to provide a platform to increase the understanding of the Sheffield General Cemetery's archaeology, phasing and design.
- 5.1.2 In particular, by combining information from documentary sources, Ground Penetrating Radar data and topographic information derived from Environment Agency LiDAR data, the assessment has established that up to 3.5 m of landscaped ground is present across the Site. This is an indication of the scale of quarrying carried out in parts of the Cemetery prior to its establishment.
- 5.1.3 These levels match with those established during earlier research carried out in the vicinity of the Non Conformist Chapel where the lowest level of a now buried, adjoined



catacomb structure is thought to have been constructed at approximately 3.5 m below the current ground level. Anomalies consistent with structures have been recorded close to the rear of the Non Conformist Chapel, suggesting the presence of the buried catacombs.

- 5.1.4 This assessment has also attempted to establish how the Cemetery gains its significance as a heritage asset, defined through its historical, evidential, aesthetic and communal values. The Cemetery's significance is mainly taken from its aesthetic value from its original designed landscape through years of neglect to reach the current distinct character whereby the eastern and western sections are juxtaposed against each other. This aesthetic is reinforced by the distinct architectural styles of the original neo classical structures and the later neo-Gothic Anglican Chapel.
- 5.1.5 The historic value of the Cemetery is linked to its founding as one of the first General Cemeteries in the country, its initial commercial problems aided by public health acts in the mid-19th century and how from the periphery of the city it became subsumed by its expansion.
- 5.1.6 The Cemetery's significance is also drawn from the evidential value of the pre-cemetery quarrying landscape and the contemporary buried remains, including the catacombs adjacent to the Non Conformist Chapel. While the Cemetery's communal value is defined by its place within the city as a well-used park and thoroughfare.

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6.2 Historic Environment Records

South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SYSMR)

6.3 Cartographic and documentary sources

- West Riding of Yorkshire by Joseph Dickinson 1750
- Map of Yorkshire by Thomas Jeffery's 1771
- Sheffield by William Fairbank and Son 1795
- Sheffield by W and J Fairbank 1808
- Map of Sheffield by Fairbank 1825
- Sheffield by J Tayler 1832
- Chapman and Jenkinsons Cemetery Grave Plot Plan 1836
- Map of Sheffield Fairbank 1846
- Ordnance Survey Town Plan 1853
- 25" Ordnance Survey map 1894
- 25" Ordnance Survey map 1905
- 25" Ordnance Survey map 1923
- 25" Ordnance Survey map 1935

6.4 Online resources

- <http://www.picturesheffield.com/>
- <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
- <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>
- <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

7 APPENDICES

7.1 Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage assets	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
Value	An aspect of worth or importance

Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Prehistoric		Historic	
Palaeolithic	970,000 – 9500 BC	Romano-British	AD 43 – 410
Early Post-glacial	9500 – 8500 BC	Saxon	AD 410 – 1066
Mesolithic	8500 – 4000 BC	Medieval	AD 1066 – 1500
Neolithic	4000 – 2400 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1500 – 1800
Bronze Age	2400 – 700 BC	19th Century	AD 1800 – 1899
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43	Modern	1900 – present day



7.2 Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

Designated Heritage Assets:

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
World Heritage Sites	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.
Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance	<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
Listed Buildings	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. Historic England is a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
Conservation Areas	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to Historic England.
Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields	<i>National Heritage Act 1983</i>	The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. Historic England and the Garden History Society are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens
Protected Wreck Sites	<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i>	The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.



National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):

NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment Available at: http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/policy/ (Accessed on 18/12/2015)	
Para. 128	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
Para.129	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
Para. 132	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.
Para. 135	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
Para. 137	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably
Para. 139	Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
Para. 141	Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.



7.3 Appendix 3: Gazetteer of heritage assets within the Study Area

WA No	NHLE No	SYSMR No	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
1	1247589	01613/01 01613/03	Sharrow Mills	Grade II* Listed	Snuff mills built c.1737 with 18th and 19th century additions	Post-medieval	433861	385857
2	1247054		Gateway To General Cemetery With Screen And Flanking Walls	Grade II* Listed	Gateway to general cemetery dating from 1836	19th century	434222	385835
3	1247071		Main Gateway And Lodges To General Cemetery	Grade II* Listed	Main gateway, side lodges and supporting bridge for the general cemetery dating from 1836	19th century	434011	385928
4	1247073		Old Chapel At General Cemetery	Grade II* Listed	Nonconformist chapel within general cemetery built c.1836	19th century	434134	385879
5	1001391	04081/01	Sheffield General Cemetery	Grade II* Registered	Cemetery opened in 1836 and extended in 1846	19th century	434209	385943
6	1246570		The Albion Public House	Grade II Listed	Late 18th and early 19th century originally built as 3 houses, now a public house	Post-medieval	434888	386161
7	1247052		Sharrow Head House	Grade II Listed	Brick built house dating from 1763	Post-medieval	434198	385754
8	1247199		Westbrook House	Grade II Listed	Late 18th century house now converted into offices, built between 1794-95	Post-medieval	433936	385779



WA No	NHLE No	SYSMR No	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
9	1247590		Bridge To East Of Sharrow Mills And Attached Gate Pier	Grade II Listed	Late 18th century road bridge over Porter Brook and attached gate pier	Post-medieval	433874	385879
10	1247591	01613/02	Dam Walls At Sharrow Mills	Grade II Listed	Early and late 18th century dam walls	Post-medieval	433844	385828
11	1254485		Former Stables And Fan Room To West Of Sharrow Mills	Grade II Listed	Late 18th century stables and fan room with mid-19th century additions	Post-medieval	433831	385855
12	1270821		Bridge And Retaining Wall At Rear Of Sharrow Mills	Grade II Listed	Late 18th century bridge across Porter Brook with retaining wall	Post-medieval	433818	385863
13	1270822		Former Stable Range And Coopers Shop To North Of Sharrow Mills	Grade II Listed	Late 18th century stable range and cooper's shop	Post-medieval	433839	385901
14	1246500		Lantern Theatre	Grade II Listed	Late 19th century theatre with mid and late 20th century additions and alterations	19th century	434379	385453
15	1246963		Park House	Grade II Listed	19th century ashlar built house, dating to c.1840	19th century	434000	386418
16	1246964		20, Broomhall Road	Grade II Listed	19th century ashlar built house, dating to c.1840	19th century	434028	386444
17	1247051		Montague House	Grade II Listed	Offices for general cemetery built c.1836	19th century	434173	385827
18	1247053		Baptist Church And Adjoining Sunday School	Grade II Listed	Mid 19th century baptist church built in the neo-norman tyle	19th century	434674	386227



WA No	NHLE No	SYSMR No	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
19	1247055		New Chapel At General Cemetery	Grade II Listed	Anglican chapel within general cemetery dating from 1848	19th century	434277	385898
20	1247072		Monument To Mark Firth 60 Metres East Of New Chapel At General Cemetery	Grade II Listed	Memorial monument to Mark Firth dating from c.1880	19th century	434185	385921
21	1247074	5511	Sewer Gas Lamp At Junction With Frog Walk	Grade II Listed	Late 19th century sewer gas lamp	19th century	434106	385730
22	1247075		Vestry Hall	Grade II Listed	Vestry hall dated 1857	19th century	434778	386276
23	1247143		North Lodge To Swallow Hotel With Boundary Wall And Gate Piers	Grade II Listed	Mid-19th century lodge with boundary wall and gate piers built c.1844	19th century	434125	385488
24	1247279		Lodge Near South Entrance To Botanical Gardens	Grade II Listed	Mid-19th century lodge within Botanical Gardens	19th century	433691	386146
25	1247310		Wall And Gatepiers To Sheffield Hallam University Main Building	Grade II Listed	Textured ashlar wall and gate piers built c.1836	19th century	433969	386303
26	1247366		Westbrook Snuff Mill	Grade II Listed	Snuff mill built c.1833 with 19th and 20th century additions	19th century	434055	385760
27	1247592		New Mill Building At Sharrow Mills	Grade II Listed	Late 19th century snuff mill built c.1880	19th century	433834	385881
28	1270818		Collegiate Hall	Grade II Listed	19th century ashlar built house dating to 1835. now part of Sheffield Hallam University	19th century	433970	386155
29	1270958		Sheffield Hallam University Main Building	Grade II Listed	Built as collegiate school in c.1836 now main building of Sheffield Hallam University	19th century	433929	386288



