

University Arms

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PUBLIC HOUSE

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Sheffield Pub Heritage Walk

Edited by Dave Pickersgill

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Back Cover Picture: The University Arms, seen from the adjacent 'Information Commons'

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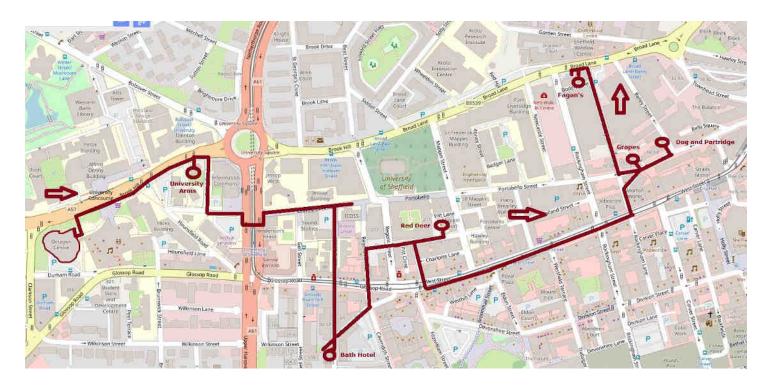
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Introduction

This booklet describes a pub heritage walk (1.5 miles) which commences from the Octagon Centre, the venue for the 2023 CAMRA Members' Weekend, AGM & Conference.

The walk was originally developed as part of the annual Heritage Open Days. The pubs fall into five distinct pub heritage categories:

Three Star Exceptional national historic importance

★★ Two Star Outstanding national historic interest

One Star Special national historic interest

Local historic interest (interior)

Local historic interest (exterior)





Walking Directions

 Leave the Octagon Centre. Turn left, up the steps to the main road and turn right. On the opposite side of the road is Firth Court, University of Sheffield. Built in 1905, architect Edward Michael Gibbs, used a red-brick Tudor-Style approach.



 On your left, you will pass the tallest academic building in the UK, the 78 m, Grade II* listed, Arts Tower. Opened in 1965, this includes the paternoster, the tallest operational lift of its kind in Europe. Built by the Schindler Lift company, the paternoster has 38 two-person cars and travels the full 22 stories.



3. The University Arms is on your right, opposite the Richard Roberts Building.

Visit the University Arms

- 4. Leave the University Arms, turning right. Then right onto Favell Road. Then left, passing the 'Information Commons' on your left. Cross the dual carriageway using the pedestrian crossing which is adjacent to the 'University of Sheffield' Supertram stop.
- 5. Turn left, then right into Leavygreave Road, passing the ex-Hendersons factory on your right and Blackwell's University Bookshop on your left.
- 6. Continue on the pedestrianised area, passing the ex-Jessop Hospital on your left.
- At the end of the Jessop Building, turn right onto Victoria Street. Cross Glossop Road and continue along Victoria Street. On your left you will pass Glossop Road Baths.
- 8. Continue along Victoria Street. On your right you will reach the Bath Hotel.

Visit the Bath Hotel

 Leave by the side entrance and turn left. After a few steps, against the wall, is a Boundary Post. This marks the original boundary between Sheffield Township and Nether Hallam.



- 10. Retrace your steps, pass the pub, then left onto Victoria Street. Turn half-right, along Convent Walk, take a left onto Cavendish Street, passing the Baths on your left, and continue to Glossop Road. Cross and proceed along Regent Terrace.
- 11. On your left, you will pass W.C.Harrison.
- 12. Opposite Harrisons, turn right, crossing the car park and proceeding onto Pitt Street. Ahead, on your left, is the Red Deer.

Visit the Red Deer

- Leave the Red Deer, turning right and retrace your steps along Pitt Street. Turn left down Portland Lane. You will pass the Beehive on your right. Cross West Street and turn left.
- 14. Continue along West Street. On the opposite side of the road are the Cavendish Buildings,

Bloo88, The Tiger Works and West Street Live.

15. Opposite West Street Live, cross West Street, turn right and cross Rockingham Street. At the end of the Job Centre Plus building, turn left onto Bailey Lane. Then, after 20 m, take the ginnel¹ to your right. This emerges directly opposite the Grapes. The Dog and Partridge is 100 m to your right.

Visit the Dog and Partridge

 When you leave, turn right, passing the Scout and Guide building on your right. This has three different date signs: 1965, 1939 and 1955.

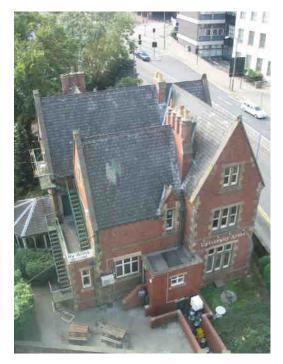
Visit the Grapes

- 17. On leaving, turn right and take the first right onto Bailey Lane.
- On your left, is a new building with a retained façade. This includes a distinctive statue of a Pointer dog with the word, 'STANCH.'
- At the end of Bailey Lane, turn left. Do not immediately enter Fagan's, instead pass the door to observe the gable end.

Visit Fagan's

1: ginnel: a narrow alley or passageway between buildings, often between terraced houses. In South Yorkshire, it is usually referred to as a gennel.

University Arms 197 Brook Hill, S3 7HG whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/155



The University Arms became a pub in January 2007, having previously operated as Club 197, the staff club for the University of Sheffield. As such, the pub has considerable historic interest regarding the development of the University.



It has an open plan lounge with a bar at one end adjacent to a small alcove and a conservatory leading to a large garden.



THE UNIVERSITY ARMS

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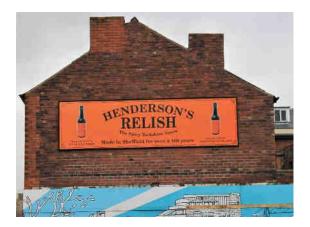
Department for Communities and Local Government

After multiple applications, the pub became an Asset of Community Value (ACV) in March 2017. An argument against, from the owners, the University of Sheffield, was that they were going to convert the nearby ex-Henderson's Relish factory into a bar. This has not yet occurred. The ACV status has recently lapsed.

