

## Additional resources:

# Does war always change a place?

### Enquiry Question Exploration

Below are some concepts which may arise from discussion and activities. You can use the questions to facilitate dialogue.

**Promise:** Should we always keep a promise? What if a promise puts someone in danger, should we keep it? Are promises important?

**Memory:** Should we remember the past? Are all memories important? Do we all have memories? Are all memories true?

**Power:** Do we all need power? Is power dangerous? What is power? Should anyone have the power over life and death?



### Prepare

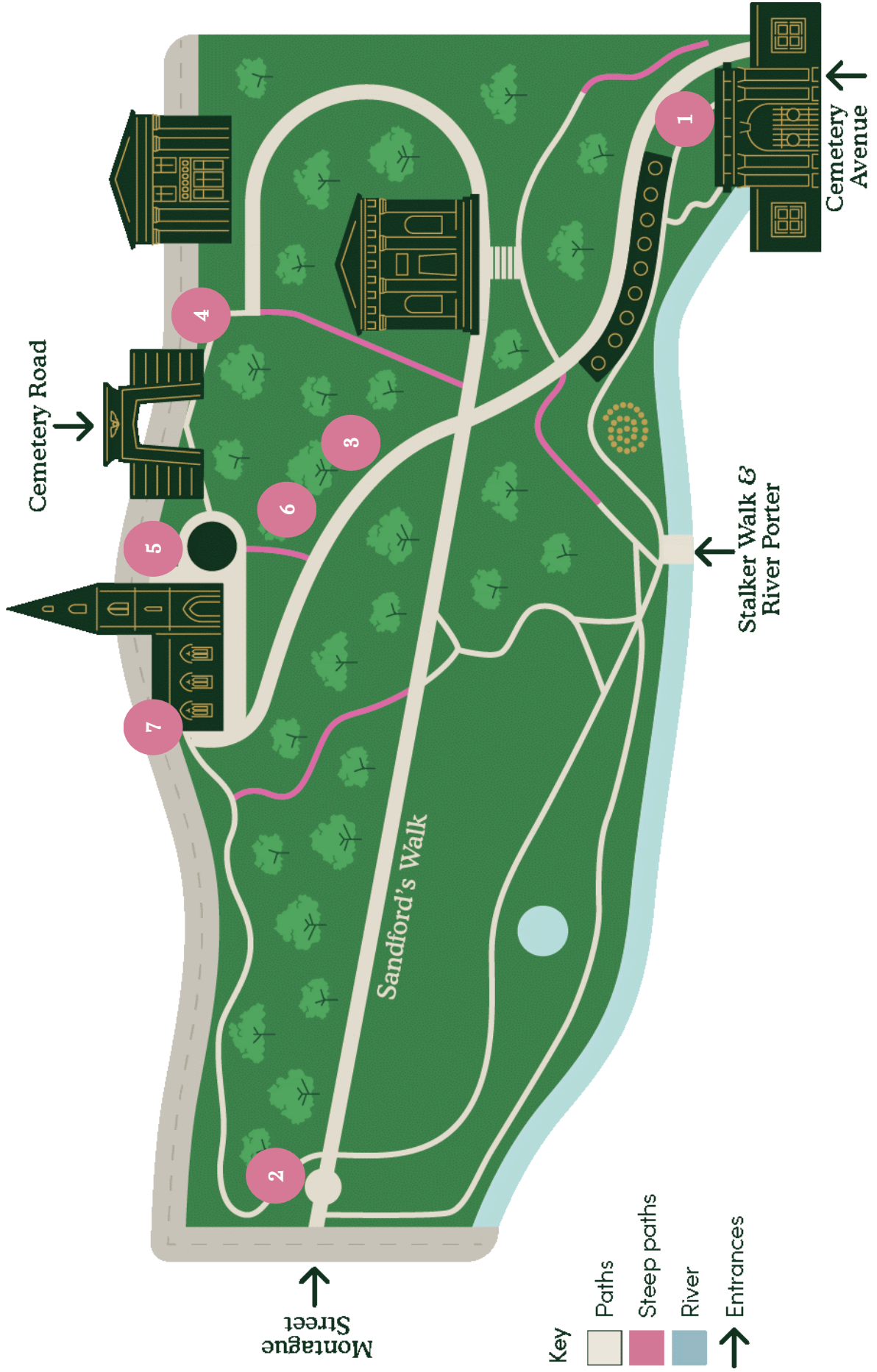
Adolf Hitler was the leader of Nazi Germany and he invaded countries around Germany between 1936 - 1939. Countries like Britain and France had asked Hitler to stop but he ignored them. Hitler invaded Poland on 1st September 1939.

Britain and France asked Hitler to remove his troops from Poland and he refused. Because Britain and France promised to protect Poland, they declared war on Germany on 3rd September 1939.