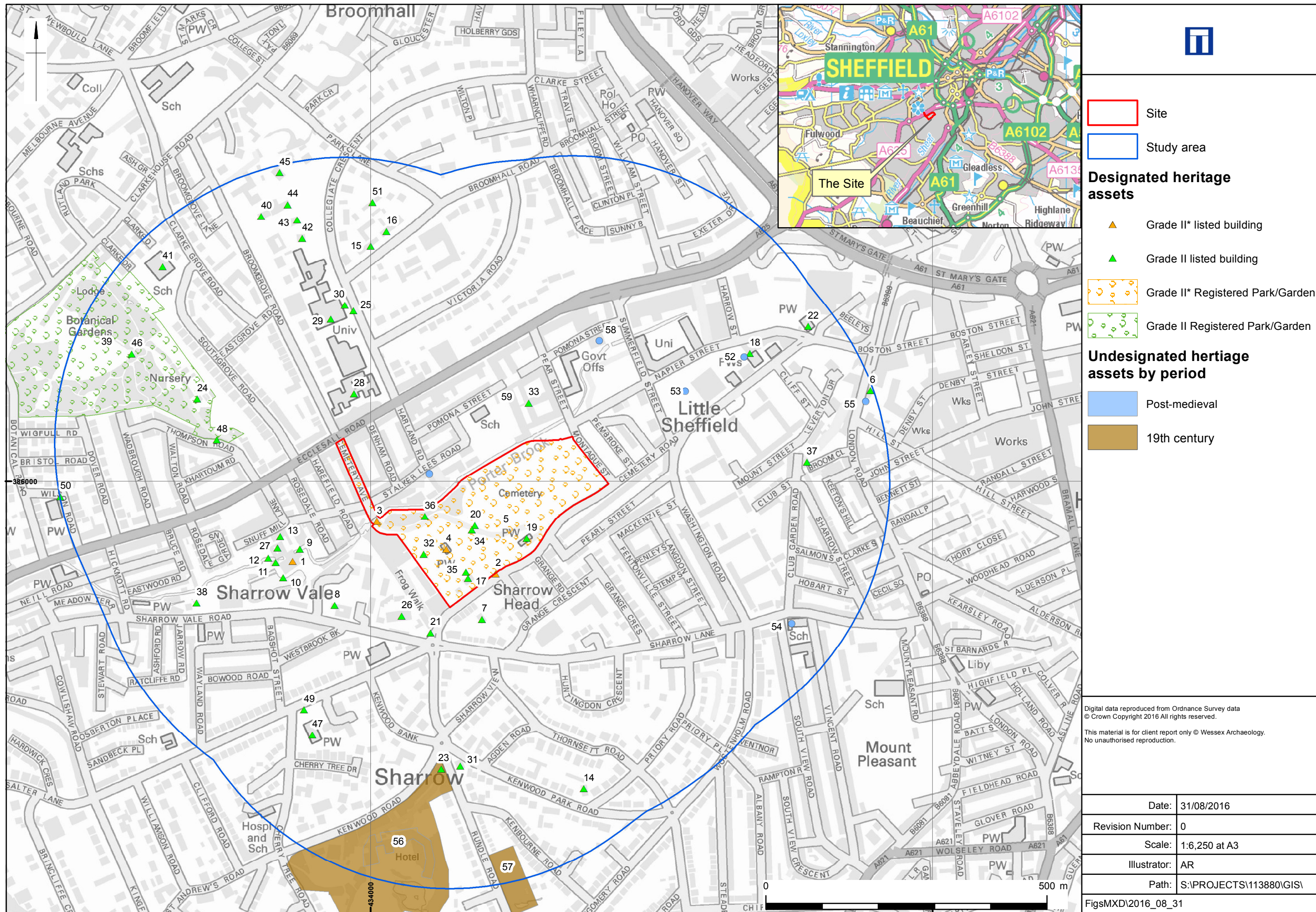
WA No	NHLE No	SYSMR No	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
30	1270960		Lodge To Sheffield Hallam University Main Building	Grade II Listed	Mid-19th century lodge to collegiate school	19th century	433954	386313
31	1271016		1, Rundle Road (See Details For Further Address Information)	Grade II Listed	Two houses built c.1860	19th century	434159	385493
32	1271053		Monument To William Parker 40 Metres South West Of Old Chapel At General Cemetery	Grade II Listed	Memorial monument to William Parker erected in 1837	19th century	434094	385870
33	1271058		Bow Works	Grade II Listed	Mid-19th century measuring tool works	19th century	434281	386139
34	1376265		James Nicholson Memorial In General Cemetery	Grade II Listed	Memorial monument to James Nicholson erected c.1872	19th century	434180	385913
35	1376266		George Bennet Memorial In General Cemetery	Grade II Listed	Memorial monument to George Bennet erected c.1850	19th century	434169	385838
36	1389316		Catacombs At Sheffield General Cemetery	Grade II Listed	Two tiers of catacombs dating from 1836	19th century	434096	385937
37	1391681		Horn Handle Works	Grade II Listed	Late 19th century horn handle works and shop	19th century	434776	386034
38	1391745		210-212, Sharrow Vale Road	Grade II Listed	Early 19th century workers houses	19th century	433690	385784
39	1001162		Sheffield Botanical Gardens	Grade II Registered	Botanical gardens laid out in 1834 and opened in 1836	19th century	433524	386226
40	1246962		13, Broomgrove Road	Grade II Listed	Early 19th century house with late 19th century alterations	19th century	433805	386471



WA No	NHLE No	SYSMR No	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
41	1247253		Birkdale School	Grade II Listed	Mid-19th century house, now converted to school	19th century	433630	386381
42	1247295		40, Collegiate Crescent	Grade II Listed	Mid-19th century house, now part of Sheffield Hallam University	19th century	433878	386432
43	1247309		38, Collegiate Crescent	Grade II Listed	Late 19th century house, now part of Sheffield Hallam University	19th century	433869	386465
44	1270957		36, Collegiate Crescent	Grade II Listed	Late 19th century house, now part of Sheffield Hallam University	19th century	433852	386492
45	1270959		34, Collegiate Crescent	Grade II Listed	Mid-19th century house, now part of Sheffield Hallam University	19th century	433838	386549
46	1270981		Crimean War Memorial In Botanical Gardens	Grade II Listed	Crimean war memorial of 1858, resited and reduced in 1960	19th century	433575	386226
47	1247115	5351	Psalter Lane Methodist Church And Adjoining Steps And Walls	Grade II Listed	Methodist chapel built in early 20th century	Modern	433896	385548
48	1247428		Gateway And Railings To Botanical Gardens	Grade II Listed	Ashlar and wrought-iron gateway and railings to Botanical Gardens dating from c.1900	Modern	433726	386073
49	1271060		Boundary Walls And Gate Piers At Psalter Lane Methodist Church	Grade II Listed	Early 20th century boundary walls and gate piers	Modern	433881	385593