The rear conservatory was added in 1985 (Inn Design Services for Whitbread & Co. PLC) when the position of the bar was altered to its current position. The proposed alterations were approved by the Licensing Justices on 19 March, *'subject to the provision of additional toilets, for both sexes, at first floor level.*'

The building was originally St.Paul's Vicarage, appearing as such on an 1890 Ordnance Survey map. Built in 1720-1721, the church closed in 1937 and was demolished the following year. The city-centre site, adjacent to Sheffield Town Hall became known as St.Paul's Gardens. On 6 August 1985, Hiroshima Day, in the presence of three survivors, the gardens were dedicated as the Peace Gardens.

Ex-Hendersons factory



Long-time home of a Sheffield legend: in 1885, 35 year-old, Henry Henderson blended the first batch of this relish at his home on 44 Green Lane. By 1890, Henry had a grocer's store at 35 Broad Lane with the Relish as a side-line. It was kept in a barrel with customers bring their own container.

In 1910, Henry retired, selling the brand name Henderson's Relish to jam and pickle makers, Shaws of Huddersfield. Shaw's son-in-law Charles Hinksman, became manager, and the relish moved to its first factory, 66 Leavygreave Road.

29 years later, Charles married Gladys Freeman, a Sheffield journalist. He then bought the Relish factory from Shaws and formed an independent company, Hendersons Relish Limited. The inaugural meeting was on 12 January 1940. The business flourished.

In 1951, when Charles retired, sales exceeded one million bottles per

year; enough Relish for every Sheffield resident to enjoy over half a pint. Charles had managed the company for over 40 years, taking it from a side-line in a grocer's shop to an independent and successful business.

His role was taken by his widow, Gladys. She appointed her brother, Harvey Freeman, to the board of directors and he took over as managing director. Brother and sister ran the company for the next 30 years.



The name was officially changed to Hendersons (Sheffield) Limited on 1 December 1958.

A year later, the company was forced to move due to the expansion of the University. The

new site became the home of Hendos for over 50 years.

In 1991, Dr Kenneth Freeman took over as managing director and chairman, his wife Pamela becoming secretary. Kenneth was a retired GP who made twice weekly visits to mix the relish.

In 2001, the company was informed by the landowners, the University of Sheffield, that they wished to develop a new campus on the site. This was met with fierce opposition. The redevelopment was postponed providing time to consider options.

In November 2013, Hendos moved from Leavygreave Road to new, bigger premises at Sheffield Parkway Business Park. The Leavygreave Street building is currently undergoing redevelopment.

After having run the company for almost 30 years, overseeing this move was to be one of Kenneth's last duties. He died a month later.

On 1 April 2019, Leeds-based brewery, Northern Monk, announced a new beer: a *Bloody Mary Porter* which contained Henderson's.

Hendersons, one of the sponsors of the 2022 Sheffield Steel City Beer Festival, continues to be blended to a secret recipe. Company Directors, Pamela Freeman and her two children are the only people who know the secret recipe.



Ex-Jessop Hospital for Women Grade II listed, December 1995

The Sheffield Hospital for Women opened in a leased house (annual rent: £600) in Figtree Lane on 29 June 1864, with objectives 'to attend cases of midwifery and the diseases peculiar to women.'

The original accommodation (six beds) proved inadequate and in 1874, Thomas Jessop, a wealthy steelworks owner, provided funds for a new building. The building and equipping of premises in Gell Street/Leavygreave Road was completed four years later. When the hospital transferred there, under the title of the Jessop Hospital for Women, it accommodated 57 in-patients, in addition to out-patients.



Designed by John Dodsley Webster in the Gothic Revival style, the building cost £26,000.

An extension, the Edwardian wing, was completed in 1902, with further extensions in 1918 and in the 1970s. By 1920, Maternity had 28 beds with the Diseases of Women Department providing 64.

The hospital closed in 2001. In 2007, the majority of the 1970s wing was levelled by the new owners, the University of Sheffield. The Edwardian wing was demolished, from 2013 onwards. The Victorian Wing was converted to house the Department of Music, who occupied it from 2009.



Diamond Building



Behind, and beyond, the Jessop Building is the Diamond. Home of the Faculty of Engineering, this six storey, £81M, 19,500 m² building opened in 2015. It is the largest capital investment made by the University.

It won the 'Design Through Innovation' category in the 2016 Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Yorkshire and Humber Region awards and was also shortlisted for the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) Yorkshire awards.



In front of the Diamond is a metal statue, 'Allen the Peregrine.' Built entirely of Allen keys, this is a tribute to the Peregrine Falcons which regularly nest on the nearby St.George's Church and also to the 2018 opening of the Sheffield IKEA store.

The Diamond was nominated for the 2016 Carbuncle Cup, a prize, given by the magazine, *Building Design* to 'the ugliest building in the United Kingdom completed in the last 12 months.' The judges claimed the building 'commits sins on both the outside and the inside,' had 'functional failings' and a presence which dwarfs surrounding buildings.

Glossop Road Baths

Glossop Road Baths originally housed a swimming pool and Turkish baths. The first public baths in the city were opened on the site in 1836, following the 1832 cholera epidemic. The complex was rebuilt from 1877-1879 to a design by Edward Michael Gibbs, including an indoor swimming pool, a Turkish bath suite and a hairdresser. In 1898, it was bought by the city council and a ladies' bath was added. The facade was rebuilt in 1908-1910 by Arthur Nunweek.



Sheffield-born, Edward Michael Gibbs FRIBA (1847-1935) was articled to Flockton & Abbott from 1862-1868, remaining as principal assistant. He attended classes at Sheffield School of Art and spent time in London, studying at the Royal Academy Schools and

assisting in the office of Alfred Waterhouse. He then worked as superintendent of works to Archibald Neill of Leeds from 1868-1872 when he was taken into partnership by Flockton & Abbott, the practice title remaining unchanged.