World War Two lasted from 1939 to 1945 and it changed the lives of many people across the globe forever. 8.5 million people joined the British armed forces and they came from countries in the British Empire such as India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

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# Map of Sheffield General Cemetery



## Stories from World War Two

### Stop 2 on the map: War Memorial

This war memorial was erected by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in 2015. The only woman mentioned on the War Memorial is Corporal Rosemary Beedie. Conscription of women did not begin until 1941. It only applied to those between 20 and 30 years of age and they had the choice of auxiliary services or factory work. Women were not able to participate in active combat (fighting).

### Stop 3 on the map: Rosemary Beedie

Corporal Rosemary Beedie's grave is in the fenced off area behind the weeping holly tree off the main path between the Firth junction and the Anglican Chapel. She was a corporal in the WAAF and died on 29th October 1944 aged 22, following a routine operation. She is the only servicewoman buried in the Cemetery to have died on active duty. The WAAF was the Women's Auxiliary Airforce – the women's branch of the RAF. WAAFs did not serve as aircrew, but they were still exposed to dangers. They were involved in many tasks and duties such as parachute packing, meteorology, radar, aircraft maintenance, transport, communications and intelligence operations. On top of that they even organised the food for everyone!

WAAFs were a vital presence in the control of aircraft, both in radar stations and iconically as plotters in operation rooms, most notably during the Battle of Britain. These operation rooms directed fighter aircraft against the Luftwaffe, mapping both home and enemy aircraft positions.

### Stop 4 on the map: Leslie Douglas Peel

Sergeant Gunner Leslie Douglas Peel was born in 1922. His father was a civil servant, working for the Ministry of Labour. Leslie joined the Royal Artillery and served with the 134 Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment. He died in March 1943 aged 20 in the Seacroft Hospital in Leeds while on active service. Leslie is buried in a grave with two other relatives who died young. The inscription reads: 'Their absence unspeakable sorrow'. The monument where he is commemorated lies against the boundary wall, just past the Egyptian gate, behind another larger Peel monument.

## Stories from World War Two

### Stop 5 on the map: The Bielby family

This monument, which has been moved from its original location, is in an usual style for the Cemetery, being in the form of an open book at ground level. It is near the Cemetery Road wall, to the right of the main Cemetery Road entrance. The Beilbys were killed during the Blitz 12th December 1940 at 74 Nether Edge Road. Millicent and Emily were head teachers, and Annie a costumer. Their surviving siblings had inscribed on the stone: 'They will never know how deep the sorrow left to us.'

### Stop 6 on the map: Eva Nicholson

Eva Nicholson's memorial is on the right hand side of the cobbled path leading down from the Anglican Chapel. She died 12th December 1940, aged 77, as a consequence of a direct hit from a bomb on her house in Wostenholme Road. She had taken shelter in the cellar with a friend and her dog. Unfortunately, a water pipe had burst and they all drowned before a rescue could take place.