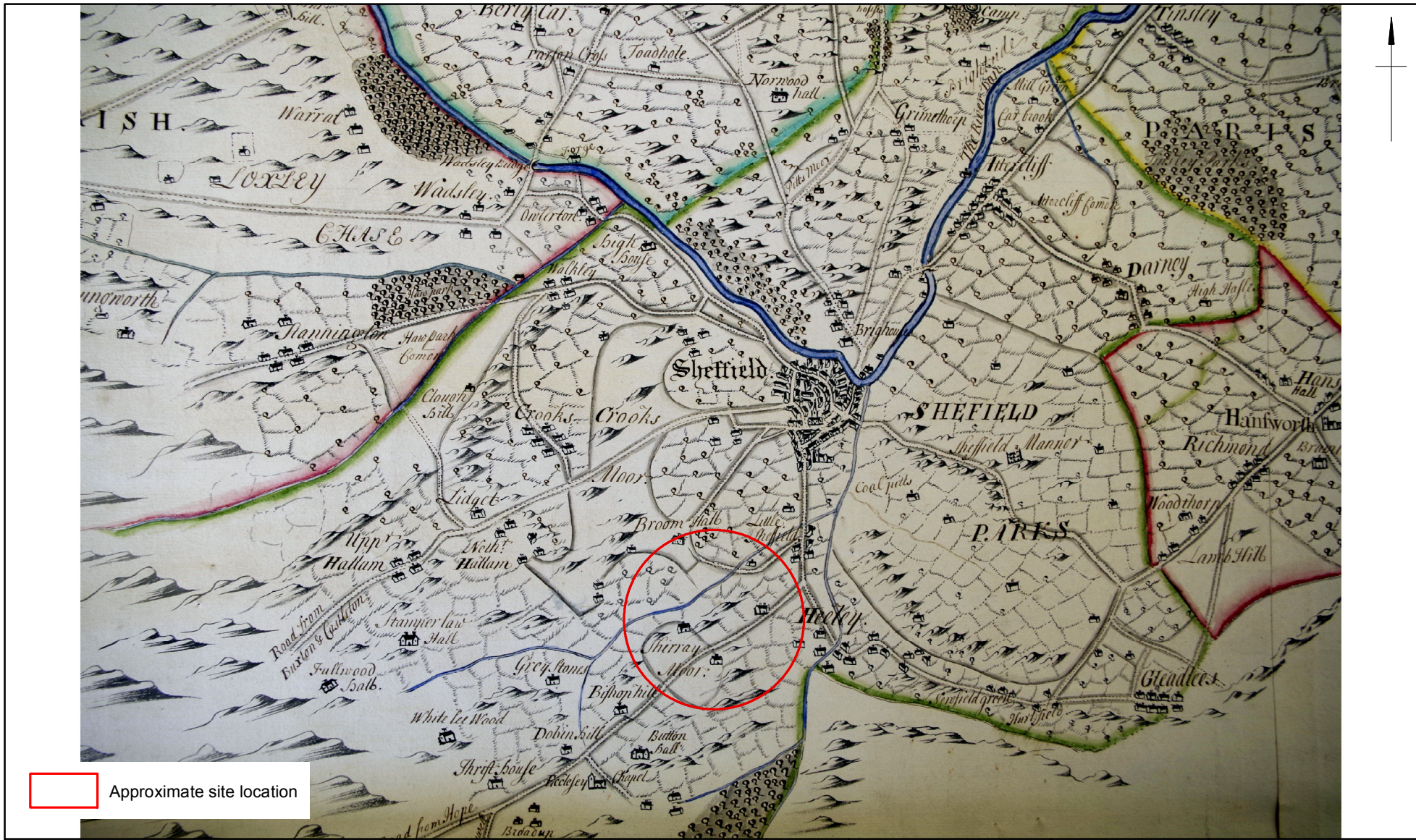


WA No	NHLE No	SYSMR No	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
50	1067334		Boundary Wall And Gates To Synagogue	Grade II Listed	boundary wall and gates to synagogue dating from 1929-30	Modern	433448	385972
51	1246740		1, Park Lane	Grade II Listed	Mid-20th century house and studio by Patric Guest for David Mellor	Modern	434003	386496
52		01616/01 01616/02	Broomhall Mill, Corn Mill		Site of Corn Mill first mentioned in mid-17th century	Post-medieval	434665	386220
53		01615/01 01615/02	Broomhall Wheel		Site of grinding wheel and dam, first mentioned in late 17th century	Post-medieval	434560	386160
54		5337	Sharrow Lane Infants School, Sheffield		Late 19th century school	19th century	434749	385746
55		5330	Industrial period brick terrace, London Road		Site of row of brick-built terraces, now demolished	19th century	434881	386142
56		05554 05566	Kenwood Hotel		19th century hall and grounds	19th century	433999	385348
57		05567 05568	Springleigh, Rundle Road		19th century house and grounds	19th century	434253	385290
58			19th century terraced housing		Remains of 19th century terracing identified during an evaluation	19th century	434407	386250
59		01614/01 01614/02	Stalker Wheel,		Site of Stalker Wheel, first mentioned in early 17th century and a wire mill in 19th century	Multiperiod	434104	386013



Site location, Study Area and known heritage assets (based on SYSMR, Historic England and other sources)