In his earlier years, Edward Mitchel Gibbs was architect for the branch libraries at Upperthorpe and Highfield, and later designed the Mappin Art Gallery, St. John's Church at Ranmoor, the University of Sheffield, the Sheffield Telegraph Building, Lodge Moor Hospital, Channing Hall, Glossop Road Baths, Foster's Building in High Street, and the White Building at Fitzalan Square. He was also responsible for some of the finest shops of the time in High Street and Fargate.

After a period of decline at the end of the C20th and later closure of the baths, the building was mostly converted to residential accommodation, with a Wetherspoons bar, *The Swim Inn* in the former main swimming pool area. This was sold to Hawthorne Leisure in Spring 2016, reopening as the *Stone and Taps*. This closed in early 2017 and re-opened as *Edward's*, (named after E.M.Gibbs) the following September. It closed in early 2018 and is now a shop.

The Turkish baths were fully modernised and reopened as Spa 1877 in 2004, closing in September 2019.

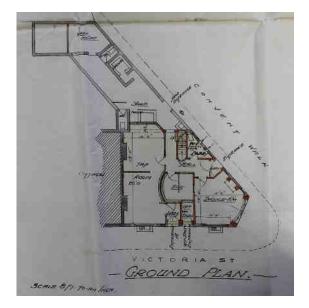
Bath Hotel ★★★

66-68 Victoria Street, S3 7QL Grade II listed, July 1999 pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pub/SHF/211 whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/211



The Bath Hotel is an unusually complete example of a Sheffield corner public house, which retains, in almost complete form, the 1931 plan and fittings (see image). The building stands at the sharpangled corner of a mid-Victorian terrace (c1868). At one time it appears to have doubled as a grocers' and a beerhouse. The first recorded use of the name Bath Hotel was in 1908. However, in 1911, the premises were still registered as a grocers' shop.





Ind Coope bought the pub in 1920. In 1931, they both remodelled the interior and extended the pub into what was originally the shop but had now become living quarters. Since then, the pub has scarcely altered apart from the loss of the off-sales (hence the disused doorway on Victoria Street). This space is currently used for storage.



Note the raised lettering, *The Bath Hotel* set within a painted panel on the apex side above the stained and leaded 'Bath Hotel' exterior window, and on the Victoria Street side a *Tetley Heritage Inn* plaque.

1930 plans (James E.Knight & Co. for Messrs Ind Coope & Co.Ltd.) show a compact pub with three ground floor public rooms (Tap Room on the corner, Snug on Victoria Street and a Smoke Room with its own entrance from Convent Walk) and an upstairs Club Room.



These changes (James E.Knight & Co. for Messrs Ind Coope & Co.Ltd.) have the pub extending further down Victoria Street and also the addition of two external doors. The left leads to the new Tap Room, with the right providing access to off-sales. The corner room is now the Smoke Room, and the Club Room becomes living quarters.



The 1930 Tap Room, now the public bar (see the '4' on the inside of the entrance door) has a vestibule entrance with a dado of inter-war yellow and brown tiling and quarry tiled floor but the inner door is missing. It retains the counter installed in 1931 with a front that is unusual in that it is faced with orangey-brown tiles and also has leaded glazing above. It retains its original seating of two large bays with a low glazed screen on top of where the seating meets and a 1930s brick fireplace. The 1931 toilet block is along Convent Walk.

A door leads into a corridor that runs to Convent Walk and retains its original black and white floor tiling and more inter-war yellow brown tiling on the dado on one side - on the opposite side some of the tiles have been painted over. Off the corridor the door to the servery has a '2' on it and a small service counter. The shelf on one wall indicates that customers still partake in very traditional passageway drinking. The former ladies' toilet opposite the bar is now a small kitchen and the passage continues to the new toilets with a modern tiled dado.



In the sharp angle of the streets is the triangular shaped smoke room with the figure '1' on the door, more original fixed seating which until 2001 did have the makers, Lawn & Howarth of Blackpool,

tags (two tags on the bar have the name now rubbed off). The fireplace is of glazed brick, cast iron and with a wood surround and coal fire. There is a baffle/screen with glazed panel situated at the end of the seating by the hatch servery that has a leaded window above.

Until the 1960s, there was a Customs and Excise requirement for licensees to list all rooms used for the consumption and/or storage of alcohol. Hence, the numbers, on, or above, many internal pub doors.

1981 plans (Joshua Tetley & Son Ltd.) show the loss of the off-sales. 1984 (Shepherd Fowler & Robinson) plans show a relocation of the ladies into their current position and the creation of a corridor to bring the gents into the building.



The pub was refurbished in late 2001. The work is a model of its kind: it won the CAMRA/ English Heritage 2002 Pub Design Award for Conservation. The place was cleaned and decorated, the green paint stripped off some of the tiles in the corridor and everything brought back to pristine order. In addition, the floor in the larger bar was re-laid with new diamond shaped brown and cream tiles, the previous tiled floor having become unsound.

For ten years, from 2012, the Bath was managed by Thornbridge Brewery. For five years, from 2016, it was designated as an ACV, one of only eleven Sheffield pubs to gain this status.

W.E.Harrison Grade II listed, December 1995



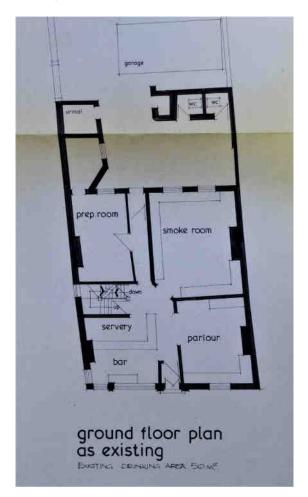
Sheffield's oldest firm of Steeplejacks. The company was established in 1854, using buildings which date from c1820. The claim to fame is that, in 1896, Teedy Harrison was the first man to climb Nelson's Column.