### Stop 7 on the map: Anglican Chapel

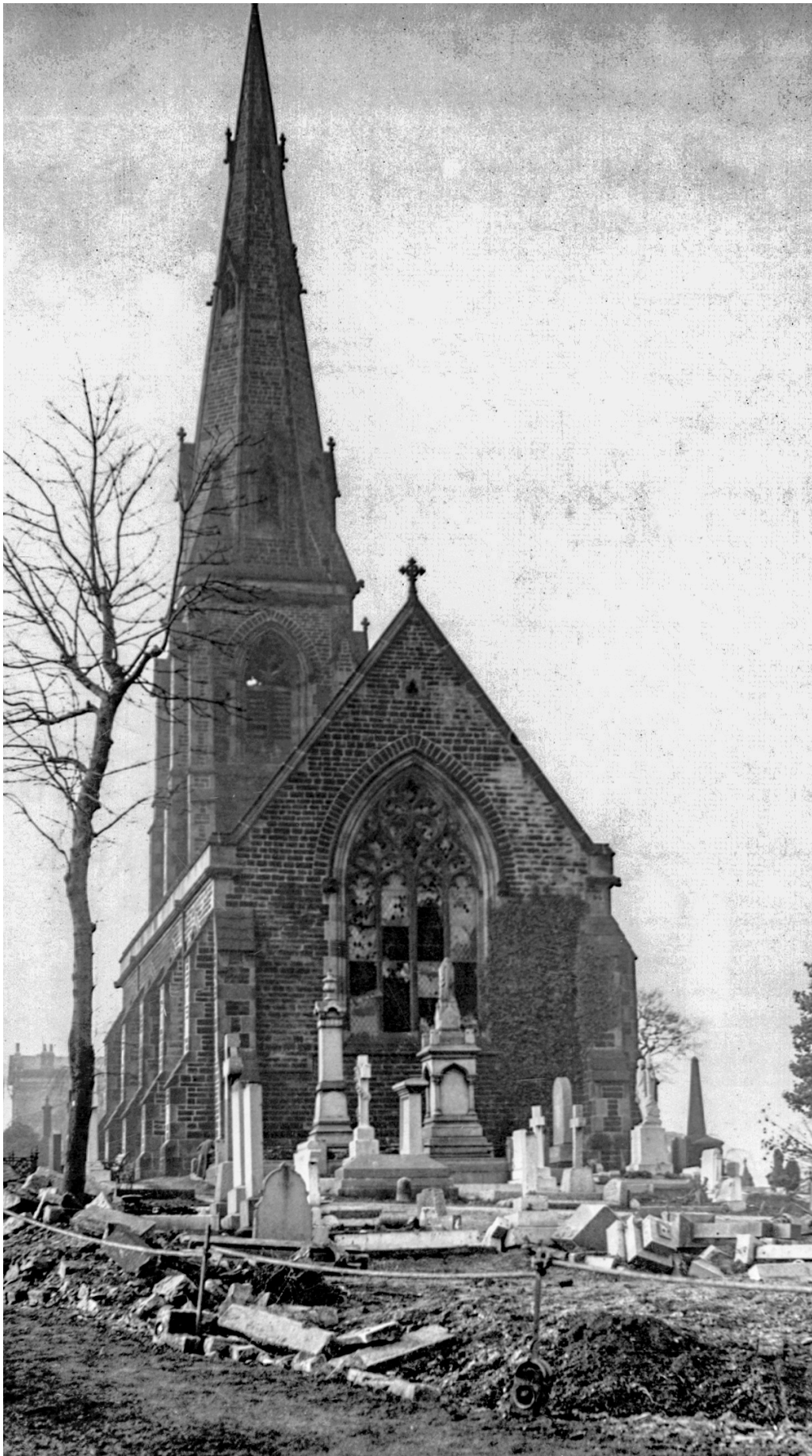
On the night of the Sheffield Blitz, 12th December 1940, a bomb fell on Cemetery Road. It damaged the east end of the Anglican Chapel, the boundary wall, and several memorials. At least one other bomb fell and damaged the Cemetery. Claims for war damage were still outstanding in 1949 although repairs had been carried out.





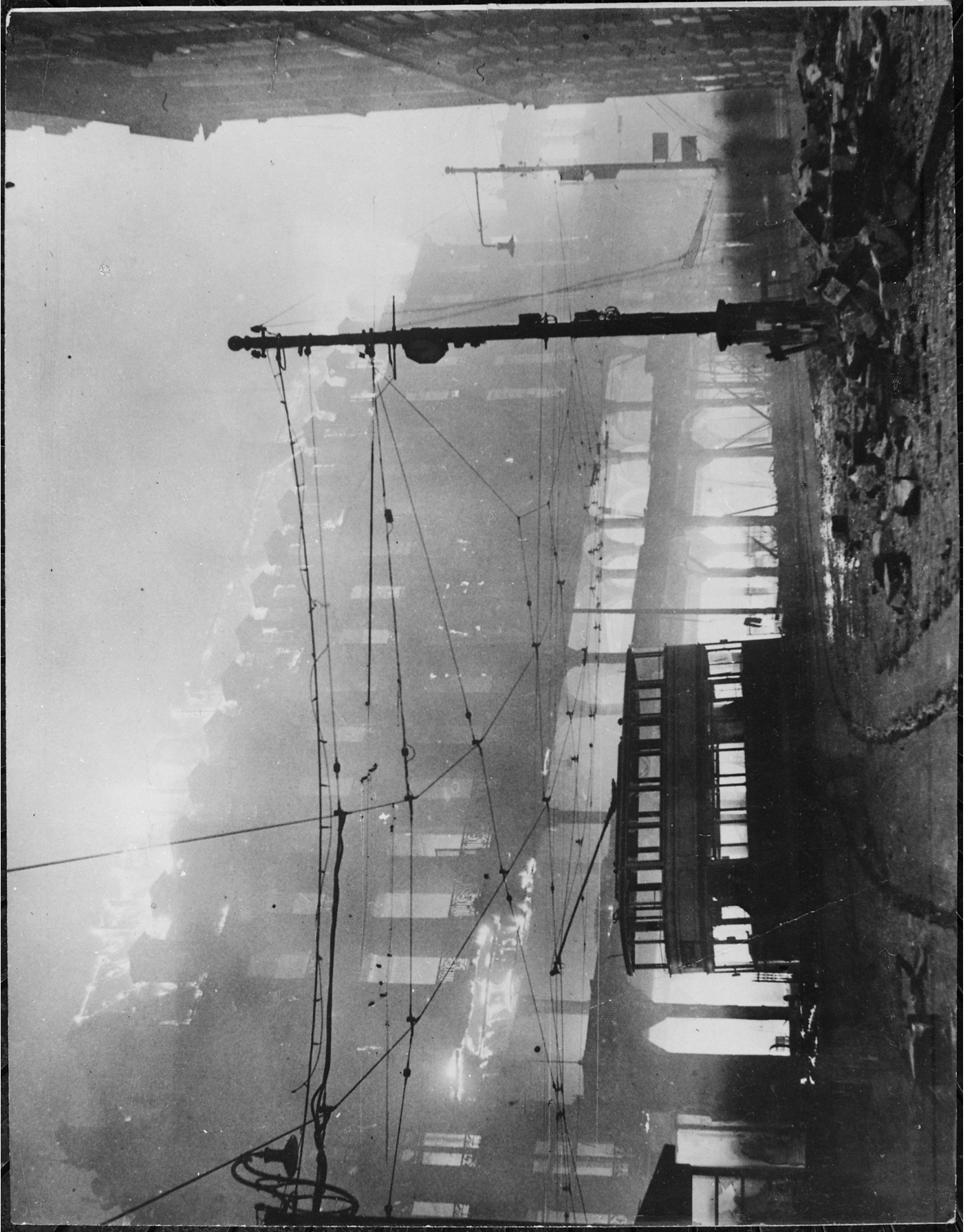
Family Photos Annie (top left), Millicent (top right, Emily (bottom left) and Susan Bielby (bottom right). *SGCT Archive*