Figure 1



Approximate site location




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Dickson's 1750 map

Figure 2

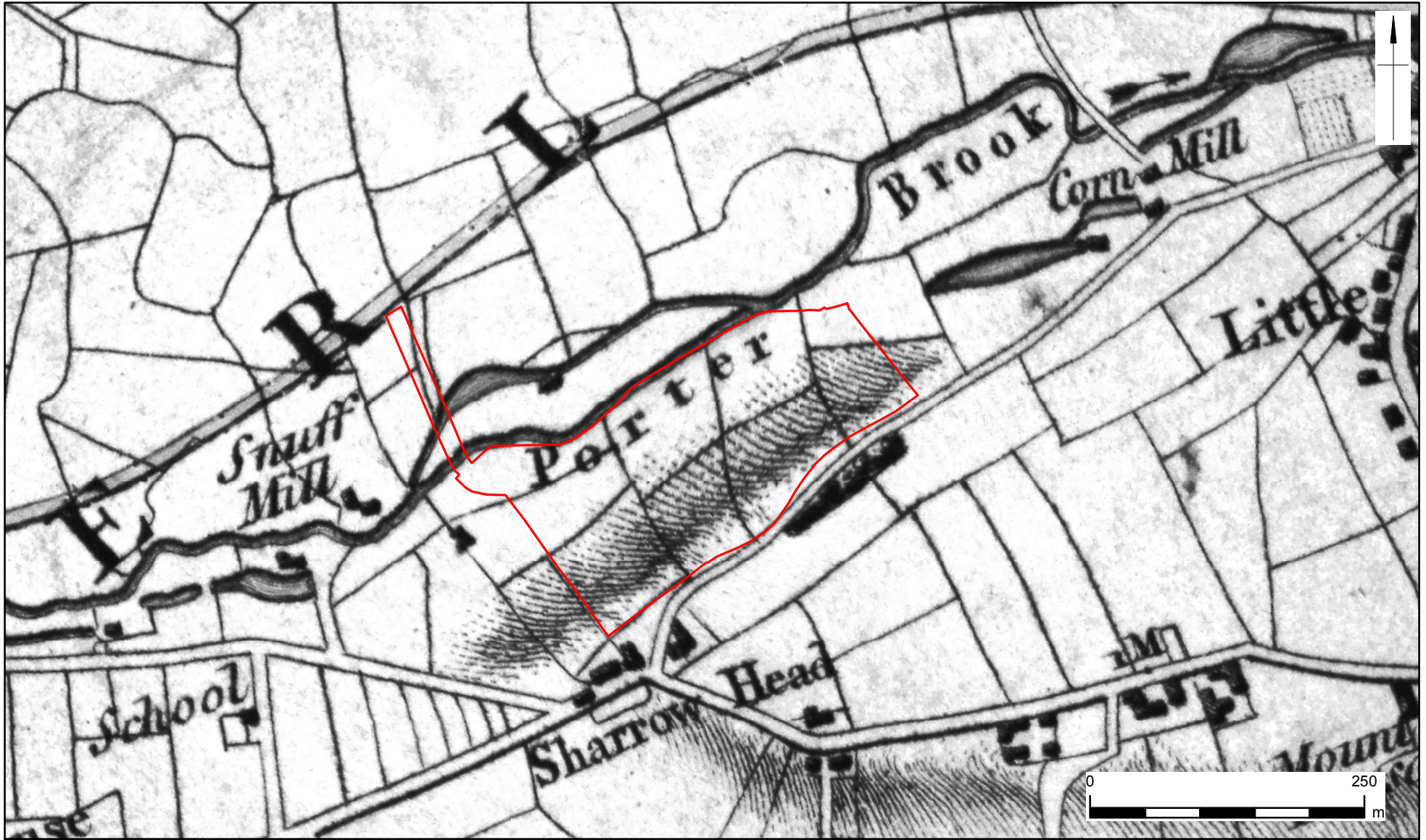


 Approximate site location

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Jeffery's 1771 map

Figure 3



Site

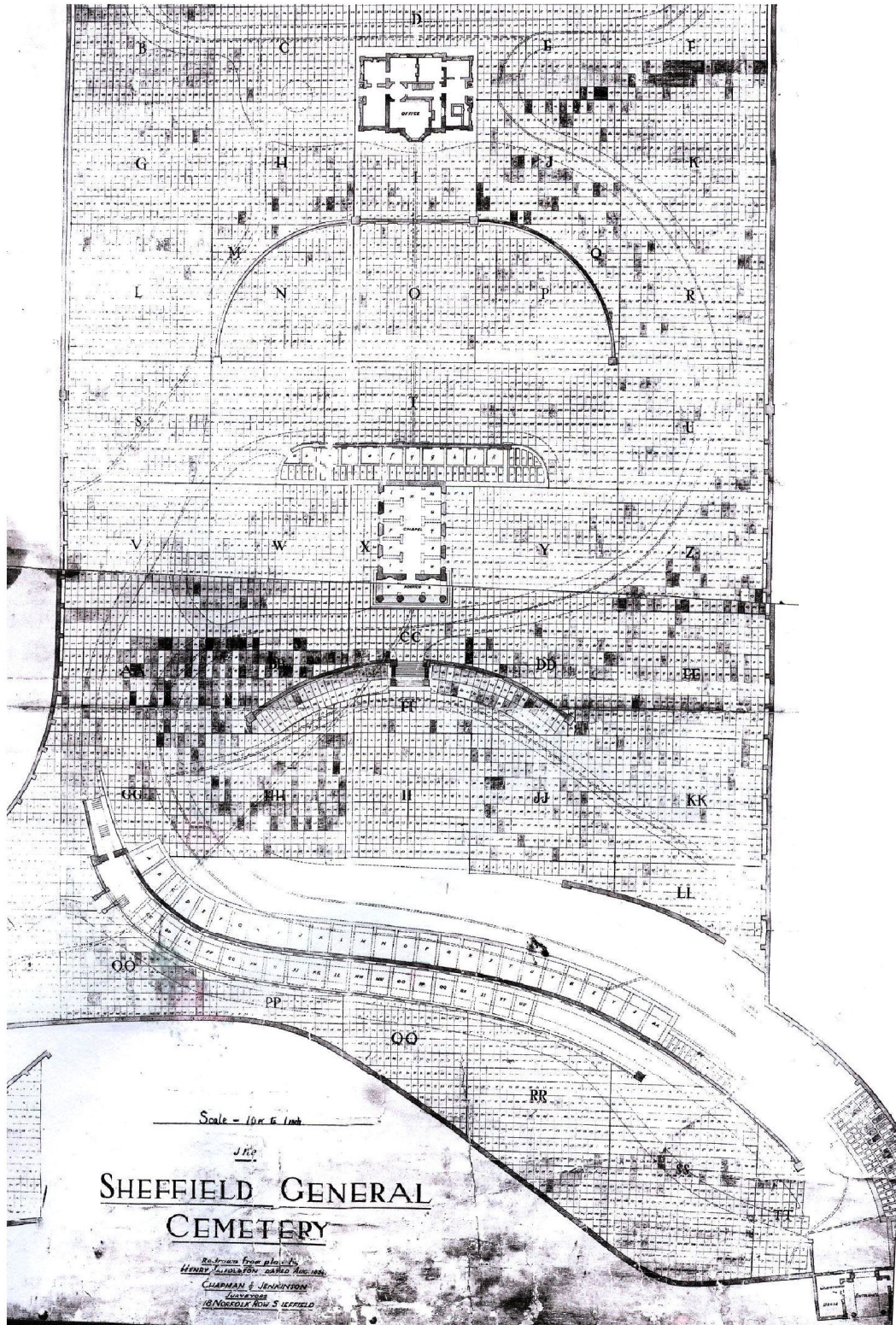
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Fairbank's 1795 map

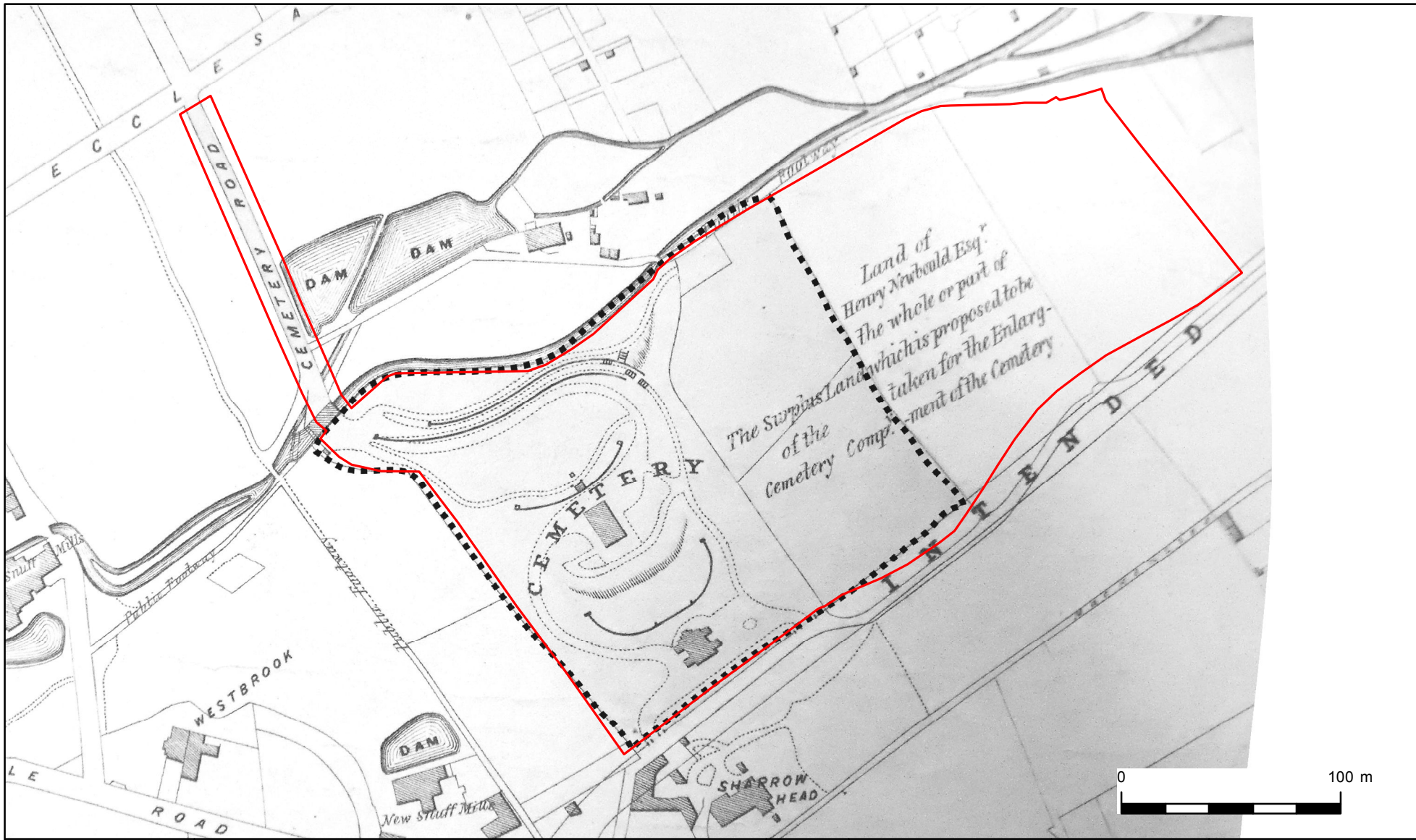
Figure 4





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Chapman and Jenkinson's Cemetery Plan 1836

Figure 5




 Site

After Taylor 2013
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Fairbank's 1846 map

Figure 6



Site

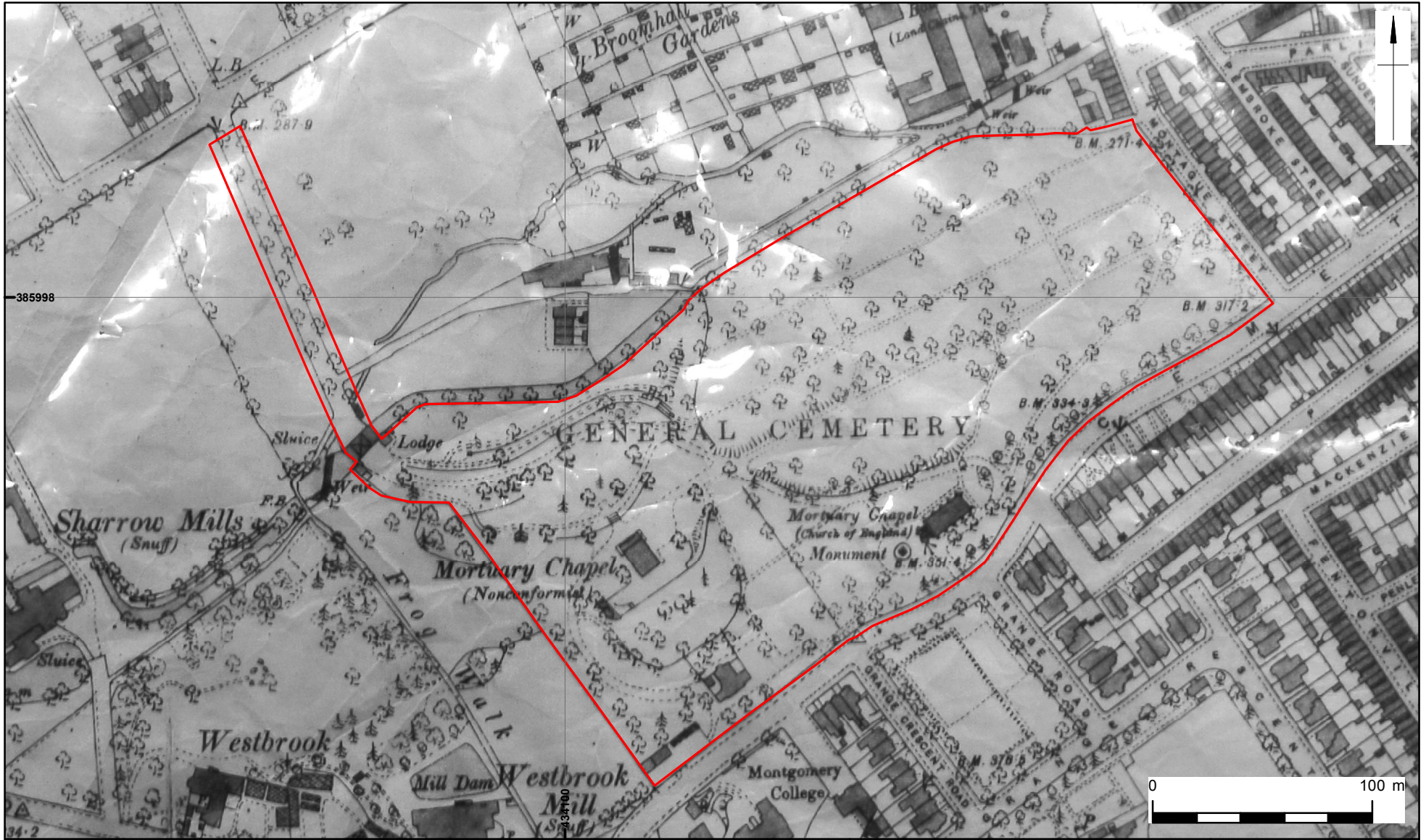
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1853 Ordnance Survey Town Plan