Red Deer O

(also known as: Odd Fellows Arms) Pitt Street, S1 4DD whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/278

This pub dates from 1825, although it has been much extended. The exterior is relatively unchanged. It originally comprised three small rooms with a central

bar area (1919 plans for W.Greaves & Co.). These rooms were opened out in 1980 (see plans) and the bar repositioned to give a single Lshaped lounge. A raised area towards the rear, *The Gallery*, was added in 1993. This leads on to a beer garden. Original windows still exist: *Red Deer, Gilmour's* and *Tetley Beers.*



The Red Deer was previously part of Tetley, who acquired it, with the takeover of Duncan Gilmours in 1954. In the summer of 2016, as part of the Feature Walls Art Festival, a large painting showing a woman holding a book appeared on the gable end, painted by Austrian Artist, Frau Isa (born 1986).



The Red Deer is of historical significance in the growth of Sheffield. It is also the pub in the Sheffield One postal district with the longest continuous use of handpumps. It is one of only three pubs in the 1975 local CAMRA guide who used handpumps. The others are the long-closed Red House (Solly Street) and the demolished Peacock (bottom of the Moor).

Beehive O

(also known as: Bee Hive, Beehive Hotel, B-Hive, Rockwells, Firkin, Foundry and Firkin, O'Neill's, Bar S1) 240 West Street, S1 4EU whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/289



A *Beehive* painted sign is still visible at top of this building. A quick look above the fire exit (on Portland Lane to the right of the pub) used to reveal an original stone carving of a beehive. Sadly, this has been covered by the owners. There is a poorer copy above the front door.



The pub was built in 1818, by Robert Rose, a shoemaker. Robert kept beehives in an adjoining garden, hence the name. The pub was a country inn with very few buildings beyond. What is now Glossop Road, was a footpath running between gardens. In 1817 the Town Trustees agreed to lend towards the making of a turnpike road from Glossop to Sheffield, *'providing the said road enters the town through West Street.'*

By the 1970s, the Beehive consisted of two rooms, perpendicular to West Street, on either side of the current right building. The pub was opened out in the 1980s, then extended in the 1990s to include the next door Glossop Road Post Office when it had a spell as the *Foundry and Firkin*, with an on-site brewery. It then had a period as the *B-Hive*, before reverting to the original name.

Cavendish Buildings

Listed on the South Yorkshire Local Heritage List, August 2022



The Cavendish Buildings has an imposing terracotta façade, with different date-stones on the semicircular pediments. These refer to three phases of work, two pre-WWI and the other post-WWI.

The buildings were originally built for the Sheffield Motor Company, with the upper floors functioning as billiard rooms and a ballroom. The company moved from premises at nearby Cavendish Street, having produced the Cavendish motor car from 1903-1906.

In the 1950s, the upper floors became home for the Constance Grant School of Dance, founded in 1925. This continues to operate from their Dance Centre on Psalter Lane.

By the 1970s, the open-fronted building functioned as Kennings car hire. Workshops were at the rear with a car hoist up to the first floor.

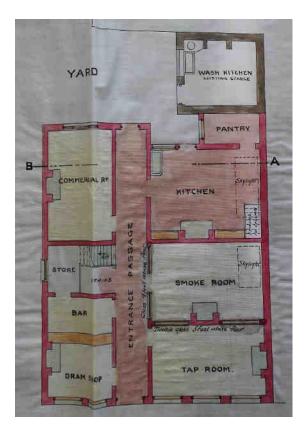
The ground floor is now licenced premises with student accommodation on the upper floors. The pavement continues to show evidence of the in and out entrances for motor vehicles.

Bloo88 O

(also known as: Hallamshire Hotel, BRB) 182 West Street, S1 4ET whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/284

Bloo88 has a distinctive tiled exterior which celebrates a long closed Sheffield Brewery and the original name of the pub: Greaves & Co. Hallamshire Hotel.

The company was originally established as Hazlehurst and Greaves in about 1860. In 1880, the name was changed to William Greaves and Company. Their Norfolk Brewery sat on the hill behind Sheffield Midland Station.





The pub was planned in 1902 and completed the following year, to replace a previous *Hallamshire Hotel.* It had multi-roomed ground floor. The bar was moved in 1923 and the ground floor was opened out into one large room in 1998 (Architect: Heron Design for Allied Domecq Inns).

Tiger Works



Viners were originally a large Jewish family, named Viener, who came to England from Germany in the late C19th. They settled in Sheffield during the early 1900s and, in 1908, occupied Tiger Works, before moving to Broomspring Works, Bath Street,

in 1912. By 1925, they has become Viners.

The company grew, employing 800 staff in Sheffield and, by the 1960s, had factories in Ireland, Australia and France. By the late 1970s, East Asian imports covered around 90% of UK demand.

The company reacted by importing its own Far Eastern Cutlery and stamping it with the *Made in Sheffield* brand. It soon became evident that profit margins on these pseudo-Sheffield products could not support the company, which went into liquidation in 1982.

The name Viners is now an import brand owned by a London-based distributor.



West Street Live O

(also known as West Street Tavern, West Street Hotel, 80s Bar, Flares, Mentholmans) 128 West Street, S1 4ES whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/263





Built in the early part of the C19th, for many years this was a multiroomed William Stones house. The pub was opened-out in stages, notably: 1971, 1982 and 1988. It is now a live music venue.



The 1930 conversion (Arnold J Shepherd, Architect & Surveyor for Messrs William Stones Limited., see plans) is a fine example of the pre-war fad towards 'Brewers' Tudor.' At the time, it was felt that the use of such a design would provide a sense of hospitality, comfort and respectability. It was hoped that this would attract respectable middle-class customers.

The façade, facing both West Street and Rockingham Street,



was extensively changed with the addition of half-timbered architectural features and herringbone brickwork.



An indication of the influence of *'Mock Tudor'* on the psyche of the nation is the inclusion of the term in *'Comfort Blanket,'* a 2014 piece by conceptual artist, Sir Grayson Perry. This large-scale tapestry was acquired by the J.G.Graves Charitable Trust. It is displayed in the Graves Art Gallery in the centre of Sheffield.

As John Betjeman put it¹: *'bald young clerks'* gather,

'And talk of sport and makes of cars - In various bogus-Tudor bars'

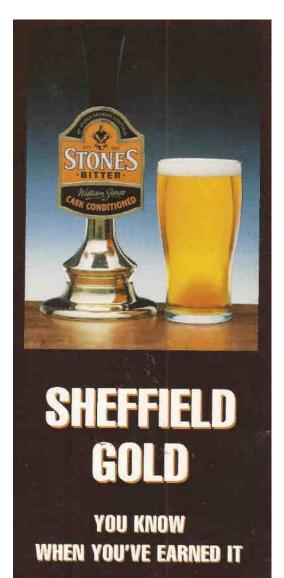
William Stones Limited

was founded in 1868 by William Stones (1826-1894) and purchased by Bass Brewery in 1968 (image, 1991).



¹ 'Slough,' a 1937 poem by, Poet Laureate from 1992, John Betjeman (1906-1984)

Stones started brewing in 1847 with Joseph Watts. Following the 1854 death of Watts, Stones continued brewing. In 1868 he purchased the lease of the Neepsend Brewery and renamed it the Cannon Brewery, continuing to brew there until his 1894 death.



Stones Bitter was brewed from 1948 and was popular with Sheffield's steel workers. It was originally available across Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and South Yorkshire with distribution extended to the rest of the north of England in 1977, and nationwide from 1979. Increasing demand saw it brewed at other Bass breweries from the 1970s onwards.

The 1994-1996 Sheffield Gold campaign was set in a steel foundry: it was filmed in the Czech Republic because Sheffield's own foundries were considered to be too clean and automated for the desired gritty and industrial effect.

The beer's popularity reached its peak in 1992 when it was the country's highest selling bitter, selling over a million barrels. The beer has been lauded as 'one of Sheffield's most famous exports.'



In 2000 Bass sold its brewing operations to the Belgian brewer Interbrew who were ordered by the Competition Commission to sell the Stones brand. In 2002, the brand was purchased by the American Coors Brewing Company, who merged to become Molson Coors in 2005.



Dog & Partridge 56 Trippett Lane, S1 4EL **City Centre Conservation Area** pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pub/SHF/236 whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/236



This three-storey pub of stone with good frontage of 'Dog & Partridge' and below it *Gilmours Windsor Ales & Stouts* raised lettering, dates back to 1796. Although the interior of four rooms has been opened-out and modernised, the layout is still visible; there is some inter-war tiling on the right hand side of the corridor into the pub and one nearly intact room.



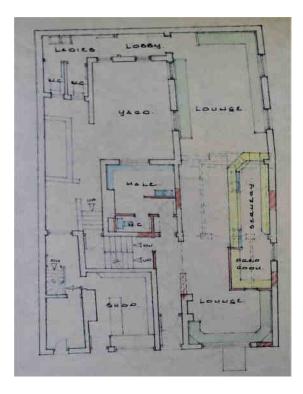
The central snug has been spared from excessive change. Cosy and genuinely historic, this little room retains its old fireplace, original door and fixed seating, with a wide panel above still having bell pushes from the days of table service. There is a hatch to the back of the servery. This is a relatively modern addition; when it was cut out a small section of fixed seating was removed, and plain baffles added on both sides. The fireplace is also very old but has a modern hearth. The tiles have been painted, hence are difficult to date. Graffiti, of various ages, is carved into the woodwork. This includes a sketch of the second edition of the FA Cup which was in use from 1896 until 1910.



The front left room has been opened-out to the corridor and has modern fixed seating and fireplace. Front right room has a blocked-up front door but no old fittings. The modern servery is centrally situated. The rear room has a wide doorway, fixed seating from the 1960-1970s and a fireplace with tiled interior also looks modern. There is also a (modern) small hatch/counter to the side of the servery and a good Gilmour's mirror.

A 1938 plan indicates that three rooms on the right side of the pub (*Dram Shop, Service, Smoke Room* and *Kitchen*) were opened out into a single *Public Bar,* a larger *Service Area* and an external off-

sales into Bailey Street (Architect: Fenton & Robinson for Duncan Gilmour). These plans proposed that the internal snug become a male toilet (see image). This did not occur.



1974 saw the off-sales removed and the servery re-configured (Architect: D.K.Davy for Joshua Tetley). These alterations did not materialise as 1977 plans indicate the snug in place and a further slight reconfiguration of the servery (Architect: Shepherd, Fowler & Robinson for Joshua Tetley).

A year later, further alterations saw the servery move away from the outside wall to its current position. Further alterations in 1989 saw the pub extend into a neighbouring shop, creating the sung to the left of the entrance (Architect: L.B.Percival for Joshua Tetley).



In late 2021, 'Wino,' a mural by local street artist, Marquis De Rabbit appeared on the side wall on Bailey Lane. The pub is currently owned by Star Bars and Inns. It is free of tie.

Duncan Gilmour and Company

Duncan Gilmour was born at North Gerhallow in Scotland on 21 October 1816. After a move to the Isle of Bute the family moved back to North Gerhallow by which point Duncan was the eldest of four.

Young Duncan found his way to Ireland and ended up working for Alexander Findlater and Company in Dublin where he learned the wine and spirit trade. He met his wife there; Eliza Willard, they married in 1844. Five of their seven children were born in Ireland with the last two being

born in Sheffield. The move occurred in 1854 and four years later Duncan had set up a wine and spirit business that operated out of 56-58 Queen Street.

In the early 1860s the offices were moved to Dixon Lane. Soon after, vaults on Exchange Street were added along with space in the arches under Victoria Station, just off Furnival Road.

In 1883, the 67 year old Duncan Gilmour retired, and the business passed to his 32 year old son. It was this Duncan Gilmour that expanded the business into the empire it would eventually become, and whose name can still be seen around the city. Duncan Gilmour Sr. died in 1889, aged 72. He is buried in the graveyard of Christ Church in Fulwood with his wife.



By then, his son had established a brewery at Furnival Gate where Hop Bitter Beer was brewed, a popular no alcohol ale. From 1892 the company rapidly began to acquire property, securing 16 pubs and 4 off-licences by 1900, including two in Boston, Lincolnshire and one in Rawmarsh. In 1900 Duncan Gilmour bought Lady's Bridge Brewery and 15 of their tied houses including the Old Crown (London Road), the Sportsman (Harvey Clough Road), the Three Tuns (Silver Street Head) and the White Lion (London Road).

The wine and spirits part of the business was also expanding. In 1896 JB White & Sons of Sheffield and Chesterfield were taken over, along with Thomas Flavell & Co. Sheffield in 1900. A year later Gilmour's bought the three remaining pubs that had been tied to High House Brewery in Hillsborough: the New Barrack Tavern, the New Inn and the Roval Oak. The brewery became a mineral water plant, and the house was sold to Edward Holmes a local architect. The brewery chimney is still visible.



Henry James Dearden initiated High House brewery somewhere between 1841 and 1845 and soon acquired a modest number of tied houses. After his death in 1876, his son took over the business and added the New Barrack Tavern to the line-up. This was near enough to the brewery to be called the brewery tap.

In 1906 Gilmours took over Whitmarsh, Watson's Brewery. By then, they had amassed a tied

house portfolio of 37 pubs. In 1892 they had taken over United Breweries in Liverpool which comprised of Midland Brewery and Windsor Brewery. Windsor is another name that can be spotted around Sheffield, for after the takeover the company rebranded to Gilmour's Windsor.

Wilson's Parkside Brewery had been acquired by Whitmarsh Watson in 1900 along with a number of outlets, mainly offlicences. Gilmour's leased the brewery in 1907 in two parts, one becoming Wicker Brewery. Pub expansion continued with a dozen or so pubs built by Marrian Brewery being bought from Whitworth's of Wath in May 1912.



This 2012 image is of the longclosed Lion Hotel (S3 8GF).

Gilmour's Windsor acquired another local brewing business, William Greaves & Co, in 1920. A final Sheffield Brewery was acquired in 1946, Thomas Rawson & Company. Two more wine and spirit merchants were bought in the early 1950s, but expansion of tied houses ceased. Gilmour died 12 July 1937 and his son; Duncan Gilmour 3rd, died 12 years later. The company became vulnerable and were acquired by Joshua Tetley and Son Ltd. (Leeds) in 1954 when they owned 144 licensed houses in Sheffield and 350, plus the Windsor Brewery, in Liverpool. The Lady's Bridge Brewery ceased brewing in 1964.

Grapes **

80 Trippett Lane, S1 4EL City Centre Conservation Area pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pub/SHF/245 whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/245

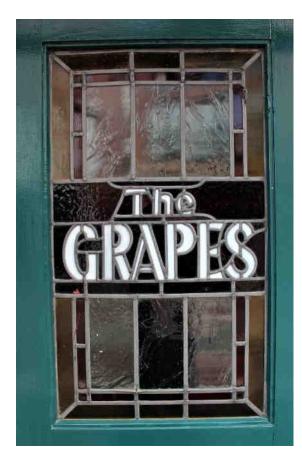


This is the best surviving example of a pub built by Thomas Rawson & Co, one of the foremost names in Sheffield brewing up until the Second World War. (Note the *TR* & *Co* logo in some of the window glass). The sign outside reads *Flynns* as a reference to the Flynn family who have owned the pub for almost fifty years.





The Grapes Is a two-storey building of brick with lines of stone painted cream – note the carved grapes in stone above the front door, an indication of a house where wine can be purchased. It preserves the essentials of its original layout of a central through-hallway and three small rooms leading off. The walls of the hallway and some in the public bar have a splendid colourful dado of Victorian tiles.



The inner twin doors have 'The Grapes' stained and leaded panels and the inner lobby has doors to the left and right. The right one leads to the corridor where the two exterior windows have Grapes Inn etched and frosted glass. All down the right hand wall and on the front wall is a dado of individual tiles - the main ones being of floral symbols on a white background and surrounding them are smaller turquoise ones, some in relief, and above is a row of Art Nouveau floral tiles with rows of narrow blue and brown tiles topped off with a ceramic edging. The corridor retains its terrazzo floor, which is now covered by a carpet. The bar counter in the corridor has an old counter front. curved at the ends with carved panels all along it and a brass strip along the top.



The front right smoke room retains its door with a modern (Tetleys) stained and leaded panel and a good but reproduction Victorian tiled, cast iron and wood surround fireplace with an oval mirror in the mantelpiece. There is modern fixed seating around the room and the exterior windows have '*Smoke Room*' etched and frosted

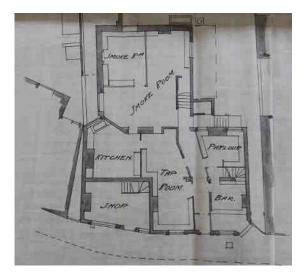
windows (which may be good reproductions of original broken ones) and a central one with the initials *TR & C*.

The rear right room retains its door with a modern (Tetleys) stained and leaded panel, plus a good quality fireplace. This was taken from a house some 40 years ago and installed in 2010. There is modern fixed seating around the room and another set of three small stained and leaded windows in the wall between this room and the corridor for supervision - the style closely matches original stained and leaded windows in the pub but have an orange colour whereas the original ones are of plain clear glass and are light vellow.



The front left public bar has another dado of colourful tiles on the front wall and to the left of the fireplace – these tiles were exposed in 2010 having been covered by boards for many years and are in excellent condition. The curved left hand half of the bar counter has similar carved panels to those on the counter in the corridor and also a brass strip along the top; the right hand section of the bar counter is modern with glass (1983): two front exterior windows have Grapes Inn etched and frosted glass. The fireplace was added in 2010.

December 1905 plans (see image) show considerable changes in the ground floor layout of what was then a multi-roomed pub with adjacent shop (Architect: Hall & Fenton for Messes T.Rawson & Co.Ltd.). At that time, the current left-hand public bar was a shop and the pub had five public rooms. The pub took over the shop, the bar was installed, and the ground floor was reconfigured to provide the current layout of three public rooms.



There were further alterations in 1988 when the ground floor tenant lounge and kitchen became inside toilets. Previously, the Gents urinal was in the rear terrace with the Ladies on the ground floor, in the current position of the lobby entrance to the Gents.

At the same time, the bar was slightly reconfigured, and the left hand smoke room slightly extended, between them

encompassing a larder (Architect: Shepherd, Fowler & Robinson for Joshua Tetley).

On 13 June 2003, the Grapes hosted the first gig by, then, Stocksbridge High School students, the Arctic Monkeys. They delivered a 25 minute set which included, *'Fake Tales of San Francisco.*' This upstairs function room is now part of the licensee's accommodation.

Thomas Rawson and Company

were first referred to in 1758. Their Pond Street brewery was built in 1790 and was heavily damaged in the Sheffield blitz in December 1940. The site is now part of Sheffield Hallam University. Rawsons were the first brewers outside London, to brew Porter. Porter was not a 'new' beer, or a beer designed to imitate any other, but ordinary London brown beer, the stuff previously sold as 'mild' and 'stale.' It was revitalised and improved under the pressure of the competition it was receiving from other ales and beers. A Sheffield newspaper in 1744 used 'London Brew'd Porter' and 'Brown Beer' as synonyms.

The improved brown beer found an eager market among London's working classes, many of whom worked as porters, either informally or for the two main organised portering groups the Fellowship Porters and Ticket Porters. From the improved brown beer's popularity with the porters, who numbered thousands, and who did most of the fetching and carrying that took place in the City of London, it became known as Porter.

They also employed Samuel Plimsoll (1824-1898) as a £1.00/week wage clerk. Radical MP and a congregationalist, Plimsoll was successively a solicitor's clerk, manager of a brewery, and honorary secretary for the Great Exhibition of 1851.

In 1853 he became a London coal merchant, gaining an extensive knowledge of coastal shipping. Elected to Parliament for Derby in 1868, he proposed a compulsory load line to prevent shipping accidents and obtained a royal commission on the subject in 1873. His anger at the greed of shipowners who resisted his plans led to his temporary exclusion from the Commons in 1875, but his persistence was rewarded with the Merchant Shipping Act of 1876 and the load line soon came to bear his name. Out of Parliament after 1880, he retained his interest in shipping, publishing a pamphlet on cattle ships in 1890, and became president of the Sailors' Union the same year.

Thomas Rawson, the brewery founder became Commissioner of Police and Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding, Colonel of the Sheffield Volunteer Infantry.

At 06:00 on 15 August 1805, one of the attendants of the Grenoside beacon arrived in Sheffield with the news that all beacons seen from his station were lighted. Colonel Rawson shouted; 'To



arms! To arms! The French have landed!' - caused the drums to 'beat to arms' - the regiment marched to Doncaster before a messenger from General Ferguson arrived stating that it was a false alarm. Each man was given two guineas in addition to his regular pay.

Thomas Rawson died in 1825, aged 78.

Few remnants of Rawsons remain. In addition to the windows at the Grapes, a well preserved plaque is on the pavement outside the Waggon and Horses in Chapeltown (S35 2UU)

Stanch

The distinctive statue of a Pointer dog with the word, 'STANCH' is the Dog Brand trademark of J & Riley Carr Ltd., the manufacturing company that occupied the building until the 1950s. The business was established by Riley Carr in Bailey Lane in 1806 but relocated to Herries Road South in 1954.

Originally the company were concerned with merchanting steel and making steel and saw fenders but later manufactured saws, files and machine knives. The phrase *a stanch* (*or staunch*) *dog* means a good, reliable hunting dog.



The Snog



In April 2013, on the gable end of Fagan's, Sheffield artist Pete McKee created his first outside mural, '*The Snog*,' a promotional piece for his exhibition '*The Joy of Sheff* - a reference to the bestselling 1972 book, '*The Joy of Sex.*' The image is based on the original book cover: a kissing couple in a state of undress.

Fagan's 🖈

(also known as: Barrel) 69 Broad Lane, S1 4BS Listed on the South Yorkshire Local Heritage List, August 2022 pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pub/SHF/239 whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/239

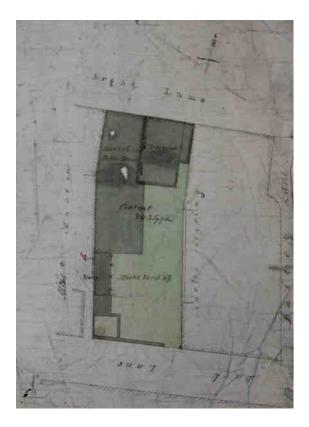


Originally known as the Barrel, Fagan's dates from c1790 (plans dated, 1815). Past owners include Thomas Rawson and Company, from 1946 Gilmour's Windsor and from 1954 Joshua Tetley. The pub is currently managed by Star Bars and Inns.



The Snog is now dwarfed by his 2016 mural at Fox Valley (Stocksbridge).





This three-roomed pub retains much of a refitting by previous landlord, Joe Fagan in the early 1950s. The lobby bar, left hand room and the front snug has 1950s full height ply panelling on the walls. The left hand room (2 small rooms prior to the 1950s) has 1950s (or possibly 1930s?) fixed seating. The tiny snug at the front right retains its door with the figure '1', a 1950s counter front (1985 top), and 1950s fixed seating. The main counter was replaced in 1985, the leaded glazing over it looks 1930s work but the pot shelf is modern.

The rear small room has a floor of a tar-like substance, a hatch for service that looks 1950s work, fixed seating from 1985 and a castiron fireplace from elsewhere. There was a figure '4' on the door, and a glass roof on the left hand side has been removed.



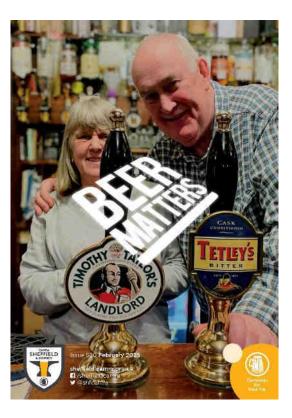
The sign over the door says, in Japanese; 'we install and service hangover.' The translation was completed by Graham Heeley, Reader in Japanese at the University of Sheffield with printing by Andy Evans (Inprints Ltd).

In the past 100 years, there have been three long-standing licensees: locally-born (Royal Oak, Hollis Croft), Michael Joseph (Joe) Fagan ran the pub from 6 July 1948 until 17 September 1985 becoming Tetley's longest serving landlord. Sergeant Fagan was the rear gunner on a Halifax bomber which was shot down near Wilhelmshaven when on a mission to Hamburg on 27 July 1943. Joe and his fellow crew became prisoners of war and were held until repatriation in 1945. Joe was a member of the Caterpillar Club, an informal association of people who had successfully used a parachute to bail out of a disabled aircraft.

On his retirement (10 September 1985), the pub was renamed, and, a month later, a new sign was erected. After this rotted, it was replaced, in 2008, with a sign which shows an image of Joe against a bomber. Joe died only a

few weeks (10 December 1985) after passing on the tenancy to Thomas Patrick (Tom) Boulding and his wife, Barbara.

In November 2022, they overtook the length of tenure enjoyed by Joe (37 years, 2 months and 11 days). The following week, they received a Special Award from Sheffield and District CAMRA. Tom and Barbara retired early in 2023.



Timeline

1780s	Barrel	opens
1790	Thomas Rawson & Co.	Pond Street Brewery established
1796	Dog and Partridge	opens
c1800	Grapes	opens
1806	Stanch	Bailey Lane business established
1818	Bee Hive	opens
1820	Gilmours	Duncan Gilmour 1 st .born
1825	Thomas Rawson & Co.	Brewery founder Thomas Rawson dies
1825	Red Deer	opens
1836	Glossop Road Baths	opens
c1840	Thomas Rawson & Co.	employ Samuel Plimsoll
1854	Duncan Gilmour	Duncan Gilmour 1 st has wines/sprits business in Sheffield
1854	W.C.Harrison	established
1868	Stones Brewery	Cannon Brewery acquired by William Stones
1877-1879	Glossop Road Baths	rebuilt
1878	Jessop Hospital	opens
1883	Duncan Gilmour	Duncan Gilmour 1 st retires, Duncan Gilmour 2 nd takes over
1885	Hendersons	is first produced
1889	Duncan Gilmour	Duncan Gilmour 1 st dies
1892	Gilmour's Windsor	acquire United Breweries (Liverpool). Branding changes.
1894	Stones Brewery	William Stones dies
1896	W.C.Harrison	Teedy Harrison is first person to climb Nelsons Column
1898	Glossop Road Baths	bought by Sheffield City Council
1900	Gilmour's Windsor	Lady's Bridge Brewery and Thomas Flavell & Co. acquired
1900	Gilmour's Windsor	acquires pubs, including White Lion and Three Tuns

1901	Gilmour's Windsor	acquires pubs, including the New Barrack
1905		gains Royal Charter. Firth Court building opens.
1906	University of Sheffield	acquire Whitmarsh, Watson's Brewery
1908	Gilmour's Windsor	occupy Tiger Works
1908	Viners	façade rebuilt
1908-1910	Glossop Road Baths	
	Bath Hotel	acquired by Ind Coope
1920	Gilmour's Windsor William Greaves	acquire William Greaves and Co.
1930	Stones Brewery/West Street Hotel	West Street Hotel remodelled
1931	Bath Hotel	remodelled and extended
1937	Gilmour's Windsor	Duncan Gilmour 2 nd dies
1946	Gilmour's Windsor	acquire Thomas Rawson & Co.
1340	Thomas Rawson & Co.	
1948	Barrel	Joe Fagan becomes Landlord: 6 th July
1948	Stones Brewery	Stones bitter first brewed
1949	Gilmour's Windsor	Duncan Gilmour 3 rd dies
1953	Barrel	extensive refitting
1954	Gilmour's Windsor	acquired by Joshua Tetley (Leeds)
1954	Stanch	business relocates to Herries Road
1958	Hendersons	factory, opposite Jessops Hospital, opens
1965	Arts Tower	opens
1968	Stones Brewery	acquired by Bass
1982	Viners	go into liquidation
1985	Fagan's (Barrel)	renamed from the Barrel to Fagan's as Joe retires and Tom Boulding becomes Licensee: 17 th September
1993	Red Deer	extended
1994-1996	Stones Brewery	'Sheffield Gold' marketing campaign
1999	Bath Hotel	statutorily listed
1999	Stones Brewery	closes
2001	Bath Hotel	wins national Pub Conservation Award
2001	Jessop Hospital	closes
2004	Glossop Road Baths	converted: Swim Inn opens (Wetherspoons)
2007	University Arms	becomes a public house
2008	Fagan's	new pub sign
2013	Fagan's	Pete McKee paints ' <i>The Snog'</i>
2013	Hendersons	open a new factory
2015	Diamond Building	opens
2018		Allen the Peregrine
2017	Glossop Road Baths	Swim Inn taken over by Hawthorne Leisure: reopens as Stone and Taps, later closes and becomes Edwards
2018	4	Edwards closes later becomes a supermarket
2019 2022	Eagap's	Spa closes Included on the South Yorkshire Local Heritage List
	Fagan's	29 th November: Tom and Barbara Boulding exceed the 37-year tenure of Joe Fagan,
2023	1	Tom and Barbara Boulding retire

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Included are:

- Full walking instructions
- Information on places of interest
- Full descriptions of the pubs

Dave Pickersgill is:

- A member of the CAMRA National Pub Heritage Group
- Editor of 'Sheffield's Real Heritage Pubs'
- Local Organiser of the 2023 CAMRA Members' Weekend, AGM & Conference





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