

Chapter 4. Historical and demographic background of the Broomhall neighbourhood

“Why concentrate on the past? Why upset ourselves with painful analogies between human and beasts? Why not simply to the future? These questions have an answer. If we do not know what we’re capable of –and not just a few celebrity saints and notorious war criminals—then we do not know what to watch out for, which human propensities to encourage, and which to guard against. Then we haven’t a clue about which proposed courses of human action are realistic, and which are impractical and dangerous sentimentality.” – Carl Sagan and Ann Druyan, *Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors: A Search for Who We Are* (Sagan and Druyan, 1992: 7).

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a general historical, territorial, and demographical background of the Broomhall neighbourhood, going as far as the 16th century until the year 2006, when the generation of data for this project ended.

The chapter is divided into three major sections: 1) historical background of Broomhall, 2) territorial background of the Broomhall neighbourhood, and 3) demographic background of Broomhall.

Section 1 comprises these historical aspects: a) Broomhall related to wider Sheffield historical facts, and b) Broomhall’s earliest urban housing developments (from 18th century).

Section 2 comprises these territorial aspects: a) overview of the territorial background of Broomhall and its interrelationships with social class, b) division of the Broomhall neighbourhood in four sections, c) analysis of sections A, B, C, and D of Broomhall, d) historic boundaries of Broomhall, e) boundaries of Broomhall from the 1940s onwards (this includes: 1) the Broomhall Forum’s geographical boundaries of Broomhall, (Section D), 2) the Sheffield NHS (National Health Services) Broomhall boundaries, 3) the Broomhall boundaries according to the Broomhall Park Association, 4) Broomhall boundaries according to the Broomhall Community Group (BCG), and 5) the Nazi Blitz that substantially altered the Broomhall (and Sheffield) landscape), and f) expansion of Hallam and Sheffield universities (University Student Villages).

Section 3 comprises demographic aspects from census statistics of Broomhall relating to: a) the Broomhall Index and Domain Scores from 2001 census (which includes: 1) economic activity, 2) education, 3) housing, 4) environment, 5) access to services, 6) health and social care, and 7) community safety), b) Broomhall 2001 Census Key Statistics compared with Sheffield (which includes: 1) total population, 2) area (km²), 3) density of population per (km²), 4) population under 16, 5) population over 65, 6) Black and Minority Ethnic residents, 7) households with dependent children, and 8) households in social housing), c) an Heptagram of Broomhall Index and Domain Scores from 2001 census, and d) Broomhall Neighbourhood Locator Map within Sheffield from 2001 census

The next major section explains the historical background of the Broomhall neighbourhood of Sheffield, UK.

4.2 Historical background of Broomhall

The next sections present an overview of the historical background of the Broomhall neighbourhood of Sheffield, UK.

4.2.1 *Broomhall related to wider Sheffield historical facts*

Broomhall is a neighbourhood, which originally was bonded to one of the most affluent large landed estates all across England since five centuries ago. This was the Broom Hall estate located in the west side of Sheffield (Batho, 1968). Much of the land in this estate in the 18th century was owned by the Reverend James Wilkinson, Vicar and Magistrate, whose name is commemorated in Wilkinson Street (Hey, 1998: 95).

As emerged from historical documents, the Reverend James Wilkinson was surrounded by controversial political facts. In the late 18th century, the poor and working classes made many revolts against Wilkinson because he passed many laws, which enclosed poor people's common land, and as a result, Sheffield was under strong military control by a military division named the Dragoons from Nottingham.

Hence, it emerged from literature that those political issues where Wilkinson was involved had an impact on the neighbourhood studied here. In 1791 a massive revolt went up the Wilkinson's Broom Hall with the purpose to kill him because many people lost their lands and many others were put in prison under Wilkinson's ruling: "[In 1791] The shout then went up: 'To Broom Hall', the home of Vicar Wilkinson, the town's only magistrate. The mob broke all his windows, smashed part of his furniture, damaged and burnt his library, and set his haystacks on fire, before the Dragoons dispersed them" (Hey, 1998: 136).

This historical fact was also recorded in a popular song, which was also coincidentally related to librarianship to some extent. J. Senior (cited on Bambery, 1983: 7-8) in his book *Owd Shevild and its celebrities* related the incident in a rhyme in local dialect spoken by the working and poor class people of those days:

"When Wilkinson, the Magistrate, / (A man ta larning gen) / Wer t' lord o't' owd Broomhall estate, / Far! Far! i't' country then. / E t' room hard by t' owd dial true, / He's scowded many a knave, / An gen ta honest men ther due / An eulogys'd the brave. / Abant this time the ancients say / "A mob i' lawless ire, / Destroy'd hiz books an' scar'd hiz rooks, / An set hiz stacks afire" (cited on Bambery, 1983: 7-8).

Next section will explain the earliest Broomhall's housing developments since 18th century.

4.2.2 *Broomhall's earliest urban housing developments (since 18th century)*

The owners of the Broom Hall in the 18th century began to divide the land to build the first earliest massive signs of urban housing developments for renting. The houses built on the Broom Hall estate in the 19th century had nice gardens and were too expensive for middle or working classes to afford them (Hey, 1998: 96). One of the earliest owners of houses in the Broom Hall estate was Mark Firth, a steel manufacturer who lived at the top of Wilkinson Street in 1863

before he built a large house at Ranmoor, which he named Oakbrook. (Hey, 1998: 149). However, he was not the only one, that was the trend of the wealthiest and earliest capitalist classes, to move towards the nice west side of Sheffield included Broomhall:

[In the 1820s] “The middle classes had first moved towards Broomhill, but Sheffield’s expanding industries moved in that direction too. The new West Street and Portobello Street soon accommodated steelworks and cutlery businesses as well as houses. Industry did not get as far as Glossop Road, however. Professional people and successful businessmen set up homes and consulting rooms thereabouts, away from the smoke and the grime. In time, the Mappin Art Gallery and the University helped to give the district a genteel air.” (Hey, 1998: 185). “From the 1830s onwards, the more prosperous of Sheffield’s inhabitants moved further west to build villas on south and the south-facing slopes of Broomhill, Broomhall, Ranmoor, Fulwood, Ecclesall, Nether Edge and Abbeydale. The Mount of Broomhill was unusual being designed by William Flockton as a row of eight houses linked by a monumental classical facade. ... During the 1840s, the growing professional and managerial classes favoured Collegiate Crescent and neighbouring parts of the well-wooded Broomhall Park estate, where no commercial development was allowed. Lodges still stand at the former gated entrances to the private roads there.” (Hey, 1998: 186).

From the literature, it was found that since the 1820s Broomhall was a very pleasant residential area for wealthy families, sharply contrasting with the poor living conditions of the working classes who lived in other cramped and unsanitary conditions elsewhere in Sheffield.¹ For example, inadequate or non-existing sewers exacerbated the cholera epidemic, which killed 402 people in 1832, and the smoke menace increased with the number of industrial chimneys. (Olive, 2002; Engels, ([1845], 2000). By 1892 the estate had been almost fully developed, the suburb seems to have become fashionable amongst the professional and manufacturing classes, the capitalist classes, and many prominent Sheffielders had houses in Broomhall since then and by the early 20th century (Bambury, 1983: 1). As a result of the Nazi German blitz many houses in Broomhall were demolished or listed for clearance in the 1940s, and in the 1960s the notorious Broomhall Flats were built, but for less than 20 years, for in the 1980s they were demolished again (Jenkins, 1990: 80). Housing and territorial issues have the most negative and controversial issues for most Broomhall residents, particularly for current poor working classes.

From mid 19th century can be traced that the Broom Hall estate became Broomhall, then Broomhall Park. When the owners of the estate divided it, the western part (what it is now actually the Broomhall Park, or section D of Broomhall of this thesis) was the protected area away from commercial development, but the same owners of the estate leased the land for all types of commercial developments in the eastern side. For example, “a century after, by 1939 German steel industries were settled at Broomhall Street. Sipelia Works and Paul and Stephan Richartz employed 400 workers there (Hey, 1998: 217).

However, the German Nazis began the WWII in 1939 and Sipelia had to shut its business in those years, although there were many little mesters –small steel or cutlery manufacturing shops– all around Sheffield, which was worldwide

¹ Now the cramped and unsanitary conditions are located in section A in the Hanover Flats, just off the road of the most affluent part of Broomhall: section D, the Park. This thesis has divided Broomhall in four sections: A, B, C, and D. The reader will be referred to these sections in most parts of the thesis. For a geographical division of these sections see maps on Figures 4.1 and 4.2. For an explanation of the density of dwellings per ground area in square meters of the four sections see Tables 4.1 through 4.4.

considered a power in steel manufacturing until the 1970s. As a result of the WWII, the German Nazis bombed UK in different cities and Sheffield was also targeted in 1940 because most of the steel industry was devoted for the war. Thus, many sites of the city were blitzed, including houses on the current eastern side of Broomhall Street, in the current Havelock Street, and Glossop Road, which belonged to the Broomhall geographical boundaries of this project (Hey, 1998: 227).

However, in the 19th century not only the wealthiest, and capitalist classes moved westbound Sheffield, in 1805, the University of Sheffield was built in its current location of Firth Court, on Western Bank, being Firth its first chancellor. Thus to the north of Broomhall the University of Sheffield was built, to the north-east the Royal Hallamshire Hospital, the Children's Hospital and the Weston Hospital and to the east the Hallam Sheffield University. A historian recollects the facts:

Local residents, especially in and around Broomhill, have seen the character of their area altered in ways that they have often thought undesirable. For example, the side streets have become one vast car park. But as an employer of 5, 393 people and an annual income of £159.6 million, Sheffield University makes a large contribution to the local economy. The collective purchasing power of students is also of great benefit to local traders. The university's significance lies not only in its international standing for its research and teaching, but in its role in the local community, providing expertise to local industry and public services and, through its Medical School, enhancing skills and facilities offered by the Hallamshire and Northern General Hospitals" (Hey, 1998: 251).

Nevertheless, as the reader will assess, this optimistic view of history of the University of Sheffield contribution to the community is not shared by the middle and working classes who live in Broomhall. It is also important to highlight the fact that the earlier owners of the Broom Hall estate were the first in leasing their lands for upper market housing development for the most affluent and capitalist classes to live and to exploit such a profitable business. This did not emerge from data, but perhaps these were the origins of the earliest massive housing development in Sheffield. This fact is interesting, because the owners of the many surviving properties of what used to be the original Broom Hall area, now the Broomhall Park, are now opponents of any type of developments in the area. The earlier owners of the Broom Hall estate built schools in the area for the most affluent kids of the time, such as the King Edward VIII. They put the names to the Broomhall Park streets that show very distinctive features of the area since early 19th century such as: Collegiate Crescent, Broomhall Street, Ecclesall Road, and Victoria Road.

Thus, a historic review is important at each stage of this thesis because history will show the reader how historic and contemporary times tensions and how historic personages created many prosperous industries and businesses such as housing developing industries and educational industries (Sheffield and Hallam universities).

The next section will assess the background of the territorial or uses of the land of the Broomhall neighbourhood.

4.3 Territorial background of the Broomhall neighbourhood

These sections will give a comprehensive overview of the evolution of *the territoriality or uses of the land* of Broomhall since its earliest times until nowadays.

4.3.1 Overview of the territorial background of Broomhall and its interrelationships with social class

The features on *territoriality or uses of the land* emerged in this thesis as having the most adverse effects for most of the people in the Broomhall neighbourhood, regardless of their social class differences. *Territoriality or uses of the land* emerged, thus, as the major issue of Broomhall and at the same time the major information need as perceived by residents.

For instance, poor working class residents felt them as having the most adverse effects for the reason that most of them do not own their social housing and this housing and the environment around are in deplorable conditions (e.g. rats, vermin, lack of adequate winter double-glazing, anti-arson fire protection, security, etc.).

On the other hand, the most affluent capitalist and middle class residents felt them as having the most adverse effects, because due to the expansion of Hallam and Sheffield universities, and the upper market high-rise housing development, it has been a constant threat for their large Victorian, Georgian, or Manor residences (e.g. Broom Hall). Due to the destructive effects of the Nazi German blitz since the 1940s onwards, those mansions were short-listed for demolition and to be developed for Housing in Multiple Occupation (HMO). In spite of the fact that they enjoy some legal protection derived from the Broomhall Park Conservation Area (Sheffield City Council, 2007a; 2007b; Jenkins, 1990; City of Sheffield, 1989; Hall, 1981; Sheffield Corporation, 1974; Connell, 1968; Batho, 1968).

Moreover, *territoriality or uses of the land* also emerged as having the most all-embracing interrelationships with most of other features found in this project. In one way or the other, all Broomhall issues and features are interrelated with *territoriality or the uses of the land*. Thus, most of the community information needs and their corresponding provision and, or, implications for policy makers are related largely to *territoriality* issues as well. In addition, the way that each individual and groups of individuals –e.g. families—cope with those needs, depend fundamentally on *territoriality or uses of the land*. Therefore, the territorial location where individuals or groups of individuals live in Broomhall would be the most determinant material condition of most other living conditions, namely: health, jobs, education, leisure, et cetera. Territoriality goes in line with the *materialist conception of history* (see definition in Table 2.1 in Chapter 2) which states that the material conditions of living are determinant of other conditions (e.g. social, historic, cultural).

However, it has also emerged from this study that the *concept of the social class struggles* (see Table 2.1 in Chapter 2 for further explanation) has also been determinant of people's material living conditions. Hence, when

interrelated with *territoriality the concept of social class struggles* helps the reader to understand better the connexion between social class and territoriality. The way individuals and groups would cope with community information needs would also depend on the social class each individual or group belongs to and the struggles each face within each class or amongst different classes, or within each territorial area or amongst different areas within the neighbourhood. Therefore, it was found that the better the territorial conditions ² and the upper a class ³ individuals belong to, the better chances they have to cope better with information needs, and basically with everything else in life, and vice versa.

After all being said, the readers will find a strong presence of the features of *territoriality or uses of the land* throughout this thesis.

4.3.2 Division of the Broomhall neighbourhood in four sections

In Figure 4.1 (see map below) Broomhall is divided into four sections, A, B, C, and D. These sections drawn in red are precisely an integral part of the findings, discussions, and conclusions of this thesis, where the author deliberately subdivided Broomhall in four sections correlating territorial size with population, but only after the analysis of data.

How were these subdivisions made. They came both, from the literature and from the perception of residents and information providers. When the author conducted the interviews, he took a large plane map of Sheffield (see Geographers' A-Z Map Company, Ltd., 2002) and asked the interviewees to draw the boundaries of Broomhall according to their views. Most of the residents perceived Broomhall circumscribed only within sections A, B, and C, but not D, the Park, and from literature the residents from the Park also perceived the Park a distinctively separated area from sections A, B, and C. Therefore, that is the reason why the author divided the Broomhall territory in four sections.

Thus, it is important that the readers have a road map so they can appreciate better how were the territorial analysis conducted and the many interrelationships to other features that emerged from it. Hence, the two working maps being used for Broomhall and to which the readers will be constantly referred throughout the thesis are these (see below figures 4.1 and 4.2).

Figure 4.1 shows a street map snapshot of Broomhall from a paper printed map of Sheffield the author has used since 2003.

² Housing, green open space, play areas, etc.

³ Measured by how much property individuals own; how much knowledge they have; and how much physical labour they do for their living, as Edgell (1993: 52) has summarized the *social class struggles* concept (see Chapter 2 for further analysis).

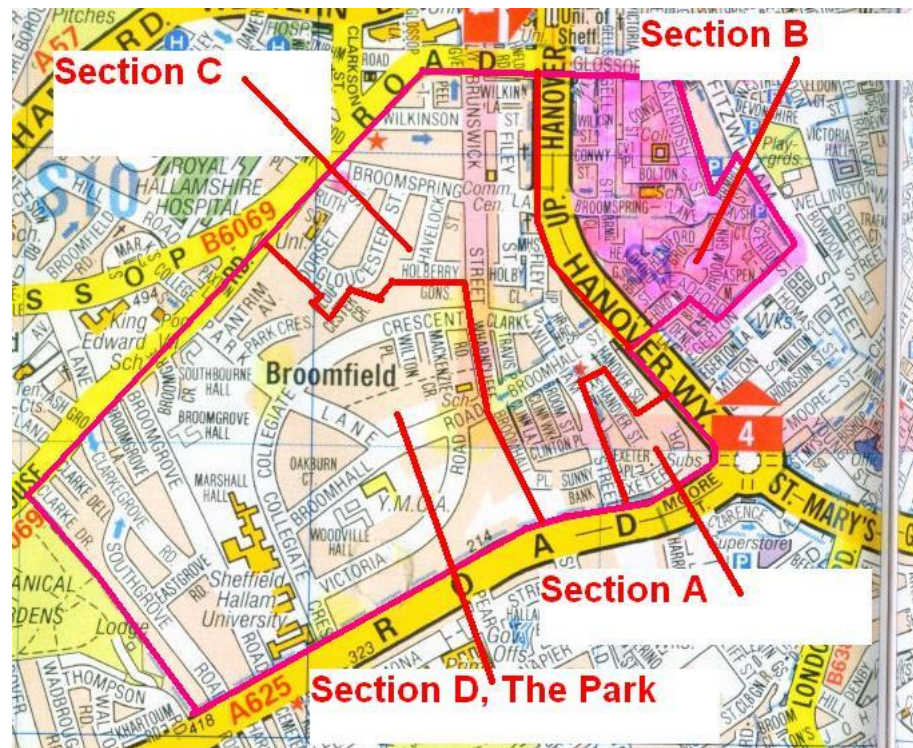


Figure 4.1 Broomhall street map. Source: (Geographers' A-Z Map Company, Ltd., 2002)

Figure 4.2 shows a map of Broomhall showing its actual geographical relief as taken from a Google Earth's satellite snapshot circa 2004-2005. Here, the reader can assess the high density of green areas (e.g. section D), or the lack of them (e.g. section A); the high density of houses in some areas (e.g. section A) and the lowest density of houses in others (e.g. the small amount of large houses and mansions from section D), and so on. See map below.

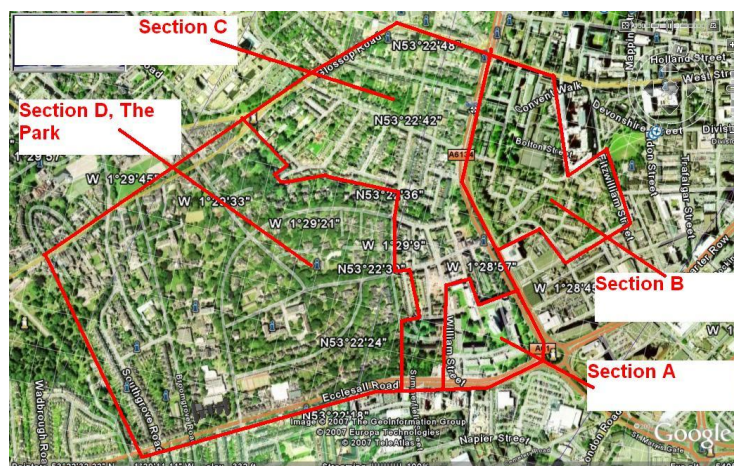


Figure 4.2 Actual satellite map of Broomhall circa 2004-2005 as emerged from the data of this thesis. Source: (Google Earth, 2007).

4.3.3 Analysis of sections A, B, C, and D of Broomhall

This section analyses at detail the four sections in which the Broomhall neighbourhood was divided: sections A, B, C, and D.

Section A is the smallest territory with the highest density of dwellings per ground area and thus population. There are 494 flats in the distinctive Hanover Estates and thousands of people live there overcrowded; it has the least

amount of green space by square meter in high contrast with the other sections such as section D. See Table 4.1 below to learn more.

Table 4.1 Density of dwellings per ground area in square meters of Section A (the Hanover Estates)⁴	
Type and amount of flats	Ground area
Hanover Twin Tower Flats (156 flats distributed in 15 storeys)	1, 155 m ² (55m of front per 21m of bottom)
Hanover maisonettes flats (40 flats on average distributed in 4 storeys on average, 32 of them double bedrooms and 8 single bedroom)	420 m ² (30m of front per 14 of bottom)

In section B, see Table 4.2 below, there are approximately 450 dwellings where only the Broomspring Estate amounts about 280, the territorial space is larger and greener than section A, the dwellings are mostly low-rise modern block of spacious flats.

Table 4.2 Density of dwellings per ground area in square meters of the Broomspring Estate of Section B	
Type and number of flats	Ground area
Maisonettes flats (9 three bedroom flats on average distributed in 3 storeys on average)	420 m ² (30m of front per 14 of bottom)

In section C, see Table 4.3 below, there are about 480 dwellings, it is larger than sections A and B, but smaller than D, the Park; it's greener than A and B, but less green than the Park; unlike sections A and B, most of C's dwellings are semi detached terraced houses with very few low rise block of flats of Housing for Multiple Occupancy (HMO).

Table 4.3 Density of dwellings per ground area in square meters of Section C	
Type and number of dwellings	Ground area
Detached houses (6 bedrooms on average distributed on 2 storeys on average plus cellar and attic)	750 m ² (25m of front per 30 m of bottom)
Semi-detached houses (3 bedrooms on average distributed on 2 storeys on average plus cellar and attic)	512.5 m ² (on average, some of them measure 400m ² (20m x 20m) and some 625m ² (25m x 25m))

Finally, in section D, the Park, see Table 4.4 below, there are approximately 300 dwellings, but the Park is the largest territory of all the four sections; the houses there are very large and many are mansions; they have big gardens, and it is the greenest area, etc.

⁴ These measurements were carried out physically by the author with a domestic tape most of the times under much pressure due to a constant scrutiny or questioning by residents of some areas, thus they could only be consider approximate and not 100% accurate. However the margin of error of the measurements is very slight and they can be considered as valid if compared with official City Council measurements. The reason for not using City Council measurements was due to a lack of information or to its access in the corresponding Council departments. Also, the author trusted more his own observation as he recorded on the ground because he obtained his data according to the research questions of this project and the council's might have been not adequate for this project. Furthermore, in Figures 4.1, 4.2 and 4.5 the readers can assess at a glimpse the density of households per ground area according to each section, and in Muela-Meza (2003-2007) they can access pictures to assess at a detail this density comparing the pictures from each section and therefore corroborate the validity of these ground area measurements.

Table 4.4 Density of dwellings per ground area in square meters of Section D	
Type and amount of dwellings	Ground area
1 average small size detached house (6 to 9 bedrooms on average distributed on 2 storeys on average plus cellar and attic)	1, 068 m ² on average (28.5m of front per 37.5 of bottom)
1 average medium size detached house (between 9 and 18 bedrooms on average distributed on 2 storeys on average plus cellar and attic)	3, 132 m ² (54 m of front per 58 m of bottom)
1 average mansion (more than 18 bedrooms on average)	16, 024.87 m ² (measure obtained by averaging the actual Broom Hall mansion and the ex YMCA when it was located on Broomhall Road)
The ex YMCA property when it was located on Broomhall Road	10, 956 m ² (132 m of front per 83 m of bottom)
The current Broom Hall mansion (still the largest property of all of the Broomhall 4 sections counting as one single dwelling)	21, 093.75 m ² (187.5 m ² of front per 112.5 m of bottom) ⁵

The reader will notice that those figures just mentioned came from either physical observation, or residents' perceptions, or analysis of maps, but not from the official census statistics. The author did not use any census statistics because he found them or either inadequate for this qualitative study. Hall (1981) found in his master's research project that "there was primarily a lack of statistical information on Broomhall –it was not a ward, and its actual boundaries were subject to some dispute. Furthermore it seemed initially that little had been written on the area –or its history – outside of the odd press piece" (Hall, 1981: 24). The author of this project agrees with Hall (1981) that there is a problem with statistics and that the boundaries of Broomhall were and still are subject of disputes.

Despite the fact that Hall (1981) pointed out that there was a lack of statistics of Broomhall, he failed in analysing why there was a problem with statistics. Hence, the main cause for this problem was already analysed by Jordan and Walley (1977) in their still valid and sound guide of *community profiling* for public libraries, namely that the government census statistics do not match with people's perceptions. Jordan and Walley did not base their guide on Broomhall, but it can be applied to this neighbourhood or to any other as well. Furthermore, LIS practitioners in order to know the communities their institutions of documental information (IDD) are to serve and satisfy their information needs, they need to know physically their neighbourhood, that is, they need "to walk around the neighbourhood, preferably with a known member and with open eyes and mind, to be aware of it, to read the local newspaper, to participate in their matters and progress and to know the persons who run the city, as well as the leaders of minority groups, *instead of studying many statistics [emphasis, the author]*" (Wheeler and Goldhor, [1962], 1970: 36).

Therefore, the major problem with census statistics related to Broomhall is that the government, after the Broomhall Forum (BF) drew its 2005 map (see Figure 4.5 below) almost with the same boundaries as the NHS (National Health Services) 2006 map (see Figure 4.6 below), lumped together all the four ABCD sections analysed here in Part I in one single neighbourhood. But as shown in Table 4.5 below, the Super Output Areas (SOA) geographical levels of the census as created by the central government every ten years in order to provide socio-demographic information at a neighbourhood level, when contrasted with

⁵ These measurements correspond to the current Broom Hall property.

the sections ABCD of Broomhall as emerged from the qualitative research data of this study, they present deep incompatibilities. Thus, none of the census statistics matched the ABCD section division criteria employed in this thesis.

Table 4.5 Incompatibilities amongst census Super Output Areas (SOA) or Enumeral Districts (EDs) levels and sections, A, B, C & D of Broomhall	
Section of Broomhall (as emerged from qualitative research data)	Representation at SOA level
A (Hanover social housing Estate)	Partially by 031C and partially by 031B
B (Broomspring up market & mixed upper social housing Estate)	Mainly by 031C and partially by 031B
C (Holberry)	Mainly by 031D and partially 030A, 036B, and 036D
D (The Park)	Mainly 036E, and partially 031D, 036B, and 036 D
Source: (Office for National Statistics, 2006).	

Therefore, what emerged from these data is that the census lacks of a reliable monitoring system that groups people according to homogeneous geographical areas and at a deeper level than its SOAs. Moreover, the census is carried out every ten years, and although some statutory sector institutions like the NHS (National Health Services) have annual census updates (NHS Sheffield PCT, 2006) mainly related to health services, the core of the census remains unchanged and outdated. In addition, it has emerged that the Sheffield Neighbourhood Information System (SNIS) (Sheffield City Council, 2005) has even more incompatibilities than the census with the geographical ABCD sections of Broomhall employed here, because whereas the census collects statistics at a national level, the SNIS employs the census statistics as the council and other elected members see fit, but this applicability, at least for Broomhall does not match. Only the NHS Sheffield PCT (2006) made a slight distinction by clarifying that in section A lived the most deprived population with the highest rates of health problems all across Sheffield (particularly mental health problems), unlike the people of the other three sections.

As it has been explained above, Broomhall is a neighbourhood remarkably divided on its territorial or uses of the land features. These territorial features in Broomhall emerged as having also a remarkable relationship to social class divides. It emerged that the people living in section A are the poorest residents, belonging mainly to lower working class. Those from section B are a mixture of lower working class and middle class, but working class prevails. Those from section C are mainly from middle class, but with some working class too. And those from section C (the Broomhall Park area) are mainly from upper middle class mixed largely with capitalist class.

Hence, the social classes that describe the residents of Broomhall live in a very close proximity, within each section, or in any of the four sections, which as shown in the maps above are just divided by a road. However, these remarkably contrasting poorer and wealthier social classes of the residents, living together, or nearby in sharply divided poorer and wealthier territories have not emerged in this thesis free from social conflicts.

For instance, some researchers and surveyors in urban planning and development at the Sheffield Hallam University, when analysing the Broomspring mixed housing estate of section B of Broomhall, the West End upper market estate, located just across the road off the limits of the eastbound limits of section B, and the Nether Edge gated upper market estate, argued that

when poorer neighbourhoods coexist next to wealthier ones can lead to conflicts:

“Rather than promoting mutual support and understanding and improving relations between different social classes, these mini-ghettos of public housing alongside wealthier neighbours can lead to tensions, resentment, and distrust. Private owners fear vandalism and crime from social tenants, where planners restrict private and social housing to different roads and blocks” (Blandy and Parsons, 2004).

The next section explains the historical boundaries of Broomhall.

4.3.4 *Historic boundaries of Broomhall*

This thesis relies primarily on the people’s perceptions of how they define Broomhall and from documents. As for historical documents, Beal (1985), a LIS researcher and promoter of *community profiling* in the UK who is multi cited in this project, had identified that maps were “one of the most useful tools in community profiling” (Beal, 1985: 381) for librarians and any other documental information professionals (DIPs) to be able to understand the geographical boundaries of a given community. Nevertheless, the techniques for profiling geographical areas do not date from Beal’s (1985) times in the 1970s or 1980s, but from Eratosthenes in the year 246 BC (Hacyan, 1986: 28; Muela-Meza, 2008; 2007: 434; Reale and Antiseri, 2004a: 264; Sagan, 2001).

Hence, as for Broomhall, the author of a LIS master’s dissertation, which is the only direct and preceding work covering a large area of Broomhall, found in the summer of 1981 that the actual Broomhall boundaries “were subject to some dispute” (Hall, 1981: 24), however he neither explained what types of disputes he found, nor he made a thorough historical account about those boundaries. Nonetheless, it is interesting to note that the author of this thesis found not only a similar situation of disputes, but also major contradictions on how different organisations have tried to draw the boundaries of Broomhall according with their particular views.

These disputing and contradictory views of the Broomhall boundaries date back when the Broom Hall large landed estate was built and its boundaries delineated. For instance, one historian (Bambery, 1983) stated that Broom Hall was first built in the 14th century. However another historian has disagreed with that fact: Vickers (1990: 7) argued that “the earlier portion of Broom Hall was built in the time of Henry VIII, that is from 1509 to 1547,” that is, in the 16th century. And to make it even more difficult to establish the true historical origins of the Broom Hall large rural landed estate, others argued that it was actually built circa 1498 (Harman and Minnis, 2004), hence in the 15th century. These four historians appeared in the literature review as having published more than one book on history of Sheffield, thus due to the dearth of more historical documents on Broomhall their historical accounts have not been dismissed.

Thus, what seemed to be the cause of this apparent historical mismatch of these three sources might have been that whilst Vickers (1990) and Harman and Minnis (2004) talked specifically about the origins and architectural features of the house called Broom Hall, on the other hand Bambery (1983) talked about the whole of the large rural landed estate which belonged to the owners of the Broom Hall house. This is the most likely reason of why there is a difference of

three centuries to establish the Broom Hall historical origins. Then, provided that Bambery's (1983) account is accurate, this study could reach the provisional conclusion that the Broom Hall large rural landed estate was established in the 14th century, but that its historical Manor architecture house was built circa the late 15th century and early 16th century.

Therefore, if establishing the accurate historical record of the date of the origins of the Broom Hall large rural landed estate, or its house, has been found to be problematic and open to contradictory interpretations, then the reader could only expect that historical or contemporary boundaries of both the house and the large rural landed estate attached to Broomhall to be also problematic and contradictory.

As for the historical boundaries of the Broomhall large rural landed estate *per se*, from the many documents reviewed in this thesis it was found particularly one which could serve as the basis to define the historical boundaries of Broomhall as suggested by Bambery (1983), a historian of Sheffield. She established these historic boundaries of Broomhall:

"In Wilkinson's times the estate [the Broom Hall large rural landed estate] consisted of bushes, fields and meadows, with a large pond in the North and watered by the Porter Brook in the South... It was extensive, stretching from what is now Glossop Road in the North to the River Porter in the South. In the West the boundary ran Northwards from Sharrow Mills on the Porter, while in the East the boundary ran along what is now Upper Hanover Street. The turnpike road to Chapel-en-le-Frith (now Ecclesall Road) was not driven through the estate until after 1811. Before this, the turnpike road had left Sheffield by a different route, running from Sheffield Moor to Banner Cross via Highfield, Sharrow Lane and Psalter Lane" (Bambery, 1983: 1).

Bambery's (1983) boundaries are in general loosely explained and since she did not provide any map or bibliographic references to substantiate her assertions, she leaves the boundaries to be set by the reader's imagination. As it can be read she left open to the reader's imagination the Broomhall borders on the east, south and west borders, particularly these last ones. Notwithstanding, that did not prevent the author to consider them as important elements to investigate about the configuration of the actual historic boundaries of Broomhall and thus the current ones too. But the reader has to bear in mind that arriving to that conclusion of giving some relevant importance to Bambery's (1983) assertions, considering she did not include bibliographic references or maps, it took the author more than three years of analysis of more than one thousand documents ⁶ in order to consider her boundaries with some validity.

Thus, Bambery's (1983) assertions are taken partly as evidence of boundaries of Broomhall since no more documents were found to prove otherwise. However, the author found a historic map of Derbyshire and Yorkshire from 1849-1899 (see Figure 4.3) that shows clearly that the east borders of Broomhall, through its namesake street, stretched until the junction of West Street and Eldon Street. However, he could not find a map of 1805 as to work out Bambery's (1983) arguments for setting the boundaries where she did.

⁶ See Muela-Meza (2003-2007) where the author shows more than 800 pictures and maps, and not to mention all the documents included in the main bibliography of the thesis.

Therefore, the author has merged both data and configured a new historic map of Broomhall from Bambery's (1983) arguments of boundaries as of 1805 and the Ordnance Survey (1849-1899) historic map (see Figure 4.3 below). This working configuration of this map is of course far from being conclusive due to the dearth of more historic documents, but it is considered here as the historic working map of Broomhall which the reader will be guided to as a reference throughout this thesis. The boundaries of this compounded historic map – marked in red-- stretch until Eldon Street to the east, then they run south along Eldon Street and the nearby streets until Cemetery Road, then they run westwards until the Sharrow Mills, then they border the mills and then run northwards along the borders of the Botanical Gardens until the intersection of Clarkehouse Road on the north, then they run eastwards on Clarkehouse Road until they intersect with Glossop Road and finally the continue on that road until Eldon Street. It was not possible to find a map of the 18th century to represent Bambery's (1983) boundaries, but it was found a map produced between 1849 and 1899 (see Figure 4.3 below).



Figure 4.3 Map of Broomhall circa 1849 and 1899 according to the *Map of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, 1st ed. 1849-1899*. Source: (Ordnance Survey, 1849-1899).

According to the maps available analysed here, Broomhall geography remained basically unchanged since that map analysed of 1849-1899 (see Figure 4.3 above). However, that situation changed dramatically during WWII, thus the next section explains the major changes of Broomhall boundaries from the 1940s onwards.

4.3.5 *Boundaries of Broomhall from the 1940s onwards*

This and the following sections will focus on analysing the major changes of Broomhall from the 1940s onwards. It was during this decade and onwards where the major changes of Broomhall were found, in features such as territories, geography, landscape, population influxes, and basically in every aspect derived from the territorial major changes.

The next section will analyse how the Broomhall Forum, a major political organisation acting in the name of Broomhall have drawn Broomhall's boundaries.

4.3.5.1 THE BROOMHALL FORUM'S GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES OF BROOMHALL, (SECTION D).

The Broomhall Forum (BF) is one of the recent organisations from the voluntary sector acting within Broomhall. It was created in October 1998 (Broomhall Forum, 1999) and it is located at 7 Broomgrove Road, Sheffield, S10 2LW, UK at the YMCA premises in the section D, the Park (see Figure 4.3 above).

Thus, in 1999 the BF drew the limits of what they considered to be Broomhall at that time (see Figure 4.4 below) in a major research they carried out in that year (Broomhall Forum, 1999). The limits were not rigorously drawn following any scale from any map from the Ordnance Survey of the UK HMSO, and they were set rather in a sketchy manner.

However the reader could have some kind of idea clear enough to know that they perceived Broomhall within this geographical perimeter: beginning on Glossop Road on the west-north side and running eastbound, perhaps until the intersection with Fitzwilliam Street to the east side, then maybe westbound through Egerton Street until the junction with Hanover Way, then down south until Ecclesall Road, then westbound on that road until Broomhall Place, then up northbound through that street which changes its name to Warncliffe Road until the intersection of Holberry Gardens and somehow going westbound until intersecting with Glossop Road.

As just mentioned, the roads assumed from this map could not be well established because around the sections number 6, 1, and 4 of their map they did not include all the names of streets, roads, and so on.

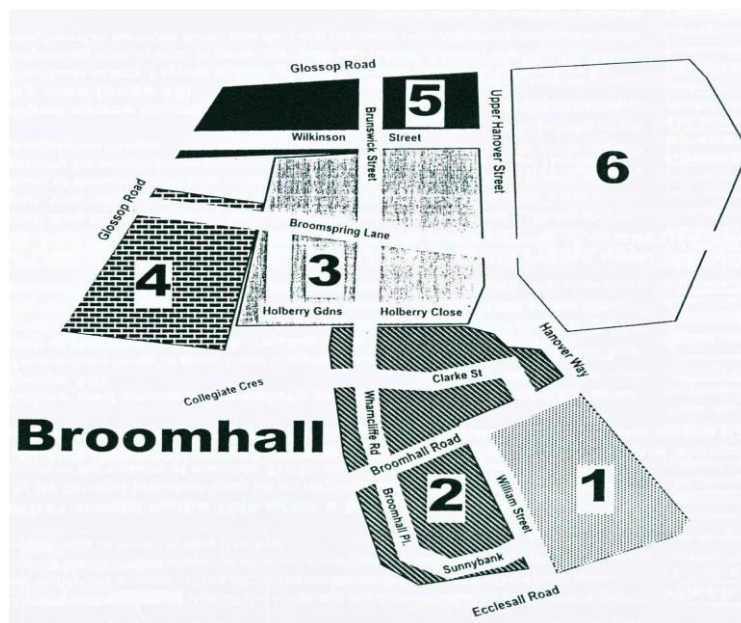


Figure 4.4 Map of Broomhall geographical limits according to the Broomhall Forum in 1999. Source: (Broomhall Forum, 1999: 6)

Six years later, in September 2005, the Broomhall Forum (BF) designed a bigger and more detailed map of how they perceived the new boundaries of Broomhall (see Figure 4.5).



Figure 4.5 Map of Broomhall geographical boundaries according to the Broomhall Forum in 2005. Source: (*Broomhall News*, 2006: 4).

However, the BF is not the only organisation acting on the name of Broomhall that has drawn boundaries.

There are also others from the statutory sector that have drawn Broomhall boundaries, such as the Sheffield NHS (National Health Services) explained in the next section.

4.3.5.2 THE SHEFFIELD NHS BROOMHALL BOUNDARIES.

It is interesting to note that a year later of the Broomhall Forum' map, in 2006, the Sheffield National Health Service (NHS) also crafted a map (see Figure 4.6 below) very similar to that of Broomhall Forum shown in Figure 4.5 above.

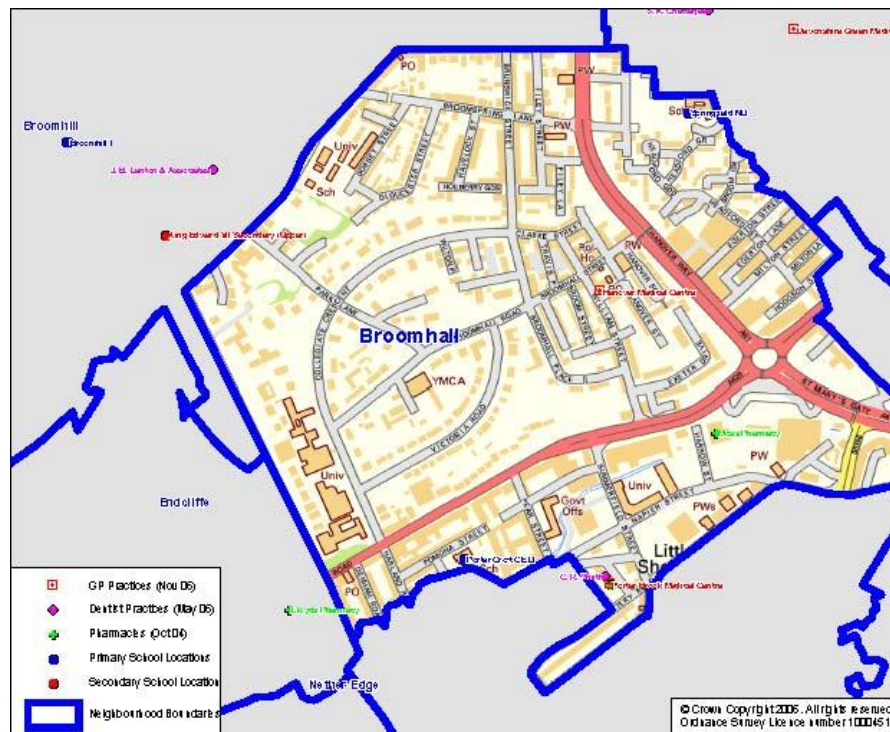


Figure 4.6 Map of Broomhall according to the Sheffield NHS (National Health Services), 2006. Source: (NHS Sheffield PCT, 2006).

Notice that the maps of both the Broomhall Forum (BF) of 2005 (see Figure 4.5 above) and NHS (National Health Services) (Figure 4.6 above) keep a close resemblance not only with each other but also with the original historic map according to Bambery's (1983) boundaries of Broomhall circa 1805 (see Figure 4.3 above). However, as for these two maps neither the BF (Broomhall Forum, 1999: 6), nor the NHS (National Health Services) (NHS Sheffield PCT, 2006) made a clear distinction of what are the actual Broomhall boundaries. As seen above, in 1999 (see Figure 4.4 above), the BF (Broomhall Forum, 1999: 6), after one year of its creation, had a kind of clear idea of what the boundaries of Broomhall were. That is, in 1999 they clearly excluded the Broomhall Park side, section D of Broomhall.

However, it has been found as a contradictory change that whilst the Broomhall Forum (BF) clearly excluded the Broomhall Park from the Broomhall boundaries in 1999, six years later, in 2005, they included it on their map (see Figure 4.5). Furthermore, what it has been found even more contradictory is that the BF (Broomhall News, 2006: 4; Figure 4.5) claimed that their 2005 map (see Figure 4.5) was drawn according to the Sheffield Neighbourhood Information Systems (SNIS) (Sheffield City Council, 2005). However, the author consulted the same source and he did not find any evidence that indicated that such boundaries were defined by the SNIS. In that source it was found only a very small blue coloured boundary within a slightly bigger citywide Sheffield map as the reader can verify it, but not clear boundaries as stated by the BF.

Thus, either the BF has cited a different SNIS unknown to the researcher, or they cited it wrongly, or they have created their own map from the scratch before the SNIS and simply cited the SNIS to give it authority. Hence, not having more documents than these, the evidence suggests that the Broomhall Forum in 1998 when they officially launched their organisation they thought that the Broomhall boundaries were as shown in Figure 4.4, that is excluding section

D, the Park, but then in 2005 (Figure 4.5) either they were influenced by the Broomhall Park Association, which is more likely, and then they changed their map and extended it as shown on Figure 4.5. Therefore, this evidence indicates that it is the BF that rather designed their map and later suggested the SNIS (Sheffield City Council, 2005) to employ their map, not the other way around as they claim.

The BF's claims appear also contradictory because some information providers argued that the BF drew the boundaries of Broomhall according to the residents' perceptions:

"If you would like to make boundaries you would have to obtain the people's perceptions of what their community boundaries so as to get the actual boundaries. For example... So I tend to work with the people's perceptions on their community boundaries, instead of transport or local authorities perceptions, or parking boundaries, or the ward boundaries, because they change, depending on how they shift their mood." [an information provider from section D] [I.P.06]

However the perception of the information provider I.P.06 above could not be considered as evidence, because most of the residents interviewed do not include the Park, section D, as part of Broomhall. See for example some opinions by residents of sections A, B, and C, which contradict the I.P.06's views.

A respondent even argues that the Broomhall Park (section D) does not even receive the *Broomhall News* newsletter because they are not part of Broomhall:

I am leaving Broomhall Park out of the equation because I consider Broomhall Park so distinctively middle class that I don't consider it part of Broomhall, and I am not the only person who thinks that way. For example the Broomhall News newsletter that goes out 10 times a year it doesn't circulate to Broomhall Park unless they have a spare copies in that month. Because it is not seen part of the Broomhall neighbourhood [a middle class resident from section C] [R.I. 01]

A working class resident from the overcrowded Hanover Flats of section A explains better the idea of why the Broomhall Park (section D) does not belong to Broomhall and points out several contrasting features between the residents of the Park and rest of Broomhall:

[Broomhall] is a divided community. There are many small communities. Just looking at the map [the map the author showed to the respondent] you've got Victoria Road, Broomhall Road, Broomgrove Road, and Clarkgrove Road, these areas are not really part of Broomhall. I'm just saying, it is a silly point but you've got Victoria Road, Broomhall Road, Park Lane, Ecclessall Road, Collegiate Crescent, and they own all the big houses, posh houses, they've got gardens, and they are predominantly white. ... I can only think of one person who has a black person there and it's in Victoria Road and he is a dentist. And they consider themselves as part of Broomhall because they have their own association, Broom Park, is it called Broom Park? Yes Broomhall Park that's what is called and their concerns are for instance on a local level, they united together for instance because they want to get rid of the prostitutes they say were hanging around in their streets, and basically affecting the values of their properties, and if they could not come and go freely they'll feel threatened or whatever. However, if it hasn't been brought on their doorstep [prostitution], if it would happen here they wouldn't come together and founded an association. But they [Broomhall Park Association, section D of Broomhall] didn't work with us [residents in sections A, B, and C of Broomhall], they just work for themselves, that's what I'm saying, they are a different section, they don't consider themselves part of Broomhall, because they "are better than us" [respondent makes the sign of quotes "" with her fingers]. Because they are home owners,

they have a job, and they have several cars, and they drive their kids to school in cars, and they won't drink in the local pubs, they won't shop in the local shops, they will get on their cars and go shopping to the big Tesco's, you know... I know them because... [a working class resident from section A] [R.I. 07]

A working class resident from section B perceived the Broomhall Park as a self-ghettoized, that is self-divided from the rest of Broomhall with an imaginary wall, he called it the "Broomhall Wall":

"it's very interesting, I would say... there is like, it's not a physical wall but there is what I call the Broomhall Wall which runs from [pointing on a map the boundaries of section D of Broomhall as shown in Figure 4.1]... you know, where there are the Broomhall Park Association, Broomhall Forum... middle upper class associations run by rich people who own big houses in the Broomhall Wall, the rich side of Broomhall" [a working class resident from section B of Broomhall] [R.I. 10]

Moreover, it has also been found as an unclear and odd coincidence that the NHS (National Health Services) map (see Figure 4.4 above), one year after that of the Broomhall Forum (see Figure 4.3), included also the Broomhall Park as part of the whole Broomhall territorial boundaries. There has not been found much evidence as to understand why the Broomhall Forum changed the Broomhall boundaries other than the contradicting views of the BF and the residents from sections A, B, and C, or why they also match almost exactly with those of the NHS (National Health Services).

However, the NHS (National Health Services) (NHS Sheffield PCT, 2006) reported that they are working in partnership with the Broomhall Forum in order to provide better health services for Broomhall, hence, that connection could explain why both organizations' maps are almost exactly the same.

Nevertheless, Bambery (1983), Broomhall Forum (Broomhall Forum, 1999: 6; *Broomhall News*, 2006: 4), and the NHS (National Health Services) (NHS Sheffield PCT, 2006) are not the only organisations drawing boundaries of Broomhall, also the residents of the Broomhall Park area, section D, where stands the Broom Hall house, have also drawn their limits.

4.3.5.3 THE BROOMHALL BOUNDARIES ACCORDING TO THE BROOMHALL PARK ASSOCIATION (SECTION D)

Despite the fact that there is not much evidence of why the Broomhall Forum excluded (in 1999) the Broomhall Park (BP) out of the Broomhall boundaries, and then included it (in 2005) within those boundaries, there is on the contrary plenty of evidence that the Broomhall Park residents have in contemporary times drawn clear boundaries distinguishing and distancing the Broomhall Park area, section D, from Broomhall, or rest of Broomhall, or Broomhall except the Park area, or sections A, B, and C of Broomhall.

The Broomhall Park (BP) has historically been home of the most affluent capitalist and upper middle class residents (Batho, 1968; Hey, 1998). In 1967 they created their *ad hoc* association, the Broomhall Park Residents Association (BPRA). A commentator mentioned in a two pages popular magazine article that the BPRA looked after only for the interests of the BP territorial area, section D (Batho, 1968).

A LIS researcher not only did confirm that fact, but he (Hall, 1981), in his LIS master's research dissertation of 131 pages long, found that the BPRA's interests had had conflicts with those of the rest of Broomhall, e.g. the Broomhall Community Group (BCG) of the Havelock area, section C (see Figure 4.3 above).

And the major interests the BPRA look after were their own territorial interests, the Park's territorial interests. In 1968 the BPRA made a proposal to the Sheffield City Council to create a *conservation area for "Broomhall"* (see Connell, 1968 and Figure 4.7 below).

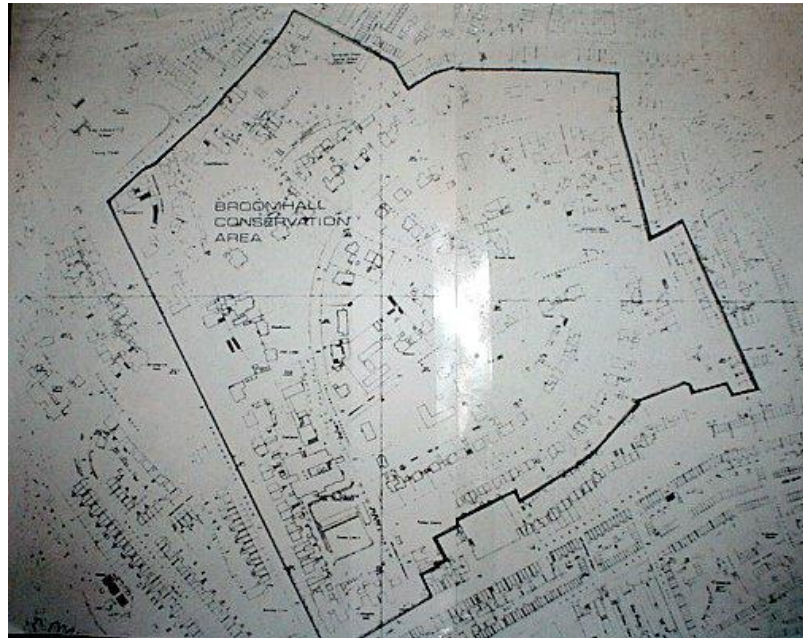


Figure 4.7 Map of the original proposal of the Broomhall Park Conservation Area, 1967. Source: (Connell, 1968).

Such petition shown in Figure 4.7 the residents of the BPRA signed it as *Broomhall Residents Association* and not as Broomhall Park Residents Association, BPRA. And they entitled it: *Interim Report on the Proposal to Designate the Broomhall Area as a Conservation Area Submitted to the Sheffield City Council* (Connell, 1968). That is, the BPRA residents submitted their petition with a map showing a rather small piece of land in the name of the whole "Broomhall."

The "Broomhall's" boundaries of their conservation area were delimited within the following roads:

Broomgrove Road to the east, Clarkehouse Road to the north, then they drew a southern line where there was no road at the end of Clarkehouse Road at the junction with Glossop Road in the limit of the Aunt Sally pub, further down on the eastern border of the Lynwood Gardens, then bordering the north-eastern backyard of the College Crescent mansions, then down through Warncliffe Street, then on the corner with Broomhall Road they turned east until Clinton Road to include all the mansions of Broomhall Place from their backyards, and then down until the Sunnybank Wild Reserve park, but not until Ecclesall Road, but only until the backyards of all the mansions of Victoria Road and then they continued westbound until the intersection of Broomgrove Road by getting to it somehow through Ecclesall Road by enclosing completely all the current Hallam University Buildings (see Figure 4.7 above).

Therefore, this is a clear evidence of contradictions of the residents of the Broomhall Par Residents Association (BPRA) who used the name of “Broomhall” as a catchword in order to persuade the Sheffield City Council that they were looking after the interests of the whole of the people living within the territory comprised within the Broomhall boundaries (Connell, 1968), that is all sections A, B, C, and D that emerged in this thesis, and shown in Figure 4.3 above.

However, in reality they only meant their particular type of “Broomhall”: the Broomhall Park area, comprised within the boundaries of section D. It is also evident that they concealed their real name, BPRA, and changed it for BRA. By withholding “Park” from their real organisation’s name they also appealed before the council and the public as an association which at least in name represented all the interests of all the people living in the Broomhall territorial boundaries, but as explained, that was not the case (see Figures 4.8 and 4.9 for further evidence).

The response of the Sheffield City Council. The council approved on the 2nd of September 1970 the BPRA’s petition and officially named it Broomhall Conservation Area, but it excluded basically all the buildings which now belong to the Sheffield Hallam University (SHU) limiting the new map until Collegiate Crescent and included 14 more mansions on Broomgrove Lane which were not originally proposed by the BPRA (see Figure 4.8 below).

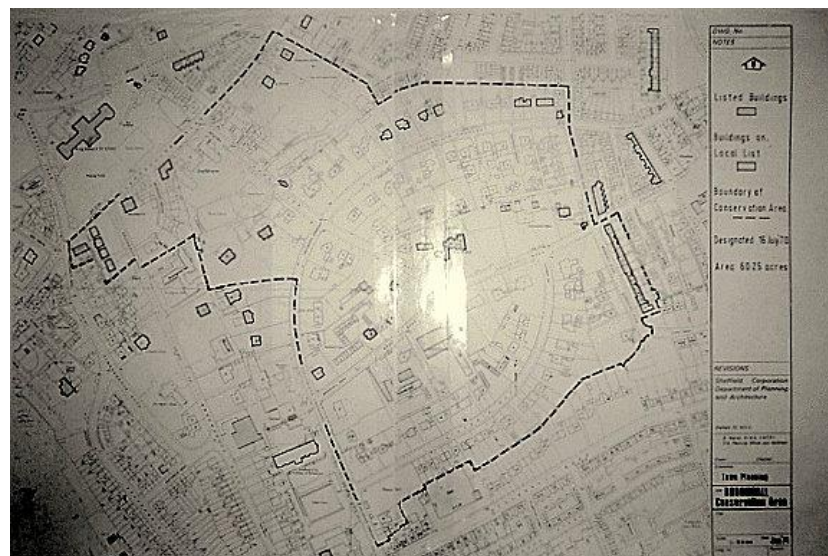
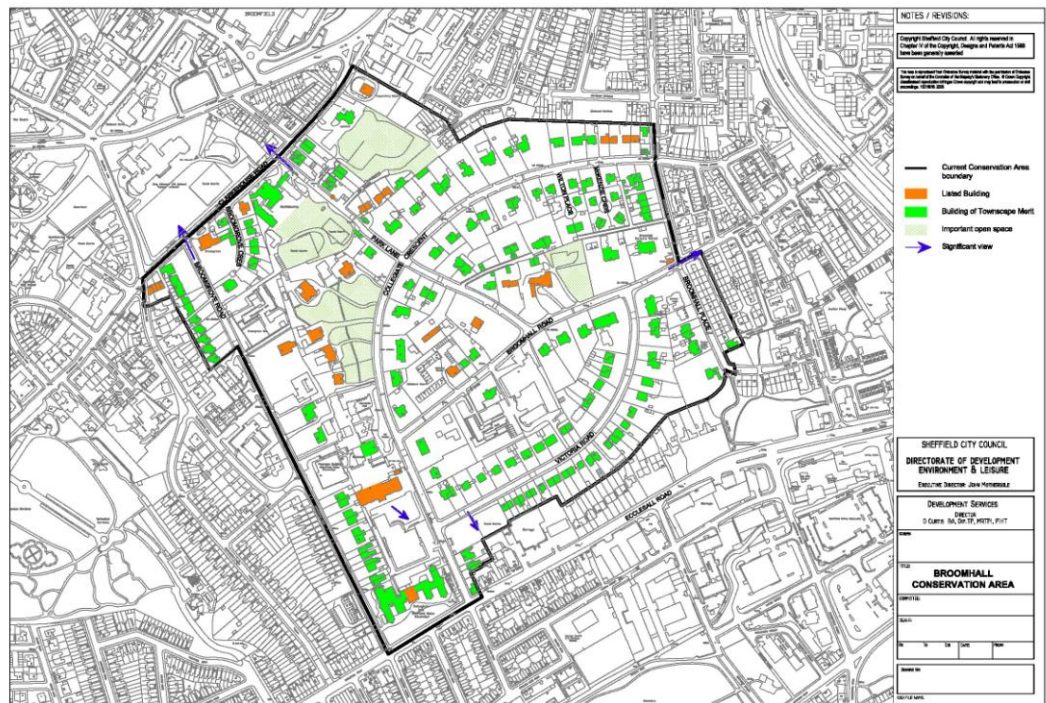


Figure 4.8 Map of the Broomhall Park Conservation Area as officially designated by the Sheffield City Council, 16 July 1970. Source: (Sheffield Corporation, 1974).

However, in 1989 the Broomhall Park Residents Association (BPRA) lobby achieved to have the council enlarging the Broomhall Park Conservation Area (BPCA) conservation boundaries stretching to their desired original plans of 1967, that is, engulfing the Sheffield Hallam University (SHU), plus those 14 mansions on Broomgrove Lane (see Figure 4.9 below and compare it with Figure 4.8 above).



almost prohibited the author to take pictures, and they keep the Manor side of the estate locked with steel gates.

Nevertheless, the author found more contradictions of the BPRA, which put into question the real intentions of their aims as conservation area. For instance, in 1967 the YMCA Sheffield was established in the Broomhall Park (BP), section D, within the premises of a huge Victorian house built in early 19th century (Hey, 1998: 253). It was located on the numbers 11-15 of Broomhall Road, Sheffield, S10 2DQ, on a massive area of land of 10, 956 m² (132m of front per 83m of bottom). However in 2001 the YMCA sold its massive land to the Sheffield Hallam University (SHU) including its “old building, along with its conference centre and sports facilities” (Star (Sheffield), 2002b).

See below Table 4.6. to assess the comparative ground areas in square metres of the ex YMCA property on Broomhall Road and the Hanover Flats (section A):

Table 4.6. Comparative ground areas in square metres of the ex YMCA property on Broomhall Road and the Hanover Flats (section A)	
Area of ex YMCA property in Broomhall Road (one single property owned and inhabited by a single owner and few YMCA staff)	Area of the Hanover Flats (comprising 156 flats where thousands of people live)
10, 956 m ² (132 m of front per 83 m of bottom)	1, 155 m ² (55m of front per 21m of bottom)

The negative consequences for the poor residents outside the section D of the Park from such sale have been explained further in Chapter 5. However, the Sheffield Hallam University (SHU) did indeed demolished completely the old nineteenth-century building down to its foundations, and it also transformed, and developed the whole of the land. That is, they affected the architectural and historic character of the land and the building, hence the author considered this a type of circumventing of the Conservation Area Act. Certainly that building was not a listed building like the Broom Hall house, but nonetheless, from these data it is not clear why the BPRA, and the Sheffield City Council allowed the SHU to affect the historic character of the ex YMCA building.

This is only one example that contradicts the original aims of the BPRA, but there are others. If readers would review the hundreds of pictures and maps employed by the author (Muela-Meza, 2003-2007) they could find many other historic or Victorian buildings within the BP, section D, with “sale” signs by developers, or in other areas of Broomhall outside BP, there are also many historic building which deserved to be under a conservation law, but the BPRA excluded them.

Nevertheless, it is part of human nature for humans to adhere to certain territory. Hence, all the cases assessed above are not unique, in other areas of Broomhall outside the BP, section D, people have also got together to draw their own Broomhall boundaries.

That is also the case of the Broomhall Community Group (BCG), which is analysed in the next section.

4.3.5.4 BROOMHALL BOUNDARIES ACCORDING TO THE BROOMHALL COMMUNITY GROUP (BCG)

Hall (1981) mentioned that there were some tensions amongst the residents of the Broomhall Park (BP), section D, with those of Havelock, section C. However, from his study (Hall, 1981) and other studies (Crook, et. al., 1976; Crook, 1983; Gibson, and Dorfman, 1981) exclusively related to Havelock area, section C, could not be established either the relationships or the tensions between the residents from Section D and C. Instead, from the data emerged that both sections D and C only looked after their own territorial interests excluding those of the other three sections. For instance, the Broomhall Community Group (BCG) of Havelock, section C, they also did a grassroots lobby similar to the BP's in order to preserve their large Victorian terraced houses because the council wanted to 'bulldoze' many derelict or semi derelict.

In addition, in 1978 they achieved from the council to be recognised as a Housing Action, but only for Havelock, Havelock Housing Action (HHA), see Figure 4.10 below. The HHA meant that the government would not demolish their properties and instead they would give residents grants to refurbish them (Hall, 1981; Crook, et. al., 1976; Crook, 1983; Gibson and Dorfman, 1981).

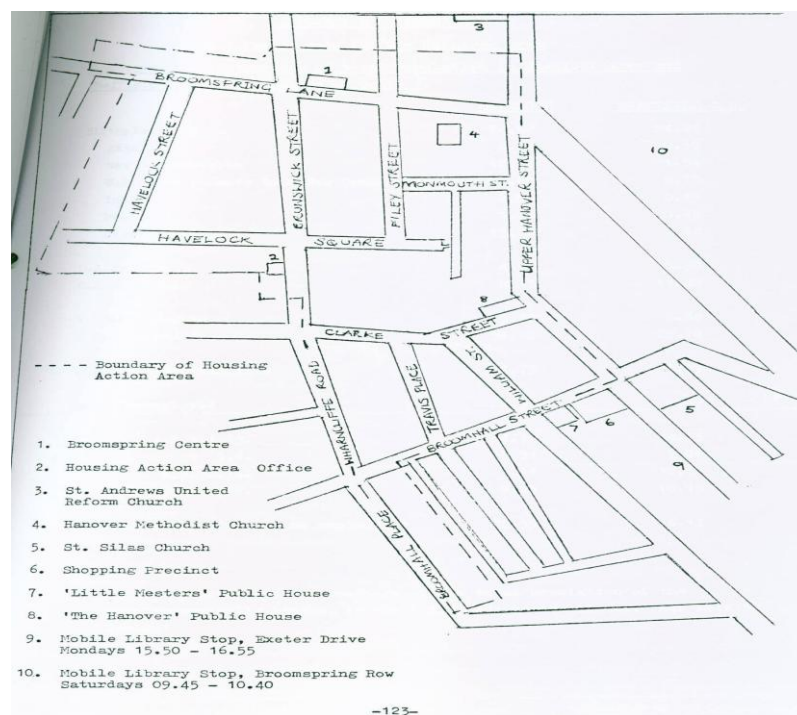


Figure 4.10 Map of Broomhall featuring the Havelock Housing Action boundaries. Source: (Hall, 1981: 123).

However, not everyone in Havelock was happy, not everyone received grants to refurbish their properties. The HHA established by the council did not include all the properties comprised in section C as shown above in Figure 4.3. They also excluded the properties from sections A and B, and of course from section D.

Therefore, from this, evidence could not be established that there is an homogeneous division of the Broomhall Park as being the better off territory, and sections ABC the worse off, because even section C is better off than B, and B better off than A, and the sections DCB altogether are better off than A.

And even within each sections there are many subtle intricacies of social class divides on territoriality, for instance, those people living in maisonettes are better off than those living in the twin tower overcrowded high rise flats within section A.

Still, all that has been already explained in the previous sections does not clarify comprehensively why there have been many tensions and conflicts over territoriality or uses of the land.

Hence, in the next section the reader will assess the single one most remarkable historic fact that changed for good most of the territorial features, not only of the Broomhall neighbourhood, but also of Sheffield on a citywide scale and some other British largest cities. The single one most remarkable historic fact was the Nazi Blitz of World War II.

4.3.5.5 THE NAZI BLITZ THAT SUBSTANTIALLY ALTERED THE BROOMHALL (AND SHEFFIELD) LANDSCAPE

The WWII Nazi Blitz bombs dropped in Sheffield on the 12th December 1940 and they altered substantially and dramatically the Sheffield landscape forever because of the large damage caused to the city, buildings, houses, land, and mostly people's lives, and Broomhall was also severely hit (see Figure 4.11 below). This can be accounted by a Sheffield historian (Lofthouse, 2001) who was born in the Broomhall Park, section D, on the number 69 of Southgrove Road,⁷ and who was also a survivor of the Blitz. Three other survivors (Czerwinski, 2005; Hall, 2006; McElvenney, 2005) of the Nazi Blitz, who were born in Broomhall, in section C, Havelock, also corroborate Lofthouse's (2001) accounts.

As mentioned above, the Broomhall Park (BP) has historically been home of the most affluent capitalist and upper middle class residents (Batho, 1968; Hey, 1998). However, not only BP had those characteristics, but the whole of the Broomhall territory. The reader can recall above that originally Broomhall was a large landed estate that stretched far as the limits drawn here on the map of Figure 4.3, that is, beyond the limits of sections ABCD of the working map employed here (see Figure 4.1 above). Therefore, it could be fairly said that before WWII Broomhall had unaltered geographical features.

But all of that changed fatally and dramatically overnight. As it can be seen in Figure 4.11 below in red dots, twenty highly explosive bombs were dropped by the Nazis in Broomhall: ten bombs were dropped in section D; the Park, eight in section C; one near section B (what is now the big Devonshire Green park); and one in section A. These twenty bombs dropped on the territories of Broomhall according to the contemporary map as analysed and employed in this thesis (see Figure 4.1).⁸

⁷ The major road that the Broomhall Forum and the NHS omitted from their respective maps.

⁸ If the reader compares the maps of Figure 4.3 and 4.11, the amount of bombs dropped in the historic Broomhall map would increase from 20 up to 34, 14 more than the registered here on the working map (Figure 4.3). That is, it is not clear from the evidence collected when the historic limits shown in Figure 4.3 were reduced to the limits of the working map employed here in Figure 4.3, but even if the historic limits shown in Figure 4.3, were the currently valid limits, instead of the ones employed here in Figure 4.3, still Broomhall territories would have been

Thus it was that, Britain being at war against Nazi Germany, and above all, the Nazi Blitz over Sheffield, and Broomhall, this event can be considered here as the single most remarkable historic fact which in itself explains many other issues and features related to Broomhall. However, it is interesting noting that none of the authors reviewed who have done research specifically related to Broomhall (Hall, 1981; Crook, et. al., 1976; Crook, 1983; Gibson and Dorfman, 1981) and none of the respondents of interviews made a connection of the Second World War (WWII) with post-war changes of Broomhall. Only Hall (1981) and Crook (1976) did mention that the city council after WWII wanted to clear derelict or semi derelict properties, but they failed to make a comprehensive analysis as it is being made here.

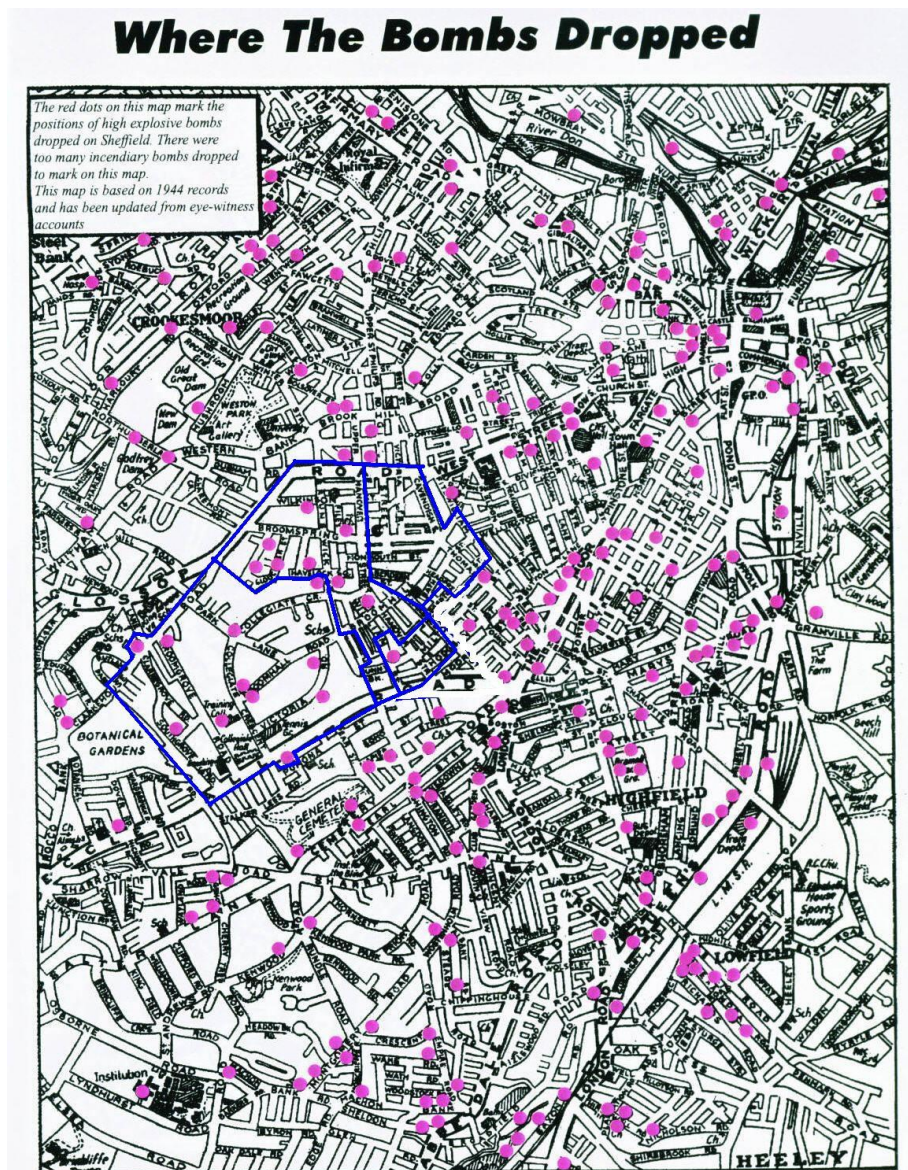


Figure 4.11 Map of Broomhall, c 1944, where the highly explosive bombs of the WWII Nazi Blitz were dropped on the 12th December 1940. Source: (Lofthouse, 2001: 73).

Nevertheless the reader can only attempt a re-imagining of the effects on Broomhall as major parts of Sheffield were bombed, and thousands of people

severely damaged, actually more than how it is assessed here. That is, in either case Broomhall territories resulted damaged and altered.

became homeless overnight, not to mention that 589 were killed; 750 were missing; 500 seriously injured; more than 3, 000 shops and houses damaged beyond repair; 82, 000 other properties with severe damage; the tram lines destroyed (and 2 lines used to run along Broomhall); water and gas pipes destroyed; and many other post-war damages and issues affecting thousands of families (Lofthouse, 2001: 4), hence the building of fast “pre-fab” houses, and the Broomhall Flats and many others alike which still stand like the Park Hill flats, was within this context a sound solution.

Nonetheless, other factors have affected the territorial character of Broomhall. As Sheffield has become a city with highly developed universities, and thus attracting through times more and more students, then it is logical that universities should increase in facilities and services to cope with the ever-increasing demand of students. In this context two major universities, Sheffield Hallam University and the University of Sheffield, were found remarkably related to the Broomhall neighbourhood.

The next section explains how the territorial expansionism of these universities has been affecting Broomhall through time.

4.3.6 Expansion of Hallam and Sheffield universities (University Student Villages)

This territorial expansionism has been more particularly increasing and steady from Hallam Sheffield University, HSU, which basically owns one third of the land of section D, but at least since the 1960s as far as documental evidence derived from this project is concerned they have planned to take over much of the land of what has been configured here in this project belonging to the Broomhall neighbourhood (Warman, 1969; see also Figure 4.12 below).

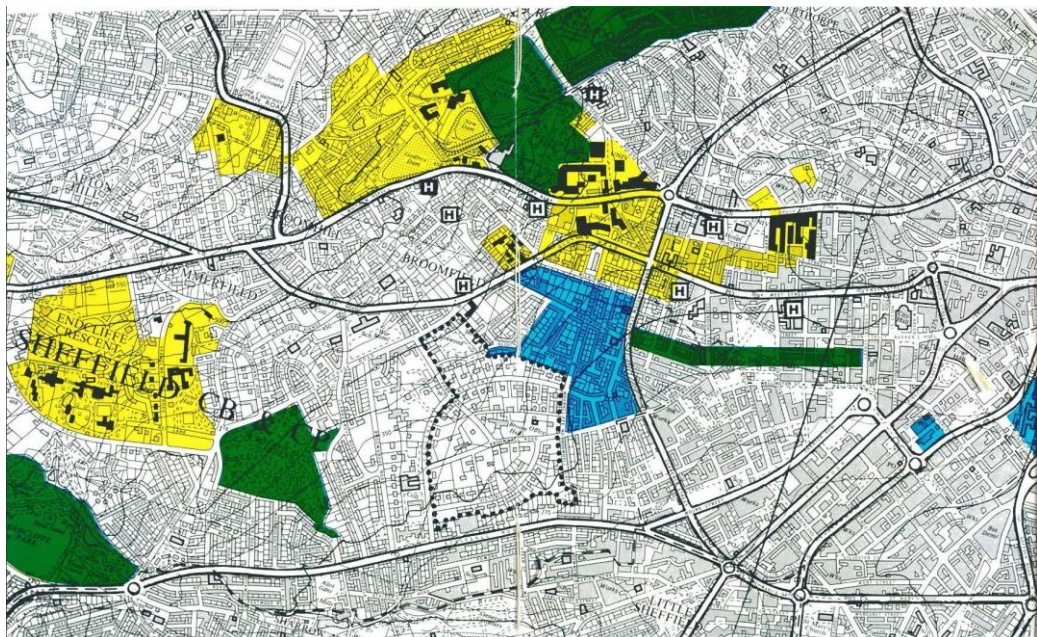


Figure 4.12 Map of the plans for territorial expansion of Sheffield Hallam University within the Broomhall neighbourhood, c 1969 (Source: Warman, 1969: 72-73).

In Figure 4.12, colour blue indicates the expansionist plans by SHU where residents, mostly from section C, actually lived; yellow indicated existing

University of Sheffield territories; and green indicated existing and proposed green areas, such as the proposed corridor aligned with Broomspring Lane, but where residents actually lived. Whilst it is true that the German Nazi Blitz altered substantially some parts of Broomhall, by 1969, almost 40 years after the Blitz, people from section C had already showed a great deal of resilience to recover from the extremely severe effects of the war and also of determination to preserve their homes (Hall, 1981; Crook, et. al., 1976; Crook, 1983; Gibson, and Dorfman, 1981).

However, the Sheffield Hallam University (SHU) plans to simply ‘bulldoze’ virtually all the section C of this project, and their proposed “green corridor” from Hanover Street until the city centre without considering the residents’ opinions, or feelings, show in itself evidence of the clashes amongst residents and SHU. That may explain why there is a radical watchdog group named Rage Against Sheffield Hallam University watching and denouncing over and over every SHU expansionist plan to take over citizens’ land.

On the other hand, with more tact, the University of Sheffield (UofS) indeed makes an effort at public consultations with residents (Student Residences Strategy Team, 2004; Department of Marketing and Communications, 2005), but still it should not be seen as a great consolation. It would be interesting someone conducted a research such as this and ask the residents who live in and around Endcliffe and Ranmoor, where the new fancy UofS student village is being, what they think of the UofS expansionist plans in that area.

But the big issue for the residents of Broomhall is Sheffield Hallam University. SHU themselves show in large physical campus maps all the territories they own in Broomhall in order to guide their students, staff, etc., see Figure 4.13 below.



Figure 4.13 Map of Sheffield Hallam University Broomhall Park campus, section D, picture taken on 19 May 2007 (Source: the author, Muela-Meza, 2003-2007).

The next section will show a demographic background of Broomhall from official statistical sources.

4.4 Demographic background of Broomhall

As mentioned before, the author of this project has not relied on government statistics because he found them outdated in most cases, and inaccurate in others. However, for the reader to have a snapshot profile of the statistical data of Broomhall, a series of statistical tables and figures are shown below where the reader can assess how the government describes Broomhall and compares it with a citywide index. Nonetheless, the reader should bear in mind that these tables and figures are shown here only in a descriptive manner without further analysis, and should not be considered as the major findings analysed throughout this thesis. For a comprehensive analysis and discussion of findings the reader should refer to the rest of the thesis, and particularly to Chapter 5, which is entirely devoted to the major findings.

In the next pages the reader will find different statistical figures in tables and figures that show how the Sheffield City Council profiles the Broomhall neighbourhood.

In Table 4.7, see below, it is described the Broomhall Index and Domain Scores from 2001 census. In this table the Sheffield City Council compares the Broomhall scores with the Sheffield citywide scores on the following categories: 1) Economic activity; 2) Education; 3) Housing; 4) Environment; 5) Access to services; 6) Health and social care; and 7) Community safety.

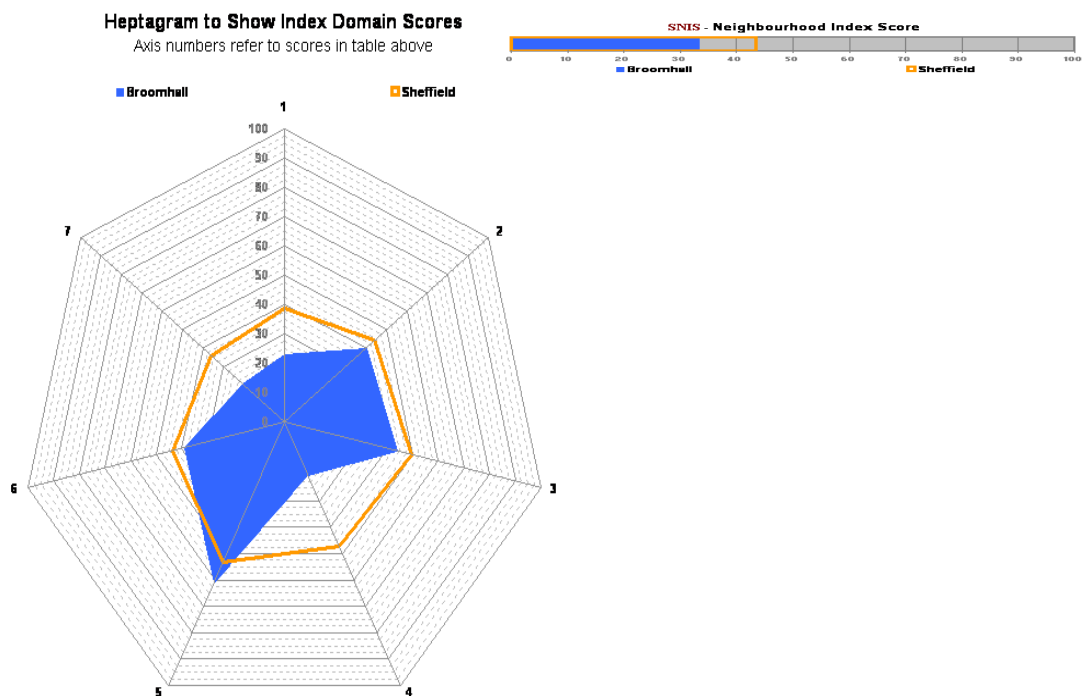
Table 4.7 Broomhall Index and Domain Scores from 2001 census				
SNIS Neighbourhood		Broomhall	Sheffield	Gap
1 Economic Activity	Score	22.8	38.4	-15.6
	Rank	23	37	-14
2 Education	Score	39.9	44.1	-4.2
	Rank	43	49	-6
3 Housing	Score	44.0	49.4	-5.4
	Rank	33	46	-13
4 Environment	Score	20.2	47.1	-26.9
	Rank	8	43	-35
5 Access to Services	Score	60.8	53.1	7.7
	Rank	53.1	56	14
6 Health and Social Care	Score	38.6	43.5	-4.9
	Rank	34	43	-9
7 Community Safety	Score	20.2	35.6	-15.3
	Rank	13	32	-19
Total Index	Score	33.4	43.5	-10.1
	Rank	20	42	-22
Source: Sheffield Neighbourhoods Information System (2005).				

Table 4.8 shown below shows the Broomhall 2001 Census Key Statistics compared with Sheffield. It describes these elements: 1) Total population; 2) Area (km²); 3) Density of population per (km²); 4) Population under 16; 5) Population over 65; 6) Black and Minority Ethnic residents; 7) Households with dependent children; and 8) Households in social housing.

Table 4.8 Broomhall 2001 Census Key Statistics compared with Sheffield		
Census Key Statistics	Broomhall	Sheffield
Population (total)	5,277	513,234
	1.0%	100.0%
Area (km ²)	0.96	366.76
	0.3%	100.0%
Density (pop ⁿ /km ²)	5,491	1,399
	392.4%	100.0%
Population under 16	708	98,031
	13.4%	19.1%
Population over 65	496	84,121
	9.4%	16.4%
Black and Minority Ethnic Residents	1,778	55,536
	33.8%	10.8%
Households with Dependent Children	382	59,424
	18.8%	27.3%
Households in Social Housing	823	65,940
	40.5%	30.3%
Source: Sheffield Neighbourhoods Information System (2005).		

Figure 4.14 below, related to Table 4.7 above, shows graphically the domain scores of Broomhall compared with Sheffield at large.

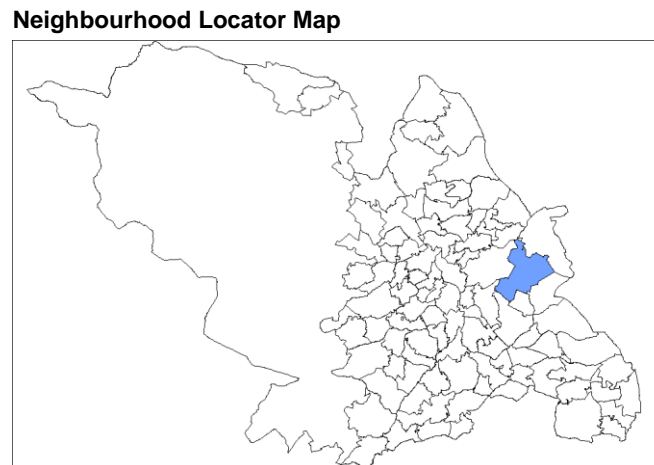
Figure 4.14 Heptagram of Broomhall Index and Domain Scores from 2001 census



Source: Sheffield Neighbourhoods Information System (2005).

Figure 4.15 below shows the approximate geographical boundaries of the Broomhall neighbourhood within an actual map of the city of Sheffield.

Figure 4.15 Broomhall Neighbourhood Locator Map within Sheffield from 2001 census



Source: Sheffield Neighbourhoods Information System (2005).

2.5 Summary

This chapter has presented a general historical, territorial, and demographical background of the Broomhall neighbourhood. These are the key points.

1) Key points of the historical background of Broomhall.

A remarkable historic fact found was that the Broomhall neighbourhood of Sheffield, UK, five centuries ago was related to one of the most affluent large landed estates of England: the Broom Hall estate located in the west side of Sheffield. In the 18th century the Broom Hall estate was owned by the Reverend James Wilkinson, Vicar and Magistrate of Sheffield. Another remarkable fact was that Wilkinson passed many laws, which enclosed poor people's common land. In response these people made many revolts against him. In one of these his property was attacked and his library was set on fire. Hence, during those controversial times Sheffield was under strong military control.

One of the major findings and information needs that emerged in this study is related to the issues of territoriality or uses of the land (see Chapter 5 for analysis and discussion of findings). This finding can be traced from the history of Broomhall. In the 18th century the owners of the Broom Hall estate began dividing to divide the land to build the first earliest massive signs of urban housing developments for renting. In the 19th century these housing developments were too expensive for middle or working classes to afford them. By 1892 the estate had been almost fully developed, and became fashionable amongst professionals and members of the capitalist class who built steel factories (e.g. Sipelia Works). The pleasant residential character of Broomhall for wealthy families remained unchanged until 12th December 1940 when due to the WWII Nazi Blitz several bombs fell in Broomhall, and many houses were destroyed (see above in this chapter Figure 4.11).

2) Key points of the territorial background of Broomhall.

The most outstanding finding and information need of this study is related to *territoriality and uses of the land*. This finding has also been closely interrelated

with the *social class struggles concept* and the *materialist conception of history* (see Table 2.1 in Chapter 2 for definition). Hence, people from the three social classes of this study (working, middle, and capitalist or bourgeois) interact by living or working in Broomhall. Most poor working class residents live in section A (Hanover Flats) rent social Housing in Multiple Occupation (HMO). A mix of working and middle class residents, but prevailing the former, live in social and private HMO (Housing in Multiple Occupation) in section B (Broomspring Estate). Most middle class residents live in detached and semi-detached houses and few live in social and private HMO (Housing in Multiple Occupation) in section C (Havelock). A mix of middle and capitalist or bourgeois class live in semi-detached houses, and detached houses and mansions in section D (The Park). This class division (as analysed in chapters 2, and 5) has emerged in the study as determining the section where residents live. Hence, the materially determined territorial conditions of living amongst the four sections have been found remarkably different and contrasting (see above Figures 4.1 and 4.2 Broomhall maps to assess at a glance the density of houses and green open spaces, and Tables 4.1 through 4.4 to assess the density of dwellings per ground area in square meters). Thus, the better the territorial conditions of living and the upper a class individuals belong to, the better chances they have to cope better with information needs (e.g. they have inline telephones; they buy information; they go to libraries; they have Internet connection), and basically with everything else in life, and vice versa.

As mentioned earlier, *territoriality and uses of the land* issues emerged as an all encompassing finding and information need in this study. For the territorial background of Broomhall, one of the most problematic issue that emerged from the literature was the delimitation of the historic and contemporary boundaries. For instance, it was not possible to establish the exact foundation date of the Broom Hall large rural landed estate in order to trace the historic boundaries. A historian noted that Broom Hall was built in the 14th century (Bambury, 1983). Another noted that it was built from 1509 to 1547 (Vickers, 1990: 7). In addition, a third historian noted that it was built circa 1498 (Harman and Minnis, 2004). The author reached the provisional conclusion that the Broom Hall large rural landed estate was built in the 14th century (Bambury, 1983), and that its historical Broom Hall house with Manor architecture features was built circa the late 15th century (Harman and Minnis, 2004), and early 16th century (Vickers, 1990). However, this mismatch of three centuries to establish this date only shows the difficulties found to establish the historic boundaries of Broomhall, whose name was taken from the Broom Hall landed estate and Manor house. Hence, building on Bambury's (1983) accounts of the earliest boundaries of Broom Hall and a *Map of Derbyshire and Yorkshire circa 1849-1899* (Ordnance Survey, 1849-1899), the author configured an approximation of the historic boundaries of Broom Hall (see Figure 4.3).

If establishing the historic boundaries of Broom Hall was problematic, establishing the contemporary boundaries of Broomhall was no less problematic. The analysis of the contemporary boundaries began from the 1940s onwards due to the WWII Nazi Blitz that altered substantially the Broomhall and Sheffield landscape. The contemporary boundaries of Broomhall as emerged in this study, both from documents and interviewees' perceptions, are shown in the two working maps of this study in Figures 4.1 and 4.2 above in this chapter. These maps included the four sections in which Broomhall was

divided in this study: A, the Hanover Flats, B, the Broomspring Estate, C, Havelock, and D, the Broomhall Park.

As shown above in this chapter, most interviewees did not consider section D as part of Broomhall, but the Broomhall Park Association, located in section D, did not consider sections A, B, and C as part of Broomhall either (see maps above in Figures 4.7 through 4.9). These findings show evidence of how divided is Broomhall geographically, but also of some lack of awareness of the history of Broomhall most interviewees and the Broomhall Park Association have shown. Regardless of these contrasting views, the author included the four working sections of Broomhall because historically they belong together. However, this geographical divide is interrelated with social class. That is, the author has maintained together in this study the contemporary geographical boundaries of Broomhall into the four sections as emerged from data, but he has also highlighted the social class contrasts, contradictions, and conflicts that emerged in the study derived precisely from the sharply marked social class composition of these four contrasting sections.

3) Key points of the demographic background of Broomhall.

As for the demographical data, it is presented just a snapshot profile of what the Sheffield City Council, through its comprehensive statistical Sheffield Neighbourhoods Information System (2005), quantified as the main features that describe Broomhall. However, since this thesis is mainly a qualitative research study, readers should not consider the demographical background as the most relevant description of Broomhall, but they should instead focus on the historical background, and mainly on Chapter 5 where the major findings of this thesis have been analysed and discussed at length.

The next chapter presents the analysis and discussion of the major findings of this thesis, and the perceptions of residents and information providers about the Broomhall issues, features, information needs, and provision.