



making sense of heritage

Sheffield General Cemetery Sheffield

Heritage Statement



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Sheffield General Cemetery Sheffield

Heritage Statement

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Sheffield City Council, to prepare a Heritage Statement of Sheffield General Cemetery centred on National Grid Reference 434152, 385876. The cemetery was established in 1834 as a Non-Denominational Cemetery and was expanded in 1846 to provide a burial ground for the 'Established' (Anglican) Church. The cemetery is designated as a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden, and contains 10 designated heritage assets, comprising three Grade II* listed buildings and seven at Grade II. The cemetery lies within a Conservation Area

This report has been prepared as 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 report draws together data collected from assessment work undertaken during the Round 1 phase which comprised a desk-based assessment, walkover survey, Ground Penetrating Rada (GPR) survey, LiDAR survey and a photographic survey. This work has been able to give 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 vaults noted in documentary evidence.

The significance of the site has been explored further with particular elements examined in order to establish the value it contributes. Through this, it has been possible to identify which areas have the better opportunities for improving the overall significance of the site. These, along with the results of the work so far, have been used to provide a series of recommendations for future work. This work will provide information to inform a Conservation Management Plan and address any outstanding research aims not fully addressed in the Round 1 project. Some suggestions for opportunities for outreach work and widening participation have also been outlined.



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Acknowledgements

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The report was compiled by Alexandra Grassam, with illustrations prepared by Kitty Foster. Chris Swales and Alexandra Grassam managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Sheffield City Council ('the Client'), to prepare a Heritage Statement 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 and the area designated as the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (including Cemetery Avenue). 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 The purpose of the heritage statement is to provide an overview of all the heritage assets identified during the work, provide a statement of significance, provide information to inform the overall aims of the Round 1 Project (outlined in Section 1.2, above) and outline the potential areas of additional work to support the bid for the Round 2 project.

1.5 Aims of the Heritage Statement

- 1.5.1 The specific aims for the heritage statement are to;
- *collate together the evidence and information from the desk-based assessment, field survey and watching brief;*
 - *provide an updated statement of significance for heritage assets recorded within the Site;*
 - *identify key issues and potential research aims to inform the updated project design for Round 2; and*
 - *provide recommendations for additional work to inform the Conversation Management Plan.*

2 RELEVANT LEGISLATION

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the designation, 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 for the heritage statement was set out in the Project Design (Wessex Archaeology 2016a) and follows best industry practice. The information provided in this report has been gathered during previous phases work.

3.2 Sources

3.2.1 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.*

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

3.3 Archaeological significance

3.3.1 The 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.*

3.3.2 Each of the categories can be further defined as (following DCLG 2012):

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.'*

Architectural interest: *Interest in the design and general aesthetics of a place. Arise from the conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved'..... 'more specifically architectural interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types*

Artistic interest: artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture

Historic interest: An interest in past lives and events (including prehistoric). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide an emotional meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

- 3.3.3 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.

- 3.3.4 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

Significance	Categories
Negligible	Assets with little or no archaeological, architectural or historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

3.3.5 There is published guidance to assist in assessing the significance of cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds against the criteria set out in NPPF and *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (Rugg et al 2014). The table below provides a summary of the main areas of potential for cemeteries which can be used for assessment purposes. Not all criteria here have been assessed.

Table 2: Summary of main significance indicators relating to cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds (after Rugg et al 2014, 21)

Indicator	NPPF interest	Conservation Principle value
Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	Historic	Evidential
Death-related iconography present and embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials if present	Historic	Evidential
Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	Historic	Evidential
Historical interest	Historic	Historical
Historic context	Historic	Historical
Association with notable person or events	Historic	Historical
Documentary record	Historic	Historical
Collective experience	Historic	Communal
Sanctity	Historic	Communal
Spirit of place	Historic	Communal
Archaeological preservation below ground	Archaeological	Evidential
Archaeological preservation above ground	Archaeological	Evidential
Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	Archaeological	Evidential
Biological anthropology	Archaeological	Evidential
Setting	Artistic and architectural	Aesthetic
Buildings and structures	Artistic and architectural	Aesthetic
Monuments	Artistic and architectural	Aesthetic
Boundaries and entrances	Artistic and architectural	Aesthetic
Artistic/creative associations	Artistic	Aesthetic
Science and technological	Architectural	Evidential
Planned landscape	Artistic	Aesthetic
Ornamental landscape design	Artistic	Aesthetic
Structural planting	Architectural	Aesthetic
Current condition	Historic	Evidential
Bio-diversity potential	Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (NPPF11)	Evidential

3.4 Assumptions and limitations

- 3.4.1 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.

3.5 Copyright

- 3.5.1 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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Sheffield General Cemetery based on the information previously provided in the desk-based assessment (Wessex 2016b) and from the sources summarised above, which are detailed in the references section of this report (**Section 8**).

- 4.1.2 All heritage assets identified within the Site and a 500 m 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 The establishment of the General Cemetery (1834-1845)

- 4.2.1 By the early 19th century, Sheffield, like most towns and cities in the country, was struggling to provide adequate space for burials following rapid urban expansion, resulting in mass overcrowding in churchyards (Woudstra 2016, 4). Although pressure on churchyards was first being discussed in the 17th century, burials continued until the mid-19th century after which they were prohibited by law. This, along with a significantly increased demand for a Non Conformist burial grounds (as opposed to Anglican), led to the setting up of the 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.).

- 4.2.2 In 1834, a group of Non Conformists 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). The land was purchased for £1,900 on the 17th July 1834 from the estate of the late Joseph Wilson (ibid., 14) and was described as being 'eligible for the purposes of a Cemetery' with 'all advantages of the soil, situation, and picturesque effect, and possessing the important desideratum of dryness to a very considerable depth' (ibid, 14).

- 4.2.3 A competition to design the cemetery was won by local architect, Samuel Worth (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).

- 4.2.4 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.).
- 4.2.5 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.
- 4.2.6 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).
- 4.2.7 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 the remaining space backfilled with soil from the excavation of a nearby dam (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 with ashlar, 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).
- 4.2.8 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.).

- 4.2.9 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).
- 4.2.10 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 to hold funeral services, however, Sunday services began to be held soon after its construction (ibid., 25).
- 4.2.11 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).
- 4.2.12 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.).
- 4.2.13 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.).
- 4.2.14 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.).
- 4.2.15 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).

- 4.2.16 Sheffield General Cemetery 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). The General Cemetery was also adversely impacted by the tolls charged to use the Ecclesall Road Turnpike, the main access point to the cemetery. Unlike sites owned by the Established Church, Non Conformist establishments were not subject to the same exemptions (Woudstra 2016, 38).
- 4.2.17 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.).
- ### 4.3 The expansion of the General Cemetery after 1846
- 4.3.1 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 Non Conformist 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).
- 4.3.2 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).
- 4.3.3 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).
- 4.3.4 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).

- 4.3.5 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).
- 4.3.6 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.
- 4.3.7 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).

4.4 The General Cemetery in the 20th century

- 4.4.1 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.
- 4.4.2 The cemetery continued in use during the 20th century although by the 1950s the average number of burials a year had fallen to twelve. During the 1960s and 1970s the cemetery became increasingly neglected and derelict and the final burial within the Site occurred in 1978. In total it is estimated that 87,000 individuals were buried within Sheffield General Cemetery.
- 4.4.3 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 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 Non Conformist cemetery in the west and the later Anglican expansion in the east.

5 SUMMARY OF DESIGNATED AREAS AND HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE SITE

5.1 Grade II* Registered Park and Garden

5.1.1 The General Cemetery and Cemetery Avenue were designated as a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden on the 22nd July 1998 (List Entry Number 1001391) and is recognised as being of High (National) Value. The reasons for designation were based on the following criteria:

- *an early garden cemetery (1836) of the second decade of garden cemetery design, for a provincial city;*
- *a complex design by a notable local architect Samuel Worth, which employed imposing architectural structures, including a chapel, catacombs and a cemetery gateway in the form of a triumphal arch set conspicuously overlooking Sheffield in a layout which makes dramatic use of a quarried hillside site;*
- *an extension of 1846 for Anglican burials is thought to have been laid out by the notable landscape designer Robert Marnock;*
- *the historic core of the site survives largely complete although with the removal of some monuments; and*
- *local and national social interest is expressed in the range of burials and a rich variety of artistically notable 19th century monuments including many Sheffield worthies.*

5.2 Grade II* Listed Buildings

5.2.1 The Site contains three Grade II* Listed Buildings which are of High (National Value); The Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**), main entrance gateway (**WA 3**) off Cemetery Avenue and entrance (**WA 2**) off Cemetery Road. All three are recognised being original features of the General Cemetery, dating to 1836

5.2.2 The Old Chapel at General Cemetery (the Non Conformist Chapel; **WA 4**) was listed in 1970 (List Entry Number 1247073) and its description is as follows:

Cemetery chapel. c1836. Probably by Samuel Worth. Ashlar. Roof not visible. Classical style. Plinth and eaves cornice. Entrance front has a tetrastyle Greek Doric portico with full entablature and pediment. Under the portico, central blocked doorway with Egyptian surround, flanked by single round-headed niches, the right one containing an urn. Above the door, a panel with a dove in relief. Single corner pilasters. Each side has 4 blocked windows with Egyptian surrounds. Rusticated blank rear. INTERIOR not inspected. Building vacant at time of survey.

5.2.3 The Gateway to General Cemetery with Screen and Flanking Walls (**WA 2**) was listed in 1970 (List Entry Number 1247054) and its description is as follows:

Gateway and screen and flanking walls. 1836. Probably by Samuel Worth. Ashlar. Egyptian Revival style. Plinth and moulded coping. Gateway in the form of a pylon, with roll moulding, and behudet (winged sun motif) in the cornice. Chamfered gabled opening with wrought-iron gates with serpent motif. Screen walls end with square piers with tapered hollow chamfers and flat caps. Flanking walls, coursed squared stone with gabled stone coping, extend to right approx 5m and to left approx 70m. To left, a chamfered square headed gateway.

- 5.2.4 The Main Gateway and Lodges to General Cemetery (**WA 3**) was listed in 1970 (List Entry Number 1247071). Its description was updated in 1995 and is as follows:

Main gateway, side lodges and supporting bridge with attached flanking and retaining walls. 1836 with late C20 alterations. By Samuel Worth, architect, of Sheffield, for the Sheffield General Cemetery Company. Greek Revival style. Ashlar, rock-faced and horizontally-channelled sandstone. PLAN: Linear arrangement of GATEWAY with flanking LODGES, built upon an elongated BRIDGE spanning the Porter Brook. Attached flanking BOUNDARY WALLS extend to the north and south on the west side, and east wards on the east side, forming the retaining wall for the northern side of the original cemetery. GATEWAY AND FLANKING LODGES: NORTH ELEVATION: Gateway with entablature and blocking course, comprised of a flat-headed central opening with flanking angle pilasters and 2 Greek Doric columns in antis. To either side of the gateway, blind front walls to the former lodges in ashlar masonry with channelled rustication, rising from shallow plinths. SOUTH ELEVATION has paired pilasters either side of a recessed and moulded semi-circular arch. Within the now roofless gateway, on the inner side walls of the lodges are 2 blocked doorways with moulded ashlar surrounds and cornices. BRIDGE: WEST ELEVATION: Segmental bridge arch with massive rock-faced ashlar voussoirs and keystone, springing from massive rock-faced ashlar blocks. Above the voussoirs, a wide channelled roll moulding upon which the side wall of the flanking lodge is set. To the north and south sides of the arch, coursed channelled sandstone walling, that to the north side rising from a roll moulding and terminating at a similar moulding, which carries the ashlar masonry of the rear part of the former west lodge. Angled wall to north side of arch partially demolished. EAST ELEVATION: Detailing of west arch repeated, with matching walling to south side extending eastwards. The long bridge running between the 2 arch faces is constructed of finely-jointed coursed squared sandstone, the courses running parallel to the length of the bridge. ATTACHED BOUNDARY WALLS: Extending from former west lodge on the north side, a sloping masonry wall, with a roll moulding at the head of the bridge arch extended to form its base, approx. 10 metres in length. Buttressed coursed masonry wall, 42 metres in length extends southwards from south side of west lodge, with chamfered copings, formerly with railings. To the east of the east lodge, on the south side of the bridge, a battered masonry wall, forming the retaining wall on the northern boundary of the cemetery along the Porter Brook, extends 170 metres to the east. It is built of coursed squared channelled sandstone, and approx 4.5 metres high, incorporating a channelled roll moulding approx. 2 metres above the base, and with a plain flat coping. HISTORY: The entrance gateway, side lodges and supporting bridge and attached walls formed a principal component of the Sharrow Vale Cemetery, laid out and opened by the Sheffield General Cemetery Company in 1836, to the designs of Samuel Worth. The cemetery became the most prestigious burial ground for Sheffield's Non Conformist community, and was extended in 1848 to accommodate Anglican burials. A complex and carefully-detailed building forming the entrance to the most complete cemetery of the 1830's surviving outside London.

5.3 Grade II Listed Buildings

- 5.3.1 The Site contains seven Grade II listed buildings of moderate (regional) value; 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**).
- 5.3.2 The New Chapel at General Cemetery (Anglican Chapel; **WA 19**) was listed in 1970 (List Entry Number 1247055) and its description is as follows:

Cemetery chapel. 1848. By William Flockton. Coursed squared stone with ashlar dressings and fish scale slate roof. Gothic Revival style. Plinth, buttresses, coped parapet

and gable. Windows have hoodmoulds and are bricked up. Single compartment main body, 4 bays, with large west tower and spire. Main body has to east a 4-light pointed arched window with flamboyant tracery and hoodmould with angel stops. On each side, 4 traceried 2-light pointed arched windows. Tower, 3 stages, has crocketed gabled angle buttresses, 3 set-offs, string courses and corbel table. First stage has a heavily moulded archway to north and south, with hoodmould and responds. Under the archway, a moulded doorway with hoodmould and filleted shafts. To west, a 2-light pointed arched window. Second stage has a single lancet on 3 sides, with chamfered flat-headed surrounds. Bell stage has a moulded opening on each side with a traceried 2-light pointed arched bell-opening. Octagonal broach spire has 3 tiers of lucarnes on alternate faces, with crocketed gables. INTERIOR not inspected. Building vacant and disused at time of survey.

- 5.3.3 Montague House (former cemetery offices; **WA 17**) was listed in 1970. The entry was updated in 1995 (List Entry Number 1247051) and its description is as follows:

Offices to general cemetery, now offices. c1836, with late C20 alterations. Probably by Samuel Worth. Ashlar with slate roof and 4 coped side wall stacks. Classical style. Plinth, string course, eaves cornice. 2 storey main block with single storey flat-roofed wings. Entrance front has a central wooden cross casement with flanking pilasters. Full width rusticated single storey wing has corner pilasters. Central doorway has a pair of fluted Doric columns in antis, framing a 4-panel door with overlight. On each side, a 2-light casement with Egyptian surrounds and cornices. Rear elevation has similar fenestration. Pedimented street front has paired giant Doric corner pilasters and 2 wooden cross casements on each floor. On either side, rusticated wings with single 2-light casements, with Egyptian surrounds and cornices. INTERIOR: moulded cornices to hallway and stairwell. Cantilevered dogleg stone stair with iron stick balusters.

- 5.3.4 The Catacombs at Sheffield General Cemetery (**WA 36**) were listed in 2001 and the entry was updated in 2009 (List Entry Number 1389316). Its description is as follows:

Also Known As: CATACOMBS AT SHEFFIELD GENERAL CEMETERY, CEMETERY ROAD Two tiers of catacombs. 1836, enlarged 1935 and blocked late C20. Designed by Samuel Worth, the architect to the General Cemetery Company. Coursed and tooled rough ashlar with ashlar dressings and late C20 concrete additions.

Two serpentine curved and slightly battered walls form terraces running from east to west. The upper terrace wall is 130 metres long and 3 metres in height with roll moulded ashlar coping, topped by a late C20 blank concrete wall and concrete balustrade. This wall slopes downwards to the west. The lower terrace wall 100 metres long and approximately 2 metres high with a set of stone steps at the east end.

All the original openings to the original catacombs have battered surrounds. They have all been blocked.

- 5.3.5 The Monument To Mark Firth 60 Metres East Of New Chapel At General Cemetery (**WA 20**) was listed in 1970 (List Entry Number 1247072). Its description is as follows:

Memorial monument. c1880. Sandstone and granite. Cross-gabled inscribed pedestal topped with draped urn, on stepped and partly vermiculated plinth. Chamfered base. Chamfered inscribed slab. Surrounded by a round-cornered cast-iron railing on a chamfered stone plinth. Mark Firth was one of the leading steel makers and public benefactors in C19 Sheffield.

- 5.3.6 The Monument To William Parker 40 Metres South West Of Old Chapel At General Cemetery (**WA 32**) was listed in 1970 (List Entry Number 1271053) and its description is as follows:

Monument. 1837. Erected by the merchants and manufacturers of Sheffield in memory of William Parker, merchant. White marble. Square stepped base carrying corniced square pedestal with inscription. Circular lantern with fluted Corinthian columns, with festooned base and inscribed cornice, topped with a dome.

- 5.3.7 The James Nicholson Memorial In General Cemetery (**WA 34**) was listed in 1998 (List Entry Number 1376265) and its description is as follows:

Memorial monument. c.1872. Ashlar sandstone monument set within an elongated triangular enclosure. Elevated chest tomb surmounted by a statue of a woman kneeling at prayer. Tall stepped ashlar base, with chamfered plinth and tomb above, formerly with statues to each corner (now removed), beneath bell-shaped canopies forming part of a moulded cornice, above which is set the statue. The tomb is set at the north end of the enclosure formed by a stepped ashlar plinth, surmounted by cast-iron panels with linked pierced circles and moulded posts. The monument commemorates members of the Nicholson family, including Harriet Nicholson, (d.1876), her husband, who commissioned the monument (d.1909), and their children. The Nicholson family were prominent industrialists in Sheffield in the late C19. The monument stands close to that of another notable industrialist of the period, Mark Firth (item 37/162), with which it forms a group.

- 5.3.8 The George Bennet Memorial In General Cemetery (**WA 35**) was listed in 1998 (List Entry Number 1376266) and its description is as follows:

Memorial monument. c.1850. Ashlar sandstone with inset marble plaque bearing relief sculpture. Tapered pedestal rising from a square stepped base supporting a chamfered plinth. Cross gabled cap. The monument is inscribed on its north, east and west faces, and has a relief sculpture (much decayed) of a male figure, leaning against a globe on a stand. The monument commemorates George Bennett (d.1841), a founder of the Sheffield Sunday School movement, who, from 1821-29 travelled the world with the Reverend Daniel Tyerman as a deputation from the London Missionary Society, visiting its settlements in the Pacific Islands, Australia, India and South Africa, travelling some 90,000 miles in the process. SETTING: The monument is set on the principal axis of the original General Cemetery in Sharrow, at the foot of the steps leading up to the Old Chapel (item 37/159) with which it forms a group.

5.4 Sheffield General Cemetery Conservation Area

- 5.4.1 The boundary of the Sheffield General Cemetery is also marks the limit of a Conservation Area, designated by Sheffield City Council in 1986. Unlike the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden, the Conservation Area does not include Cemetery Avenue.

- 5.4.2 There is no Conservation Area Appraisal at present, however the Sheffield City Council website states:

The special interest that justifies the designation of the General Cemetery Conservation Area comes from the following:

- *nationally listed Grade II* Historic Park and Garden*
- *10 listed buildings and structures including:*
 - *main Gateway and Lodges (Cemetery Avenue) Grade II**

- gateway to Cemetery with screen and walls (Cemetery Road) Grade II*
- non Conformist Chapel Grade II*
- 'New Chapel' Grade II
- Montague House on Cemetery Road, Grade II
- the Catacombs which are Grade II
- several monuments to important Sheffield industrialists including, George Bennett, William Parker and Mark Firth all Grade II
- contains the graves of thousands of Sheffield people who helped play a part in Sheffield's industrial development. They helped form an important part of the City's heritage socially, economically and architecturally.
- important open green space and habitat for wildlife
- many mature trees contributing to the character of the conservation area

6 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

6.1 Previous archaeological work

- 6.1.1 Three previous phases of archaeological work have been identified 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).
- 6.1.2 An investigation of the vaults below the Non Conformist Chapel was undertaken by The University of Sheffield (Taylor 2013).
- 6.1.3 Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during an inspection of the Grade II listed catacombs (ARS 2015).

6.2 Walkover survey

- 6.2.1 The walkover survey 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.
- 6.2.2 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.
- 6.2.3 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**).
- 6.2.4 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**).

- 6.2.5 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**).
- 6.2.6 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.
- 6.2.7 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**).
- 6.2.8 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**).
- 6.2.9 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**).
- 6.2.10 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**).
- 6.2.11 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.

6.2.12 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.

6.3 LiDAR assessment

6.3.1 The Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) assessment was undertaken as part of the desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2016b).

6.3.2 Analysis of the Digital Terrain Model (DTM) 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.

6.3.3 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.

6.3.4 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.

6.3.5 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.

6.3.6 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.

6.4 Ground Penetrating Radar

- 6.4.1 The Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Survey was undertaken on the 30th June 2016 along a series of specified transects (Wessex Archaeology 2016c; **Figure 17**). 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'.
- 6.4.2 Of the twelve planned transects, ten were fully completed with the survey successfully identifying anomalies with archaeological potential.
- 6.4.3 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.
- 6.4.4 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**).
- 6.4.5 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. At Transect 5, it was anticipated that divisions between catacombs, and the voids that one might expect to be able to detect with GPR would be clearly identifiable within the dataset, yet this is not the case. There is certainly evidence for structural remains, but there is no clear indication of an exact layout of the catacombs. There are a number of possibilities that can be suggested for why this might be the case and this dataset is unfortunately not detailed enough to provide a precise conclusion. However, as an inspection of the catacombs has suggested that they are not likely to be backfilled with material and still survive as voids (Taylor 2012) it is surprising that they are not visible within the radargram for Transect 5. It may be that that part of the catacombs, not accessed during this inspection, may have been backfilled and therefore no voids have been clearly detected. Planar responses seen in close proximity to the chapel in Transect 7 could possibly provide evidence of structural features relating to the catacombs.
- 6.4.6 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.
- 6.4.7 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.

- 6.4.8 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.
- 6.4.9 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.
- 6.4.10 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.

6.5 Photographic survey: Non Conformist Chapel

- 6.5.1 A photographic survey was undertaken in September of a stairwell accessing the lower level of the catacombs and an area to the rear of the Non Conformist Chapel (**Plates 32 to 45**).
- 6.5.2 The photographic survey has been successful in demonstrating that a stairwell leading to the upper level of the lower catacomb structure survives as built (**Plates 32 to 39**). No evidence for any iron furniture in the form of gates, rails or banisters was found either within the stairwell, its balustrade or on the northern wall of the catacombs was identified. No recesses were cut into the stone to allow for any such structures to be inserted or subsequently removed. The square decorative niches carved in to the stone capping of the balustrade may indicate that a railing was intended above the balustrade, however, they may also be purely decorative. Given the drop of c. 3 m from the top of the lower catacomb structure to the path below it seems implausible that no safety measures were planned to either restrict access through the stairwell or to guard against falling from the edge of the lower catacomb structure once accessed from the stairs. It would seem probable that any planned iron furniture or barriers were simply never installed.
- 6.5.3 The survey to the rear of the Non Conformist Chapel has successfully identified the structural remains of eastern wing of the vaults (**Plates 40 to 45**). The decorative stone capping identified at the southern limit of the exposed section of wall indicates that the entire structure survives buried beneath later made ground deposits. The position of the curved section of vault wall corresponds perfectly to the structure as drawn on historic mapping and plans of the grave plots for the cemetery. The height of the stone capping demonstrates that the top of the vaults would have been at roughly the same level as the floor level of the Non Conformist Chapel and would have extended for at least 2.5 m below the current ground levels. Historic mapping indicates that a sunken pathway was constructed to access these vaults from the rear. A number of monuments and grave markers currently sit above the position of the vaults. It would seem likely that these later structures and burials would only truncate the upper section of the buried vaults, and may have been inserted to respect and avoid the structures of the earlier vaults. Indeed, a monument erected immediately to the west of the identified stone capping seems to respect and avoid the southern external wall of the vaults.

6.6 Evidence of quarrying

- 6.6.1 An important element of the work undertaken the Site so far has been to assess the evidence for and the scale of quarrying prior to the establishment of the cemetery. The

information revealed in the minutes of the General Cemetery Company (Horton 2014; Woudstra 2016) reveal that the initial design took advantage of the landscape created by these operations, although it is not at present clear to what degree these plans were implemented or subsequently altered.

- 6.6.2 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.
- 6.6.3 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**).
- 6.6.4 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.
- 6.6.5 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.).
- 6.6.6 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.
- 6.6.7 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.
- 6.6.8 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.
- 6.6.9 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.

- 6.6.10 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.

7 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The significance of the Site is demonstrated by its various designations which demonstrate its national (high) value. Various components of the Site have also been identified as being of either national or regional value, and each contributes significance to each other through their group value.
- 7.1.2 The significance of the Site as whole was explored using conservation principles (evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal) in the desk-based assessment and it was demonstrated that the Site draws its significance from all of these values. In particular, the evidential value of the Site can be highlighted as an important element of its significance, and the potential for increasing our knowledge about the Site has been demonstrated by the LiDAR, GPR and Walkover surveys undertaken.
- 7.1.3 The purpose of this section is to look further into the areas which provide the Site with its significance by looking its specific components. A list of 'significance indicators' relating to cemetery sites has been published by Rugg et al (2014; **Table 2**), and these have been used to aid this study. It is hoped that by adopting this approach, there is a potential to identify where further work could improve the significance of Site.
- 7.1.4 The following section will assess the level of significance against each of the identified indicators (Table 2). For ease of presentation, the section is divided up into the four areas as identified by Conservation Principles: Evidential, Historical, Communal and Aesthetic.

7.2 Evidential

Summary

- 7.2.1 The desk-based assessment ascertained that the Site has significance 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 vaults 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.

Criteria for assessing levels of evidential significance

- 7.2.2 The following areas are identified as potential indicators for assessing the *Evidential* significance. At this time, not all indicators can be assessed and will form the basis for the recommendations for Round 2 work.

Table 3: Criteria for assessing level of significance: Evidential Indicators (after Rugg et al 2014)

Significance Indicator	Level of Significance and Criteria			
	Exceptional	Considerable	Some	None
Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	A range of evidences of belief clearly visible, allowing sophisticated interpretation	Some evidences of belief clearly visible, allowing limited interpretation	Minor evidence of belief allowing superficial interpretation	Religious belief maybe inferred by is not visible
Death-related iconography present and embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials if present	Two or more strongly differentiated visual representations of mortality from more than one period.	Two or more strongly differentiated visual representations of mortality from a single period.	A single representation or a number of similar representations of mortality from a single period.	No evidence at all that the site was used for burial
Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	Evidence strongly indicative of particular attitudes and the absence/ presence of the body is easy to read	Limited evidence of particular attitudes although the absence /presence of the body is easy to read	Some evidence of the dead body, but evidence is subsumed	No evidence at all that the dead body is present in the site.
Archaeological preservation below ground	As far as is known, no archaeological investigation or similar intrusive activity has taken place	Some archaeological investigation or similar intrusive activity has taken place, and the place and circumstances of any re-burial have been recorded	Burials have been entirely excavated, and have been preserved through recording/ archiving.	Burials no longer in situ, and have not been recorded/archived .
Archaeological preservation above ground	All major elements largely in place with limited disturbance/clearance.	Some clearance or movement of elements but site largely coherent.	Much of the site has been subject to extensive disturbance/clearance and little above-ground evidence remains.	No above-ground evidence that the site has been used as burial space.
Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	Site has potential to contain evidence for prehistoric burials and/or burials relating to more than two archaeological or historical periods	Site has the potential to contain evidence for burials relating to two historic or archaeological periods	Site has the potential to contain evidence for substantial and well-documented evidence for burials relating to one historic or archaeological period	Presence of burial activity known or suspected but not clearly or securely dated

Significance Indicator	Level of Significance and Criteria			
	Exceptional	Considerable	Some	None
Biological anthropology	Documentation suggests a large assemblage and/or relatively good preservation and/or rare attributes – e.g. named individuals, unusual pathology, etc.	Documentation suggests a moderately large assemblage and/or fair or moderate preservation. No rare attributes	Documentation suggests a small assemblage or size is not clear. Preservation is poor or uncertain	Usual searches do not identify any documentation that provides information on size, preservation and/or rarity

Assessment of the level of evidential significance

- 7.2.3 The Non Conformist area of the Site contains a high level of evidential values which contribute to its significance and there is scope to further refine and enhance the understanding of that significance with additional work. The lack of clearance in this area allows for a greater appreciation of the range of burial practices undertaken and how these relate to religious beliefs. The survival of the monuments and catacombs is also a strong contributing factor as they can reveal details without the need for intrusive survey work.
- 7.2.4 In contrast, the evidential value in the Anglican area of the Site is lower due to removal of the grave markers and monuments which directly relate to its use of a cemetery. The loss of this information prevents an assessment of population's relationship with issues of mortality, specifically in regards to iconography. However, the below ground resource within the Anglican area is comparable to that in the Non Conformist Area. Both areas contain clear opportunities for improving the evidential significance through additional survey and research.
- 7.2.5 Based on the criteria, the overall level of evidential significance is judged to be considerable, with some elements being higher and others, such as in the Anglican area, lower. There is scope to improve the evidential value through additional survey and research.

Table 4: Assessment of Evidential Significance

Significance Indicator	Current level of significance	Rationale	Potential for increased significance?
Site morphology and burial practice indicative of religious or spiritual belief	Exceptional – Non Conformist	The Site contains clear evidence for both Anglican and Non Conformist burial practices. The above ground preservation in the Non Conformist area is currently more readily accessible as it retains more evidence in the form of above ground memorials and the catacombs.	Potential for research to gain a more sophisticated understanding of expression of religious belief and to appreciate changes over time.
	Considerable - Anglican	Due to the clearance in the Anglican area, the significance on this side is lessened	

Significance Indicator	Current level of significance	Rationale	Potential for increased significance?
Death-related iconography present and embedded in both the infrastructure and memorials if present	Some – Non Conformist None – Anglican	No detailed information on the memorials was available, however the Non Conformist area contains numerous monuments (including four designated as Grade II Listed) spanning the mid to late 19th century. There is an absence of memorials from Anglican areas and no evidence for death related iconography has been identified	Potential for research into the range and age of death-related iconography present in order to identify the range of representations present and to gain a better understanding of any change in expression throughout the 19th century. There is a potential that significance could increase with further information.
Evidences particular attitudes towards the dead body	Exceptional – Non Conformist None- Anglican	The Non Conformist area contains clear evidence for the particular attitudes towards the dead body with the presence of graves, vaults and catacombs. The Anglican area contains no visible evidence for particular attitudes towards the dead body	Potential for exceptional value to be further enhanced and refined.
Archaeological preservation below ground	Exceptional	No known archaeological investigations resulting in the <u>removal</u> of buried remains have been recorded	No
Archaeological preservation above ground	Considerable – Non Conformist Some – Anglican	Some clearance and movement of above ground elements Much of the Anglican area of the Site has been cleared of monuments, however given the presence of chapel and its relationship with the Non Conformity it retains some significance	The significance in the Non Conformist area could increase with further clarity of the level of disturbance and reinstatement
Diversity of potential archaeological evidence	Considerable	Site has the potential to contain evidence for burials relating to two historic or archaeological periods (19th century/Victorian and later)	No
Biological anthropology	Considerable	Documentation suggests a moderately large assemblage including individuals from different socio-economic backgrounds. No evidence for rare attributes.	Significance could be increased if evidence for rare attributes determined, including unusual pathologies and named individuals

7.3 Historical

Summary

- 7.3.1 The desk-based assessment was able to establish that the Site gained much of its significance from its historical value. 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.
- 7.3.2 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.
- 7.3.3 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**).

Criteria for assessing levels of historical significance

- 7.3.4 The following areas are identified as potential indicators for assessing the *Historical* significance.

Table 5: Criteria for assessing level of significance: Historical Indicators (after Rugg et al 2014)

Significance Indicator	Level of Significance and Criteria			
	Exceptional	Considerable	Some	None
Historical interest	Exceptionally clear evidence of the age and history of the asset over time, the strength of its	Some evidence of the asset period of development, association to a particular epoch or event	Age and history of the asset over time unclear	No evidence of the age and history of the asset over time

Significance Indicator	Level of Significance and Criteria			
	Exceptional	Considerable	Some	None
	tie to a particular epoch or event			
Historical context	Clearly reveals conditions at the time of site construction through the fabric of the site and/or its historical record.	Partly reveals conditions at the time of site construction through the fabric of the site and/or its historical record.	Limited evidence of conditions at the time of site construction revealed through the fabric of the site and/or its historical record is limited.	No evidence of conditions at the time of site construction either in the fabric of the site and/or its historical record.
Association with notable persons or events	The site is exceptional in being associated with a notable person or event of international renown	The site is nationally important because of its association with a notable person or event	The site is locally important because of its association with a notable people or events in the community	The site has not particular association with a notable person or event
Documentary record	An extensive documentary record of the site, providing a comprehensive record of an outstanding or highly distinctive site of its type.	A relatively complete documentary record of the site providing a good record of the development of a notable site or site type.	A fair documentary record which may be patchy but contributes to the understanding of a common type or locally significant site.	Poor records, contributing little to understanding the significance of the site.

Assessment of the level of historical significance

- 7.3.5 The desk-based assessment established that current significance of the Site was drawn from various historical elements. The understanding of the historical importance of the Site has been considerably improved through the wealth of recording and research undertaken both as a part of this project and beforehand.
- 7.3.6 Using the criteria outlined above, it is judged that the Site has, overall, considerable historic value. It is judged that while there is a potential to improve the understanding and appreciation of the historic value of the Site, these are unlikely (based on this criteria) to raise the level of significance above its current level.

Table 6: Assessment of Historical Significance

Significance Indicator	Current level of significance	Rationale	Potential for increased significance?
Historical Interest	Exceptional	There is exceptionally clear evidence of the age and history of the Site over time as evidenced by primary and secondary documentary resources. The creation of the cemetery is clearly tied to a combination of events, including overcrowding in existing cemeteries, the rise in the Non Conformist movement and the impact of the industrial revolution.	Additional documentary research can add to the understanding and appreciation of the significance
Historical context	Considerable	Although the Site contains substantial elements which reveal conditions at the time of construction, it is presently not clear which elements were deliberately left unfinished or have been subsequently altered.	Survey and research has the potential to improve understanding of the condition of the site when it was constructed compared to its current appearance.
Association with notable persons or events	Considerable	The landscape architect Robert Marnock is reported to have had an input into the design of the Anglican area of the Site. Marnock contributed to the design of landscapes throughout the country and is therefore of national importance. The Site also has associations with persons of local importance, including notable local architect Samuel Worth. In addition, the Site contains monuments to important Sheffield industrialists including, George Bennett, William Parker and Mark Firth.	There is a potential that additional research into those persons who are known to be associated with the Site will identify elements which will increase their significance. There is also a potential to identify links with additional persons of note.
Documentary record	Considerable	There appears to be a relatively complete documentary record of the Site which has been proven to provide a good record of the development of the Site.	Continued assessment of archive material may provide opportunities to increase significance.

7.4 Aesthetic

Summary

- 7.4.1 The desk-based assessment was identified that 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.

7.4.2 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**).

7.4.3 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.

Criteria for assessing levels of aesthetic significance

7.4.4 The following areas are identified as potential indicators for assessing the *Aesthetic* significance.

Table 7: Criteria for assessing level of significance: Aesthetic Indicators (after Rugg et al 2014)

Significance Indicator	Level of Significance and Criteria			
	Exceptional	Considerable	Some	None
Setting	Setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage asset with views in out and across the site not marred by unsympathetic elements.	Some unsympathetic elements in the surrounding of the site but where the setting still makes a positive contribution to the heritage asset with views in out and across the site not marred by unsympathetic elements	Setting fragmented and detracting in part from the heritage asset with views in, out and cross the site overwhelmed by unsympathetic elements.	Value of setting entirely lost because of completely unsympathetic adjacent development or landscape change.
Buildings and structures	Church and church yard/any other building etc. are a unity/all elements of each present/in original use or associated use. Likely to have heritage designations. A coherent assemblage all present	Elements missing. Those survive shows structural damage/ not weatherproof/ inappropriate use/ vacant	Evidence of location but structure lost/ change of use has resulted in association with original use is lost	Poor/ highly fragmented with the major elements (where these are built form) lost.

Significance Indicator	Level of Significance and Criteria			
	Exceptional	Considerable	Some	None
Monuments	Reveal work of masons and craftsmen and are an invaluable collection of historic craftsmanship. Inscriptions provide genealogical monuments of great value. Some likely to have heritage designations	Good range of monuments but where kerb sets removed or simplification of layout has occurred	Many Stones/Monuments illegible, removed, broken/moved from original location	Complete clearance of above ground monumentation
Boundaries and Entrances	Present and forming part of the whole composition	A compromise or loss to the major element of assemblage	Inference of boundary still evident	Lost
Artistic/creative associations	Associated with well-known designers	Evident as a designed place but not necessarily associated with named designers	Known designers not evident	Known not to be associated with a particular designer
Science and Technical	Exhibits evidence of creative and technical innovation in excellent condition particularly associated with innovation in death related facilities	Exhibits some evidence of creative and technical innovation particularly associated with innovation in death related facilities	Exhibits minor or fragmented evidence of creative and technical innovation particularly associated with innovation in death related facilities	No evidence.
Planned landscape	A fine and intact or largely intact example of its type, e.g. churchyard, chapel burial ground, C19th/C20th cemetery, Picturesque embellishment of an Antiquarian site (i.e. 'Deep Time'/medieval), crematorium, green burial site. Or rare combination of types well preserved	The landscape framework of the type makes a positive contribution to the site's interest; or a fine but partially intact example of its type or rare combination of types	There are parts of the site displaying coherent designed elements but there is little evidence of coherence or completeness	Identifying features lost, highly fragmented or marred by unsympathetic additions, or little or no sign of maintenance. (NB: if planting never part of concept use 'N/A')

Significance Indicator	Level of Significance and Criteria			
	Exceptional	Considerable	Some	None
Ornamental landscape design	Of national significance (likely to fulfil heritage designation criteria) and complete or largely complete	Of national significance (likely to fulfil heritage designation criteria) & fragmented, or of regional significance & complete	Of regional significance and fragmented, or of local significance and complete	Little artistic interest or poorly executed. (NB: if ornamental design never part of concept use 'N/A')
Structural planting	Widely varied horticultural collection or outstanding framework defined by planting. Survives intact or appropriately restored/replanted	Varied horticultural collection or strong design defined by planting. May have some fragmentation or been largely but appropriately replanted	Design includes evident definition by planting surviving largely intact. Formerly outstanding or strong design fragmented but evident and restorable	Little planting as part of ornamental concept or all planting gone and irreplaceable. (NB: if planting never part of concept use 'N/A')

Assessment of the level of aesthetic significance

- 7.4.5 The desk-based assessment established that the aesthetic values was the most substantial contributor to its overall significance. The Site retains evidence for its original planned landscape design, but also reflects how styles changed overtime. The Site contains individual architectural elements which can be ascribed as having aesthetic qualities and which were built with the intention of expressing this value.
- 7.4.6 The use of the criteria set out above allows for an assessment of the different components of the Site which together forms it overall aesthetic value. The assessment has demonstrated that, overall, the current level of the aesthetic significance is considerable, with some elements identified as being exceptional. Importantly, however, there are opportunities to improve the aesthetic value of these indicators through additional work.
- 7.4.7 In the case of the assessment of the presence of features associated with technological elements and the survival of structured planting, these have not been assessed as part of this work and therefore no conclusions can be drawn.

Table 8: Assessment of Aesthetic Significance

Significance Indicator	Current level of significance	Rationale	Potential for increased significance?
Setting	Some	Setting is a complex issue to summarise, however the Site as a whole is judged to be fragmented and impacted upon by unsympathetic elements. The clearance of monuments in the Anglican area and the scale of development in the surrounding area, which have had a negative impact on the setting. The setting is protected in part by the continuing sense of tranquillity provided by the well-established vegetation surrounding the Site, and the individual heritage assets/monuments within the cemetery have significance due to their setting.	Unlikely for the Site as whole, but there a potential for the improvement for individual heritage assets/monuments located within it.
Buildings and structures	Considerable	The Non Conformist area retains its chapel (Grade II*) and catacombs (Grade II), however there are potentially elements missing. The condition of the buildings and structures, taken as whole, is poor, although have been improved upon in recent times. The Anglican area also has retained its chapel (Grade II).	Potential for some improvement with conservation work.
Monuments	Considerable – Non Conformist	The Site contains a good range of monument types, four of the monuments within the Site have been designated as Grade II listed buildings. The group value, the individuals represented and their position within the cemetery was a factor in their selection for designation. Aesthetic qualities, such as scale and design, were likely factors too. However, they are surrounded by monuments of lesser significance, some of which have been damaged or have degraded over time. Many of the monuments will have been created on Site by the resident stone mason.	Survey and research into the monuments has the potential to identify work of masons and variations in style which could increase the level of significance,
	None	No monuments have been retained in the Anglican area.	

Significance Indicator	Current level of significance	Rationale	Potential for increased significance?
Boundaries and Entrances	Considerable	The main entrance to the Site is along Cemetery Avenue, which was laid out at the same time as the cemetery was established. The road is included within the boundary of the Registered Park and Garden. The Main Gateway and Lodges to the General Cemetery (WA 3) are designated as Grade II* Listed buildings and again date to the opening of the Site as a cemetery. The Site retains its external boundary walls, although they are in varying states of repair. Internal boundaries, in particular the 'Dissenters Wall' which represented the physical separation between the Anglican and Non Conformist areas, have been severely compromised.	Survey work to identify any lost boundaries and a review of their current form has the potential to substantially increase this significance indicator.
Artistic/creative associations	Exceptional	The earlier part of the Site is directly associated with Samuel Worth, a local architect who was also responsible for other key sites and buildings in Sheffield at this time (which are still extant). The expansion is linked to Robert Marnock, a designer of national importance. There is also information in the historical records about the stone masons who provided the memorials for the cemetery in the 19th century.	Documentary research into all the designers linked with the Site, in addition to Worth and Marnock, has the potential to add to the significance.
Science and Technical	Unknown	No information in regards to the presence of creative and technical innovation in death related facilities has been identified as part of the study.	Additional research is required to establish whether this category can be applied to the Site, and if it can what its level of significance is.
Planned landscape	Considerable – Non Conformist	The Site represents a planned landscape which was intended to serve both as a garden of the dead and a landscape to be appreciated by the living. The Site retains many elements of its the planned landscape, although elements have been lost or have been compromised.	Survey and research has the potential to identify further element of the planned landscape.
Ornamental landscape design	Exceptional	The Site is designated as Grade II* Registered Park and Garden and is mostly complete.	Survey and research has the potential to identify further elements of ornamental landscape design.

Significance Indicator	Current level of significance	Rationale	Potential for increased significance?
Structural planting	Unknown	Information from ecological surveys have not been assessed as part of this work, although the Site contains substantial areas of planting.	The ecological survey will assist in establishing the presence or absence of structural planting and what original elements have been retained.

7.5 Communal

Summary

- 7.5.1 The desk-based assessment identified that Cemetery draws significance from its communal value as a well-used 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.

Criteria for assessing levels of communal significance

- 7.5.2 The following areas are identified as potential indicators for assessing the *Communal* significance.

Table 9: Criteria for assessing level of significance: Communal Indicators (after Rugg et al 2014)

Significance Indicator	Level of Significance and Criteria			
	Exceptional	Considerable	Some	None
Collective experience	Strongly tied to collective memory across the community, with a vibrant and unmediated role in creating a sense of place in the community at an international and national level and in non-place based communities.	Tied to collective memory for local interest groups only, with a mediated role in creating a sense of place in the community	Is a largely neglected site that makes some contribution to a sense of place in the community	Is a wholly neglected site evoking no collective memory and making no contribution to a sense of place in the community
Sanctity	Is accorded a high degree of sanctity, and regarded as inviolable	Is accorded a high degree of sanctity but is not regarded as inviolable	Is regarded as being worthy of respect	Is in no sense regarded as inviolable
Spirit of place	Carries strong and immediate emotional resonance, due to the distinctive combination of its composite elements	Carries a degree of emotional resonance due to the distinctive combination of its composite elements	Requires some degree of interpretation to elicit emotional resonance	Carries little or no emotional resonance

Assessment of the level of communal significance

- 7.5.3 The religious and mortality purpose of the Site lends it a higher communal value compared to other heritage assets. Although the Site is no longer in use for these purposes directly as internments are no longer taking place, nevertheless this element is still recognisable is contributing factor to the significance of the Site.
- 7.5.4 Judging the level of communal significance against criteria above is limited due to the lack of data and real understanding of the public's relationship with the Site, and at the moment it is seen as a considerable level. The work undertaken by the Sheffield General Cemetery Trust is a strong indicator of the popularity of the Site though and through its work undertaken by the volunteers can be seen in its own right as providing a communal value, distinct from its religious and mortality ones. The Trust provides a range of opportunities which allow the public to engage with the Site and this too is a positive contribution. There is therefore a very strong opportunity for this level of significance to be increased through work that is already happening within the Site.

Table 10: Assessment of Communal Significance

Significance Indicator	Current level of significance	Rationale	Potential for increased significance?
Collective experience	Considerable	The current level is difficult to ascertain here as at present there is no information available to judge how the Site is seen by the wider community. The Site forms the focus of the Sheffield General Cemetery Trust, a registered charity dedicated to promoting and restoring the cemetery and therefore, as a minimum, can be seen to have considerable level of significance, however it likely it hits many of the levels associated with 'exceptional'.	There is a clear potential for increasing the significance through additional research. As discussed already, the Site is likely to close to meeting the criteria of exceptional already, but there are good opportunities to strengthen this through further outreach work.
Sanctity	Some	The sanctity of the Site is judged to be regarded by all as moderate, given the clear evidence for its use as a Cemetery and cultural taboos which accompany this. However, the use of the Site as a park too leaves it vulnerable to vandalism. The longer the time since it is last used for internment, the higher the risk it will lose its significance as a cemetery.	The potential for increasing the sense of sanctity in the Site should be explored further as there is potential for it to be improved. This may relate to how to maintain the understanding and experience of the site as a cemetery, in line with the other ways in which it is appropriate to be experienced (open space, parkland, etc).

Significance Indicator	Current level of significance	Rationale	Potential for increased significance?
Spirit of place	Considerable	There is limited information to base this assessment on, but as a minimum it is judged to be considerable as the Site contains distinctive elements associated with its use as a cemetery, including memorials, likely to elicit a degree of emotional response.	Further research could establish the current level of significance.

8 IMPACTS

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 This section provides an initial assessment of the previous and potential effects of further work in relation to elements of the historic environment resource that may be subject to physical impacts. These factors will need to be considered during the development of the entire programme of work for the Round 2 stage of the project.

8.2 Previous impacts

8.2.1 The greatest impact upon the cemetery was the general lack of maintenance carried out between the 1950s and the 1990s, although documentary evidence suggests a similar situation between 1870 and 1890 (Horton 2014, 36). Subsequent work carried out by the Friends of the General Cemetery (FOGC) have significantly improved the conditions and have carefully restored the entrance gateway and the Non Conformist Chapel. However, elements of the cemetery are still vulnerable as evidenced by the collapse of a wall at the Grade II listed catacombs and the retaining wall at the western edge.

8.2.2 The original landscape of the Site prior to the establishment of the cemetery has been significantly impacted upon through the creation of the designed landscape. Any earlier archaeological remains within the western section that may have been present before quarrying operations were undertaken are likely to have been heavily impacted upon.

8.2.3 The cemetery has been, and is currently, impacted upon by vandalism to the graves, monuments and buildings.

8.3 Statement of potential impact

Designated heritage assets

8.3.1 The cemetery as a Grade II* registered park is a designated heritage asset and as such any work carried out has the potential to impact upon the material remains, both above and below ground, and the asset's significance.

8.3.2 The majority of designated built heritage assets within the cemetery are in good condition with the gatehouse, the cemetery offices, the Egyptian gate (**WA 2**), the Anglican Chapel (**WA 19**) and the Non Conformist Chapel (**WA 4**) having all been subject to restoration projects. Work to establish the extent and nature of the pre-cemetery landscape has the potential to impact upon the fabric of these assets, in particular the Non Conformist Chapel if work is carried out to the rear in the vicinity of the subterranean catacombs.

8.3.3 The remaining designated heritage assets within the cemetery are perhaps those at greatest risk of impact. Of these the Grade II listed catacombs have already suffered some structural failure and are currently overgrown with vegetation. Monitoring carried out

during a structural inspection of the catacombs revealed their interior had been substantially backfilled with brick rubble inserted through the roof through large holes. Any further work within the vicinity of the catacombs has the potential to further impact upon the material remains and significance of the asset. The other Grade II listed monuments are broadly in good condition but are perhaps more likely to be impacted upon by the general conditions of the cemetery, in particular overgrowing vegetation and vandalism.

Archaeological remains

- 8.3.4 Any proposed works which will require excavation may impact upon buried archaeological remains, in particular graves, monuments and human remains.

Non-designated built heritage

- 8.3.5 The non-designated built heritage comprises the gravestones and monuments throughout the cemetery. These are currently negatively impacted upon by overgrown vegetation and vandalism with the potential for additional impact should works, either above or below ground, be carried out in their vicinity.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 The documentary research and initial archaeological surveys have provided important information about the development of the Site, including the extent of quarrying prior to the establishment of the cemetery. The work to date has demonstrated the potential for further information to be obtained and the following section outlines recommended areas for further work. The aim of these works are primarily twofold:

- *to secure the fabric of the Site to ensure its long term preservation; and*
- *to promote a better understanding of the history and the development of the Site.*

- 9.1.2 The following recommendations provide the potential to increase the significance of the Site, as outlined in **Section 7** and forms part of wider proposals for the Round 2 bid.

9.2 Conservation, protection and management

Quarrying and geoarchaeological Assessments

- 9.2.1 It is recommended that geoarchaeological surveys and assessments are undertaken as part of the Round 2 project in order to further our understanding of the scale of quarrying throughout the Site and highlight areas of the Site prone to subsidence. This will provide a better understanding of the conditions on site when the cemetery was established and will allow an appreciation of the issues encountered by the designers when it was being planned and laid out.

- 9.2.2 The Site is currently suffering from subsidence in areas of unstable ground. This is likely due to quarrying activity and the subsequent backfilling in these areas, including the catacombs. It is crucial that the Site is stabilised in order to protect the integrity of the cemetery as whole, as well as the individual heritage assets contained within it. In order to understand the scale of subsidence, both in the present and in the future, it is recommended that a detailed assessment of the underlying geology of the Site and the surrounding area is undertaken through analysis of the available mapping.

9.2.3 This data from the geological mapping should be compared with information obtained from the Site itself from a combined programme of borehole survey and test pitting. The aim of the borehole survey will be to:

- *classify the type and formation of the buried deposits within the Site;*
- *record the depths these deposits are encountered across the Site;*
- *establish the full scale of previous disturbance through quarry (or other activities) across the Site;*
- *identify areas vulnerable to subsidence; and*
- *identify whether the row of oak trees to the rear of the Non Conformist Chapel predate the cemetery and thus survive as an area of the site representing the original land surface.*

Buried structural features

9.2.4 It is recommended that further survey is undertaken in order to fully understand the extent of the surviving elements of the catacombs, and its present condition. The GPR survey has identified the presence of buried structures, however it could not reveal details of its layout. The proposed layout of the catacombs is known, however it is not completely clear how far these designs were carried through, what amendments were made to the plans and if there has been any subsequent alteration. The overall aim of the survey should be to establish what steps are required to ensure the long term stability of this designated heritage asset.

9.2.5 Further survey work is also recommended to identify the scale of preservation and conditions of the vaults behind the Non Conformist chapel. The photographic survey identified the remains interpreted eastern wing of the vault. The aim of the survey will be to understand how the vaults were built, were they altered at any point and assess what steps are needed to ensure their long term stability.

9.2.6 It is also recommended that survey work is undertaken within the Anglican part of the cemetery to identify the presence or confirm the absence of vaults or shaft graves within this part of the Site.

Above ground features

9.2.7 There is also a need to ensure the ongoing conservation, protection and management of the individual monuments located within the Site. The more prominent monuments on the Site, such as the Non Conformist Chapel, have already been subject to restoration work intended to ensure their stability in the long term. However, the importance of other features is recognised and these also need to be adequately maintained to ensure the integrity of the Site as a whole.

9.2.8 It is recommended that a metric and condition survey is undertaken of all mortuary monuments surviving within the cemetery. This survey would locate each grave marker, produce a photo record and a database of key attributes. This will ensure a permanent record exists of all the surviving monuments, but also identify those which are in need of maintenance.

9.2.9 It is also recommended that a survey of all above ground features is undertaken. The aim of this will be to identify any which are contemporary with the establishment of the cemetery and date those which came later. The survey should also attempt to identify any

extant remains of the Dissenters Wall, which at one was an important feature as it provided a physical separation between the two areas of Cemetery.

- 9.2.10 The assessment of the significance of the Site identified areas for potential improvement through additional survey and research. These include an assessment of features within the Site associated with technological elements of mortuary practice and the survival of original, structured planting. In the case of the latter, this would allow for potential removal of intrusive elements and a promote a return to the original layout of the Site. This would need to be done in consultation with the ecological team.

9.3 Outreach and opportunities for wider participation

- 9.3.1 The assessment of the significance of the Site identified an opportunity to improve the Communal value of the Site by exploiting and promoting it to the wider public. It is anticipated that by providing an opportunity to educate the public about the history and development of the Site, the greater the appreciation and sense of ownership they will feel towards the cemetery.
- 9.3.2 There are numerous examples of projects which have used a particular location, with a sense of heritage attached, to provide the focus for community based projects. Such projects provide a good opportunity to promote social cohesion if approached well by attracting the wider public from a variety of communities in the area. The Sheffield General Cemetery, being a relatively recent feature, provides an ideal subject for such a project as it allows for a more direct sense of connection.
- 9.3.3 In regards to archaeological input, there are a number of opportunities for public participation. It is proposed that the metric and condition surveys of the funerary monuments and other above ground monuments is undertaken as part of an outreach project. The results of the survey would be housed through a web portal so that information can be accessed remotely by any interested parties. Such work would need to be appropriately supervised and would only take place where all health and safety considerations had been addressed.
- 9.3.4 There is also an opportunity to replicate the survey work with educational groups too. This would provide an opportunity to learn about the history and development of the Site, examine how the relationship between different branches of Christianity, and issues around how we approach conservation and management of historic sites. There is also an opportunity for them to research important figures from Sheffield's industrial past represented in the memorials in the cemetery.
- 9.3.5 There is also an opportunity for the development of heritage guides (including audio and physical) and interpretation material as a result of the survey work.

Table 11: Summary of Recommendations

No.	Summary Description	Essential	Desirable	Rationale
1	Detailed assessment of geological mapping for Site and surrounding area	✓		To inform CMP and meet research aims
2	Borehole survey	✓		To inform CMP and meet research aims
3	Survey and assessment of buried structural features: Catacombs		✓	To inform CMP and meet research aims
4	Survey and assessment of buried structural features: Vaults		✓	To inform CMP and meet research aims



No.	Summary Description	Essential	Desirable	Rationale
5	Metric and condition survey of funerary monuments	✓		To inform CMP, meet research aims and provide opportunity for wider participation
6	Survey and assessment of other above ground features (e. g 'Dissenters Wall', original planted features)		✓	To inform CMP, meet research aims and provide opportunity for wider participation

10 REFERENCES

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10.2 Historic Environment Records

South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SYSMR)

10.3 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

10.4 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>

11 APPENDICES

11.1 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



11.2 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.



11.3 Appendix 3: Gazetteer of heritage assets within a 500 m 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	Non Conformist 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



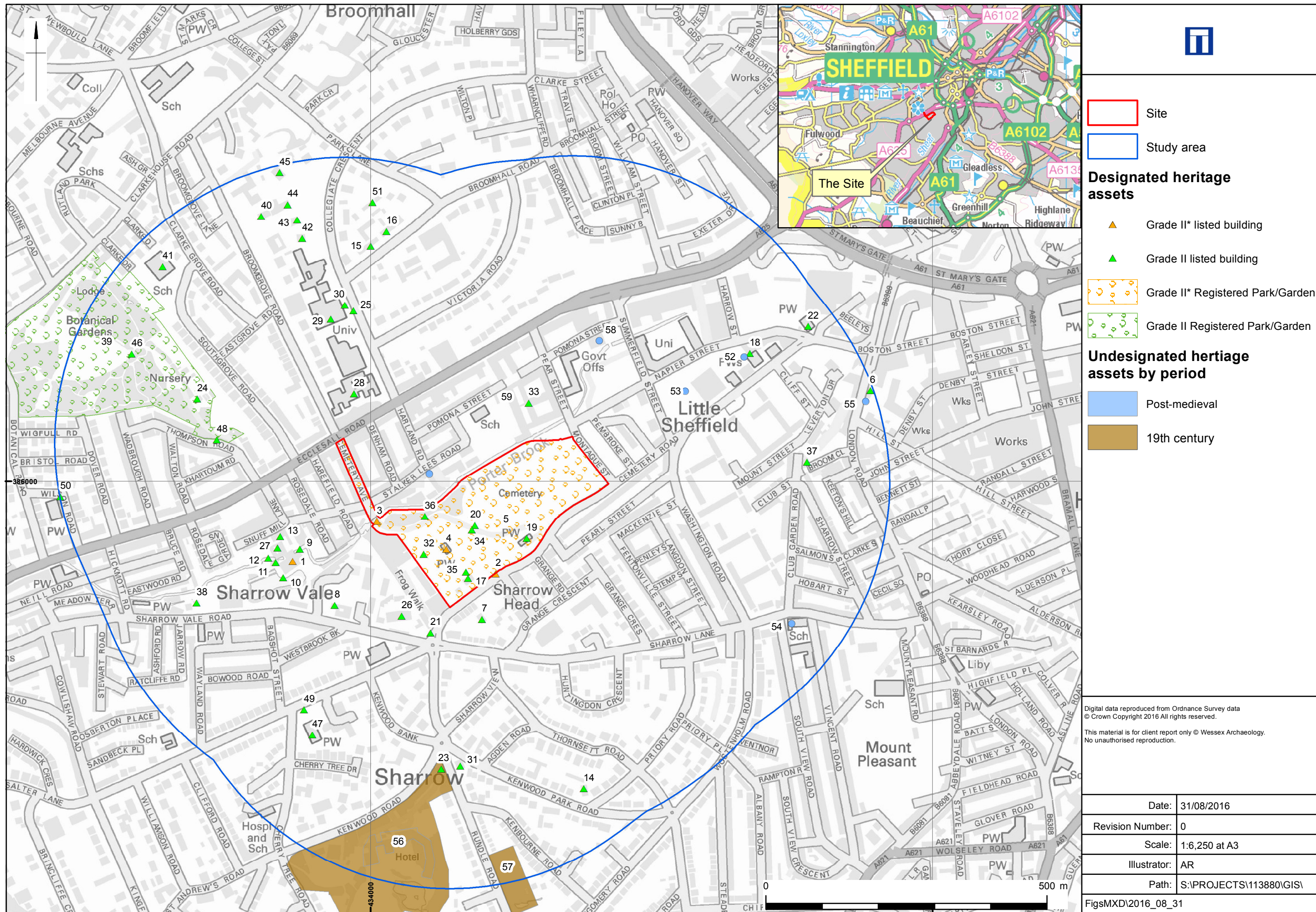
WA No	NHLE No	SYSMR No	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
30	1270960		Lodge To Sheffield Hallam University Main Building	Grade II Listed	Mid-19th century lodge to collegiate school	19th century	433954	386313
31	1271016		1, Rundle Road (See Details For Further Address Information)	Grade 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

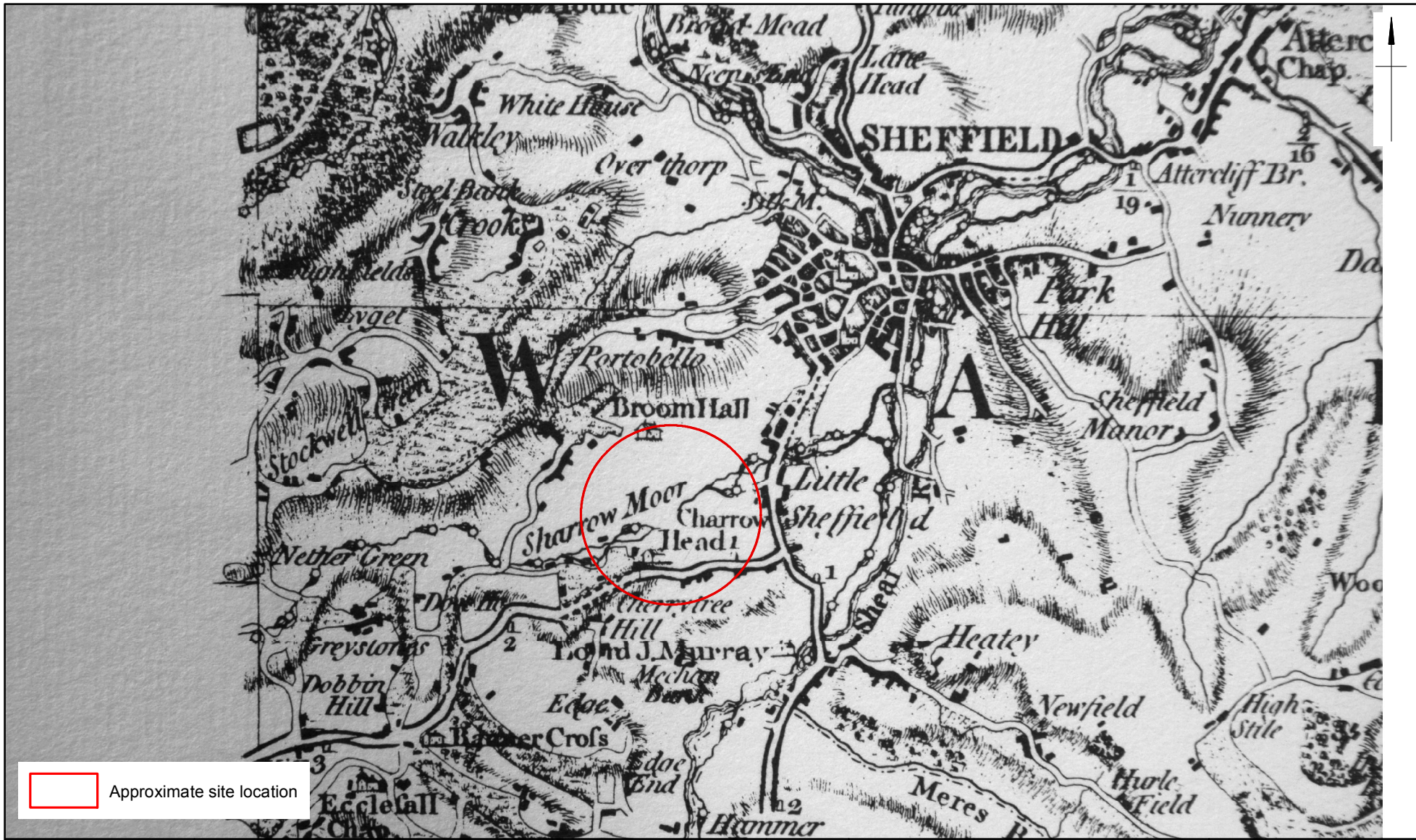



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Dickson's 1750 map

Figure 2

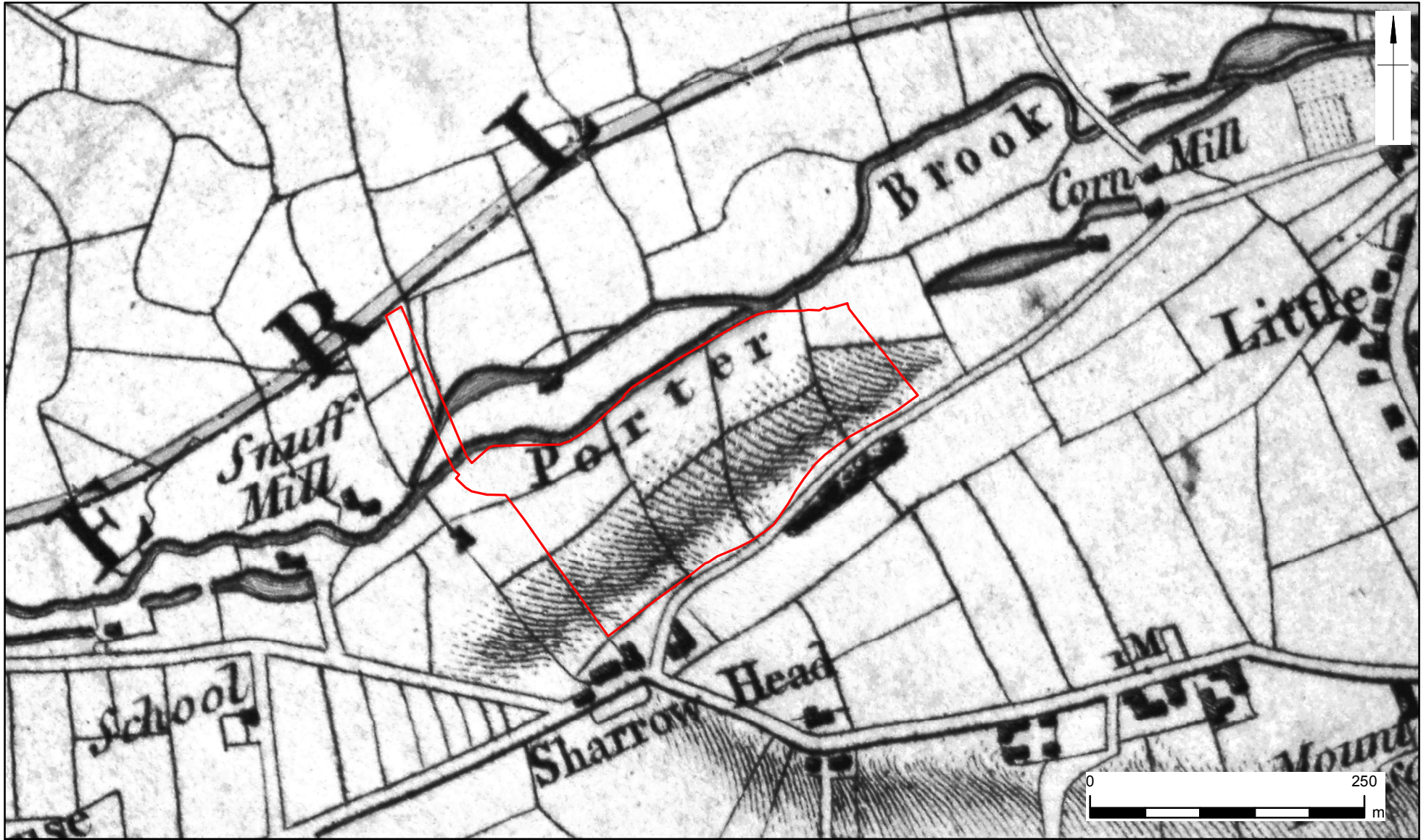


 Approximate site location

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Jefferys 1771 map

Figure 3



Site

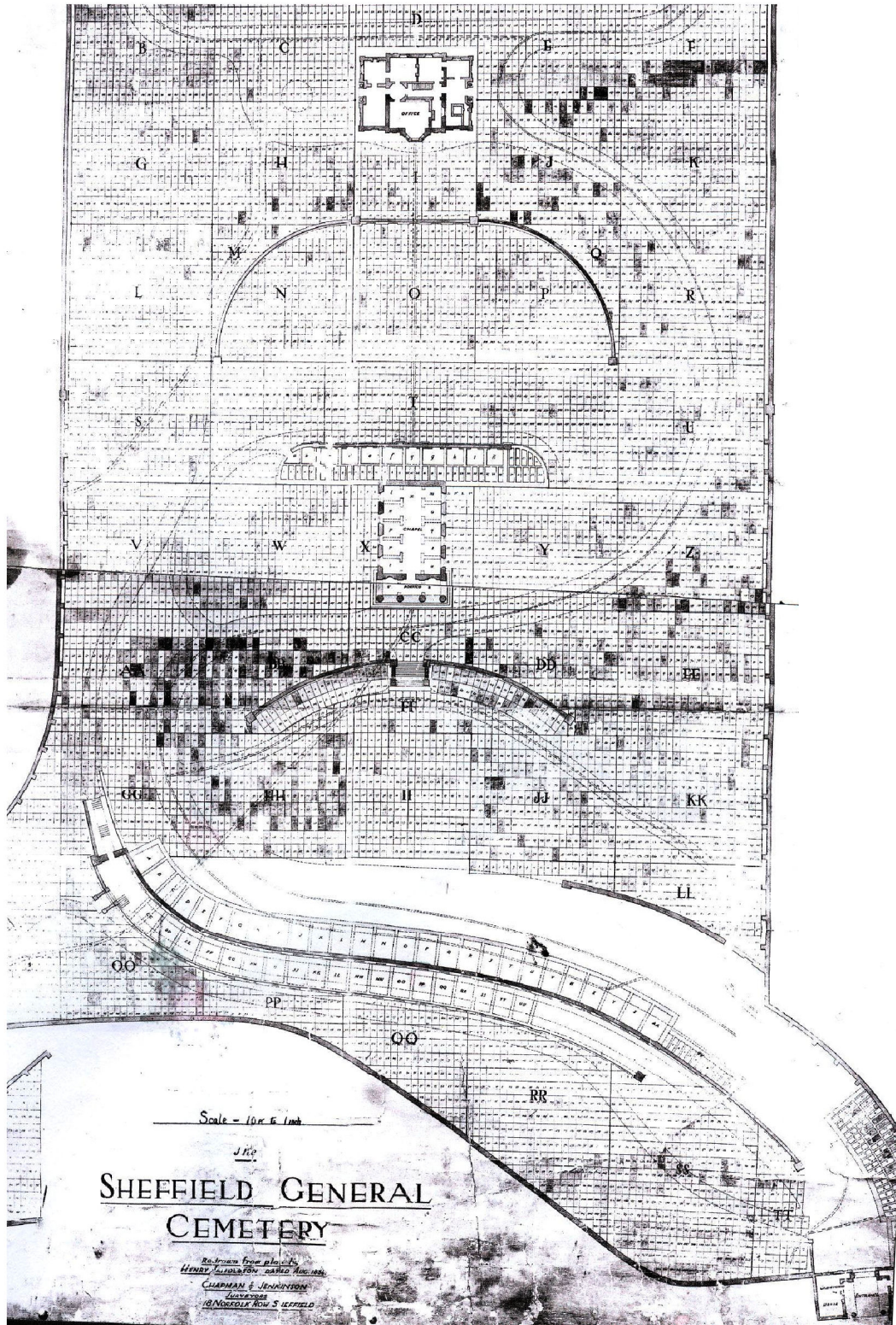
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Fairbank's 1795 map

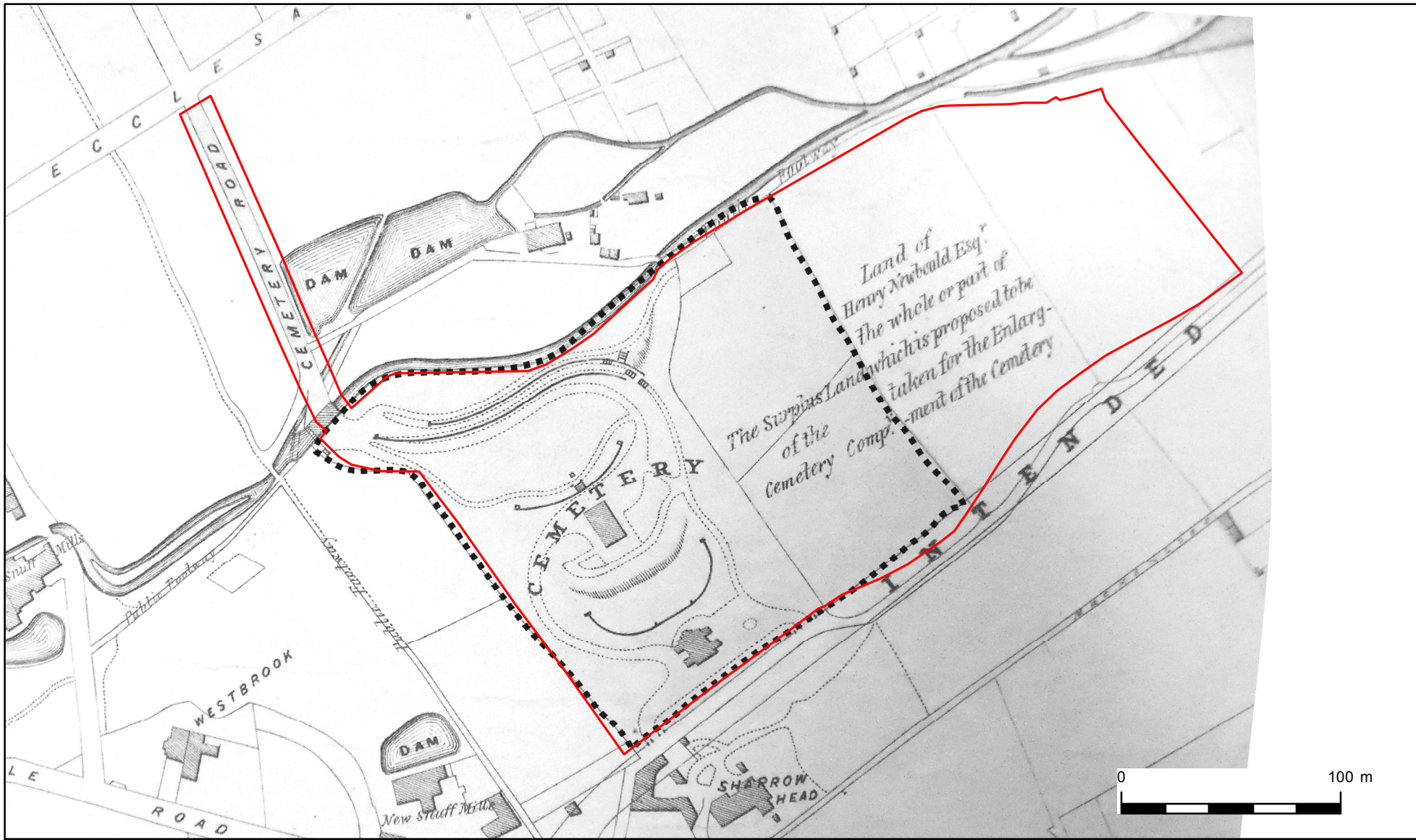
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Chapman and Jenkinson's Cemetery Plan 1836

Figure 5



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Fairbank's 1846 map

Figure 6



Site

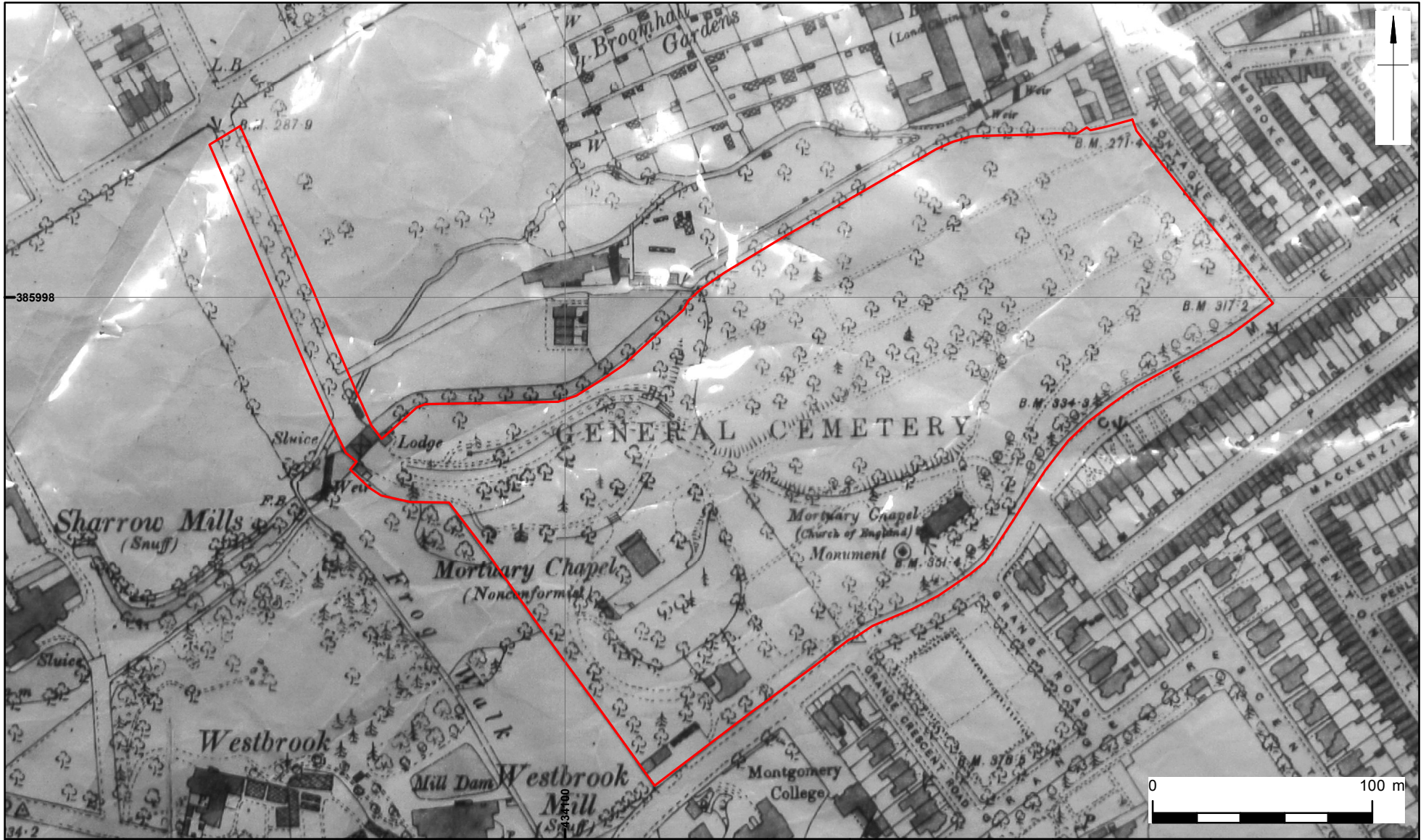
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1853 Ordnance Survey Town Plan

Figure 7



Site

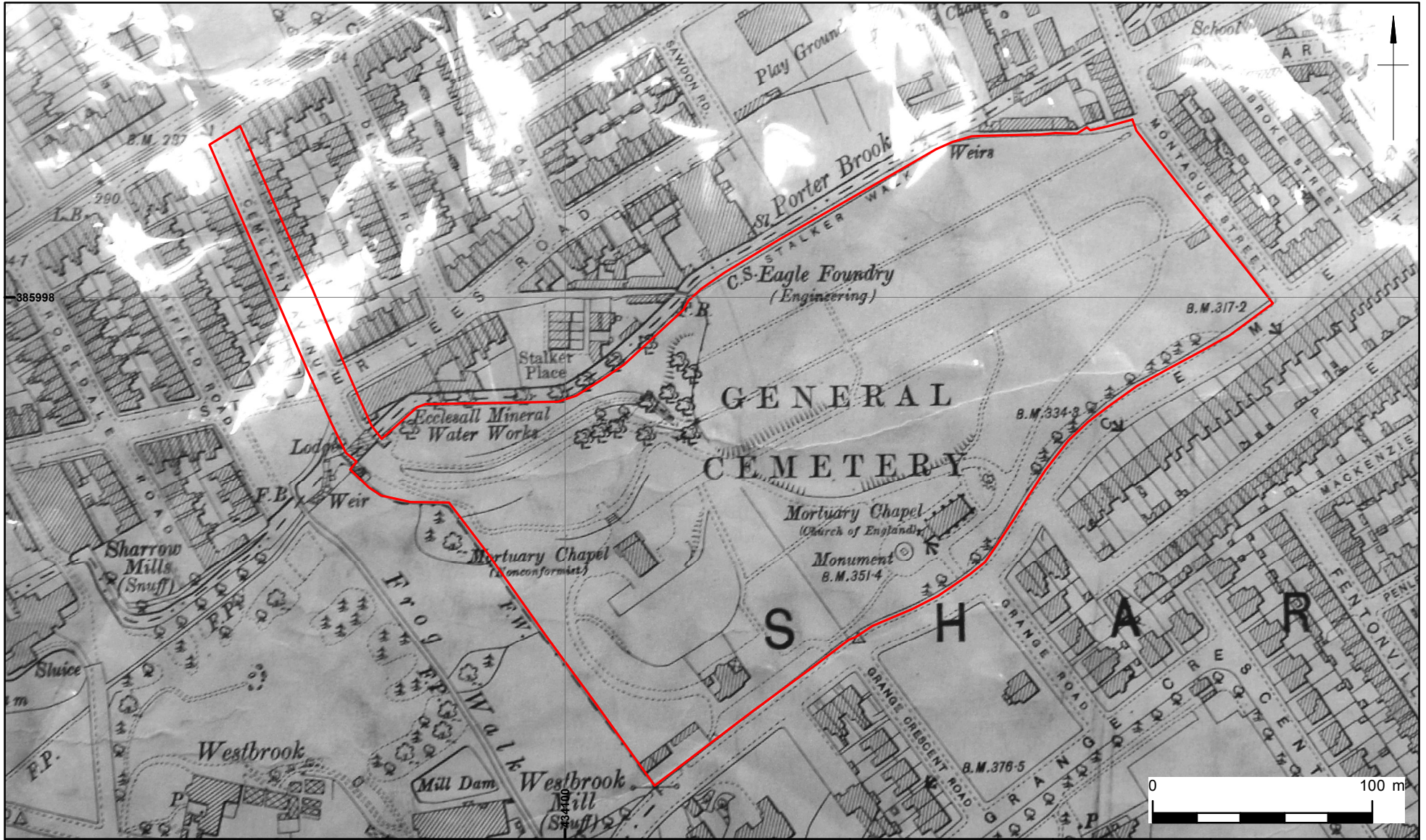
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1894 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 8



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1905 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 9



Site

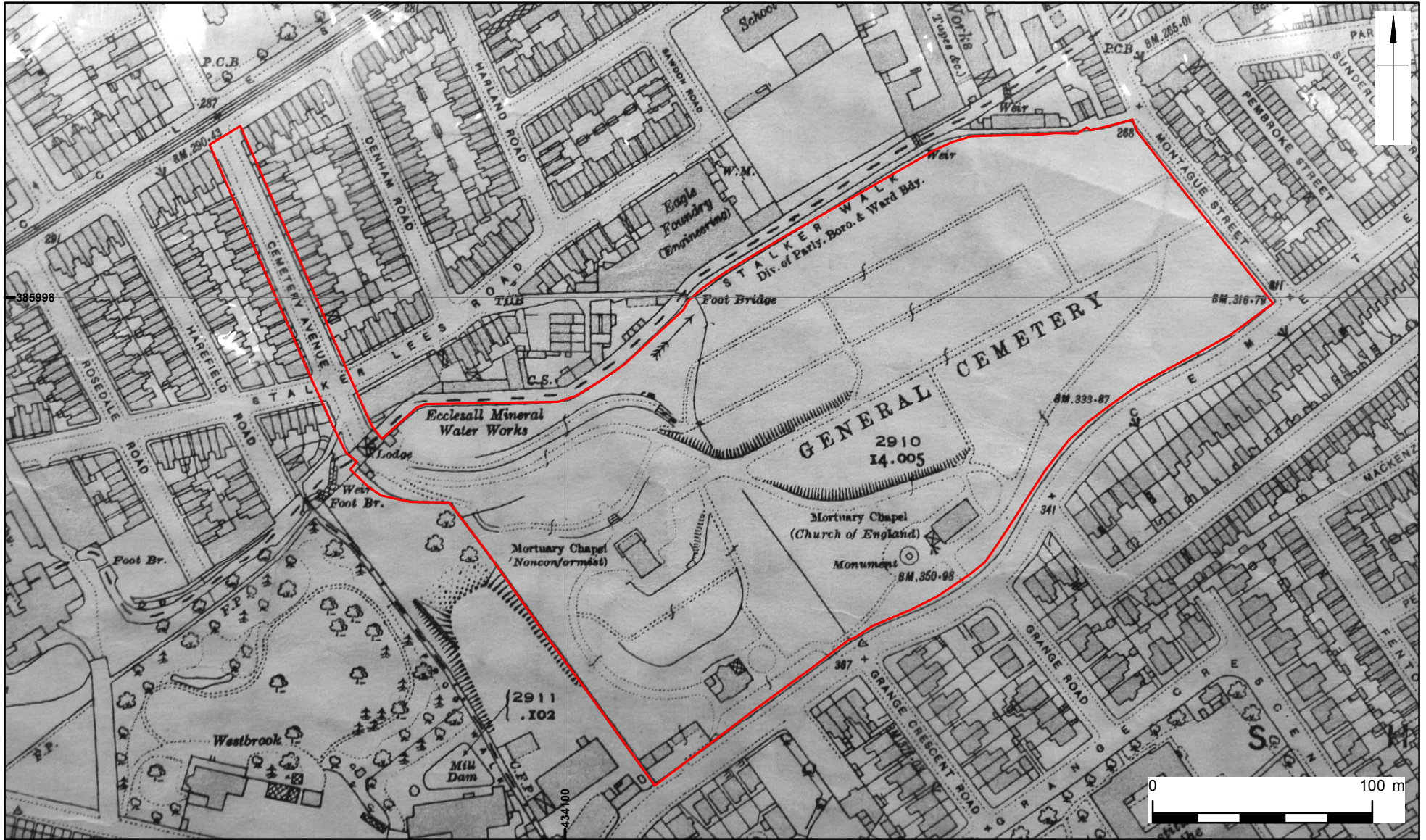
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1923 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 10



Site

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1935 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 11



A: 25 cm spatial resolution coverage



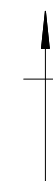
B: 50 cm spatial resolution coverage



C: Combined coverage



 Site

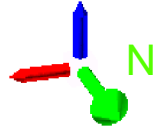


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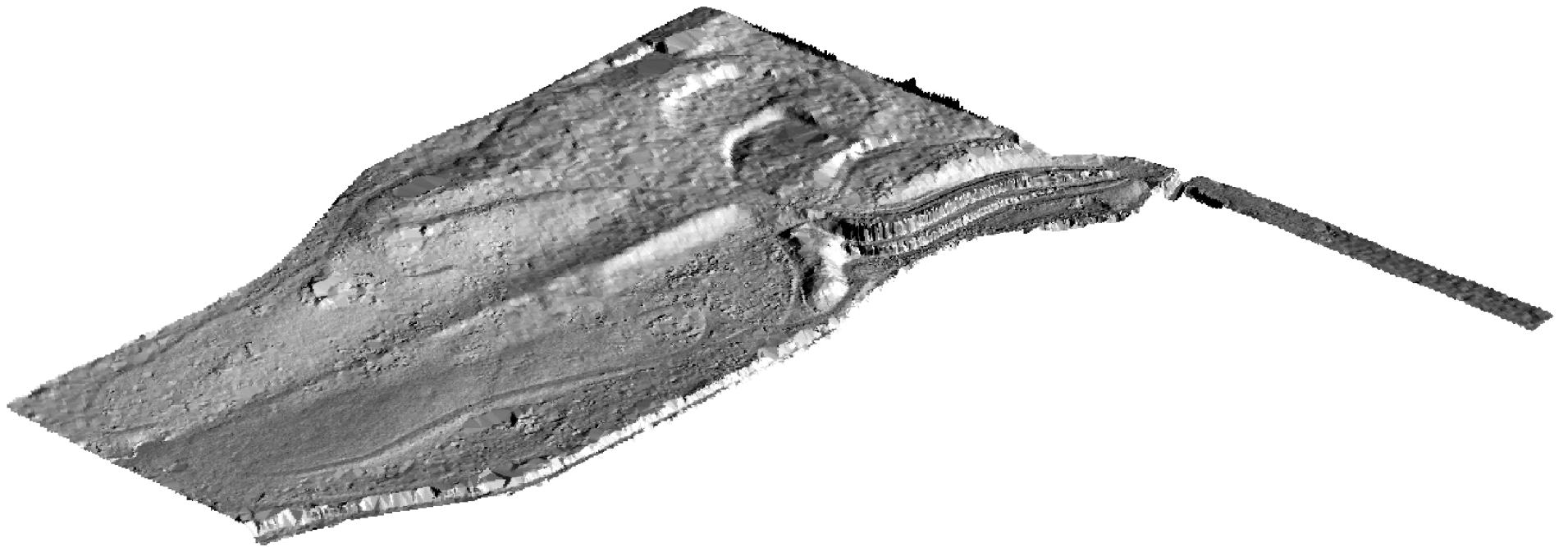
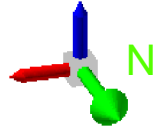
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Digital Surface Model overlain with World Imagery data

Figure 13

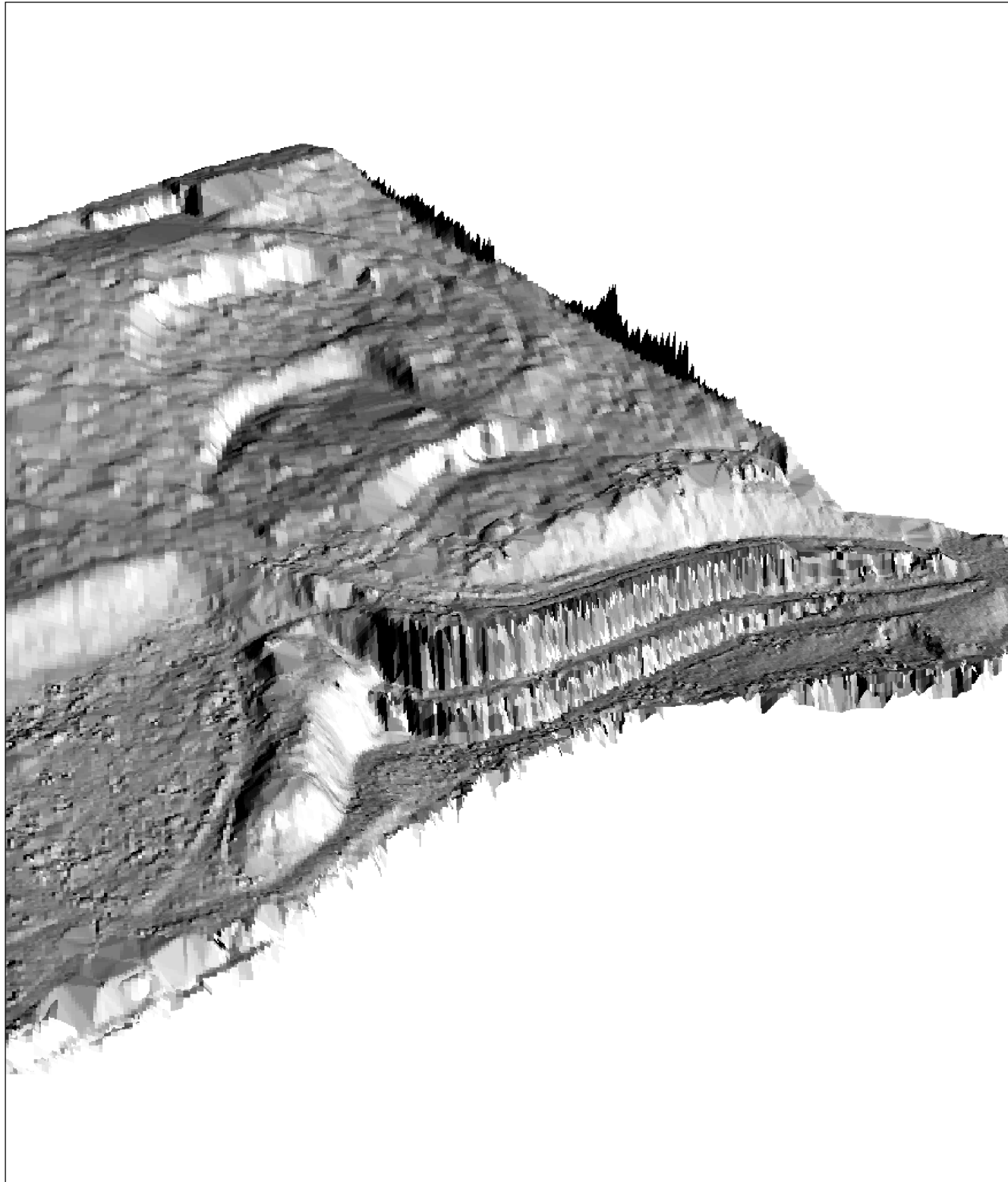


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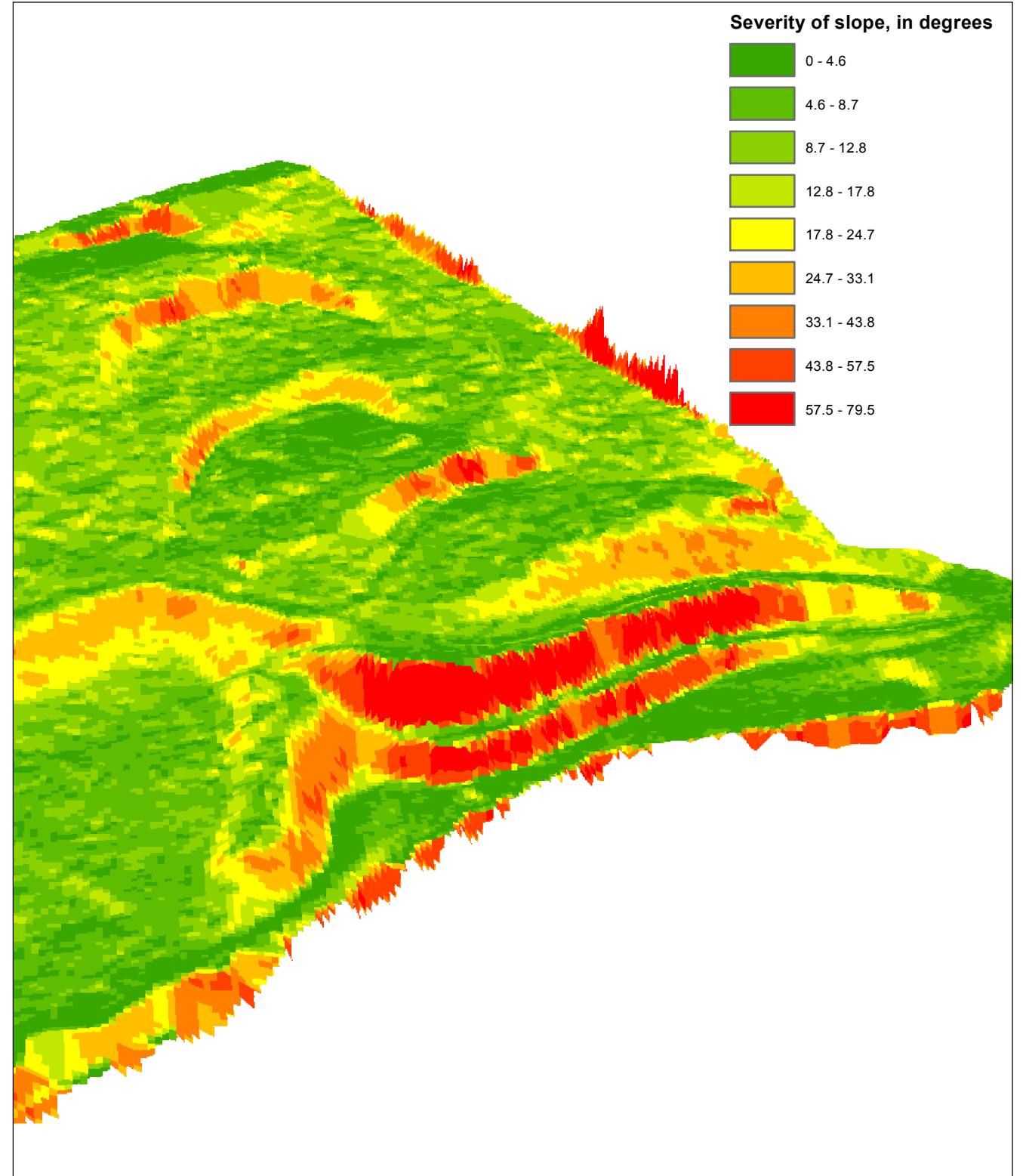
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Digital Terrain Model of the General Cemetery

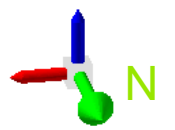
Figure 14



A: Hillshade of Digital Terrain Model

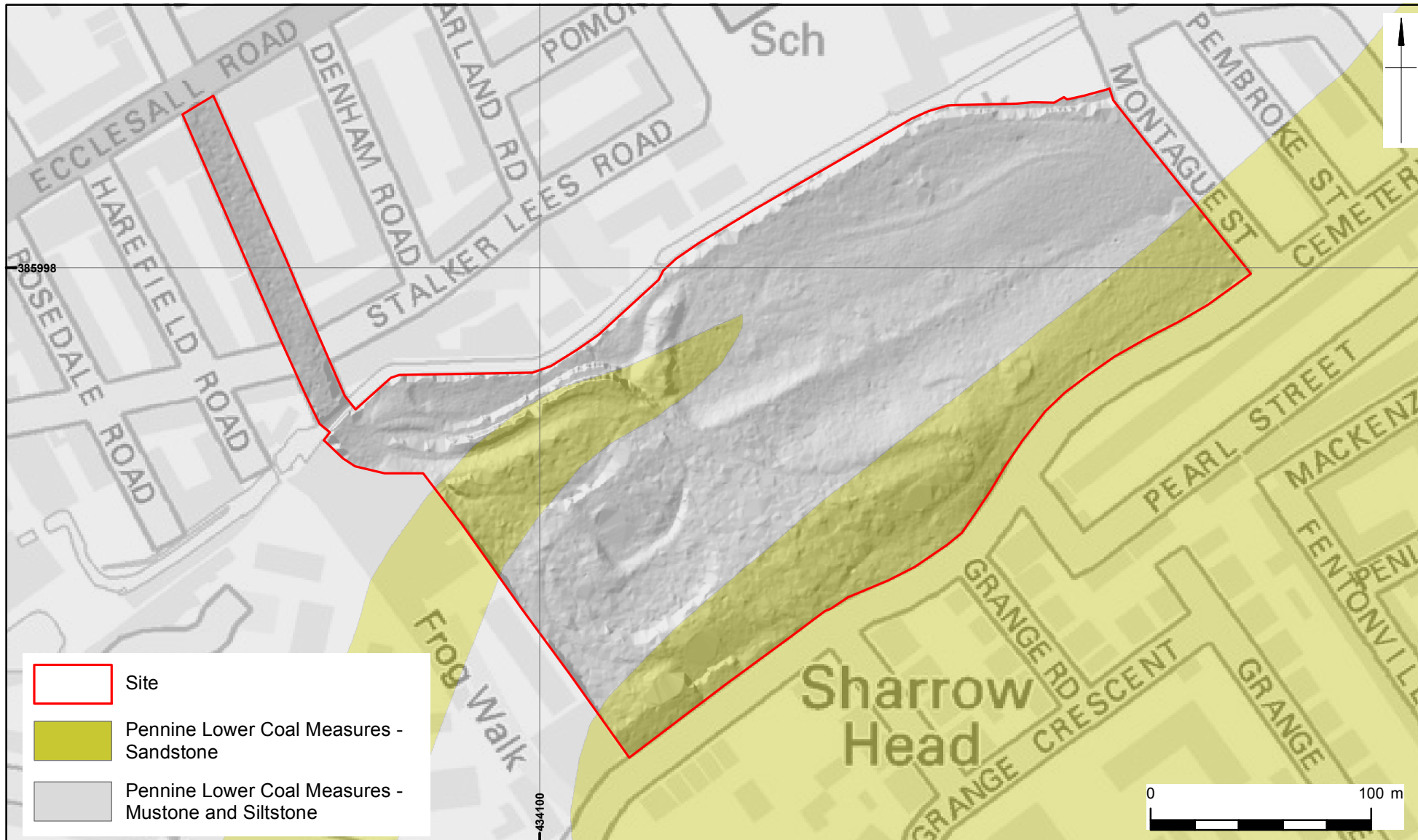





B: Slope analysis of Digital Terrain Model




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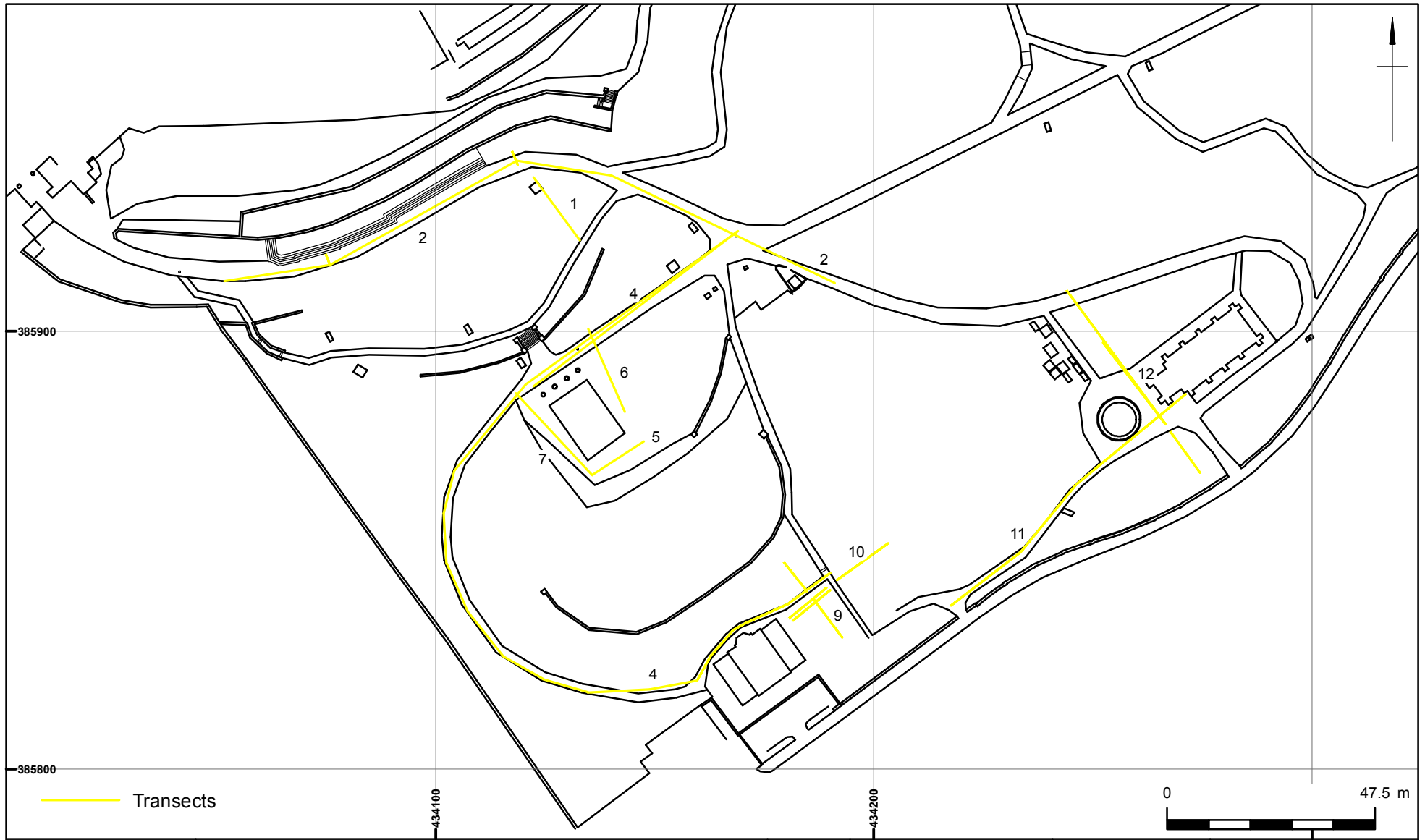
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	Pennine Lower Coal Measures - Sandstone
	Pennine Lower Coal Measures - Mustone and Siltstone


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Digital Terrain Model overlain by geological data

Figure 16

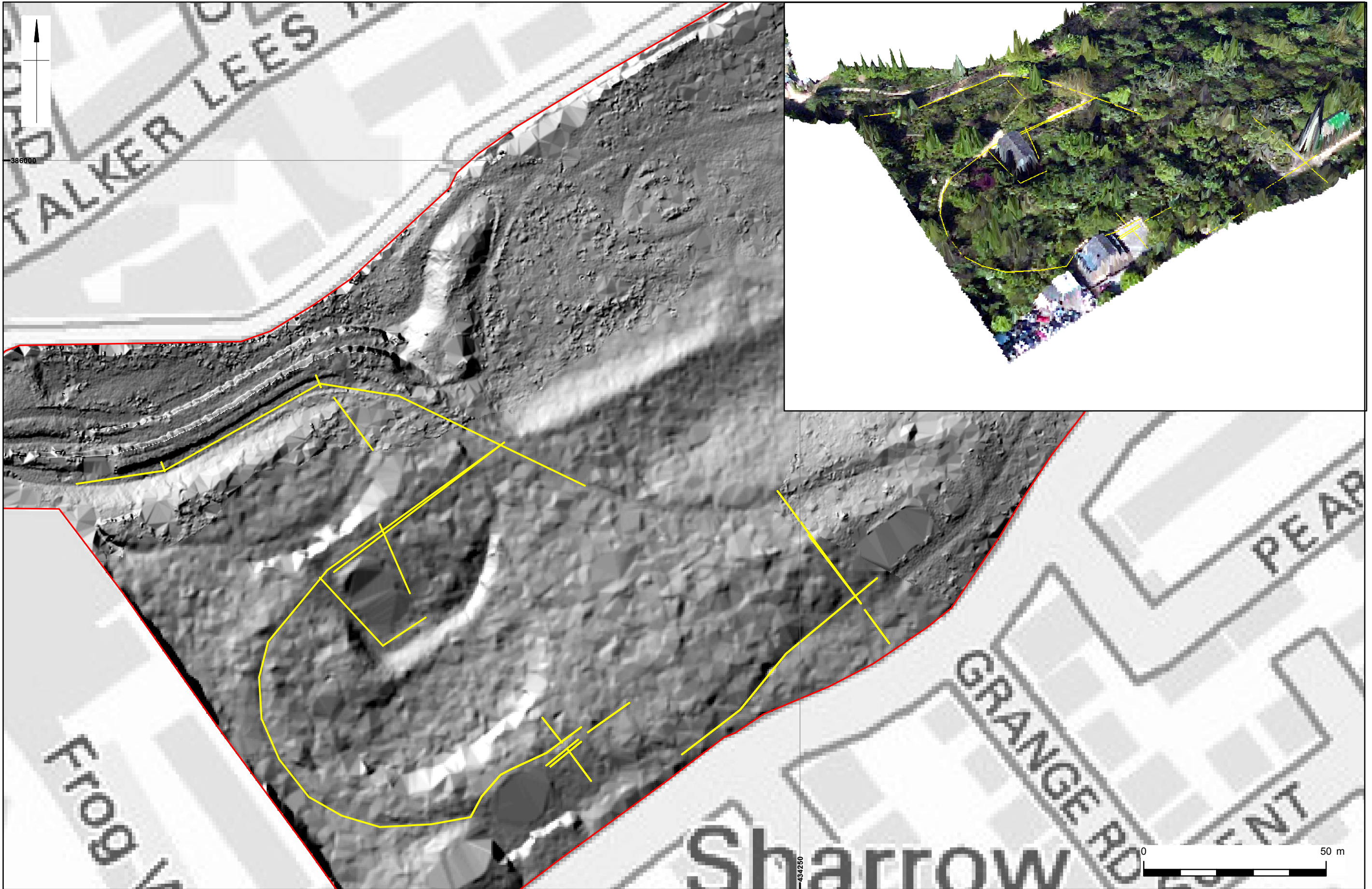



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Ground Penetrating Radar survey transects

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

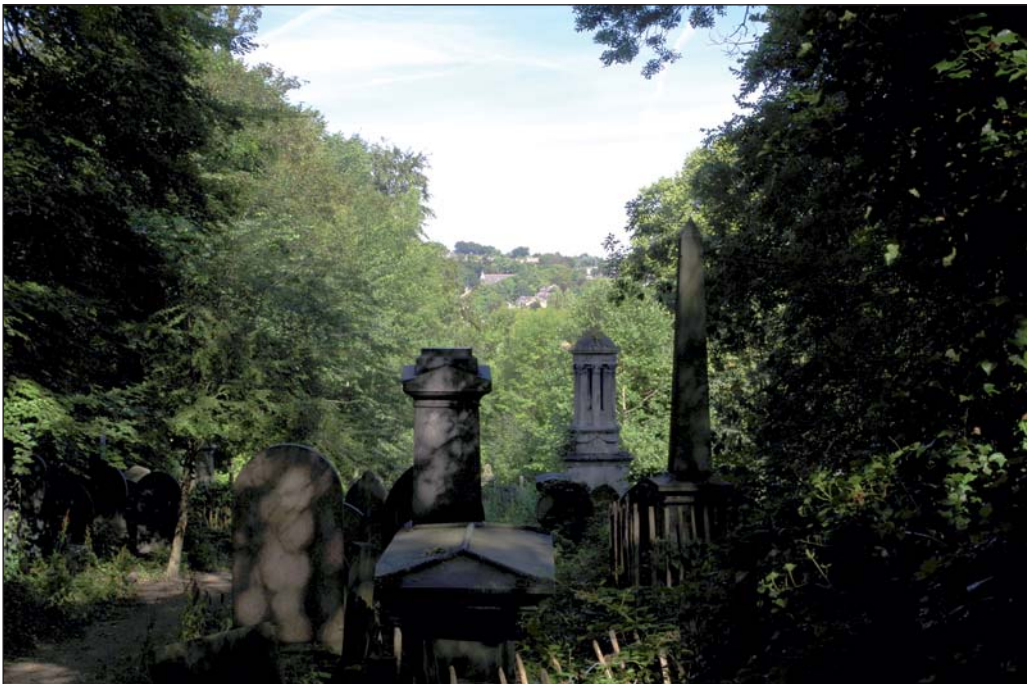


Plate 14: The Grade II listed Bennett memorial


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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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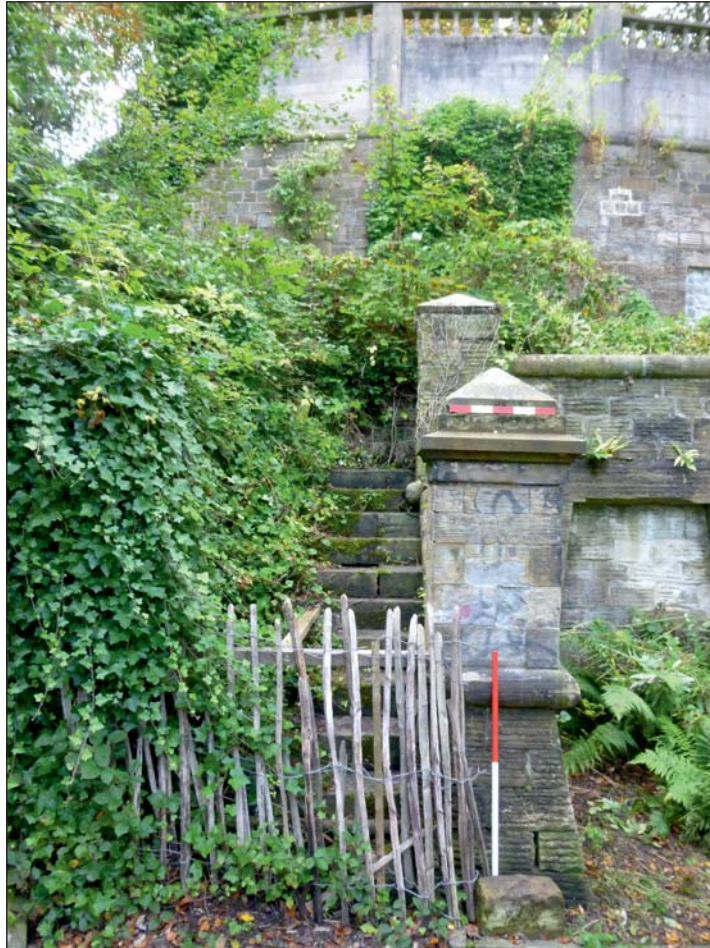


Plate 32: General shot of staircase accessing lower catacombs, view from north



Plate 33: General shot of staircase accessing lower catacombs, view from west


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Plate 34: Detail shot of balustrade carving from exterior of staircase



Plate 35: Detail shot of balustrade carving from interior of staircase



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Plate 36: Detail shot of interior stone wall of staircase, lower level



Plate 37: Detail shot of interior stone wall of staircase, central landing

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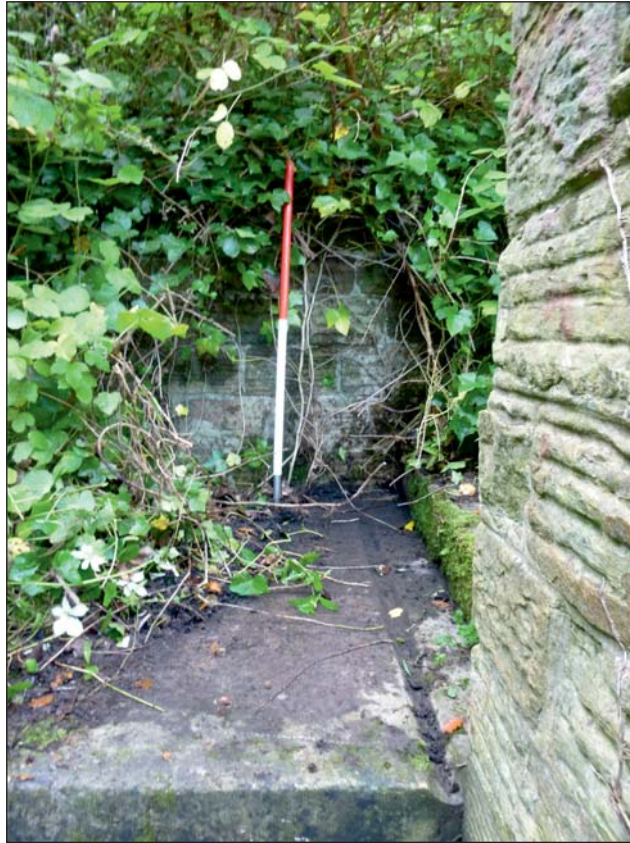


Plate 38: Detail shot of southern rear wall of staircase



Plate 39: Detail shot of upper staircase and northern wall of catacombs


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Plate 40: General shot of vault wall, view from east



Plate 41: General shot of vault wall, view from north


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Plate 42: Detail shot of northern limit of wall NCC1



Plate 43: Overhead shot of vault wall, showing construction



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Plate 44: General shot of vault wall, view from south



Plate 45: Detail shot of stone capping on top of vault wall

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