Figure 7



Site

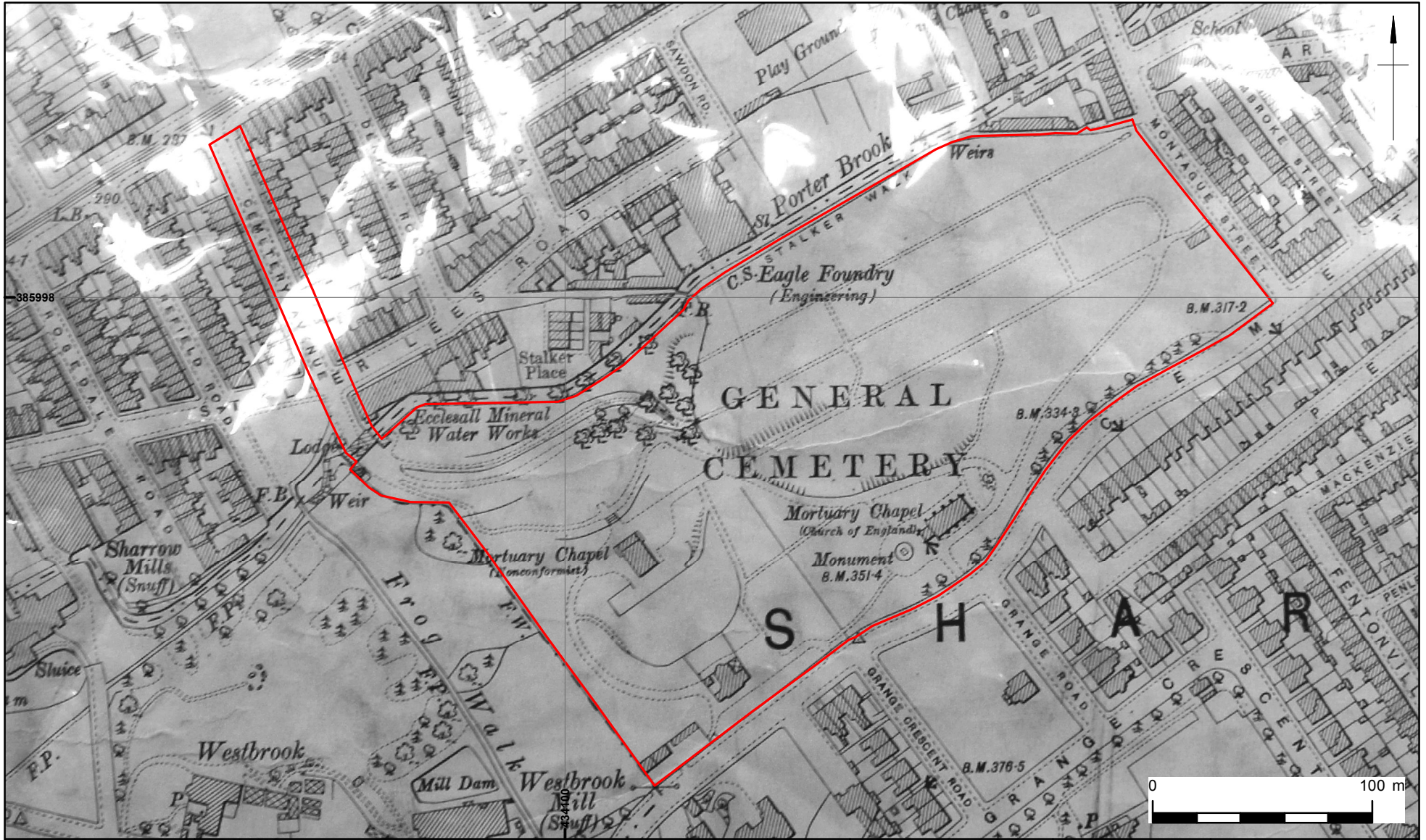
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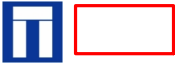
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1894 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 8



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1905 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 9



Site

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1923 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 10



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1935 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 11



A: 25 cm spatial resolution coverage



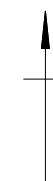
B: 50 cm spatial resolution coverage



C: Combined coverage



 Site

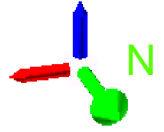


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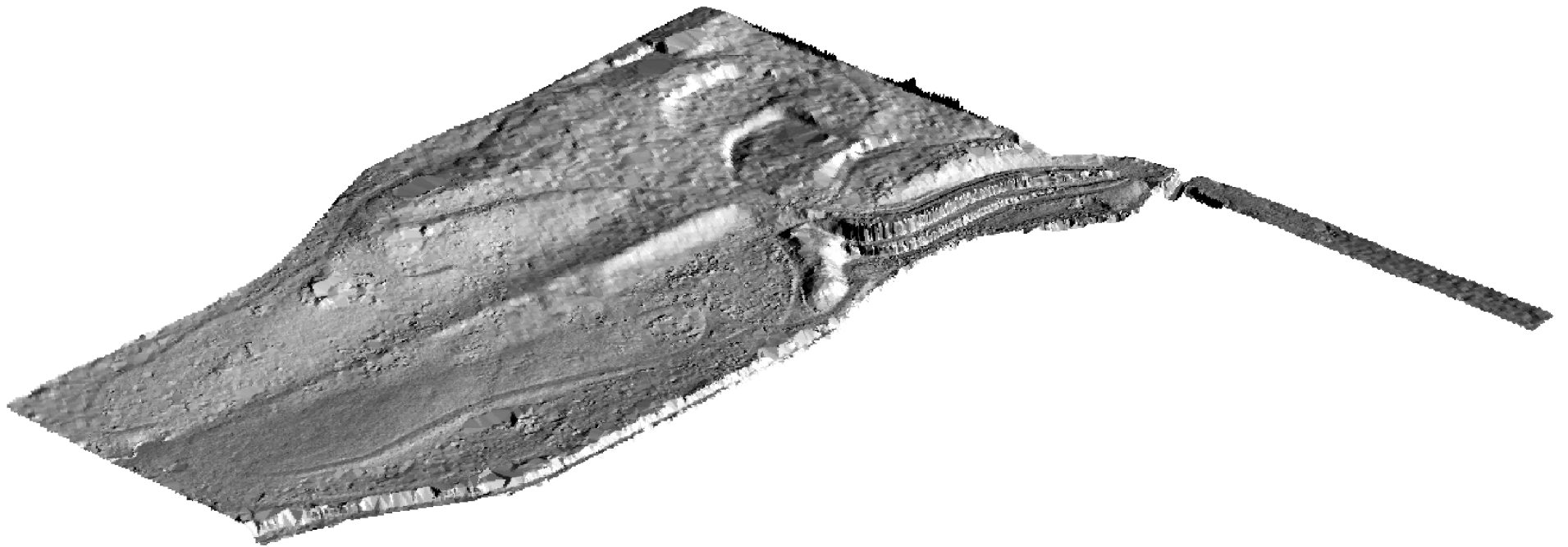
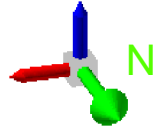
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Digital Surface Model overlain with World Imagery data

Figure 13

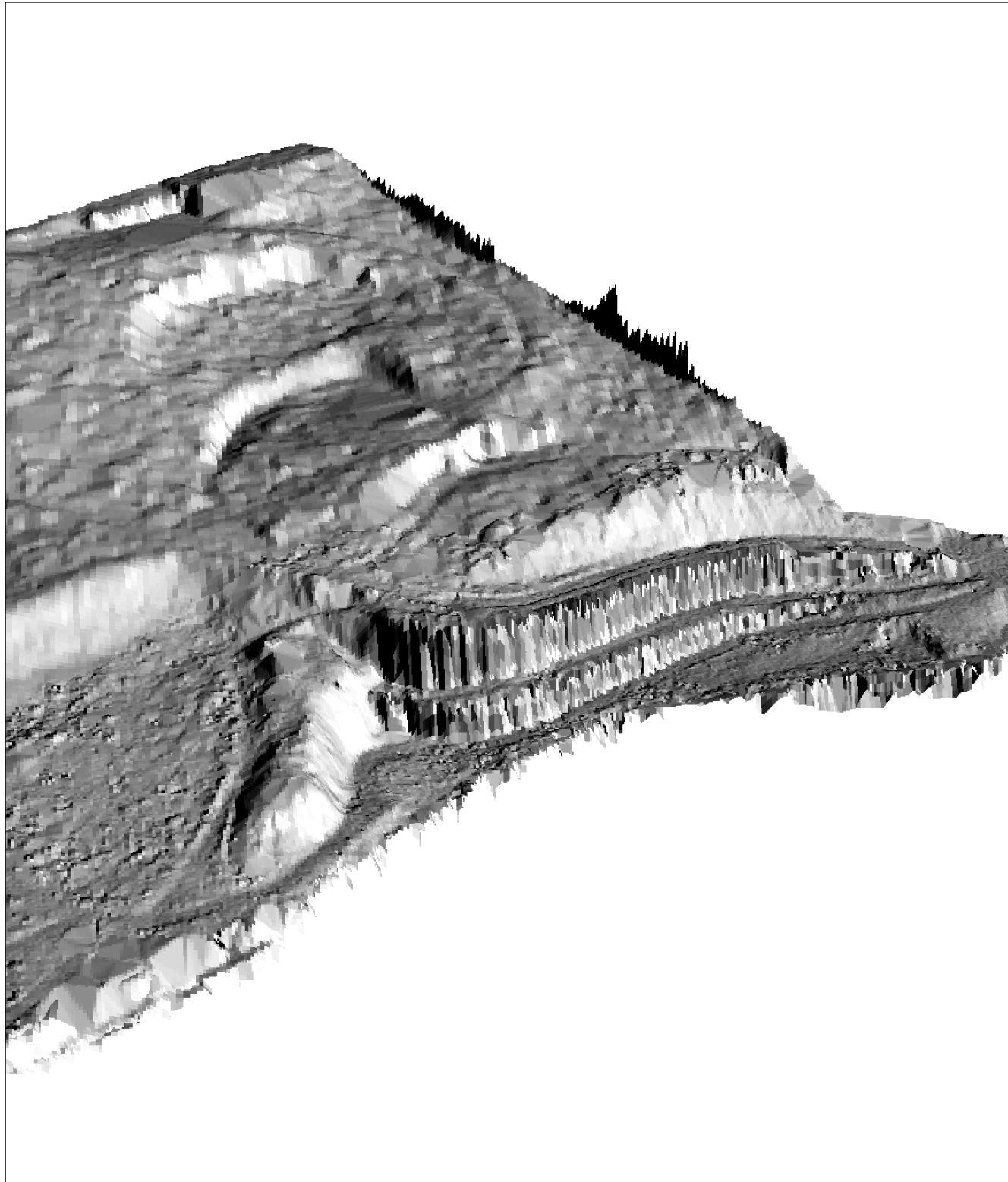


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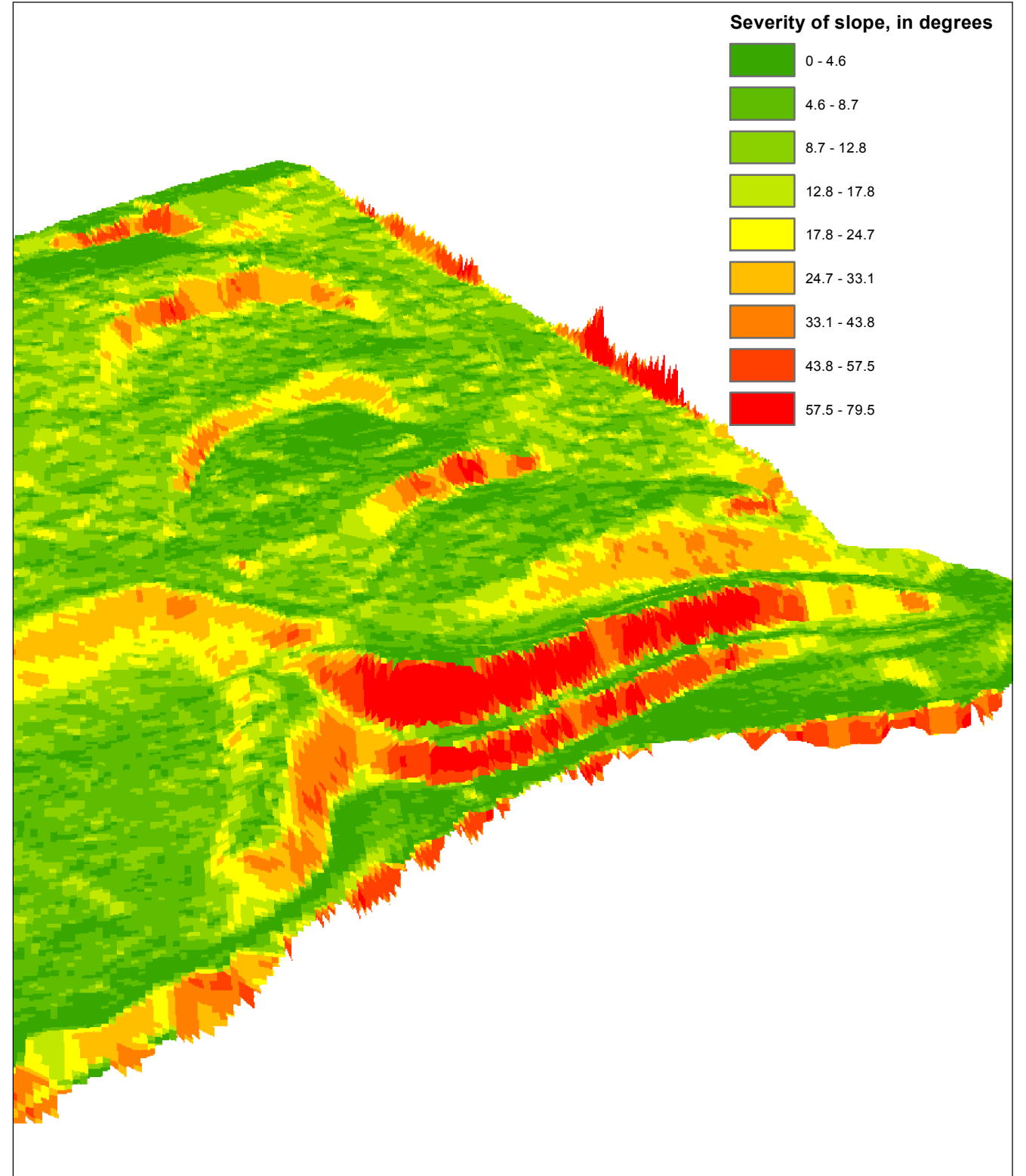
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Digital Terrain Model of the General Cemetery

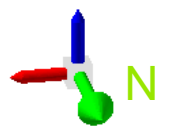
Figure 14



A: Hillshade of Digital Terrain Model

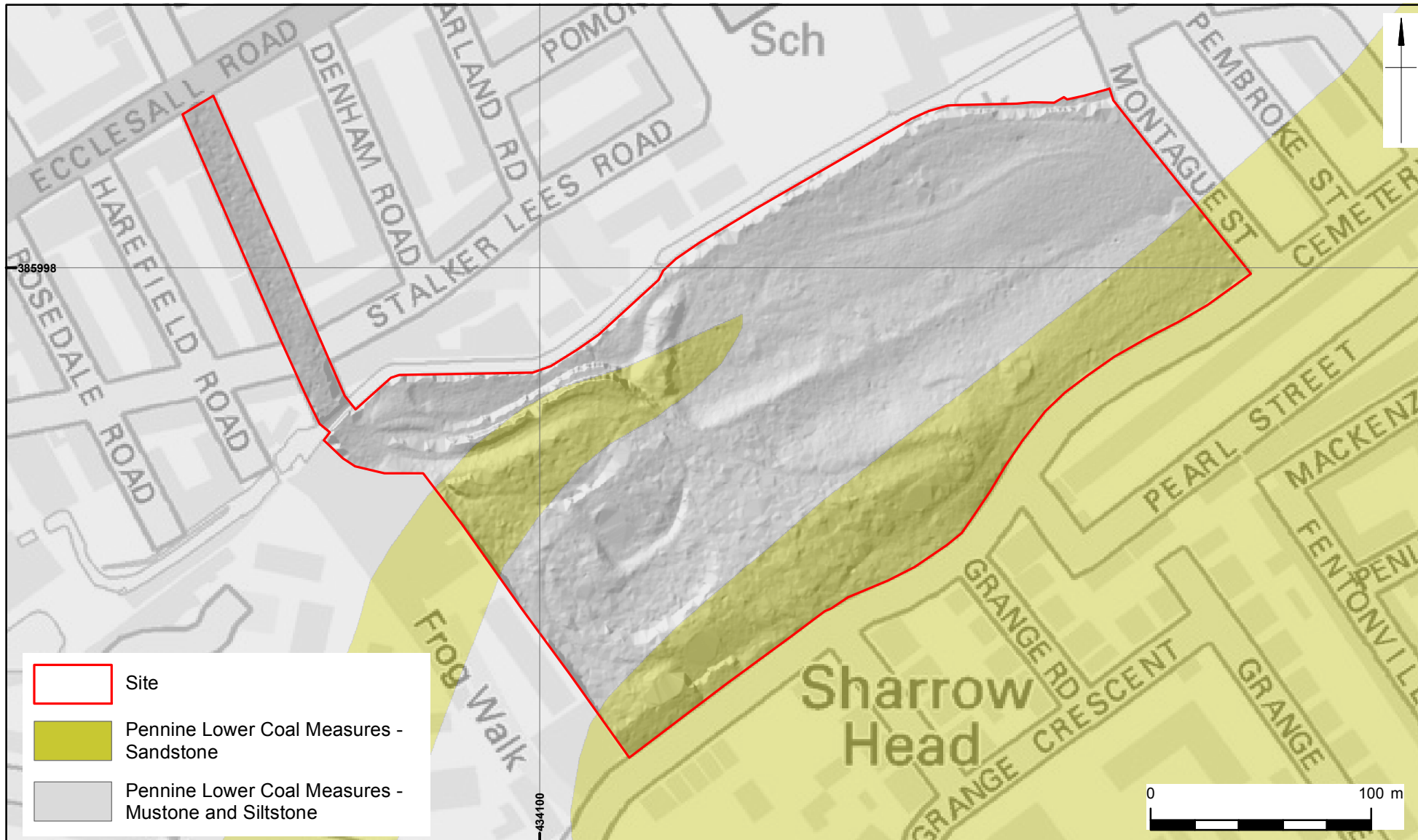





B: Slope analysis of Digital Terrain Model




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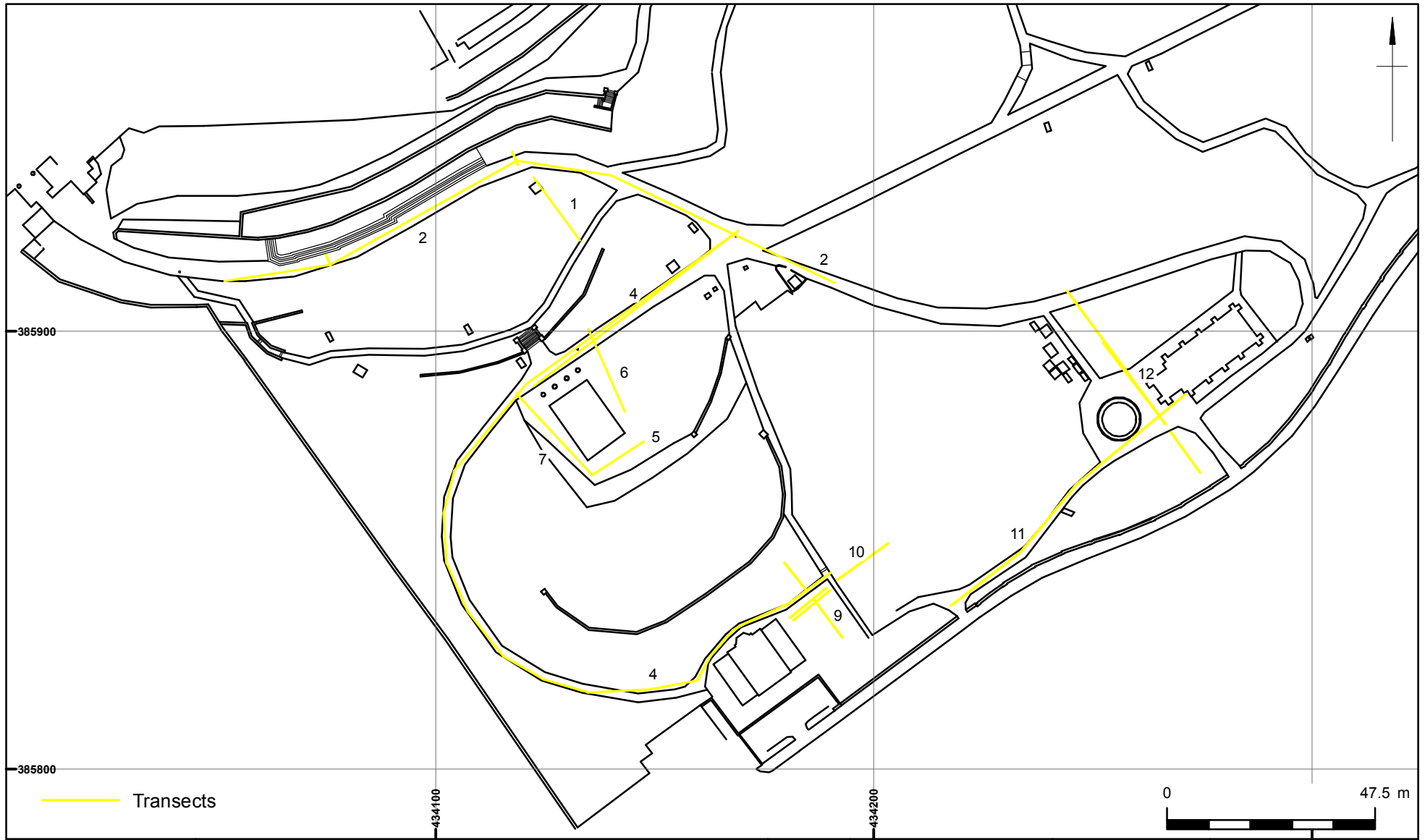
	Site
	Pennine Lower Coal Measures - Sandstone
	Pennine Lower Coal Measures - Mustone and Siltstone

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Digital Terrain Model overlain by geological data

Figure 16

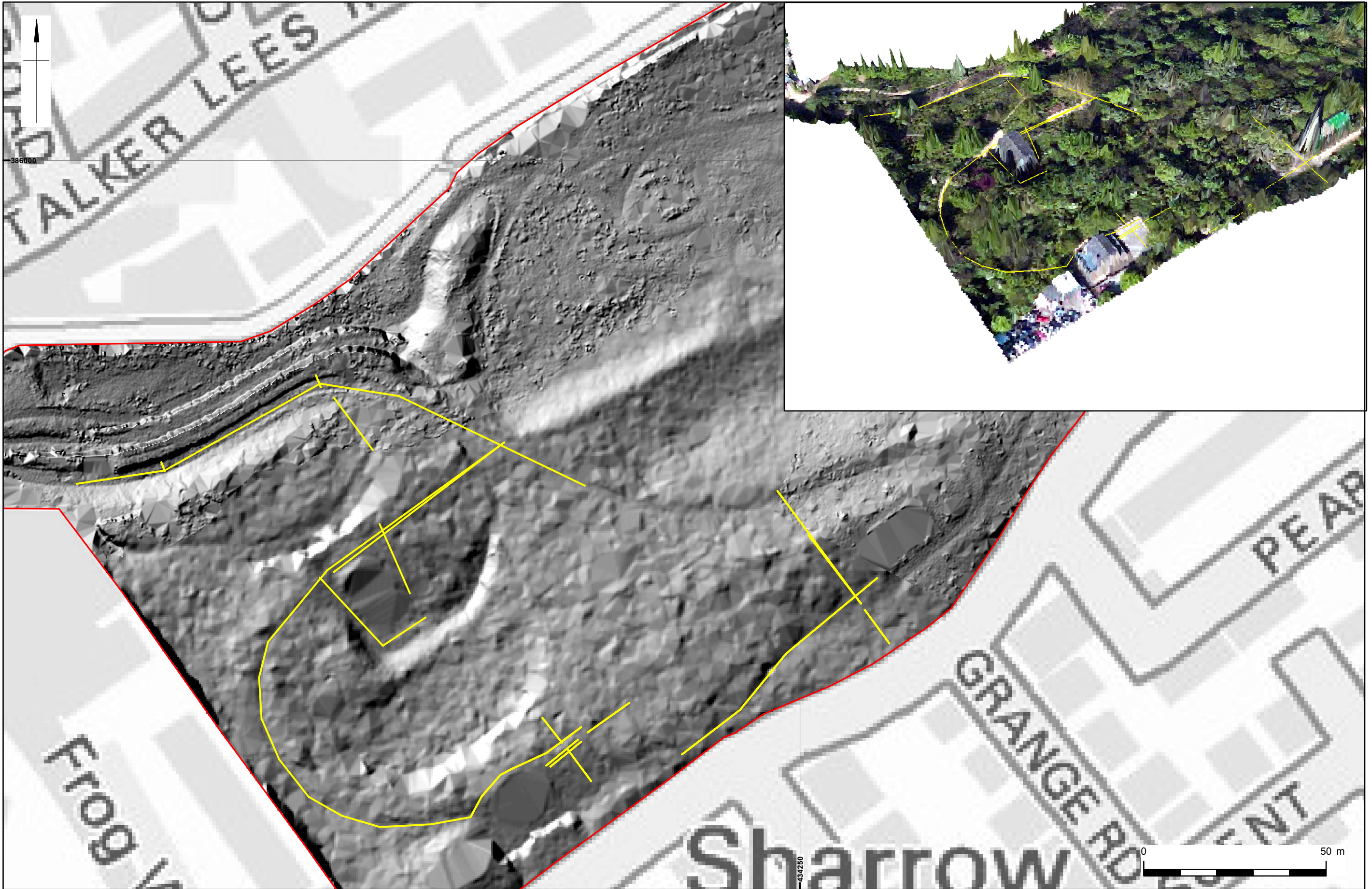



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Ground Penetrating Radar survey transects

Figure 17




 Site
 GPR Transects

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GPR transects overlying Digital Terrain Model

Figure 18



Plate 1: View down Cemetery Lane, from the south-east



Plate 2: The Grade II* listed main entrance gateway, view from the north-west


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Plate 3: Overgrown vegetation around monuments and gravestones



Plate 4: Monuments on top of the path leading into the cemetery, view from the north-west


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Plate 5: An inaccessible part of the cemetery to the east of the Non Conformist Chapel



Plate 6: View of overgrown vegetation on the Grade II listed catacombs, view from the north


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Plate 7: Monuments surrounded by thick vegetation



Plate 8: A monument with its top removed


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Plate 9: A damaged monument with its end open



Plate 10: A collection of collapsed monuments to the south of the cemetery offices


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Plate 11: A section of the Grade II listed catacombs which has collapsed, view from the north-west



Plate 12: A section of the western retaining wall, within the southwest part of the cemetery, which has collapsed, view from the south


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Plate 13: Monuments to the south of the Anglican Chapel

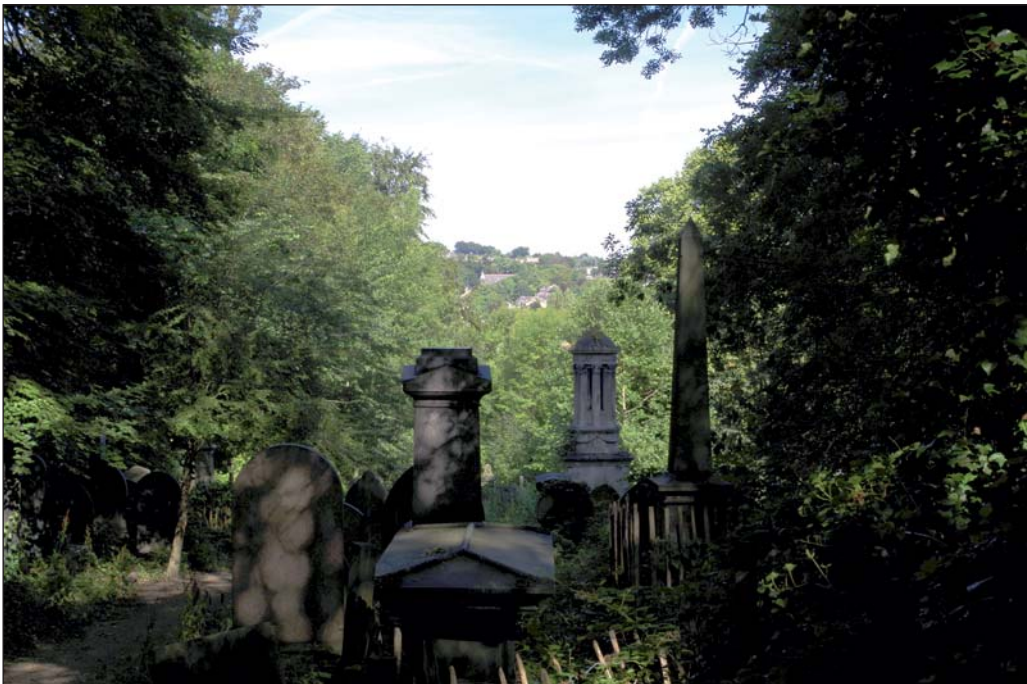


Plate 14: The Grade II listed Bennett memorial


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Plate 15: The Grade II listed Firth memorial



Plate 16: The Grade II listed Nicholson memorial


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Plate 17: The Grade II listed Parker memorial



Plate 18: The Grade II* listed entrance gateway, from the south-east


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Plate 19: The Grade II* listed Non Conformist Chapel, from the north-west



Plate 20: The Grade II listed Anglican Chapel, from the south


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Plate 21: The Grade II listed cemetery offices, from the west



Plate 22: View across the grassed area in the eastern section of the cemetery, from the north-east


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Plate 23: Monuments visible within the eastern section along its southern boundary



Plate 24: View across the grassed area in the eastern section of the cemetery, from the west


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Plate 25: Monuments within the western section of the cemetery



Plate 26: View across the eastern section of the cemetery, from the north-east


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Plate 27: View from the cemetery across the valley with the Hallamshire Hospital in the background, from the south



Plate 28: View of the Grade II listed catacombs, from the west



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Plate 29: View across the top of the Grade II listed catacombs, from the south-south-west



Plate 30: View from the top of the Grade II listed catacombs down towards Porter Brook, from the south-west

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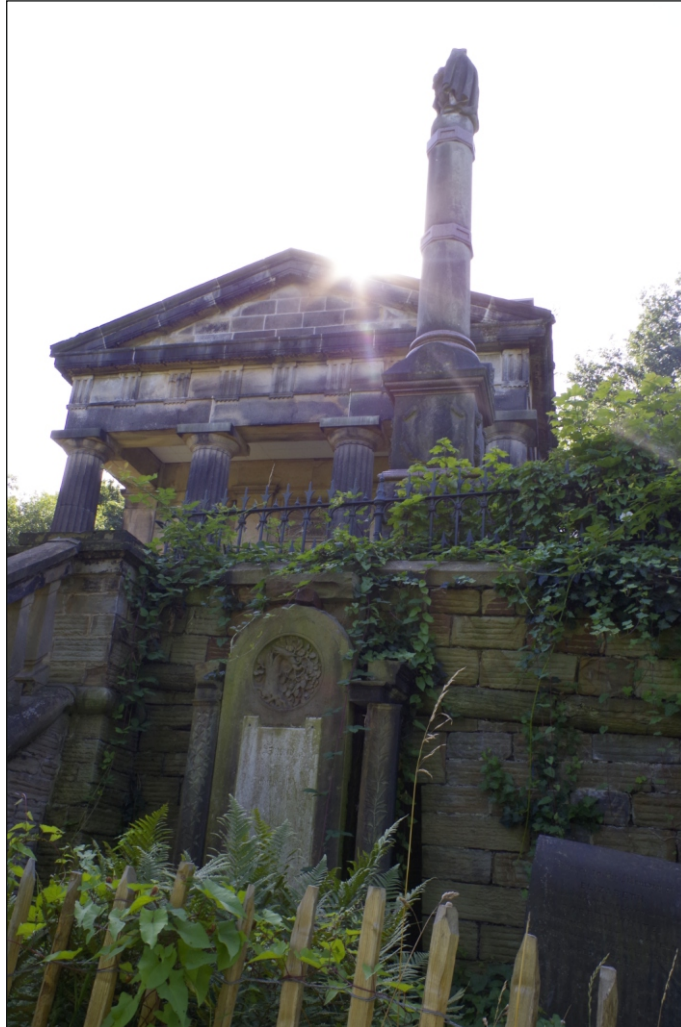



Plate 31: View towards the Grade II* listed Non Conformist Chapel, from the north-west

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7.5 Appendix 4: Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report



7.6 Appendix 5: Report on Photographic Survey



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