Damage to the walls and monuments near the Anglican Chapel  
Picture Sheffield (s01094) *SGCT Archive*





Sheffield City Centre Blitz damage  
Image: Creative Commons





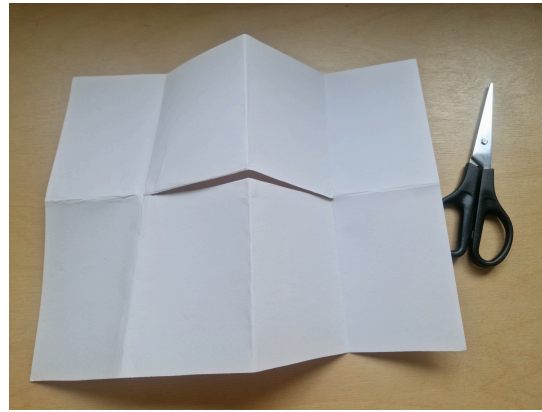
Sheffield City Centre Blitz damage  
Image: Creative Commons



## Creating your own 8 page zine

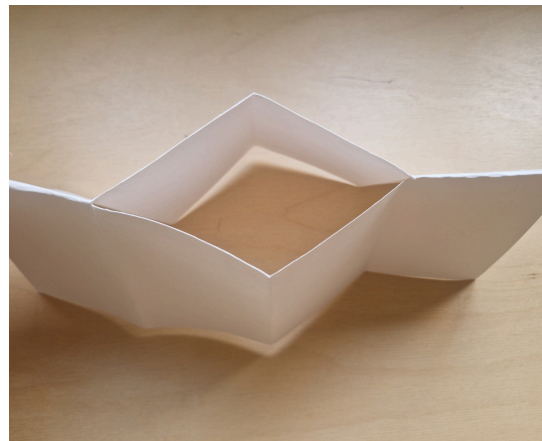
### Step 1

Fold an A3 piece of paper or card in half. Fold it again into quarters, and then one more time so that it is folded into eighths.



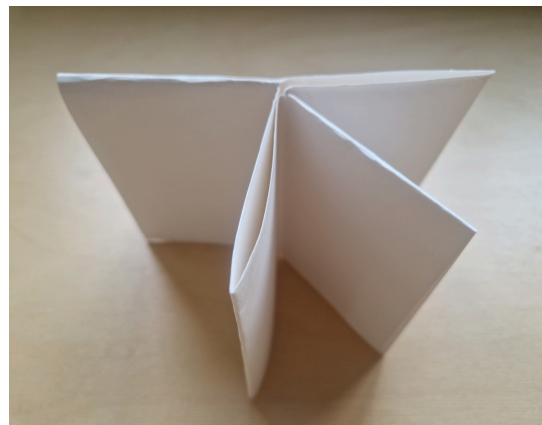
### Step 2

Open your paper out. From the centre, cut one eighth to the left and one eighth to the right. You should have a slit in the middle.



### Step 3

Fold your paper lengthwise (along the crease that has the slit). Hold the paper at either end, then push the ends in toward each other. The sections should fold into each other to form an eight-page booklet.



### Step 4

Now it's time for you to fill in your blank booklet and turn it into a zine! How you fill it in is completely up to you.

### Example page:

