

REAL HERITAGE PUBS

Pub Interiors of Historic Interest



Edited by

DAVE PICKERSGILL

2023 Fifth Edition

CAMRA Pub Heritage Group



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for
Real Ale

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SHEFFIELD'S REAL · HERITAGE · PUBS

Pub Interiors of Historic Interest

Edited by **Dave Pickersgill**

Produced and published by the Sheffield and District Branch of CAMRA (Campaign for Real Ale) and the CAMRA National Pub Heritage Group

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Introduction

The evolution of Sheffield's pubs

The development of pubs in Sheffield is closely linked to the process of industrialisation. The heavy sweaty steel industry of Sheffield meant big thirsts and helped ensure a ready market for the products of the area's various brewers and the development of Sheffield as a major centre of large-scale brewing. The oldest large Sheffield brewery was in fact entirely rebuilt as early as 1780 by Thomas Rawson. He was, not only, the first commercial brewer outside the capital to brew London-style porter but he was also an early pioneer of the tied house system, leading by example and virtually forcing local rivals to follow suit.

By the late C19th, three quarters of Sheffield's pubs were brewery owned and a small number of companies were beginning to dominate: Thomas Berry (Moorhead Brewery), Duncan Gilmour (Ladysbridge), Thomas Marrian (Burton Weir), Rawsons (Pond Street), William Stones (Cannon), Tennants (Exchange) and Truswells (Eyre Street). The Burton brewer Ind Coope also had a small but significant foothold in Sheffield while other Sheffield brewers, like S.H.Wards and Hope and Anchor, remained steady players into much of the C20th.

Perhaps as a result of their early ownership of substantial tied estates, the Sheffield brewers

had less reason to compete directly for custom and this, possibly allied with the fact that here (as elsewhere in Yorkshire) pubs were generally let to tenants, might help explain the relative absence of any truly grand late Victorian and Edwardian city houses from

Sheffield. The décor and scale of Rawsons best surviving pub of this period, the Grapes, is relatively restrained for its time. The same might be said of Gilmours refurbishment of the White Lion, London Road.

Sheffield became most characterised by its large numbers of relatively small-scale houses, many of mid C19th origin but now with much altered floors, often with added plate glass shop fronts and much use made of tiling and glazed brick (the better to withstand the city's industrial grime).

Turning to the interwar period, Ind Coope's 1931 remodelling of the Bath Hotel is a very important survival. As for the main Sheffield brewers, little of consequence remains of their work from that period, which makes the woeful loss in 2009 of Gilmours Pheasant Inn (1926) all the more regrettable.

This period saw the construction of 39 large 'improved pubs' in Sheffield¹. These projects were usually undertaken by local breweries. As part of these developments, August 1936 saw one of few local referendums regarding licenced premises. Tenants on each of the nine largest of the new council housing estates which were replacing inner-city slums were asked by Sheffield City Council (SCC) if they were '*in favour of licensed premises being provided on the estates.*'²

Turnout was low. There seemed to be a view on the smaller estates that as licensed premises were relatively close, there was no point in voting. Of the 34,204 electorate, only 7,275 voted (21.3%). Woodthorpe had a 61% turnout, the next highest was 26% (Arbourthorpe) with five estates having a turnout of less than 20%. In favour were Arbourthorpe, Manor, Shiregreen, Woodthorpe and Wybourn with High Wincobank, Longley and Norwood, Stubbin and Brushes and Wisewood voting against.



[Grapes corridor MS]



[White Lion front bar MS]

¹ Gutzke, D.W. (2006), Pubs and Progressives: Reinventing the Public House in England 1896-1960. DeKalb, Illinois p.204/5
² Daily Independent 2nd April 1936



[Bath Hotel servery with tiled front MS]

In 1938, SCC approved the granting of leases to brewery companies for the building of relatively large public houses on six municipal estates: Arbourthorne, Manor, Parson Cross, Shiregreen, Woodthorpe and Wybourn, each on 99-year leases. Parson Cross was not involved in the 1936 ballot.

The total building cost was given as £55,000. The Sheffield breweries concerned were: Carter, Milner and Bird Ltd., Duncan Gilmour and Co. Ltd., William Stones Ltd., Tennant Bros. Ltd., Truswells Brewery Co.Ltd. and S.H.Ward and Co.Ltd. Construction, the responsibility of the brewery companies, commenced later in the year.

Post-war, Sheffield's pub heritage seems to have suffered more than most from the modernising carnage of the post-1960s era. Large numbers of its pubs fell into the hands of Bass and Whitbread while John Smiths strengthened their hold before themselves being taken over by Courage. Swathes of refurbishment were inflicted on a wide scale and even the local companies that survived a little longer, like S.H.Wards, succumbed with no less vigour to the same fashions.

The last thirty years has seen some reversing of this trend, as following the 1989 beer orders, most pubs are now not directly owned by a brewery. A number of old buildings - banks, cinemas industrial buildings, public toilets, residential buildings and shops - have also been converted into pubs: the architecture is saved and positive use is made of the building.

Some locally-based breweries have also taken on a number of Sheffield pubs. These include: Chantry (Rotherham), Stancill (Sheffield), Thornbridge (Bakewell, Derbyshire) and True North (Sheffield). The influence of Wetherspoon is also important.

The 2020-21 Covid-19 pandemic saw long periods of closure for pubs. It is now almost two years since 'freedom day,' 19th July 2021, when many pubs reopened. The restrictions have had the inevitable effect of causing many pubs and breweries to close. The long-term impact of Covid and the subsequent cost of living crisis will have long-term effects. At the time of writing, it is not possible to accurately predict the full implications.

CAMRA and Pub Heritage

Although CAMRA was initially founded (in 1971) to save Britain's traditional beer, it quickly became clear to campaigners that the best places to drink that beer, our pubs, were also under threat. In due course, CAMRA assigned equal importance to campaigning for both real ale and pubs.

The late 1960s saw a huge increase in the opening out of pubs and the removal of fine fittings. Hence, preservation of historic pub interiors emerged as a key campaigning issue for CAMRA. After pioneering work in York, a specialist Pub Preservation Group was set up. This has since evolved into today's Pub Heritage Group (PHG). The first step was to identify the most intact interiors surviving across the country's (then) 65,000 pubs. This massive task involved following up thousands of leads, developing criteria for inclusion, recording what was found (both in words and photos) and creating a list - the National Inventory of Historic Pub Interiors (NI). A series of national and regional heritage guides followed.

This list focuses on the internal physical fabric of pubs and what is authentically old inside them. Interiors are eligible for consideration if they have remained essentially unaltered for at least the last 50 years.

When assessing candidates, PHG looks at two key aspects:

- Layout: survival of historic layout and internal divisions, either intact or readily discernible;
- Fittings and Décor: items of particular

interest include old or original bar counters, bar-backs, fixed seating, panelling and other joinery, plasterwork, ceramics and decorative glass.

They will be then judged against the following qualities:

- **Distinctiveness and Rarity:** Interiors are likely to qualify if they are of special architectural importance and, in overall terms, of an interesting, distinctive and historically important nature. Fittings which may genuinely be old, but are banal and commonplace, are likely to be given lower markings. Rarity of survivals is also taken into account. Some types of historic interior are now (or always have been) scarce.
- **Impressiveness:** Some interiors are immediately impressive because of the impact of a surviving style or design, or the quality of the fittings and fixtures. Weight is given to the general impression that an interior makes on an informed visitor.
- **Authenticity:** Importance is placed on verifying from documentary or photographic sources where possible, the genuineness of supposedly historic internal fabric.

All entries stand out as being of particular national heritage interest but there are inevitably notable variations in terms of intactness and quality, hence the ranking system we have adopted.

- Three Star pubs have stayed wholly or largely intact for the last fifty years, or retain particular rooms or features that are truly rare or exceptional, or display a combination of the two.
- Two Star pubs have interiors where the intactness and quality levels will be somewhat lower than for Three Star.
- One Star pubs will have either readily identifiable historic layouts or retain rooms or features of special interest. However, significant changes may have occurred.

Full descriptions can be found on our website pubheritage.camra.org.uk

Our aim with the pub descriptions in this guide is to provide you with a good understanding of the historic significance of each of the pubs. Three Star pubs are, we believe, well worth going out of your way to make a special visit whilst a detour to check out a Two Star pub would be time well spent.

This publication includes the results of work on a further tier of Local Inventories, which describe interiors which have suffered significant change but where fragments of former glories are still ascertainable. Also included are a number of other local pubs, and pub/beer-related buildings, which have distinctive historical features.

In recent years, many pubs have been restored or created in buildings previously used for something else. There have also been new-build pubs that are worthy of admiration and recognition. CAMRA is recording the best of these pubs and highlighting them for all to enjoy. The Outstanding Conversions and Restorations (OCR) Project identifies and promotes interiors of outstanding architectural and/or design quality ocrpubs.camra.org.uk. Local OCR pubs are included in this publication.

Sheffield and District CAMRA also lead Pub



[2020 Pub Heritage Walk JF]

Heritage walks as part of the annual Sheffield Beer Week (March), Heritage Open Days and the Sheffield Walking Festival (both September).

The first edition of this publication was originally made available as a free download in October 2017. Both the number of downloads and the positive feedback greatly exceeded our expectations. Hence, this expanded fifth edition (online and hard-copy). The download is accessible from this QR code.



We are grateful to our sponsors for assisting with the publication of the printed fifth edition:

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The Crow Inn and The Rutland Arms: locally managed, excellent Sheffield city centre pubs, both in CAMRA's Good Beer Guide.
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Hop Hideout: established in 2013, an independent multiple award-winning speciality beer shop and tasting room, currently located in the Grade II listed Kommune Food Hall.
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Sheffield Beer Week: an annual city-wide independent beer celebration in March. Founded by Jules Gray, the owner of Hop Hideout.
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Using this Guide


The descriptions in this guide make clear the significance of each interior. The pubs fall into six distinct categories:

 Three Star - pubs whose interiors have exceptional national historic importance.

 Two Star - pubs whose interiors have outstanding national historic interest.

 One Star - pubs whose interiors have special national historic interest.

 On the Sheffield Local Inventory of Historic Pub Interiors: pubs with a reasonable degree of intactness in their layout and some of their fittings. Visitors should get a good idea of how the interior was originally arranged even if, for example, doors have been removed or extensions added.

 On the Sheffield Local Inventory of Historic Pub Interiors: pubs where the layout has changed more radically but where particular fittings or features of real importance survive.

 On the Sheffield Local Inventory of Historic Pub Exteriors: for pubs where the historic interior has been entirely destroyed. Typically the original multi-room layout is transformed into a single open plan area around a central bar. However, the pub retains an exterior which is of a very high quality or includes specific features. Included are a number of pubs which have been converted from older buildings.



On CAMRA's Inventory of Outstanding Conversions and Restorations, OCR. These pubs have interiors of outstanding architectural or design quality in buildings that have been converted, restored or newly built.

Pub listing entries:

Pub Name

District

Address including postcode (also known as: previous names in chronological order with the most recent last) Listing e.g. Grade II

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12055

Included with each pub entry which is on the National Inventory of Historic Pub Interiors is a link to that pub's entry on the CAMRA Pub Heritage website, providing more photographs and a detailed description.

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/294

Included with each pub entry is a link to the CAMRA national online pub guide, WhatPub. You can use whatpub.com to search for pubs across the UK and then look up opening times, descriptions, facilities and of course details of the real ale and cider on offer. Extra information, such as descriptions, photos and live map data is also available.

Listed Buildings:

The National Heritage List for England originated in 1882. In 1947, this developed into Statutory Listing. Listed building consent must be granted in order to make changes which might affect their special interest. This could be alterations, extensions and possibly, demolition. There are three categories of listing:

- Grade 1. This highest of gradings covers just 2.5% of all listed buildings: these have 'exceptional', even international interest.
- Grade 11*. (spoken of as 'Two Star'). Covers a further 5.5% of listed buildings which have 'outstanding' interest. There is one Grade 11* listed pub in Sheffield: the Old Queens Head (Sheffield: City Centre).
- Grade 11. 92% of all English listed buildings are at this grade. They have what is described as 'special' architectural or historic interest. Most listed pubs are designated as Grade 11.

In England, listings are made by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, on the advice of Heritage England.

The South Yorkshire Heritage Local Heritage List identifies heritage assets that are valued as contributing to the distinctiveness and history of South Yorkshire but that are not protected by statutory designations, such as Listing, Conservation Area or scheduling.

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Pub Listings

Bath Hotel ★★ ★

66-68 Victoria Street, S3 7QL

Grade II listed, July 1999

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/210

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.



[1930 plans: identical to today DP]



[The Bath Hotel DP]

Sheffield: City Centre

The building stands at the sharp-angled corner of a mid-Victorian terrace (1867). At one time it appears to have doubled as a grocery and a beer house. The first recorded use of the name Bath Hotel was in 1908. However, in 1911, the premises were still registered as a grocer's shop.

Having had financial links since, 1915, 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.



[A Heritage Inn DP]

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 (1985).



[The Bath Hotel in 1930; little change from to-day DP]



[the 1930 plans are signed-off DP]

1930 plans (James E. Knight & Co. for Messrs Ind Coope & Co. Ltd.¹) 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. The 1930 changes (James E. Knight & Co. for Messrs Ind Coope & Co. Ltd.) have the pub extending further down Victoria Street and also see the addition of **two external doors**.

¹ Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/461



[The public bar of the Bath Hotel DP]

The left leads to the new Tap Room, now the public bar, with the right providing access to off sales. The corner room is now the Smoke Room and the Club Room becomes living quarters.



[Number '4' on the entrance door MS]

The 1930 Tap Room (see the 4 on the inside of the entrance door) has a vestibule entrance with a dado of interwar 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 the door on Convent Walk and retains its original black and white floor tiling and more interwar yellow and 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



[Leaded windows in Smoke Room DP]

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.

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.



[Ind Coope on junction of Smith Wood Crescent and Woodseats Road DP]

Other evidence of Ind Coope in Sheffield includes a painted sign, belonging to an ex-off-licence in Woodseats (S8 ONT).



The pub was refurbished in late 2001. The work is a model of its kind: it won the CAMRA/ Heritage England 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 Asset of Community Value (ACV). The pub was Sheffield and District CAMRA Pub of The Year 1993.

Following the cholera epidemic of 1832, the adjacent Glossop Road Baths opened (in 1836) as the first public baths in the city. They were rebuilt from 1877-9 to a design by Edward Michael Gibbs. This included an indoor swimming pool, a Turkish bath suite and a

hairdresser. In 1898, the complex was bought by the city council and a Ladies' bath was added. The façade was rebuilt in 1908-10 by Arthur Nunweek. After a period of decline at the end of the C20th, the building was largely converted to residential, with a Wetherspoon bar, The Swim Inn, in the former main swimming pool area. The Turkish baths were modernised, functioning as Spa 1877 from 2004 before closing in 2019.

The bar was sold to Hawthorne Leisure in Spring 2016 and reopened as the Stone and Taps in early 2017. Within six months, it closed and was replaced by Edward's (after E.M.Gibbs). 2018 saw further change. In Autumn 2021, it reopened as a supermarket.



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

[Boundary Post DP]

Beehive

(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



[The painted name is visible DP]



[A (now covered) carving of a beehive DP]

preserved example is above the fire exit (on

A glance above the main entrance reveals an original stone carving of a beehive. A

more well

Portland Lane to the right). Sadly, this has been covered.

The pub was originally 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 1995 (Portland Interior Design Limited for Tetley Pub Co.)² to include the next door Glossop Road Post Office when it had a spell, initially as the Firkin, then as the Foundry and Firkin, with on-site brewery. It then had a period as the B-Hive, before reverting to the original name.

Big Gun ★

(also known as: The Great Gun)

The Wicker, S3 8HS

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12118
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/216

A beer house has been on this site since 1796. The present building was built in 1901 by Messrs' Wheatley and Bates Ltd. (Wine, Spirit & Cigar Merchants). They also produced temperance drinks in a black spruce beer brewery such as hop bitters, soda water, sarsaparilla and their specialty, STYM. Short for 'Stimulate,' STYM was advertised as the '*Monarch of all Temperance Drinks*'



[The Big Gun almost looks like two pubs DP]

2 Sheffield Archives: M/DC/480

In 1948 they sold out to Sheffield-based Hope and Anchor Breweries who wanted their bottling plant to bottle Jubilee stout.

Two entrances from the street lead to two contrasting bars (and a separate smoke room at the rear of the right-hand bar). It almost looks like two pubs, particularly following changes to the frontage in 1968 by Messrs. Charrington Yorkshire Breweries Ltd., who replaced the window with a new curved one.³



[Big Gun public bar or dram shop MS]

On the left is a basic drinkers' L-shaped public bar with three exterior doors. A June 1913 plan shows the left-hand door down the side led to the tap room, the corner door led to the snug and the middle front door led to the dram shop.

Only the corner door is now in use and inside is a rare draught screen dating from Victorian times,



[Rare draught screen MS]

which is curved and painted a bright red colour. There is a short Victorian draught screen also painted bright red near the middle entrance. The bar counter dates to Victorian times and has pilasters with decorative brackets all painted black and between them panels painted a bright red colour which replaced the original panels in 2014. The bar counter top is the original to which modern tiles have been added. The mirrored bar back fitting looks to date from around 1968, when changes were made in the saloon bar. At the rear of the public bar are the toilets and in front of the Ladies' on the right is an old screen painted black that is



[Lounge MS]

held in place by an iron stay attached to the wall; in front of the Gents' is another old screen – both are rare survivors. There is a 1960s fireplace in the rear left area.

On the right-hand side of the building are two rooms that are rarely open. A 1913 floor plan shows originally there was a Wholesale Department behind the right-hand door. This subsequently became an off-sales. In 1968 the off-sales was lost, fixed seating added behind the new window and a new entrance lobby and door were added. The only changes since then are the removal of a small piece of fixed seating on the front left when a door was added to link the two bars.



[The saloon bar and smoke room DP]

The saloon bar is narrow with a bar counter that was changed in 1968 – it originally extended to the front wall, so the left-hand two-thirds was changed into the present curved section. The bar back looks to date from 1968.

³ Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/41.



[An acanthus leaf on a bench end DP]

Down the right-hand side of the room are two bays of Victorian fixed seating with the decorative bench ends that resemble an acanthus leaf – there were minor changes to the front end in 1968.

At the rear of the lounge bar beyond a part-glazed partition wall is a snug (named as smoke room in the 1968 plans) still with its door and more of the Victorian fixed seating with



[Snug MS]

decorative bench ends around the small room. On the 1913 floor plan this was originally described as an Office. Above the fixed seating is panelling that looks more 1960s. 1983 saw the addition of new Ladies' toilets in the yard, with the existing Ladies', at the rear of the right-hand room, being extended and converted into Gents'.

Bloo88

(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.



[Built in 1903 DP]



[Greaves & Co. signage from 1903 DP]



[Ornate tilework DP]

Their Norfolk Brewery sat on the hill behind Sheffield Midland Station. It was taken over by Gilmours in 1920.



[tilework around the door DP]

It has a multi-roomed ground floor. The bar was moved in 1923. The ground floor was opened out into one large room in 1998 (Architect: Heron Design for Allied Domecq Inns).

Brown Bear

109 Norfolk Street, S1 2JE

1 Tudor Square, S1 2LA

Grade II listed, November 1972

City Centre Conservation Area

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/221

One of the oldest pubs in the city centre, this is a square-set Georgian building, with a fine pediment above the single door. The public bar is to the right with the lounge to the left. The pub features walls covered with theatre posters from the nearby Crucible and Lyceum Theatres.

The company was originally established as Hazlehurst and Greaves in about 1860. In 1880, the name was changed to William Greaves and Company.

This building was planned in 1902* (completed the following year) to replace a previous Hallamshire Hotel.



[Multi-roomed plan from 1902 DP]



[The right room at the Brown Bear MS]



[The Brown Bear DP]

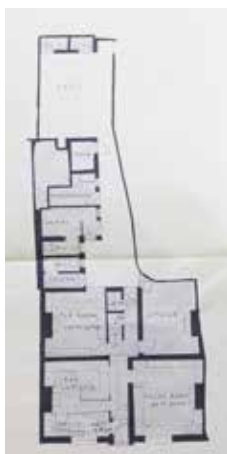
97–117 Norfolk Street (including the Brown Bear) is Grade II listed. It was built late 1700s to 1875, predating most of the buildings in the surrounding area (including the Town Hall). There has been a pub on the site since 1822. The name is likely to

refer to bear baiting: possibly a later reference to the Grade II listed, bear baiting pit which still exists in Sheffield Botanical Gardens. This opened in 1836 and closed in the 1870s when a curious child was killed by the two resident brown bears.

Until the 1920s, the pub had a game called Bumble Puppy, a version of the centuries old game of Nine Holes. Played on a raised board, balls, or stones, were rolled down a sloping top towards nine numbered arches. This game is still played in Belgium and France as Trou-madame⁵.

The Brown Bear was bought by Sheffield Corporation in the 1930s. The pub survived the Sheffield blitz and planners in the 1950s and 1960s. It was listed in the first national CAMRA *Good Beer Guide* in 1974. However, it was erroneously named, the Brown Bull. In 1981, when the lease was up for renewal, a stipulation was included that the character of the pub could not be altered. The winning bidder was John Smiths (Tadcaster) who had been lease holders since 1955.

⁵ Chaplin, P. *Bumble Puppy – Shedding Light*, Pub History Society Newsletter, Spring 2005



[Prior to changes in 1955: smaller separate rooms DP]

In 1955, John Smiths had changed the layout of the pub from a ground floor consisting of four public rooms and a kitchen (rear right) to the present layout of two rooms (a Mixed Lounge on the left and Gentlemen's Lounge on the right). Previously, a small servery (front left corner) served a Snug (first left after entering a central corridor) and a small bar area (second left). Further down the corridor was a Tap Room with a Smoke Room at the front right of the building (Sir Bertram Wilson, Surveyor and Architect, Tadcaster)⁶. In 1982, a rear extension was constructed to house the Gents' with the Ladies' moving further back and a food preparation area appearing, in place of the Ladies' behind the left-hand lounge.

In 2005, the pub was taken over by Samuel Smith. There was an extensive renovation/facelift soon after: an example of an C18th Sheffield public house being sympathetically restored.

Bungalows and Bears

(also known as: Bar Coast)

Old Fire Station, 50 Division Street S1 4GF
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/222



[Bungalows and Bears DP]

Sheffield's old fire station was designed in the 1920's by City Architect, W.G.Davies, opening in 1929. It closed in 1988 when it was replaced by the Central Fire Station on Wellington Street (closed 2009).

⁶ Sheffield Archives : MC/DC/193

Bar Coast, a new Philippe Starck-style bar conversion opened in 1999. A later revamp saw Bungalows and Bears.



[The City of Sheffield DP]

In addition to the Coat of Arms of the City of Sheffield ('*Deo Adjuvante Labor Proficit*' – '*With God's help our labour is successful*'), the external stonework includes the insignia of four Insurance Companies: Norwich Union, Notts and Derbys, Sun and Westminster AD 1717.

Church House □

(also known as: Gladstones, Ferret and Trouserleg, Priory, Sanctuary)

4 James Street, S1 2EW

Grade II listed June 1973

City Centre Conservation Area

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/290



[Gothic Revival DP]

This building was built in the Gothic Revival style. It has a double gabled front with the smaller right gable slightly set back. The left gable has two large pointed arch windows, flanked by single small glazing bar casements. Below, to the right, is a pointed doorway above a panelled double door. To left, is a 2-light window, then a similar 3-light window, with pointed lights, flat heads and leaded glazing. The right gable has a pair of flat-headed windows and above, a pointed arch window. All windows have leaded glazing. To right, is a pointed arched doorway.

Internally, the site has a sub-divided open plan layout, into more intimate areas. There is exposed brickwork and original features such as decorative plaster coving, the fireplace and

exposed stonework around the ecclesiastical windows at the front. However, much has changed since the original build. Hence, heritage interest is mostly confined to the outside of the building.

The first stone of the building was laid, on the site of an old vicarage, on 19th August 1859 by the Church of England Educational Institute, an organisation formed in 1839 to promote the education of young adults. Over the next hundred years or so, the site was used for various purposes. For example, the 1911 Census listing shows it was then probably the Board Schools Cookery Department. It was also used as a school for choir boys. By the 1980s, it was home for a variety of squatters.

In 1987, it was sold to Grand Metropolitan and



[Gladstones is born 1987 DP]



[Architectural drawing of a corbel 1996 DP]

converted into a pub: Gladstones, named after William Ewart Gladstone (1809–98), Prime Minister on four occasions. A £350,000 investment saw some opening out of the separate rooms, although several internal walls were retained, acting as dividers between parts of the open-plan layout (Beaumont & Cowling for Grand Metropolitan Estates Limited)⁷. Toilets were installed at the rear left of the building. Considerable detail is included in these plans, including detailed

architectural drawings of corbels, a structural piece of stone, wood or metal jutting from a wall to carry a weight.

Soon after, it was sold to Scottish and Newcastle Breweries and, became the Ferret and Trouserleg, a name that can still be seen in the glass panel above the doorway.

1995 (Pembroke Design) saw more opening out of the space, the addition of a DJ booth and reconfiguration of the right-hand bar. It became the Priory in 2001 before 2003 (jsdesign partnerships for S&N Pub Enterprises) saw movement of the toilets to the first floor and loss of the DJ booth. The space created by the removal of the ground floor toilets became part of an extended drinking area to the rear of the building. It was later renamed, The Sanctuary.

Star Pubs bought the building in 2012. A change to the current name and a comprehensive £220,000 refurbishment followed, including restoration of original features, exposing the brickwork and the installation of history boards and beer-bottle chandeliers. Display boards dedicated to Sheffield's past and to cask ale provide interest. The Lord Mayor of Sheffield, John Campbell, conducted the reopening ceremony in November 2012. A 2017 photographic survey provides detailed information on the interior of the pub. There was further refurbishment in the summer of 2018.

Crow Inn ●

(also known as: Crown Inn, Old Crown Inn, R & B's Uptown Bar, Sleep Hotel)

35 Scotland Street, Sheffield S3 7BS

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/269/



[Windows in the porch DP]



[Mosaic Entrance Floor DP]

The porch has internal leaded windows and an impressive ceramic floor which features an image of a crown.

Apart from the opening-out of the room on the right, the basic layout of the interior is relatively unchanged. The fittings are of varying ages, with some recent renovation.



[The Crow DP]



[The servery at the Crow KM]



[Miniature of the Crow by Lee Smithson (Sheffield miniatures) AS]

The bar appears early/mid C20th. Unusually, the off sales was approached via the entrance to the rear yard, purchasers entering through a small door.⁸ This entrance was removed in 1972 (D.K.Davy for Joshua Tetley & Son Ltd.).



[1981 ground floor plan DP]

(see Sheffield: City Centre).

Historically, the pub is mentioned as a key player in the 1840s Chartist protests, the Sheffield Outrages and the 1920s Sheffield Gang Wars. The outrages saw the 1859 murder of James Linley: *'saw-grinder, was sitting at the Crown Inn, Scotland Street.'*⁹

Crown Plaza Royal Victoria Sheffield ●

(also known as: Victoria Hotel, Royal Victoria Hotel, Sheffield Royal Victoria Hotel, Holiday Inn Royal Victoria)

Victoria Station Road, S4 7YE
Grade II listed, December 1995
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/899

[The Royal Victoria: C19th Splendour DP]

The entrance hall is flanked by reception desk and lounge, with enriched cornices and arches and panelled ceiling. The Lobby has plaster wall panels divided by Ionic pilasters and covered reticulated ceiling with boss. The Main lounge has similar panelling and pilasters, heavily

⁹ Caledonian Mercury, 3rd August 1859

enriched modillion cornice, and reticulated coved ceiling with rooflight. An adjoining room, in similar style, has 3-bay reticulated ceiling with roundels.

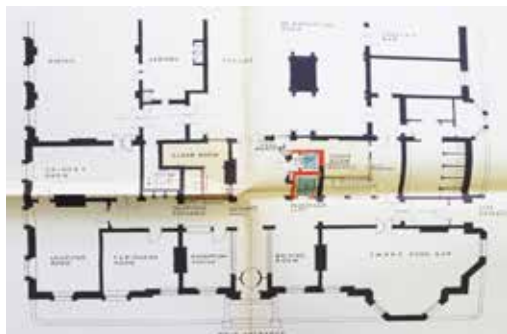


[The Grand Lounge RVH]

One of the most striking features is the elegant Ballroom which can accommodate up to 380 people. The hotel has a further 14 meeting rooms. The ground floor has many original features and includes a bar - in recent years, they have served Kelham Island beers. Currently there is no cask ale. The Ballroom, Assembly Room, Restaurant and the Great Central Room are registered as Approved Premises for Marriages and Civil Partnerships.

The hotel, adjacent to Central Station (aka Victoria Station) is built of red brick and Pennine stone. It was officially opened on the 28th July 1862 by the Sheffield Hotel Company. It was later taken on by the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway in 1889, as their first venture into the hotel management business, this being the same time that they began to promote Cleethorpes as a holiday resort. The Royal Victoria was a very luxurious hotel that set the precedent for the Great Central Railway's later hotels at Nottingham and Marylebone. The hotel was extended in the late 1980s onto the old station site. At this point, the remaining station buildings were demolished. It was restored around 1990 by M.E.Hadfield.

The hotel added the 'Royal' prefix following a visit in 1875 by their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, later King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. The hotel has enjoyed further royal patronage including visits from Queen Victoria in 1897 and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret in 1947. Oscar Wilde stayed for two days in January 1884.



[1954 plans: very similar to to-day DP]

Several ground floor plans exist in Sheffield Archives¹⁰:

- 1919 plans (Thos.E.Collcutt, 36 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1 for the Great Central Railway)
- 1939 (L. & N.E.Ry. Southern Area Engineer's Construction Office) saw the billiards room becoming an extension to the Lounge and some reconfiguration of the front right Smoke Room
- 1945 saw a Gents' lavatory becoming a 'Dispense Bar'
- 1952 saw alterations to the entrance hall in connection with the installation of new passenger and goods lifts (Hotels Executive, Chief Works Officers Dept., Architects Section, London NW1), As illustrated, the 1952 layout is very similar to today
- 1957 (British Transport, Hotels & Catering Services, St.Paneras Section, London NW1) shows a reconfiguration of the rooms at the front of the building
- 1960 (British Transport Hotels and Catering Services, Chief Works Officers Dept., Architects Section) shows further changes to a Servery and the Cocktail Bar.
- 1962 (source as 1960) shows changes to the dispense area at the back of the dining room (rear left)
- 1964 (British Transport Hotels Ltd. Chief Works Officers Dept.) shows the installation of a new cloakroom in the Smoke Room Bar (front right).
- 1984 (C.J.A.Nicholl, Turnditch, Derby) shows the installation of the current bar in the lounge which is central within the

building.

- 1989 (Tom Adams Design Consultancy, York) shows movement of the 1984 servery to the back wall of the room. In addition, a servery is also installed in the cocktail bar (front left).

Over the years, the functions of several rooms have changed. For example:

- the 1919 Manager's Office is now a cloakroom,
- the 1919 Dispense Bar is now a Ladies'
- the 1919 Billiard Room (two full-size tables) is now a bar (1939)
- a 1919 Gentlemen's Lavatory is now a glass store: in 1945 it became a 'Dispense Bar'

However, the positions of internal walls are unchanged.

The hotel has had several names, the latest following a relaunch in March 2019. The retaining wall and approach ramp were Grade II listed in December 1995.

Dog & Partridge ●

56 Trippet Lane, S1 4EL

City Centre Conservation Area

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12114

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/236



[Dog and Partridge 2021 DP]

Dating back to 1796, this stone-built three-storey pub has a good frontage of raised lettering: Dog & Partridge and below, Gilmours Windsor Ales & Stouts. In June 2014, the badly damaged yellow and brown tiles were painted over in red. The pub is now painted black.

¹⁰ Sheffield Archives: MC/20/5/221



[Sign above the front door DP]

As you enter, note both the Dog & Partridge doorstep and the sign above the front door.



[The Snug showing the hatch to the bar MS]

Although the interior of four rooms has been opened-out and modernised, the layout is still visible; there is some interwar tiling on the right-hand side of the corridor into the pub and one nearly intact room.

The snug (central) 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, which 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.

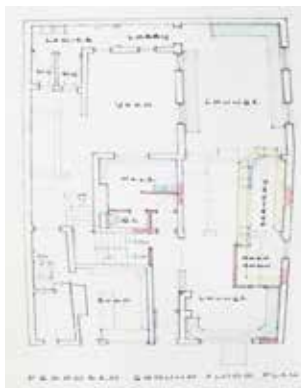


[The fireplace in the Snug DP]

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.



[Graffiti in the Snug DP]



[1938 proposals show both the internal snug as a male toilet and the neighbouring shop]

A 1938 plan¹¹ 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.

The front left room has been opened-out to the corridor and has modern fixed seating and fireplace. The front right room has no old fittings. The external door was blocked-up in 1938 but re-instated, as part of an internal one-way system, when the pub reopened in July 2020 after the initial Coronavirus lockdown. The modern servery is centrally situated. The rear room has a wide doorway, 1960s/70s fixed seating, a modern fireplace with tiled interior and a (modern) small hatch /counter to the side of the servery. There is also a good Gilmours mirror.

1974 saw the off-sales removed and the servery re-configured (Architect: D.K.Davy for Joshua Tetley). It seems that 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 snug to the left of the entrance (Architects: L.B.Percival for Joshua Tetley).

In 2020, the pub was voted 'Sheffield's Favourite Dog Friendly Pub'¹². It also received a Special

¹¹ Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/255

¹² Dog Friendly Sheffield:

www.dogfriendlysheffield.co.uk/awards/



Mention in 2022. The pub is currently owned by Star Bars and Inns and is free of tie.

In late 2021, 'Wino,' a mural by local street artist, Marquis De Rabbit appeared on the side wall on Bailey Lane.

[Street-art at the D&P DP]

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/pubs/12115

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/239



[Fagan's DP]

On the front right is a tiny snug originally called the dram shop: a pub room name rarely seen outside the Sheffield area. This wording also appears in an external window of the Gardeners and on the ceramic exterior of the Ship (for both, see: Sheffield: North).

The snug has a very old counter and the walls are covered with ply panelling from 1953. It has a Fagan's etched and frosted exterior window and retains its door with the figure 1.



[A deserved rest in the Dram Shop MS]



[The main bar counter MS]



[The front left room MS]



[The rear room MS]

The main bar counter has ply panelled front from 1953 and the bar back is mostly from 1953 with some glass shelves. One fridge has replaced some of the lower shelving. The row of small leaded glazed panels above the bar counter were added in c.1986.

The rear room was a private parlour brought into use by Fagan and has a hatch to the side of the servery.



[1815 Lounge is a tenement DP]



[1815 Barrel plan DP]

One of the oldest pubs in central Sheffield, the Barrel was built c1790 and is documented on an 1815¹³ plan, 'Barrel Public House, Broad Lane, measured for Rawson & Co.' This indicates that the current left-hand room was, at that time, a neighbouring tenement, the pub and the tenement sharing a yard at the rear of the property. In the C19th, the pub was owned by local brewer, Rawsons.

The last major change to the interior was in 1953¹⁴ (architect, John Foster). A plan of the Proposed Alterations indicates that the only structural changes are:

1. an extension which includes the current inside toilets. This necessitated the blocking of a window in the Public Lounge.
2. removal of an internal wall opposite the bar, thus opening up the tap room into the current larger, Lounge Hall.

It is little changed since then, apart from the adding of a small room at the back that was previously private quarters.

In the past 100 years, there have been three long-standing licensees: locally-born (Royal Oak, Hollis Croft) and ex-Bomber Command, Michael Joseph (Joe) Fagan ran the pub from 6th July 1948 until 17th September 1985 becoming Tetley's longest serving landlord.

Sergeant Fagan was the rear gunner on a Halifax bomber which was shot down near Wilhelmshaven on 27th 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 (10th September 1985), the pub was renamed, and a new sign was erected (10th November 1985). 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 (10th December 1985) after passing on the tenancy to Thomas Patrick (Tom) Boulding and his wife, Barbara.

The longest-serving licensees in Sheffield, in November 2022, they overtook the length of tenure enjoyed by Joe (37 years, 2 months and 11 days). Tom and Barbara retired early in 2023.

The sign over the door says, in Japanese; 'we install and service hangovers.' The translation was completed by Graham Heeley, Reader in Japanese at the University of Sheffield with printing by Andy Evans (Inprints Ltd). The pub was Sheffield and District CAMRA Pub of The Year 1994.



[The Snog by Pete McKee DP]

In April 2013, on the gable end of Fagan's, Sheffield artist Pete McKee produced his first outside mural, The Snog. This was originally a promotional piece for his exhibition The Joy of Sheff: a reference to the 1972 book, The Joy of Sex. The image is based on the front cover of the book which

features a kissing couple in a state of undress.

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

¹³ Sheffield Archives: plan referenced: FC/P/SheS/146S

¹⁴ Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/223

Grapes ★★

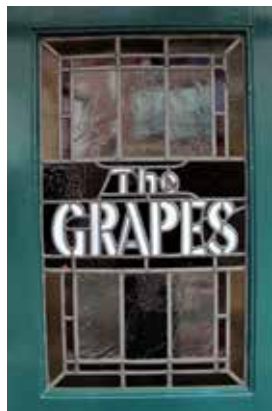
80 Trippet Lane, S1 4EL

City Centre Conservation Area

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12054whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/245

[The Grapes DP]

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 Flynnns as a reference to the Flynn family who have owned the pub for almost fifty years.



[Ornate glass in the entry door DP]

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 off.



[Mosaic entrance DP]

The entrance hall includes impressive mosaic flooring. The walls of the hallway and some in the public bar have a splendid colourful dado of Victorian tiles.



[The corridor MS]

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.



[Front right smoke room MS]

The front right smoke room retains its door with a modern (Tetleys) stained and leaded panel, good but reproduction of a 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 (likely to be good reproductions of original broken ones?) and a central one with the initials TR & C.



[Rear right room MS]

The rear right room retains its door with a 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 yellow.



[Front left public bar MS]

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



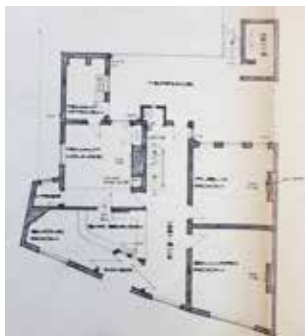
[Glasswork in the Public Bar DP]



[1905 plan, before alterations DP]

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; two front exterior windows have Grapes Inn etched and frosted glass. The fireplace was added in 2010.

December 1905 plans 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.)¹⁵. 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.



[The ground floor prior to alterations in 1988 DP]

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

¹⁵ Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/259

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

On 13th June 2003, the Grapes hosted the first-ever gig by, ex-Stocksbridge High School students, the Arctic Monkeys. They delivered a 25 minute set which included, the sole performance ever of the bootlegged, 'Curtains Closed'. This upstairs function room is now part of the licensee's accommodation.

Head of Steam

(also known as: Fraternity House, Old Monk at the Fraternity House, Old Monk)

103-107 Norfolk St, S1 2JE

Grade II listed, November 1972

City Centre Conservation Area

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/271

The building was listed for the Classical Revival style. The building has:

- ashlar with hipped slate roof with two stone side wallstacks with dentilled cornices.
- plinth, dentilled first floor cornice, modillion eaves cornice, balustrades.
- central two-storey cubic block: three windows flanked by single-storey wings, single windows. The central block has three moulded round-headed margin glazed windows with mask keystones, and a balustrade with dies topped with urns.
- ground floor bays defined by engaged Corinthian columns, with paired columns at the ends, and three C20th single pane windows with enriched triple keystones with masks.
- across the front, a balustrade.
- square wings with paired round and square Corinthian columns forming porticos with C20th glazed doors and overlights, in openings with enriched triple keystones.

The building was extensively refurbished in 1974, when the façade was retained. The



[Hard at work in 1965, the ceiling is unaltered LB]

dentilled cross beam ceiling interior was also retained. This is evidenced by a 1965 photograph by which the ceiling can be compared to the current day.



[The Head of Steam DP]



[Details of the exterior DP]

The Sheffield & Hallamshire Savings Bank was founded in 1819. In 1860, the Bank moved to this building, designed by the architect T.J. Flockton. Early in the C20th the Bank engaged in some small-scale expansion by opening several branch offices. It was not until after WWII that

significant growth occurred; 15 new branches were established. The Trustee Savings Bank (TSB) Act of 1976 led to the restructuring of the savings banks the following year. As a result, Sheffield & Hallamshire became part of TSB of Yorkshire & Lincoln. The TSB Group PLC was established in 1986, Lloyds TSB following in 1995.



[The 2017 interior: CB]

In 1997, the building became The Fraternity House (Broadbent Partners Design Consultants for City Centre Restaurants PLC.)¹⁶, with the bar running along the left wall. It then evolved into The Old Monk at the Fraternity House, before becoming The Old Monk. Camerons Brewery acquired the building in December 2015. The following April, it opened as their eighth branded Head of Steam venue, with the bar repositioned as the central feature.

Old Queens Head ●

(also known as: T'Hawle in t'Poandes, Hall i' th' Ponds) 40 Pond Hill, S1 2BG
Grade II* listed, May 1952
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/272



[The Old Queens Head DP]

One of the few remaining pieces of medieval Sheffield in the centre of the city, this building was built, in the late C15th, as a hunting and banqueting lodge for the nearby Sheffield Castle. The earliest written record is in a 1582 inventory of the estate of the 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, George Talbot. At that time, it was probably the house of the Manorial Parker, the officer responsible for custodianship of the lord's deer park: it was known as, T'Hawle in t'Poandes or Hall i' th' Ponds. It is reputed to be the oldest domestic building in Sheffield.

Between 1570 and 1584, Mary Queen of Scots (1542-1587) was imprisoned in Sheffield. On 28th November, a long train of horses and packhorses took Mary, and her 39-strong entourage, on the three-and-a-half hour journey from Chatsworth to Sheffield Castle. During her incarceration, it is likely that she would have visited this building. Named after her, it became a pub in 1841.

1929 saw the two rear rooms become a single larger room with the removal of an internal wall (Wynyard Dixon for Messrs Tennant Bros Ltd.¹⁷). At this point, there was a separate shop at the front right of the building.

In 1949, the building was restored by John Smiths brewery (Bertram Wilson, Tadcaster for Messrs John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co.Ltd.)



[1948 plans: note the 'Singing Room'. DP]

when much of the old wood work, which had been concealed for years, was revealed. The external carved heads were stripped of 1/8" of whitewash and deal boards were removed to reveal the original main timbers. In addition, a stone fireplace was revealed from behind a cast-iron grate. By this point, the shop had become a store: it now became the Smoke Room and internal urinal. Later plans show this room as the Snug. Three years later it became Grade II* listed, the only Sheffield pub to achieve this rating.



[Brewed by George Gale (Horndean)]

1992 saw plans for the bar area to be moved into the current position, the snug becoming the Ladies' and the proposed addition of a minstrel gallery above the toilets (Colin Cook Chartered Architect Ltd., Stockport, for Wards Brewers Ltd.). Tom

Cobleigh (1992-93) took on these proposals with a £750,000 refurbishment (David Ward Associates, Leeds, for Tom Cobleigh Ltd.).



[Left Area MS]



[Rear area fireplace MS]

The interior currently consists of three distinct areas. The left area with the fine timber framed frontage is the original building. This has a beamed ceiling and retains a very old stone fireplace (the small fireplace opposite is modern). The 1992 plans refer to this room as the 'Medieval Lounge.'



[Carved heads MS]

Other very old fittings are the three carved heads at the top of ancient timber posts: two are situated behind the servery and the other is near the external door which leads directly to Pond Hill.



[Middle area MS]

The other two areas have some fittings from the 1949 refurbishment. The middle area with a parquet floor has fixed seating and a row of fielded panels above with decorative mouldings (panels painted a grey-brown colour). The third area has more of the fielded panels. These have been painted a grey-blue colour. The bar fittings are modern.



[a face in the wall! DP]

Externally, the pub has a timber-framed front range, with rendered nogging, brick and dressed stone gables and a steep pitched slate roof with two rendered gable stacks. The ground floor has figure-carved posts and carved bressumer. To the right, a recessed C19th door is flanked to the left by a paired plain

sash and to the right by an altered cross casement. The left gable has dressed stone ground floor with the tops of two posts and renewed bressumer. The rendered part of the building dates from the late C19th.

Perch Brewhouse

44 Garden Street, Sheffield S1 4BJ

Well Meadow Conservation Area

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/1013

ocrpubs.camra.org.uk/pubs/220



[The entrance DP]

This is a high-quality, locally funded, respectful and imaginative conversion. With careful use of contemporary materials, old office space was stylishly converted into a new Taproom which opened in August 2021. Since then, the conversion has continued, the

central yard gaining a large timber-framed covered outside drinking area. This hosts events, including seasonal beer festivals.

Dead Parrot Brewery obtained the site in 2015, applied for planning permission the following year, and opened their brewery, three years later, in Autumn 2018. At that point, they had the medium-term intention of converting the frontage of the complex, the old works offices, into a taproom. In June 2020, a planning application was submitted. Conversion work continued during the various lockdowns. Plasterboard, partition walls and polystyrene



[The bar area DP]



[Stylish Interior DP]



[Perch is created PB]

beyond, form the site of this conversion to pub use.

Previous long-term users were a small engineering manufacturing company who produced pen-knives and similar devices. The site was subsequently used by Sheffield City Council Parking Services, acting as the base for Parking Meter Operators, electronic equipment was left to charge overnight.

Red Deer

Pitt Street, S1 4DD

(also known as: **Odd Fellows Arms**)

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/278

The Red Deer dates from 1825, although it has since been extended. The exterior is relatively unchanged. 1919 plans (Edmd.Winder & Co., Architects & Surveyors, Wharf Street for Messrs. Wm.Greaves & Co.)¹⁸ show external changes to the yard but indicate that the pub has a bar in the left corner, with the Servery behind, a central corridor and a parlour and smoke room on the right. 1968 plans (J.Foster for Duncan Gilmour

18 Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/187

ceiling tiles were removed and a considerable amount of woodwork was reused.

The entrance to the site is through the building's façade, from Garden Street through an electronic roller-shutter which leads to a passage, beyond which is a yard. The brewery is situated on the right of this yard. From the passage, a doorway leads into the ground floor of a two-storey street-facing building. This building, and the yard



[The Red Deer DP]

& Co.) show a squaring-off of the bar corner into the central corridor. 1980 (D.K.Davy, Company Architect, Joshua Tetley & Son Ltd.) saw the opening out of the two rooms on the right and a repositioning of the bar to its current position. 1993 (ADG Design, Leeds) saw an extension into the yard/beer garden area giving the pub its current layout.

A raised area towards the rear, the Gallery, was added in 1993 and this leads on to a beer garden. However, original windows still exist: Red Deer,



[Gable end of Red Deer DP]

Gilmours and Tetley Beers. In the summer of 2016, as part of the Feature Walls street art festival, Austrian artist Frau Isa (born: 1986) left a large painting showing a girl holding a book on the gable end.

The Red Deer is the central Sheffield pub with the longest continuous use of handpumps. The 1975 Sheffield CAMRA local guide lists only three pubs in the then Sheffield One Postal District who are using handpumps: The Peacock Inn (Fitzwilliam Street, Tetley Bitter), The Red Deer (Tetleys) and The Red House (Wards Best Bitter). The Peacock is long closed with the Red House surviving until 2016.

Towards the rear of the Lounge is a wall-mounted Joshua Tetley handpump. The accompanying plaque states: *'The Joshua award presented to The Red Deer by Sheffield CAMRA to mark its nomination as the branches favourite Tetley pub in the area on the occasion of CAMRA's 21st. birthday and Joshua Tetley's 200th. anniversary of brewing on their Leeds site. September 1992.'* The Tetley brewery closed in 2011 and was demolished a year later.

Red Lion ●

109 Charles St, S1 2ND

Cultural Industries Quarter Conservation Area

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/280



[The Red Lion DP]

This early C19th pub, a three-storey brick building, includes fine external stonework, Ward's Fine Malt Ales. In Victorian times, it was diagonally opposite the 3,500 capacity, Empire Palace of Varieties. In an 1889 map, this is named as 'Sanger's Circus.' This was demolished in 1959. In recent years the pub has been both expanded and refurbished. However, one room with some rare historic fittings remains.



[The snug MS]

Head for the loos, take the passageway on the left and you'll find a hidden gem of a snug. This has a great 1950s atmosphere with the ribbed wooden moulding below and each side of the bar hatch being especially attractive. The bench seating and baffle are from the same era but the fireplace is modern. The corner door to the street is kept locked.

The lounge at the rear of the building was installed in 1981¹⁹ (Sackville Design Co. for Wards Brewery Ltd.). The bar was also extended and refurbished: an oak polished bar top, new arm rails and a new brass rest rail appearing. The Tap Room was unaltered. The conservatory was built in 1987 (William K.Gill, Architect,

¹⁹ Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/187



[The welcoming snug MS]

Chesterfield for S.H.Ward & Co.Ltd.) with further changes in 1989 (Mansell Jenkinson and Partners for Vaux Inns). 1994 saw the installation of a raised area at centre rear and a further extension of the bar with a new counter and fittings (Ashbourne Design Partnership for Vaux Inns Ltd.).

Royal Lounge □

(also known as: Royal Standard)

156 St Marys Road, S2 4AX

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/287



[The Royal Lounge DP]

After a period of closure, this ex-Wards pub reopened as a Lebanese Restaurant in March 2022.



[Tiled sign revealed in 2015 DP]

Has an interesting tiled sign which was revealed in early 2015 when the sign which obscured it was removed due to storm damage. In 2020, both the words and the tilework were over-painted. It is now obscured by new signage.



[The Royal Standard DP]

Above the right window is distinctive stonework which represents the Royal Standard, the flag which is flown when the Monarch is in residence in one of the

86 Brown
Street, S1 2DD



The Rutland Arms

7 real ales, 2 real ciders,
many craft beers, home-
cooked food

The Crow Inn

5 real ales, 2 real ciders,
loads of craft beer, 7 en-suite
hotel rooms



33 Scotland Street, S3 7BS



royal palaces or travelling by their car, ship or aeroplane.

Above the three central windows is etched glass with the initials, 'HB'. This initial also appears on a window in the entrance hall. These refer to The Bramwell Pub Company Limited, formerly known as Barracuda Group Limited who became Bramwell in 2000, a subsidiary of Enterprise Inns plc. The Bramwell Pub Company went into administration in 2013, the Royal Standard reverting to Enterprise Inns (then Ei Group, now Stonegate). The windows were probably installed as part of 2002 changes, (ian whitehead Contract Furnishing Limited for Enterprise Inns Limited)²⁰ leading to the present configuration of an opened out central area with wide spaces leading to what were originally three separate rooms.

The pub was Sheffield and District CAMRA Pub of The Year 1989.

Rutland Arms ●

86 Brown St, S1 2BS

Cultural Industries Quarter Conservation Area

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/288



[The tiled exterior of The Rutland Arms DP]

The Rutland was built, in 1936, on the site of a previous pub built in 1902. It has since been opened up with the removal of internal walls. However, it is possible to see the layout of the 1936 pub, with the tap room and seryon on the

left and the lounge on the right.

Plans from the time²¹ (Wm.Fenton, Architect, Sheffield for Duncan Gilmour and Co.), indicate that the footprint of the new pub moved about 10 metres back, thus allowing the corner between Brown Street and Furnival Street to take up its current position.

The new pub had a corner entrance, a vestibule leading into a public bar with a service bar. Before the Public Bar, on the right is a Smoke Room, and on the left is a Tap Room, both



[Original entrance for off-sales DP]

fronting onto the street.

Upstairs is a club room. Off sales are available from an entrance on Arundel Lane, behind the Service Bar (left rear). The remnants of this entrance can still be seen under the present-day window which is to the right of the Off Sales window, the only remaining original Gilmours window.

In the 1936 plan to the right of the Smoke Room are both male and female Urinals. The fact that



[Tap Room window MS]

these are not situated in the yard is an indication of the relative importance of this new build. A 1902 plan of the previous pub (Edmund Winder for W.Greaves and Co.) shows a four room layout. The entrance led to a dram shop on the left (with quarter-circle bar), a bar parlour on the right, a smoke room at rear left and a kitchen at rear right.

Upstairs was a club room.



[1952 plans for the Rutland DP]

1952 plans (J. Foster, Architect for Duncan Gilmour and Co.) show the opening out of the public bar and smoking room into a larger Lounge Hall. 1988 (L.B.Percival, Architect for Joshua Tetley and Son Ltd.)

saw the lounge and tap room merged and the reconfiguration of the bar into its current position.



[Rutland Arms bar DP]



[Internal screen at the Rutland MS]

Late 2017 saw the addition of shelves above the bar and a tidy-up of the various handpumps and keg fonts.



[Inner door MS]



[Late 2017 changes to the bar at the Rutland DP]

In addition to a considerable amount of Art Deco-style interior glasswork (installed in 1988), the Rutland has a very impressive tiled exterior: DUNCAN GILMOUR & Co. LIMITED. RUTLAND ARMS.



[Enso at the Rutland DP]

For several years, the wall between the beer garden and Brown Street displayed a large mural by Phlegm. In 2022, this was replaced by new mural by local artist and ex-Rutland employee, Enso.



[The Lounge at the Rutland MS]

The pub was Sheffield and District CAMRA Pub of The Year 1991.

Shakespeares ●

146-148 Gibraltar St, S3 8UB
Furnace Hill Conservation Area
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/292

Built in 1821 as a coaching inn, this multi-roomed pub has undergone various changes. For many years an S.H.Wards pub, the well-known live music venue was closed by Punch Taverns in early 2010. It re-opened 18 months later, with the original passageway to the yard creatively turned into another room. At the same time, the above-bar panelling was added and the long-established bar moved slightly forward. The terrazzo flooring which flows from the entrance lobby indicates the original floor plan.



[Shakespeares DP]

There is a leaded Wards Fine Malt Ales window and a distinctive exterior sign: Ward's Fine Malt Ales. In earlier days, the pub name was over the door, in a similar style (see 1982 photo).



[S.H.Wards window DP]



[S.H.Wards window MS]



[1982 shows S.H.Wards branding DP]



[The Servery at Shakespeares MS]



[The rear bar at Shakespeares MS]

which indicate the position of gaming machines.

A 1946 plan²² (Hadfield Cawkwell, Sheffield) indicates that the rear room was split into two, the right-hand Parlour having a separate door (opposite the bar). Service and Tap Room (front left) are all in their current positions. This plan has 1980 amendments



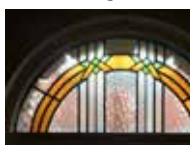
[A previous sign DP]



[1984 plan: note the passage to the courtyard DP]



[Shakespeares Ground Plan 1846 DP]



[Window detail DP]

A 1962 plan (Hadfield, Cawkwell & Davidson, Rotherham for Messr's. S.H.Ward & Co.Ltd.) shows a new counter for the bar and the removal of a screen into the rear left Public Bar. A December 1981 plan (Sackville Design Co.) shows the rear rooms changing into a single Lounge and the conversion of a kitchen and wash room into a smaller catering kitchen and internal toilets. This is repeated on a 1984 plan (Jenkinson Palmer & Associated, Rotherham). Subsequently, the positions of the Gents' and Ladies' were reversed. The 1984 plan also indicates the position of outside toilets at the rear of the yard. An 1846 document in the Sheffield Archives²³ shows the loss of a yard which backed onto Bower Spring, as part of The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845. This act allowed the Sheffield Trustees to purchase, and take, land in order to create, widen and improve the city streets. A plan indicates how the area occupied by Shakespeares has changed since that time. The yard has long since been bricked-off.

The gable end has a (2016) colourful mural by Florence Blanchard, a French painter, muralist and screen-printer who is based in the UK.

At the rear of the building are the remains of the Bower Spring Furnaces, originally used for making cementation steel. They were in use from 1828 until 1910 and are now a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The pub was Sheffield and District CAMRA Pub of The Year 1983 and 2013.

²³ Abstract of title (1784 - 1846) to a freehold public house called The Shakespeare Tavern, Gibraltar Street, Sheffield TT/10/33/6

Sheffield Tap ★ ★ ★

Platform 1b, Sheffield Railway Station, Sheaf Street S1 2BP

Grade II listed, December 1975

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12055

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/294



[The Sheffield Tap, as seen when approaching the station DP]

The old First Class Refreshment Room was originally built by the Midland Railway (company architect, Charles Trubshaw) as part of their 1905 station extension and adorned inside with Minton tiled walls and fine ornamented bar-fittings. The rooms became disused in the 1960s and became a waiting room in the 1970s before closure in 1975.

The original mahogany bar top was removed and the ornate fireplace and features taken from the building. It was locked-up in 1976. The listed interior was left to decay until 2008 when restoration began. Sheffield Station and the attached bridges were grade II listed in 1975, the most recent amendment was in 2014.

The Tap re-opened in 2009 following a comprehensive £180,000 overhaul in which the tiling, terrazzo floor, parts of the bar-fittings and other joinery were beautifully restored, while



[View from Platform 1 MS]



[The main bar at the Sheffield Tap DP]

items beyond repair were carefully replaced or replicated, including the entire coved and skylighted ceiling. Certain layout changes were made including some minor re-configuring of the bar-counter and annexation of a former taxi office to give street access, while further rooms have been added later. The toilets were created from pre-existing station toilets located in the street-side half of the building.



[Sheffield Tap, central room DP]

The only significant layout changes made to the old Refreshment Room have been shortening and re-aligning of the bar-counter and the creation of a doorway opening through the west wall to give access to the new 'Snug Room' and the street beyond.

The bar-counter would once have extended right up to the north end wall (enclosing the 'outside' door/hatch within the service area) but it now stops short by around 3 m, with a return to the back-fitting. The back-fitting itself still projects fully up to the north end wall²⁴.

The wall tiling has been repaired/made good where necessary but is essentially original. The terrazzo flooring is also original and has been extensively restored. The ceiling, however, was badly water-damaged and was completely replaced. It has been reproduced by handmade

²⁴ Gamston, D. (2010) Sheffield Tap History (unpublished notes)



[First Class Dining Room MS]



[The corridor behind the bar DP]



[Chandeliers to see your beer! DP]



[The ceiling reflected DP]

techniques to match the original as closely as possible (by a local firm who took detailed profiles and castings of the original mouldings). For the decorating, expert advice was obtained for paint colours.

The building is single-storey and was flat-roofed over (for basic weatherproofing) in an earlier station refurbishment – with the result that the top panels in the ceiling's 'domes' no longer function as glazed skylights and now have an opaque green finish.

The upper part of the bar back-fitting, with its central clock feature, is original and has been sensitively re-polished. The clock itself had gone missing but has been replaced with a faithful modern replica. At some time

after 1975 the entire bar-counter was dismantled to provide storage space. The counter-front was pushed back to below the back-fitting and holes cut-out for heating radiators. The counter-front is the only part of the original counter to survive. It has been restored (by West Yorkshire company, Andy Thornton²⁵), moved back to its original position, and mounted on modern traditional timber framing with a new wooden counter-top.

The original fireplace had been bricked-over beyond repair and the present hearth, fireplace (a salvaged version), fire-surround and over mantel, together with the modern mirror above are new. The original door and window joinery are retained, but with modern glazed panels.

The addition, in 2013, of the former First Class Dining Room took the project to a new level. The tiled and mirrored interior of this fine room (left largely to rot since 1976) has been splendidly restored and an on-site brewery and viewing gallery skilfully integrated.

This large room with a terrazzo floor has an L-shaped plan with the trackside area having



[The Tapped Brewery DP]



[Brewing at Tapped Brewery DP]



[Dining Room DP]

new bar fittings (there were none in the past) and display cabinets of bottled beers of the world, and the smaller street side area now occupied by a microbrewery. The Tapped Brew Co. began brewing on-site in January 2013, utilising a 4 Bbl. kit. The wooden door leading to the fermentation room has a stencilled sign: 'Dining Room.'

²⁵ Andy Thornton: www.andythornton.com



[Almost worth missing your train! DP]

Considerable effort has been put into the beer range, so not only is the Tap an attraction to train passengers and those with an interest in historical buildings, but also to serious beer lovers.

In 2010, the Tap won the National Publican Food

and Drinks Award Cask Pub of the Year, the Modern Railways Restoration Award and a CAMRA/Heritage England Pub Design Award (Best Conversion to Pub Use). The Sheffield Tap has been lovingly restored and as one of the UK's last surviving historic railway buffets, is a must-see.

The Tap became an Asset of Community Value in June 2016. Soon after, the owners of the building, Network Rail requested a review. This was subsequently rejected by Sheffield City Council. The ACV designation lapsed in 2021.

Other historic buffet bars include:

- **Bridlington Station Buffet**, Station Approach, Quay Road, Bridlington, YO15 3EP
pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/195
whatpub.com/pubs/HUL/BRI041/
- **Horsted Keynes Station Bar**, Station Approach Road, Bluebell Railway, Horsted Keynes Station, Haywards Heath RH17 7BB
pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/350
whatpub.com/pubs/NSX/147
- **Snowden Buffet Bar**, Platform 1, Bangor Station, Bangor LL57 1LZ
pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/9074
whatpub.com/pubs/SIR/305/
- **Stalybridge Station Buffet**, Railway Station, Rassbottom Street, Stalybridge, SK15 1RF
pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/88
whatpub.com/pubs/HIP/561

Sheffield Waterworks Company □

Cambridge House, 2–12 Division Street, S1 4GF
City Centre Conservation Area
Grade II listed, June 1973.
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/295



[Sheffield Water Works Company DP]

This Palazzo-style (emulating the style of wealthy renaissance Italians) building was designed by architects Flockton and Abbott as offices for the

Sheffield Water Works Company, a company which came into existence in 1830. The company built many of the city's reservoirs, including Dale Dyke (see the Nag's Head - Sheffield: North). The sculpted heads of Greek and Roman water gods are above the ground-floor windows, including a woman wearing the head of a fish. There are also polished red granite Doric columns with plain capitals.



[Sculpted heads DP]

The building opened in 1867 and was later the Supply Warehouse of the hugely successful Graves Mail Order Empire. The company was founded by John George Graves (1866-1945), whose many gifts to the city included Graves Park (1925) and the Central Library and Graves Art Gallery (opened 1934).

The building was taken over by Sheffield Transport Department and subsequently by the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) for their headquarters. Outside the pub, on the corner nearest City Hall, is the post box which was "*painted gold by Royal Mail to celebrate Jessica Ennis Gold Medal winner London 2012 Olympic Games Athletics: Combined - Women's Heptathlon.*"

Three Tuns ○

39 Silver Street Head, S1 2DD
Grade II listed, November 1974
City Centre Conservation Area
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/306



[This is a wedge-shaped pub DP]

Built on an acutely angled corner site in 1840, this building is an excellent example of a flat-iron pub. The bar includes distinctive metal elephant heads which are regularly polished.

The building is brick-built with ashlar plinth and stucco dressings, slate roofs and a large ridge stack plus a side wall stack. Plinth, string course, crowning cornice and parapet are supported by scroll brackets at the NW rounded corner. The ground floor has C20th wooden pilasters and a continuous cornice with lamps.



[Like the bow of a ship DP]

The front to Silver Street Head has six 12 pane sashes and above, six smaller plain sashes. The fourth window on each floor is blank. All have brick flat arches. The ground floor has in the centre two plain sashes, the right one with multi-keystone lintel, flanked by C20th double doors with blank overlights.

Beyond, a single plain sash, the left one smaller, the right one with multi-keystone lintel. To the right again is a paired plain sash. The rounded corner has a 12 pane sash and above, a six pane sash, both with brick flat arches, and below, a wider plain sash. All are curved. The right return, to Lee Croft, has on the upper floors two blanks, then a glazing bar sash. The ground floor has a paired plain sash, then a blocked window and a door. To the right, is a setback range with two glazing bar sashes on each floor.



[The Tuns before changes in 1952 DP]

1952 plans²⁶ show changes in the internal layout of the building (Architect, John Foster for Duncan Gilmour & Co.Ltd). The external door originally led to a smoke room on the left with a public bar on the right. Alterations opened out the smoke room, creating a larger lounge. However, a snug was lost becoming the indoor toilets. It is also worth noting the lack of a Ladies' toilet on the ground floor.

1976 saw the pub expand further up Silver Street Head into adjacent living and office spaces. The

²⁶ Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/217

servery was also moved into its current position (Architect, Shepherd, Fowler & Robinson for Joshua Tetley & Son Ltd). Some years later, in 1995, the timber floor of the left-hand lounge was replaced.

The name is likely to be a reference to the three barrels badge of the Worshipful Company of Vintners. This is one of the oldest of the Twelve Livery Companies of the City of London, gaining a Royal Charter in 1363.

The Tuns became an Asset of Community Value in April 2016. This designation lapsed in 2021.

West Street Live

(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 multi-roomed Williams Stones house. Internally, it is now gutted, operating as a live music venue. The opening-out of the pub occurred in stages, notably: 1971, 1982 and 1988.

The 1930 conversion (Arnold J Shepherd, Architect & Surveyor for Messrs William Stones Limited²⁷) is a fine example of the pre-war fad towards 'Brewers' Tudor.' At the time, it was felt that the use of a 'Mock-' or 'Neo-Tudor' design would provide a sense of hospitality, comfort and respectability. In turn it was hoped that this would attract respectable middle-class



customers.

[Brewers' Tudor, a 1930s fad DP]



[Elevation to West Street, 1930 plans DP]

As illustrated, the facade, facing both West Street and Rockingham Street, was extensively changed with the addition of both half-timbered architectural features and herring-bone 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 is displayed in the Graves Art Gallery in the centre of Sheffield. It was acquired by the J.G.Graves Charitable Trust (see Sheffield Waterworks Company, Sheffield: Centre).



[Mock Tudor: part of the UK 'Comfort Blanket' DP]

The style was also mentioned in 'Slough,' a 1937 poem by Poet Laureate from 1992, John Betjeman (1906-1984): 'bald young clerks' gather: 'And talk of sport and makes of cars. In various bogus-Tudor bars'.

Pub Listings

Ball Inn □ Grimesthorpe

70 Upwell Street, S4 8AJ
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/405



[The Ball Inn DP]



[The pub sign in 1991 DP]

[The rear of the Ball DP]

The Ball Inn displays distinctive external advertising for a long-lost Rotherham brewery. Bentley's Old Brewery (Rotherham) Ltd. was founded by Robert John Bentley in 1820, taking on the Ball in 1845.

The previously private company was registered in 1949 and was taken over by Bradford-based Hammond's United Breweries in 1956.

Sheffield: East

Chantry Inn ★ Handsworth

(also known as: Cross Keys)
400 Handsworth Road, Handsworth, S13 9BZ
Listed on the South Yorkshire Local Heritage List,
August 2022

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12053
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/413



[The Chantry Inn DP]

The Chantry Inn is a three-roomed pub with many vintage fittings and low ceilings supported by oak beams. In Spring 2019, the pub was acquired by Rotherham-based, Chantry

Brewery as their first Sheffield pub. Sympathetic renovation occurred, the pub reopening with a name change later in the year.

The back parts are the main interest, with the



[The Art Deco fire surround DP]

snug a particular delight. This little room, refitted probably in the 1920s and largely untouched since, has all its original seating, panelling and Art Deco fire surround.



[Snug MS]



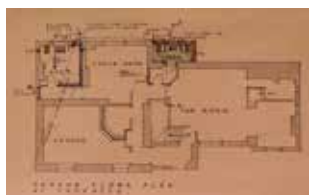
[Snug MS]



[Left bar MS]



[Off sales hatch DP] [A bell push, originally used to request your pint! DP]



[1952 plans show the current room configuration DP]

Ladies' toilet. Simultaneously, a kitchen at rear left becomes the Gents', a kitchen and living room appearing on the upper floor. By 1983, the

There is more old seating in the other rooms and a (disused) corridor off sales hatch near the entrance. The servery and bar-fittings are all modern.

1952 plans (architect: James Totty and Company, Rotherham for Mappins Brewery) show an extension at the centre rear for the building of a

curvature of the bar in the Tap Room had altered into the current configuration of a curve (architects: Melling and Ridgeway for Wm. Stones)¹.



[The pub is in the cemetery DP]

within the churchyard. There is a cemetery on the grounds of the pub.

Originally a mid-C13th house for chaplains and then a schoolroom, it became a pub in 1804.

The other three pubs are:

- The Mug House, Claines Lane, Claines, Worcester WR3 7RN
whatpub.com/pubs/WOR/1931
- Ring o' Bells, 39 Kirkland, Kendal, Cumbria LA9 5AF
whatpub.com/pubs/KEN/950
- The Savile Arms, 12 Church Lane, Thornhill, Dewsbury, West Yorkshire WF12 0JZ
whatpub.com/pubs/W00/148

Golden Plover ○

Hackenthorpe

45 Spa View Road, Hackenthorpe, S12 4HE
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/409



[The Golden Plover DP]

Opened in July 1959, as one of few pubs designed by the Hope and Anchor Brewery. Originally three separate rooms, but now opened out. There is

some original wood panelling in the entrance area and left room. The licence was transferred from the nearby New Inn (S12 4LR). This building is now a veterinary practice and retains some original features.

¹ Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/295

Manor Castle ★

Manor

239 Manor Lane, Manor, S2 1UJ

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12056

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/516



[The Manor Castle DP]

The Manor Castle came into the hands of the Burton brewers Ind Coope following their 1914 takeover of the local Hoosons brewery.



[Front lounge MS]



[Back lounge MS]

It was given a major refit in 1936, of which the two delightful small lounges are notable remnants.

Both preserve their wood panelling, fixed seating and bell-pushes. The front lounge has an attractive curved bar-counter while service to the back lounge is via a glazed stable door.

Apart from two surviving 1930s fireplaces, the large main bar is wholly modernised.

The 1936 plans (architects: Holmes Son and Archer (Sheffield) for Ind Coope and Allsopp Ltd.²⁾ show a previous four-room layout with a small serving bar in the rear right Snug. This is replaced by the current configuration of a central Service Bar which then serves four rooms: a public bar on the right; off-sales at the front and; to the left a lounge with a smoke room at the rear of the building. 1981 brought an expansion of the Ladies' toilets at the rear right of the building and the creation of a lobby leading from the tap room to the rear smoke room (Shepherd Fowler and Robinson for Joshua Tetley and Sons Ltd.). 1992 saw the loss of the off-sales to an extension of the Public Bar (Malt Kiln Galleries for Joshua

Tetley and Son Ltd.). 2003 (Fusion by Design, Leeds for Punch Pub Co) saw the installation of a disabled toilet at the rear left of the building.

Hooson Brothers' Park Brewery was originally founded as St. Johns Brewery by George Hartley c1850. Associated with malting in Worksop, Francis Hooson came to Sheffield in 1865, taking on the Park Brewery with his brother, George.



[The French Horn in 2017, ornate but derelict DP]

In Worksop, the Union Malt Kilns and several pubs were owned: including the French Horn, The Grendale Oak and the Old Ship.

Railway ★ Wincobank

299 Holywell Road, Wincobank, S9 1BE
pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12057
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/677



[The Railway DP]

The Railway occupies a Victorian building that may have been the station master's house for the defunct Brightside Station (1838-1995). It is interesting for the substantial survival of (now quite rare) fittings from a 1960s-style makeover. Both public rooms have bright, plainish serveries with sloped counter-fronts panelled with leatherette to match the seating.



[Public bar MS]

The public bar (once two rooms) has intact fitted seating and above-bar lighting canopy, typical of its time.



[Lounge bar MS]

The lounge extension dates from 1978 (D.K.Davy, Area Architect (East) for Joshua Tetley & Son Ltd.³) at which point the barrel drop was moved from the right side of the building to the front. There is an old off-sales window in the entrance lobby.



[Off sales MS]



[Gable End of the Railway DP]

In 2019, the gable end received an image of a steam locomotive.

Richmond Hotel ●

Richmond

443 Richmond Road, S13 8LU

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/590



[The Richmond Hotel DP]

This pub closed in November 2021. At the time of writing, both the doors and windows were covered with security boards.

Completed in 1938 (Flockton & Son, Architects for S.H.Ward and Company)*, this pub is semi opened-out (1984 Mansell Jenkinson and Partners for S.H.Ward & Co.Ltd.). However, it is possible to discern both several fittings and the original multi-room layout.



[Panelled room MS]



[Panelled room MS]

The most intact room is the current pool room on the far left with fielded panelling to two-third's height all around, a fireplace with 1930s wood surround and copper interior, also a red tiled hearth. There are also signs of the bell pushes. The last major changes were in 1995 (Mansell Jenkinson

Partnership for Vaux Inns) when the toilets were relocated, and the rear function room extended.



[The left bar area MS]

A small raised area to the left of the entrance has more 1930s panelling. In the left-hand bar area is a fireplace with a 1930s mantelpiece featuring three panels depicting lions but an inappropriate reproduction Victorian fireplace.



[Fireplace MS]

[a red stripe on the tiling DP]



[Lions on the fireplace panelling DP]

There is more panelling on the walls of the left and right-hand bars. The pub has a three-quarter sized snooker table and there is a function room at the rear. Other remnants are a small piece of 1930s tiling at the rear right and some stained glass windows.



[1937 front elevation of the Richmond DP]

Sportsman Inn ○

Darnall

156/158 Darnall Road S9 5AD

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/351



[The Sportsman DP]

Opening as a beer house in 1859, the Sportsman is an ex-John Smiths, two-roomed pub with a central bar. 1953 plans (Wilburn & Atkinson, Architects, Doncaster for Messrs. Whitworth Son & Nephew Ltd.)⁵ show an identical lay-out: Public Bar (left) and Lounge (right) served by a central bar. There are three doors (left, central and right), internal toilets and no off sales. The left door is now a window.



[The entrance mosaic DP]

The pub sign is based on ex-landlord, Darnall-born featherweight boxer, Billy Calvert (1933-2016). He twice unsuccessfully fought for the British Title in a seven-year career which commenced in 1958.

There is a mosaic on the floor entrance (often hidden by a mat) and tiling in the right-hand room.

Sportsman ★★

Hackenthorpe

Main Street, Hackenthorpe, S12 4LA

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12119

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/411



[The Sportsman DP]

The Sportsman was the last pub to be built by the Worksop and Retford Brewery (WRB). A 1985 plan shows there have been no changes to the room layout since the 1958 construction. It is remarkably little altered. There is a sizeable entrance lobby inside the front door. This originally included a hatch for off- sales.

A door on the left leads to the games room which retains a bar counter of a distinctive 1950s style, the bar back fitting and the fixed seating are both original. It now has a pool table but until recently it was a three-quarter sized snooker table. A 1972 painting of the pub is displayed above the bar.



[painting of the pub DP]



[Public bar / Games room DP]



[Lounge bar with the original canopy DP]

A door to the right of the lobby leads into the lounge bar with another distinctive 1950s style bar counter, the bar back fitting and the fixed seating are original. All bars have original canopies, the shape matching that of the bar. The linked bar feeds the three separate rooms.



[The rear lobby MS]

A door on the right-hand side of the lounge bar leads into a lobby with 1950s panelling to picture frame height all around.



[Function room DP]



[Function room bar DP]

A door leads to the concert/function room at the rear with another bar counter of a distinctive 1950s style; the bar back has more bays than that in the lounge bar and the fixed seating is original.

There is another large lobby at the rear off of which are the toilets. The wall tiles in the Gents' ante room and toilets themselves are 1950s light blue ones that have been painted over in a dark blue colour. The Gents' is otherwise little changed whereas the Ladies' have modern tiles. All the doors have distinctive 1950s style wooden handles on one side (brass plates on the push side). The windows have been replaced with uPVC.

Situated in the Hackenthorpe Conservation Area, the pub was rebuilt for road widening reasons. The previous pub fronted the road and was totally demolished, the front of the new build being built in the same place as the rear of the old building.



[The original plans: little change in 60 years DP]

In the mid 1950s, Sheffield City Council were developing the new Hackenthorpe estate, and some public house licences were transferred from the centre of Sheffield to the new estate. In October 1955, Derbyshire County Council Planning Department, referring to the licence of the Sportsman, suggested that *"it would appear that this should be diverted to a site out of the village and towards the estate if possible."*

Superintendent E.Wallis, Renishaw Police Station, responded on 5th November stating: *"This is practicably an impossibility, there are no sites available, the Sheffield Corporation and Planning Authorities would certainly not tolerate any idea of the transferring of this house onto the*

new estate I suggest that this plan be approved so that the work can be put into operation as soon as possible to give the increasing population the benefit of using a modern house, a wider main road and increased parking facilities."

Serious discrepancies were found in the original 1955 plans, 1956 seeing a successful resubmission (plans dated, 1955 and 1956: Sheffield Archives⁶).

The previous building was originally in the hands of Sheffield-based Old Albion Brewery who were taken over by WRB in 1939. WRB were taken over by Tennants Brewery in 1958. Building work was carried out by J.E.Smith (Worksop) Ltd., Kilton Road, Worksop, and the design was by W.S.Daniel, Estates Surveyor for the WRB. At this time, the pub was in North East Derbyshire (Chesterfield Rural District Council), 1973 boundary changes bringing it into the City of Sheffield.

Terminus Tavern ○

Darnall

(also known as: Old Bradley Wells)

150 Main Road, Darnall S9 5HQ

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/352



[The Terminus Tavern DP]

The original pub was demolished in 1908 and replaced by the current building (Hall Fenton, Architects Surveyors for Messrs Duncan

6 (Ref. 2008/27 Box 35 barcode 27335) Licensing file number 527 for the Sportsman, Hackenthorpe, which includes floor plans, 1984 - 1985. (Ref. CA519/47a) Sheffield City Council planning application file (inherited from Chesterfield Rural District Council) relating to rebuilding the 'Sportsman's Inn', Main Road, Hackenthorpe, 1953. - 1956.. (Ref. CA519/390) Sheffield City Council planning application file (inherited from Chesterfield Rural District Council) relating to 'Sportsman's Inn', Main Street, Hackenthorpe - rebuilding of public house, 1956

Gilmour & Co.Ltd.). The ground floor had three separate rooms: Tap Room on the left, Smoke Room and Bar Parlour on the right plus a Central corridor leading to the bar. There was also an upstairs Club Room. In addition to the toilets, the rear included a Harness Room, Cart Shed and Stable. The plans also include a direction indicator, 'to Trams.'

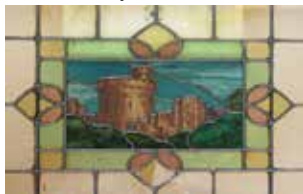


[1948 plans; the lobby is added DP]

1948 saw a reconfiguration of the ground floor (John Foster for Duncan Gilmour & Co.Limited). The Lobby entrance was added with the Servedy moving to centre of the ground floor serving three separate rooms: Public Bar (front left), Smoke Room (stretching the length of building on right) and Hall (behind the Servedy with a separate entrance on the left side of building). Further alterations occurred in 1970, 1982 and 1985.



[The Old Bradley Well mosaic DP]



[Sheffield Castle window panel DP]

The porch retains a mosaic floor with the wording The Old Bradley Well. The walls of the lobby are covered in tiles from floor to ceiling; there is a row of Art Nouveaux tiles at dado rail level and a frieze of more at the top. The screen with the inner door has stained and

leded panels; the top one features a central panel depicting an image of Windsor Castle, a reminder of Gilmours Windsor Ales. There is a separate room on the front left but few old fittings interior-wise. The outside provides an example of Brewers' Tudor.

leded panels; the top one features a central panel depicting an image of Windsor Castle, a reminder of Gilmours Windsor Ales. There is a separate room on the front left but few old fittings interior-wise. The outside provides an example of Brewers' Tudor.

Wentworth House □

Carbrook

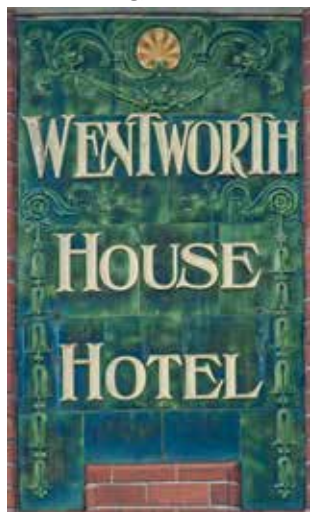
26 Milford St, S9 2LD

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/185



[The Wentworth DP]

An ex-Wards pub with very impressive exterior tiles. The three-roomed interior was opened out in 1976, a new central bar serving spaces on all sides (Hadfield Cawkwell and Davidson for S.H.Wards & Co.⁷) Previously there was a Public Bar with service bar in the front corner, a Smoke Room to the right and a Tap Room to the rear left. A Living/Kitchen (rear right) was also



[Impressive exterior tilework MS]

brought into public use. 1997 (A P Doughty, Design Consultant for Wards Brewery) saw the bar moving to the rear left corner. Reclaimed fittings include three fine fireplaces, and a door in a screen with colourful leaded window panel 'Enquiry Office' which leads to a small snug.

Wenue6 ○

Wincobank

(also known as: Forum)

59 Sandstone Road, Wincobank S9 1AF

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/148



[Wenue 6 DP]



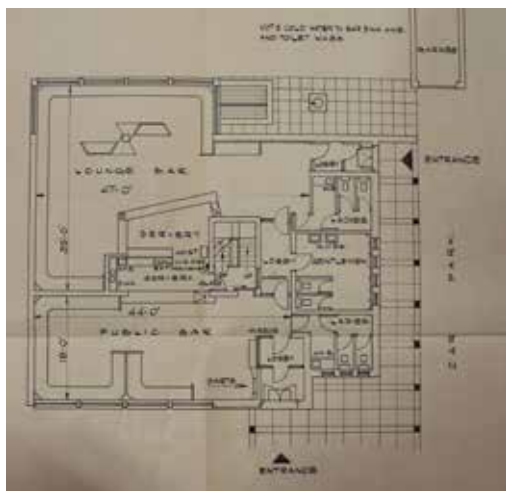
[The rear bar DP]

Opened in 1967, this estate pub has a novel design which mirrors the steep slope on which the building is built. Of a single range, it rises from a single storey to two storeys under a single roof along its principal façade giving the building a wedge-shaped cross-section. The building is of local stone and retains hung tiles to its upper storey. The pub was designed by Melling Ridgeway & Partners Ltd.⁸, who worked regularly for Stones, but is not typical of the firm's style⁹.

⁷ Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/765

⁸ Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/515

⁹ Thanks to Historic England for information



[Original plans from 1967 DP]

The 1967 plan shows a two roomed pub with the layout very close to today. The plan shows the original counter in the L-shaped rear lounge at an angle, (see the markings on the ceiling), but the present one is now at the same angle as the bar back. Both bar counters have been replaced, possibly in the 1980/90s.

A lot of original fixed seating remains, part was lost in the lounge bar when a double door was added for access to the rear garden. This section of seating is now by the doors perpendicular to its original position. Part of the wooden base of the seating survives in the corner opposite the servery (near the new doors) where there is now a small stage. The bar backs seem to be original with modern changes such as fridges replacing lower shelving. In the public bar the two areas exist but there are two dado height partitions with a wide (double door) gap. Fixed seating in the first part of the public bar is lost but remains in the left-hand area. A suspended ceiling has been added to cover ceiling 'beams.' The darts area is lost, and uPVC windows are installed throughout. The lobbies remain as built while the Gents has the original tiled floor, with modern urinals and sinks added.

PINTS OF SHEFFIELD BOOZER OF THE YEAR 2022

BAR - LIVE MUSIC - EVENT SPACE - BREWERY



ALDER

DRINKS
OFFERS

WEEKLY
QUIZ



CASK - KEG - LIVE MUSIC

PRIVATE HIRE AVAILABLE

MESSAGE OR VISIT

UNIT 111, PERCY ST. S3 8BT

@ALDER_BAR_SHEFF

Pub Listings

Alder Bar ●

Neepsend

Unit 111, JC Albyn Complex, Percy Street S3 8BT

Kelham Island Conservation Area

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/880/alder-sheffield



[Alder Bar DP]

Alder is located in an 1840s factory, the J. C. Albyn complex. It was here that Joseph Pickering and Sons Ltd. manufactured 'Blanco,' a compound which when mixed with water, was used by soldiers from the 1870s onwards to clean, colour and polish their equipment. In the 1950s, the company introduced a tinned paste that could be applied directly. Blanco came in a variety of colours including blue, buff, green, tan and white.



[The ex-Ranmoor bar at Alder DP]

From 2006 this space was the home of Sheffield Brewing Company. In November 2021, the

Sheffield: North

brewery ceased production, transforming into Alder. The brewing equipment, a traditional, gravity-fed tower brewing system, remains in place and can be seen from the bar area. The innovative rotating mash tun is worth a special note.

The name, Alder is from the tree. The Alder grows both male and female catkins synonymous with the all-inclusive environment. It also supports the environment by fixing nitrogen into the soil. This synergies with the aim of the bar to be both all-inclusive and a helpful member of the community.

The bar was originally located at the University of Sheffield, Ranmoor House Hall of Residence (S10 3AY). This opened in 1968 and was demolished forty years later, the bar relocating to create the focal point of the brewery taproom.

Blind Monkey

(also known as: Firwood Cottage)

279 Whitehouse Lane, Walkley S6 2WA

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/661

ocrpubs.camra.org.uk/pubs/123



[The Blind Monkey DP]

A former Tetley house, the Blind Monkey reopened on 26th April 2018 after a period of closure and deterioration. Dating back to 1846, the building was originally a small village shop that sold bottled beer that could be refilled once the bottle was returned. It later became a pub. Over the years, it was opened out from smaller rooms into an open-plan design.



[The central area MS]



[Rear left room MS]



[Front left room MS]



[Outdoor seating at the rear DP]



[Front right room MS]



[Ready for the cold weather DP]

Norwich was renovated and laid down in the main areas of the pub, complemented by original tiling near the bar areas. The pub has an array of reclaimed light

fittings sourced from as far as Bombay to as near as Manchester.

In 2019, this renovation was short-listed in the CAMRA/Heritage England Pub Design Awards: Refurbishment category.

The ethos of the refurbishment plan (Speakeasy Company Ltd.) was to take the pub back to the early 1900's. It was stripped of electrics and the old fixed benching and bar area. It was then rebuilt putting back the once open snug area divided by glass partitions to display whiskies. The fireplace and chimney was opened-up and a reclaimed parquet flooring sourced from

Apart from a few barely noticeable areas (for example: the ceiling in the tap room and snug and the bar fronts), the vast majority of materials used have being reclaimed items mostly dating back to the Edwardian and Victorian periods.

The new handpumps were bespoke designed in the shape of police truncheons and manufactured by Harry Mason of Birmingham. Apparently, this design was fashionable around 1900. After some technical issues, they were replaced in early 2022 by Angram pumps. Glass, lighting, dark wood finishes and copper surfaces compliment the design.

Plans for Messrs Whitmarsh Watson & Co.Ltd (W.J.Taylor, Architect, 30 Bank Street, Sheffield, date prior to 1906 when Gilmours acquired Whitmarsh Watson¹), show internal changes, but also show the external area around the pub as undeveloped. Seen from the outside, the Grocers Shop is front right with a Smoke Room front left. There is no formal bar. The building seems to be functioning as a shop with space to have a drink. Behind the shop is a living area. Whitmarsh Watson had acquired the pub in 1895.

1934 plans (A.Whitaker, Architect & Surveyor for Messrs.Duncan Gilmour & Co.Ltd.) show the addition of an extra water closet. By 1977, the shop is long gone, and the pub has three rooms, the lounge on the left with a public bar and rear smoke room on the right. The servery is in the public bar with an option of serving directly to the central corridor. Alterations, later that year, saw walls removed and the bar area extended. The lounge is opened out across the front of the building, with the rear right of the building acting as a Public Bar (D.K.Davy for Joshua Tetley & Son Ltd.)

1995 (Stan Hawes Design Workshop, Chesterfield for Pubmaster Ltd.) saw the construction of a new single storey toilet block (rear left) with the associated conversion of the existing toilets into a new lounge. The bar also moved to its current position.

Blue Ball Inn ●

Worrall

(also known as: Ball)

289 Haggstones Road, Worrall, S35 0PD

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/694



[The Blue Ball DP]



[The way in! DP]

The Blue Ball is believed to have been originally three cottages which were connected to make larger premises. There is no documented date of origin although it was registered as a public house in the Sheffield Directory in 1825. At one time it was a coaching inn with stabling. The name changed from The Ball in 1854.



[Public bar back DP]



[The Snug DP]

There is a central bar with three rooms off. A 1930s refitting has left bench seating in two rooms and, a set of, possibly unique, Tennants windows (see composite image).

The Smoke Room pre-dates this refitting with quality 1930s (or possibly older) seating and some parquet flooring. The Public Bar has an interwar graced counter to bar and 1960s timbering.



[The bar area DP]



[The Commercial DP]



[Windows at the Blue Ball DP]

A 1984 plan (Whitbread and Co.Ltd., Exchange Brewery, Sheffield) shows the current layout².

In 2022, the pub was voted 'Sheffield's Favourite Dog Friendly Pub.'³

Commercial ● Chapeltown

107 Station Road, Chapeltown, S35 2XF
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/190

Built in 1890 by Strouts Brewery of Burton Road, Neepsend - they were acquired by Tennant Brothers Ltd. in March 1918 with 78 pubs - with a Billiard Room, Tap Room (still with (probably original) fixed seating), front room and two (separate) shops (Butchers and confectionery). The door was originally on the corner of the building.



[The Tap Room MS]

An island bar serves the lounge, games room and snug. There is an outdoor area to the rear and an upstairs function room. This free house was the tap for nearby Wentworth Brewery (1999 – 2016).



[The space on the left used to be the off-sales entrance DP]

Plans from 1982 (Whitbread East Pennines Ltd.⁴) show an off sales entrance at the front centre of the pub. The rest of building is as present. The Sheffield

Distillery, founded 2017, use rooms at the rear of the Commercial.

² Sheffield Archives: MC/20/647

³ www.dogfriendlysheffield.co.uk/awards/

⁴ Sheffield Archives: MC/20/656

Crown and Glove ● Stannington

96 Uppergate Road, Stannington, S6 6BY

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12262

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/621



[The Crown and Glove DP]



[The Crown and Glove RH]

Although the interior of this pub looks modern and very much like many hundreds of other 'food-led' pubs, the two left hand rooms are little altered since a 1962 refurbishment by Wards Brewery (Hadfield, Cawkwell & Davison for Messrs S.H.Ward & Co.Ltd. ⁵). The 1962 lay-out remains throughout.



[The Lounge Bar DP]

From the front door there is a lobby. The left-hand door leads into the lounge bar with a parquet floor. A 1962 photograph confirms the dado panelling and some full height panelling around the servery are 1962 work but are now painted grey. The bar counter is 1962 but recently painted. Only a door in the bar back

⁵ Sheffield Archives: MC/20/661



[The Lounge, as seen from the Snug DP]

appears to be from 1962: the rest is modern.

There is a stone fireplace with display shelves from 1962 and a small piece of fixed seating to the right; the bay window seating looks 1962 work, but a backing has been added.

Up three stone steps is a snug which was created from an old kitchen. This retains the 1962 stone fireplace with modern wood added around it. The fitted seating around the room looks like it is from 1962.



[The Tap Room DP]

The public bar on the right has been totally refitted with possibly, the base of the bay window seating dating back to 1962. The gents urinals look to date from at least 1962, possibly earlier.



[Crown and Glove stonework DP]

Outside, this ex-S.H.Wards pub has a unique stone 'Crown and Glove' logo. The name is a reference to the gauntlet thrown down on Coronation Day by the Royal Champion, daring anyone to dispute the right of succession. The tradition was established by William the Conqueror and was last observed, in 1821, at the coronation of George IV.

Fat Cat ★ Kelham Island

(also known as: Kelham Tavern, Alma)
23 Alma Street, Kelham Island, S3 8SA
Grade II listed, August 1999
Kelham Island Industrial Conservation Area
pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12124
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/494

The Fat Cat is a little-altered and typically detailed example of a mid-C19th pub and former hotel in, what was, an industrial quarter close to central Sheffield. It has an excellent original layout: two downstairs rooms; a small central bar; mosaic in the doorway and; a terrazzo floor passageway.

Opened in 1850 and originally known as The Kelham Tavern, the pub was renamed the Alma in 1856, after the Battle of the Alma River (SW Crimea) on 20th September 1854. The combined forces of the British, French and Turks faced a Russian army of 33,600.

The pub was taken over by Sheffield brewer, William Stones in 1876.



[Mosaic entrance floor MS]

A small entrance lobby with mosaic floor bearing the legend CANNON ALES, (c.1912) leads into a corridor with terrazzo floor leading to a room on the left and a doorway to the servery on right.

The entrance lobby also leads to a room on the right. The bar was up-graded in 1981 from a formica-topped surface. The three-sided servery has a canopy including coloured glass over, and a clock under a rounded pediment. The latter is believed to be a payment settling kiosk obtained from a Co-op butchers in Rotherham.

The left-hand tap room has bench seating on



[Corridor MS]



[The servery and main bar MS]

most of the walls. The Victorian style fireplace with tiled base was installed in 1981. The right-hand room has a Victorian green tiled, cast iron and wood surround fireplace at the rear and has bench seating on the outside walls.



[The Fat Cat DP]



[Jarvis at the Fat Cat DP]

In June 2018, local artist Matt Cockayne (Goo Design), spent three days painting a mural on the outside corner wall. Two years later, courtesy of Sheffield street-artist Bubba2000, the back wall gained a spray painted image of local hero, Jarvis Cocker.



[Tap room MS]

A 1914 plan⁶ (James R. Wigfull for Messrs. Wm. Stones Ltd.) shows a pub layout which is similar to the current layout with three exceptions. 1914 has two entrances to the building: the current position and a second corner entrance. The current corner room is split into two rooms: a public bar which is only accessible from the corner entrance and a Smoke Room which is accessible from the central corridor. The bar has a rounded corner in the Public Bar. In addition, Cottages are indicated at the rear of the pub. 1914 has these changing into Scullery, Pantry and Coals.



[The upstairs 'Club Room' MS]

There is also an upstairs Club Room in the same position as to-days upstairs room.

Plans approved in 1941 (Wigfull, Inott and Ridgeway, Sheffield) indicate that, with the removal of an internal wall, the corner Public Bar has extended into the Smoke Room and that the bar is squared off into the current layout. The corner entrance has also been removed.

The pub became the Fat Cat on 29th July 1981 when the building was bought, at auction, for **£33,750 by Solicitor, Bruce Bentley and his**

⁶ Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/231



[The Fat Cat in 1982 DP]



business partner, Sheffield Polytechnic Economics Lecturer, Dave Wickett (1947-2012), becoming one of the first Real Ale Freehouses in the UK. In 1989, Dave bought out the share owned by Bruce. Opening day (21st August) saw queues down the street.

The Fat Cat is one of a number of pubs which was flooded in both the 1864 and 2007 Sheffield floods.

BOTTLED BEER		TRADITIONAL DRAUGHT BEER	
THOMAS HAYDON'S ALE	U.S. 1918	MARSTON DND ROCKER	U.S. 1986
Brewed by Sir John Haydon of Glastonbury. The strongest beer in Britain. Best rationed for two years.		A full bodied, rich, dark brew. The strongest draught beer regularly brewed in Britain.	
STANLEY HOUSE ALE	U.S. 1918	THEARSTONE OLD PUCKLER	U.S. 1988
Brewed by the Lord of Stanbury at his 1700 year old wine house at Stanbury House near Loughborough.		A strong, semi-bitter from a family brewery in Thearstone near York.	
IMPERIAL MARRIAGE STOUT	U.S. 1930	MARSTON STOUT	U.S. 1945
Brewed according to the same recipe for 170 years.		A special full flavoured brew. One of the best known British stouts.	
WELSH EXPORT	U.S. 1980	SMITHY TAPLERS LANGLEDGE	U.S. 1982
A legendary wheat pale ale brewed by Potters in Llan, Wales.		A beer from a small English brewery, much sought after by connoisseurs.	
TASTY PALE	U.S. 1981	PRINCE OF WALES	U.S. 1984
The Public's first combined Lager with strength.		A really top beer from a top rate brewery in Newark brewed in 1881.	
WED	U.S. 1970	WEST KINGS TWEED	U.S. 1981
BLACK	U.S. 1980	Brewer of the Best Beer in Britain since 1821. Great British Beer Festival.	
WHITE	U.S. 1975	WEST RIDING BITTER	U.S. 1987
Three beers brewed by Sir John Potters House.		A well respected brew from the most traditional brewery brewed by a CAMRA member in 1986.	
TYNAR GOLD MEDAL BEER	U.S. 1980	(13 MUST BEER & BECK)	
The highest national ale imported from Singapore.		ALSO	
GUINNESS DUNLOP LAGER BEER	U.S. 1980	DIXONS TRADITIONAL FARMHOUSE SCHWAP	
A strong distinctive lager in a strong low bottle.		(1st awarded original quality and appearance due to greater attention to the brewing process.)	
MARSTON DND ROCKER	U.S. 1981		
A top rated real ale beer.			
SMITHY TAPLERS LANGLEDGE STRONG PALE ALE			
THEARSTONE OLD PUCKLER			
THEARSTONE BEST BITTER			
GREENS KING ALE			
GREENS KING COUNTRY SUPPLIE			
FULLERS GOLDEN PINE	U.S. 1988		
Strong, British Lager and available.			

[1981 Beer Menu DP]

A 1981 Beer Menu is illustrated.

A 1982 plan shows that the Scullery, Pantry and Coals have changed into an extended Gents', and a new Ladies' toilet and Stores. The Club Room is now Function Room. In addition, the Tap Room is now named no-smoking room, the first such facility to be available in Sheffield – in 1986, this fact was mentioned in the House of Commons by Bassetlaw MP Joe Ashton and therefore recorded in Hansard⁷. Unfortunately,

⁷ <http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/commons/1986/oct/29/no-smoking-areas-in-public-houses>

the pub is formally recorded as being on Elmer Street.

In 1987, an internal door in the right-hand room which led directly to the urinals was removed; customers were thus compelled to visit via the corridor. This door had been installed at some point post-WWII. 1999 plans (Melling Ridgeway and Partners, Sheffield) show the conversion of the original Kelham Island Brewery into a Visitors' Centre.

The pub was Sheffield and District CAMRA Pub of The Year 1982, 1992, 1996 and 2003.

Friendship Hotel ★

Stocksbridge

536 Manchester Road, Stocksbridge, S36 2DW

Listed on the South Yorkshire Local Heritage List, August 2022

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12111

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/631



[The Friendship DP]

Opened in the 1850s as a small roadside beerhouse by George Batty, a full license was granted in 1860. The building was subsequently enlarged, receiving an ornate façade in 1903 from one of George's sons, Thomas Edward Batty. Aged 21, Tom became licensee of the pub in 1874. He ran the pub twice, the second time for almost fifty years. He retired in 1935 as the oldest licensee in Sheffield after spending 61 years as a licensee and 56 years as a member of the Sheffield, Rotherham and District Licensed Victuallers' Association⁹. The missing years were from 1879-85 when he ran the Bridge Hotel (Penistone). He then moved to the Rising Sun on Hunsshelf Bank (closed 1967) before returning to

the Friendship in 1888. He died in 1937⁹.

In 1903, the pub was advertised as, "Re-built, Re-furbished and up-to-date." It was ready to serve the growing town of Stocksbridge with its miles of steelworks and thousands of workers. Peak employment was 6500. By 1991 this had dropped to 1400. By 2015 there were fewer than 800.



[Re-built 1903 DP]

There is imposing stonework above the central doorway, 1903 and the initials TEB can be clearly seen. This also includes a handshake. This symbol is that of the Stocksbridge Band of Hope Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd founded in 1860. The new façade also included the words, 'T. E. Batty, Importer and Bonder' and 'Foreign Wines and Spirits, T. E. Batty.' The Friendship was also a bottler of beers, including Bass and Worthingtons' fine ales. The pub has an example of one.



[The bar area DP]

The Friendship retains a significant part of its original fittings and fixtures in three of its original four rooms and a lobby bar as well as plenty of tiling. The entrance lobby has floor to ceiling tiling in shades of green.

Walk into a lobby bar area still with the original counter and superstructure above (top section painted grey) that would have originally contained shutters/screens. The bar back fitting is distinctive and is likely to be the original

⁹ Pearson, C. (2020) A Drink with our Ancestors: A Pub Crawl Through History. Stocksbridge. Amazon Kindle, p.259/305

structure. It has seen much change with new top shelving and lower shelves replaced by fridges.

The room on the front left (originally, the Tap Room, currently, the Pool Room) has a door and original bench seating around most of the room (the right-hand wall piece is missing and the front window section stops short). There is a row of bell pushes all around the room in a wood panel above the seating; the cast iron fireplace is modern. There is a tiled frieze around three sides of the room (not the front wall) and on the rear wall are five tiled panels of plain cream tiles with a green glazed edging. In the 1960s, the Tap Room was known locally as the gambling casino, bets of £1.00/point on dominoes was the norm.



[The Tap Room, now used for Pool DP]



[Tiling in the Tap Room DP]

[Bell push in the Tap Room DP]

In 2007, the door was moved from the wall perpendicular to the entrance to the current position. At the same time the matching wall and door on the right of the entrance were removed. This created the room at the front right which is completely opened-up with modern fixed seating and, in 2014, the addition of a wood burner.

The middle left room (originally, the Games Room, currently, the Quiet Room) has a double door width doorway, a good sectioned ceiling and a fireplace where the lower part looks modern but the top section is old as it includes a tiled painting of Venice signed by W. Yale. The fixed seating is modern. The internal window is a



[The Games Room DP]



[Ornate ceiling in the Games Room DP]

later addition, at the same time as the movement of the door in the Tap Room.

William (Billy) Yale was born in Newport, Shropshire in 1843. He was employed by Copeland from c.1869-83, where he

was known for painting marine views and winter scenes.



[Venice in all its glory! DP]

After he left Copeland, he set up his own studio on Liverpool Road in Stoke-on-Trent advertising himself as a Tile and Slab Decorator. During this time, he began decorating saggur ware plaques which he acquired from other potteries and fired in a kiln attached to his premises.¹⁰

¹⁰ www.bonhams.com/auctions/21871/lot/11/



[Original seating in the billiard room DP]

At the rear left up three steps is a function room, originally the billiard room, which still retains its original bench seating on a platform for easy viewing of games. There are original bell pushes around the room but it has lost its fireplace and the full sized snooker table.

Rear right of ground floor includes a room (originally a concert room) which was last used in 1975. It is currently derelict. However, a restoration is planned.

In 1937, the pub was purchased by Sheffield Brewers, Truswells for £25,500. 1954 saw a takeover by Hope and Anchor Breweries before, in 1963, Bass Charrington. By the 1980s, the Friendship was one of many large keg-only pubs. After a long period as a pub with a reputation, the Friendship was sold by Enterprise Inns, taken on, redecorated and reopened, in December 2014. The new owners have carried out a sensitive refurbishment, preserving and enhancing the historic interior.

The pub also offers accommodation. In November 2022, nine modern en suite rooms became available on the first floor. There is also an active bowling green. This was originally laid for the Friendship Hotel Bowling Club in 1919. It is used by Stocksbridge Friendship Bowling Club on a long-term lease.

Gardeners Rest ●

Neepsend

105 Neepsend Lane. S3 8AT
Kelham Island Conservation Area
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/541

A lobby area leads into this traditional two-roomed pub. To the right is the main bar. To the rear is a conservatory leading to a slightly eccentric beer garden which overlooks the River Don. On the left is a small room with bench seating around two walls and a restored 1920s bar billiard table: note the word, 'Dram Shop' on the window. The bench seating is possibly pre-war. Bar billiards is thought to have been introduced to this country from Belgium in the 1930s.



[The Gardeners Rest DP]

The internal lobby doors are labelled, 'Lounge' and 'Public Bar,' naming identical to that used on a 1981 plan (John Smiths Tadcaster Brewery Limited, Oakwell Brewery, Barnsley)¹¹.



[The Public Bar DP]



[The Dram Shop DP]

¹¹ Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/565



[Public Bar DP]

[Lounge DP]



[The beer garden DP]

After acquisition in 1898, the Gardeners was rebuilt 1899-1900, opening on 21st December. The plans (Holmes & Watson, Architects, Sheffield for J.L.Cockayne & Son, Owlerton Brewery), are slightly more ambitious than reality. However, they do show a central hall, a Bar (with servery) on the left and both a Smoke Room (front) and a dining room (rear) on the right. The rear left is a kitchen. The current upstairs function room was a fully-equipped snooker room. This room also includes a hatch in the door: members of various organisations would show their credentials before admittance was given. Toilets are in the rear yard.



[1899 plans DP]

The name probably derives from the time when Neepsend acted as the market garden for Sheffield. The pub sign pays homage to this heritage: a stylised planting line as used in allotments.

Cockaynes merged with Samuel Allsopps (Saville Street, Sheffield) in 1899. The brewery closed when Cockaynes were acquired by John Smiths in 1913.

1974 changes saw demolition of the outside toilets with internal toilets taking the place of the kitchen (Shepherd Fowler and Marshall for John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co.Ltd.). By this time, the bar has been extended into its current position with the two right rooms merging into a single Tap Room, leaving a small Lounge at front left.

For many years, this was a John Smiths pub before being taken on by Mansfield Brewery in the 1990s. From 1999 the Gardeners was under the ownership of Eddie Munnely and Pat Wilson. Plans for the conservatory subsequently appeared (Tatlow Stancer architects designers). These changes also involved the creation of the current toilet block: the rear left room reverting to the original use as a kitchen.

In January 2007, the pub became the tap for the nearby Sheffield Brewery Company. Later that year, the Gardeners was nearly lost in the June floods, water reaching a level above that of the ground floor radiators. It reopened almost two and a half years later having featured in both the 2008 and 2009 CAMRA *Good Beer Guides*: the only pub to be in two consecutive editions while closed. The pub cellar was flooded in November 2019. However, on this occasion, re-opening was the following day.

In 2016, Pat and Eddy announced their retirement. The Gardeners Rest Community Society took over the running of the pub and the following year bought the pub outright having raised funds through the combination of a community share issue and finance from the Plunkett Foundation and Key Fund. The Gardeners Rest is now a community asset owned by the Gardener's Rest Community Society Ltd. This Society has over 400 members. It was CAMRA Sheffield and District Pub of the Year in both 2000 and 2019.

Greyhound ●

Ecclesfield

122 High Street, Ecclesfield S35 9XE

Ecclesfield Conservation Area

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/366/



[The Greyhound DP]

The greyhound is a stone building with octagonal-shaped entrance. It was refurbished in 1978 for S.H.Ward & Co. Ltd. (Architects: Jenkinson Palmer & Associates)¹² and is little changed since with several characterful small areas. There are three stone steps up to the front door and into the hall with some stained-glass windows and fixed seating. A



[Stained Glass DP]

widish gap leads to the front left tap room with fixed seating. It is opened-up to the area in front of the servery (added in 1978 to replace a smaller one) and opposite is the smoke room with U-shaped fixed seating and fielded panelling above. Between the Tap Room and the Smoke Room is a passage leading to a side door and the garden where you can see a first-floor veranda. Back to the servery area, there is a gap to the snug at the rear expanded to twice its original size in 1978 by amalgamating a private sitting room. It has fielded panelling, a wood surround and copper fireplace with a modern stove, and a small bar counter added in 1978.

¹² Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/665

King and Miller ○

Deepcar

4 Manchester Road/135 Main Road, S36 2RD

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/354

Dating from at least 1802, this building was originally a beerhouse with brew-house. Manchester Road opened in 1806 as a new turnpike route which linked with the Woodhead Pass at the Flouch. The pub then prospered, becoming a coaching inn.

The large public bar has button upholstered fixed seating, two good windows, stone walls, a Victorian fireplace with coal fire and a separate pool area at the rear through a widish doorway.



[The King and Miller DP]

The latter was added in 1983 when the adjoining cottage became part of the pub, taking on the role of a 'Games Room' (Existing/Proposed layouts for Mr D Jeffcock, 6 Manchester Road, Deepcar¹³). 2005 saw the inclusion of a disabled toilet at the left rear of the building (A.A.Design Ltd. for Avebury Taverns).



[External Tennants window DP]

There are some fine etched Tennant Brothers (three internal and one external) windows each with a colourful stained and leaded crest. This crest is identical to a plaster example at the Norton (see Sheffield: South). Tennants obtained the pub when they took over A.H.Smith and Company in 1916. Hence, it is possible that these windows could be over 100 years old.

¹³ Sheffield Archives: MC/20/669

In April 2018, the pub was purchased from Admiral Taverns by Bradfield Brewery, to become their second tied house. After some renovation, it reopened in October. Their third pub is the Wharnccliffe Arms in nearby Wharnccliffe Side which was acquired in 2019.

Masons Arms ●

Hillsborough

270 Langsett Road, Hillsborough, S6 2UE
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/462



[S.H. Wards sign DP]



[Waiters' sign above the bar MS]

The right room includes bench seating.



[The Masons Arms DP]

The internal layout is relatively unchanged since 1956 (Hadfield Cawkwell and Davidson for S.H. Wards & Co.¹⁴) when a kitchen (rear left) was converted into the Ladies'. In 1994 (A.A. Design for S.H.Ward & Co.Ltd.) an extension saw the installation of a games room at the rear of the building.

The Masons has a distinctive external SHW sign. There is also a Masons Arms tiling mosaic on the floor and an etched window in the inner lobby.

Three separate rooms lead off a central oval shaped bar. There is a sign: Waiters and stain/leaded windows above the bar.

Millowners Arms

Kelham Island

Kelham Island Museum, Alma Street S3 8SA
 Kelham Island Industrial Conservation Area
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/927/
ocrpubs.camra.org.uk/pubs/124



[The Millowners Arms DP]



[Sheffield Beer Festival 2019 DP]



[The reclaimed bar DP]

Opened by HRH Duke of Gloucester, the Millowners was created from a derelict 1902 storeroom in 2013. It was Horbury Joinery's third project¹⁵ for the Sheffield Industrial Museums Trust. It hosts displays of Sheffield brewing heritage showcasing local

breweries. It initially also operated as a public house for special functions, including, from 2014-19, acting as one of the bars at the annual Sheffield CAMRA Steel City Beer Festival. The following November, Liam Bardell and Nathan Scarlett, owners of local coffee shop Gaard, opened the Millowners as a bar.

¹⁴ Sheffield Archives: MC/20/5/387

¹⁵ Horbury Joinery tinyurl.com/y2qqva2x



[The Millowners DP]

The design is of a typical old pub as decorated in the 1970s, even down to the reclaimed telephone box outside and the nicotine stained walls. The doors and windows have been acid etched with the pub name, the bar has been made to measure complete with glass shelves and reclaimed beer pumps, period radiators and light fittings. It also includes a Yorkshire dartboard, a forerunner of the now standard, London dartboard. The Yorkshire board has no trebles bed or outer bullseye. The bullseye is also smaller than the bullseye on a modern dartboard.

The project started with a strip-out of the steel frame mezzanine floor and damp-proof treatment. The existing cast iron circular roof support columns remain and have been incorporated into the design. As part of the construction MWS Joinery Ltd. built in an original C17th stone fireplace, taken from the defunct Travellers pub (Wadsley Bridge). The £60,000 project was funded by the River Don Millowners Association.

Nags Head Inn ○

Loxley

Stacey Bank, Loxley, S6 6SJ

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/508



[The Nags Head Inn DP]

Brewery tap for the nearby Bradfield brewery (established 2005); the bar frontage is tongue-



[Farmers Ales No Bull DP]

and-groove, possibly 1950s. The games room includes a three-quarter size snooker table. A 1981 plan (N.T.Coates, Chief Architect, Whitbread East Pennines Ltd.)¹⁶ shows a layout identical to that before recent changes by Bradfield Brewery.

It was one of several pubs damaged in the Sheffield Flood (11th-12th March 1864) when the newly constructed dam wall at Dale Dyke Reservoir, above Bradfield, burst. An estimated three million m³ (700 million gallons) of water swept down the Loxley Valley, before joining the River Don at Hillsborough. This resulted in immense damage and the loss of over 240 lives.

New Barrack Tavern ★

Hillsborough

(also known as: Barrack Tavern)

601 Penistone Rd, Hillsborough, S6 2GA

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12112

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/468

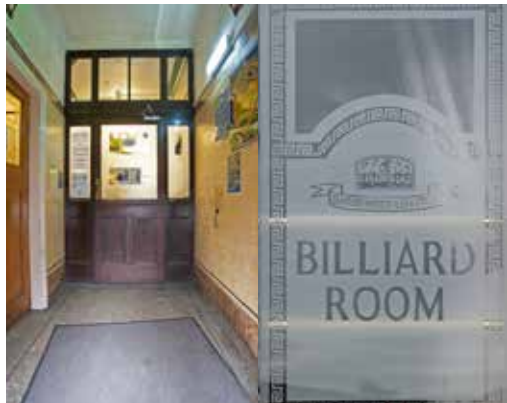


[The New Barrack DP]

The New Barrack has a striking exterior of red brick and yellow terracotta with a brown glazed stone dado (the Rutland Arms (Sheffield: City Centre) has a similar exterior).

¹⁶ Sheffield Archives: MC/20/674

It was re-built in 1936 when the original 1852 stone built corner terrace pub was demolished and the footprint extended into the next-door cottage, resulting in a larger building which continued to utilise the original cellar (Wm.C.Fenton, Architect and Surveyor for Messrs.Duncan Gilmour & Co.Ltd.)¹⁷.



[Corridor MS]

[Billiard Room window DP]

There are several original (or good copies) of Gilmour exterior windows including Gilmours Windsor and Billiard Room. A three-quarter sized snooker table was removed in the early years of this century. The floor plan is little altered as can be confirmed by the original plans in a frame on the wall of the smoke room.

On the staircase to the front door there is a 'Gilmours' step. The lobby has a terrazzo floor and wall tiling to two-thirds height in mainly a cream colour.



[Public bar MS]

A door on the left leads to the public bar which has a terrazzo floor and interwar fixed seating. The bar counter is the original 1936 one but has

been moved slightly back as indicated by where the terrazzo floor stops short of it and some new tiled floor. The bar back fitting is more modern.



[Lobby Bar MS]

The lobby bar has the original curved bar and a terrazzo floor which extends into the far left room. Until the summer of 2018, the latter was a kitchen. It is now a sympathetically converted drinking area and bottle-shop. The bar area includes the remnants of an off-sales hatch - the off sales door with its Off Sales etched window is situated in High House Terrace. It is currently covered by an advertising board.



[The 1948 ground floor plan DP]

Except for the, now demolished, outside toilets, the 1936 floor plan remains: the public bar, with original bench seating, the corridor bar, a large concert room and a smaller back room. Contrary to many assumptions, the rear right room (now the pool room) despite having two ceiling heights was part of the 1936 rebuild (the Smoke Room) and is not a later addition.

To the rear was originally a yard which included outside toilets. The only internal change of use is that the scullery has become the toilet, with the Ladies' a 1972 addition at the rear of the property (D.K.Davy, Area Architect, Joshua Tetley & Son Ltd.)

The yard has become an attractive award-winning beer garden which has further extended into the yard of the adjoining building.

Until the early 1990s, this neighbouring building included a shop which extended outwards. This extension was demolished when Penistone Road was widened. At that time, it was Carter's Sandwich Shop.

The lounge displays some original plans and various photographs. 2015 saw an extension, into what was originally the neighbouring shop, and the creation of a new function room with its own bar and toilets. This utilises floorboards from an upstairs room to create the bar front. The remainder of the building is used for storage. The entrance from the bar to the lounge was opened out in 1970 when the existing door was removed and a larger opening created (D.K.Davy, Chief Architect, Joshua Tetley & Son Ltd.).



[High House Brewery Chimney 2019 DP]

The New Barrack was acquired by Gilmours in 1901 when they purchased Dearden's High House Brewery on nearby Burton Street. The remains of the brewery's chimney remain.

After the 1954 takeover of Gilmours by Joshua Tetley and Son Ltd., the New Barrack remained a Tetley pub until a period of closure in the mid-1990s. It was then taken on by, among others, Del Tilling and, later, James Birkett.

In 2002, the building was taken over by Nottingham-based, Castle Rock, with Steph and Kevin Woods arriving, as managers, in 2003. Twelve years later, in August 2015, they became tenants. In 2019, the pub was named as one of the top 16 cider pubs in the UK, winning the CAMRA Yorkshire Region Award. The pub was Sheffield and District CAMRA Pub of The Year 1989.

The pub name refers to the nearby Hillsborough Barracks which date from 1848, replacing an inadequate barracks at Hillfoot. In 1932, the complex was sold to Burdall's Ltd, a manufacturing chemist noted for its gravy salt.

Queen's Ground ● Hillsborough

(also known as: Queen's Ground Hotel)
401 Langsett Road, Hillsborough, S6 2LJ
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/471



[The Queen's Ground DP]



[Lobby mosaic DP]



[Vestibule MS]

This three-storey stone building opened in 1833. The inner lobby created by a full height glazed screen has a distinctive terrazzo floor with the wording Queen's Ground Hotel. The name originated from the cricket and athletics ground which was situated at the back of the pub.

A 1913 plan¹⁸ shows the original layout of the Tap Room on the left, Smoke Room on the rear left, and the Billiard Room front right with a bar counter in a lobby forward of

the front door. The tap room was separated from

the servery by a glazed screen which formed the bar back. Nowadays, the door on the left of the lobby leads into what is a mainly open-plan interior which dates from major changes in 1973 (Jenkinson Palmer and Associates, Rotherham for S.H.Ward & Co.Ltd.) when the present bar counter was added to replace the original bar counter and its rear screen; also removed was the wall to the right of the lobby. To the left of the entrance, the original tap room has the interwar wording Smoke Room with a S.H.Wards sheaf symbol above on the exterior bay window and highly detailed decorated coving, which could date from c.1870.

The rear left former smoke room has fielded panelling to picture-frame height with bell pushes around the room but as we have no plans to indicate an older date it may only date from 1973 when an extra doorway on the left was cut into the wall between the front left and rear room. The panelling covers up a rear window and an original fireplace situated at the front of this area.



[Wards window MS]

On the front right is the original billiard room (note the interwar wording on the front bay windows with S.H.Wards sheaf symbol above). The highlight here is the fine fireplace of interwar design with copper interior fittings/hood. Look for top right of the fireplace which has markings from swinging hanging snooker chalk.



[Billiard Room MS]

The rear right room was originally living quarters until the extensive 1973 refit and is the new billiard room. It has a three-quarter size



[Fireplace MS]



[Rear Room MS]



[Billiard room window MS]

snooker table with raised seating around the room and is served from a new hatch to the back of the servery. The back wall originally had a window and a flat roof extension was added and panelling replaced the window.

A 1939 plan shows no change to the three existing rooms - Smoke Room at the rear left, Tap Room (front left) and Billiard Room (front right). A bottle store in the kitchen (rear right) is changed into a Larder with a new window to Hatton Road and Wooden Sheds in the yard are converted into, Wash House and WC (Fenton and Robinson, Chartered Architects, Sheffield).

1973 brought many changes. As previously mentioned, the bar is moved to its current location and the existing Kitchen becomes a new

Billiard Room. The existing Billiard Room becomes part of the Lounge which now extends across the full width of the building. In addition, inside toilets are built, as an extension, at the rear left of the building. A Club Room continues to exist at the front right of the building. Another feature of note is the semi-circular Ward's Fine Malt Ales Wines and Spirits leaded window high up above the left-hand side of the servery. Although it does fit perfectly implying it was always there, it has moved from its original position (on a glazed screen that formed the bar back?). A 1982 plan indicates no changes since 1973. 1986 brought a catering kitchen, as an extension at the rear right of the pub (Worksop Home Planners). The name changed from Queen's Ground Hotel to Queen's Ground in the 1960s. The pub was in the same family for three generations. Landlord William Wild Banks in 1910, his widow became Landlord and the son followed. Fred Kelvey was Landlord from 1959 until 1985.

Red Grouse ★

Stocksbridge

Spink Hall Lane, Stocksbridge S36 1FL

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/633



[The Red Grouse MS]

The Red Grouse is a large estate pub. It was built 1960-61 (Brewery History Society¹⁹) by Samuel Smiths Brewery (Tadcaster, Architect unknown) as part of the East Whitwell estate of 400 council houses. The estate was built by Stocksbridge Urban District Council: Stocksbridge did not become part of Sheffield until April 1974.

Built of brick with stone added to the front facing side only, it is mainly single-storey with a central two-storey section (out of four). The upper part has a rendered frontage. The pub has

a distinct exterior due to a massive stone chimney rising above the two-storey part. It has two separate entrances, the left serving the Lounge with the right serving the Tap Room.



[The Lounge MS]

The left-hand twin doors lead to a lobby. On the left is a disused telephone booth. Through the twin inner doors is a large room with two bar counters of brick with wooden tops that look original.



[The Lounge Servery MS]

Similarly, the bar back fittings appear original – a two bay one on the left and a five bay one on the right each with mirrors in wood surrounds at the top and between them and the main shelf are light brown tiles. Some of the lower shelves have been lost to fridges.

The three sections of fixed seating look original with padded backs onto vertical panels: note the table in the far-left hand corner where two pieces of fixed seating meet. At the rear of the room are ladies' and gents', both with terrazzo floors (the ladies' is covered by a carpet) and the original urinal in the gents.' The wall tiles are possibly replacements.

¹⁹ Brewery History Society website: List of Samuel Smith Old Brewery Ltd. Pubs tinyurl.com/y7z7pv63



[The Lounge Servery and Fireplace MS]



[Fireplace in the Lounge MS]

There are rough timber uprights on the wide opening to the right-hand part of the room. There is a large brick pillar and two widish openings to the left-hand part. This leads to a large, almost inglenook in style, brick fireplace on the right-hand front side with a small hearth and lots of fake beams on the ceiling. The bar, pillar and fireplace have similar, but not identical, brickwork, indicating that the work was completed at different times.

An internal corridor runs across the front of the building connecting the two bars. Off this are a gents' (terrazzo floor but otherwise modernised) and a ladies' with second disused telephone booth between them. The right-hand twin exterior doors lead to the corridor and through internal double doors is another large room, originally the concert room but now the tap room.

The servery has a sloping bar counter front with raised wood sections which were added in 1983. There is a bar back of three bays: two long and one short one in the middle with mirrors in wood surrounds at the top and between them and the main shelf are light brown tiles, which continue



[Linking corridor DP]

on the right return. Some of the lower shelves have been lost to fridges.

There are two seating bays that have timber and glass sections along the top on both sides. There are raised timber panels on the outside of the bays which match those on the bar counter. A 1983 plan shows only one piece of L-shaped seating

at the rear and none on the front side as it the position of a darts board and oche. Hence, the seating bays are 1980s work. There is a polished parquet floor on the right-hand side of the room presumably from the days of its use as a function room. This area now houses a full-sized snooker table.



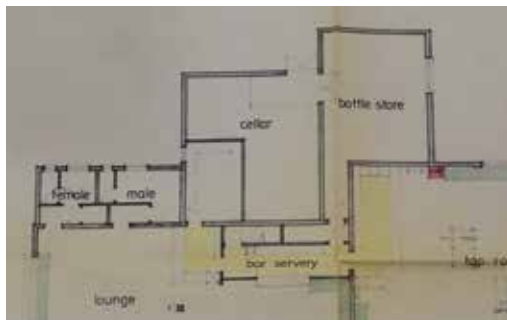
[The Tap Room MS]



[Tap Room Servery MS]

Originally, the pub had several rooms: Tap Room on the left, a central Snug and the large Ball Room/Concert Room on the right, with an

L-shaped bar serving all areas. In the early 1980s, the Concert room was remodelled.



[1983 plans for the Red Grouse DP]

A 1983 plan (Samuel Smith Architects Department)²⁰ indicates that the concert room became a sectioned Tap Room with both a pool and a billiards table. The original domed ceiling was also lowered to the current level. The Tap Room was extended into the central Snug, becoming a new Lounge. Local knowledge states that there was an off-sales area, probably a small room between the large room on the left and a central snug.

The Red Grouse is one of four Sheffield pubs owned by Samuel Smith. The others are the Brown Bear (see Sheffield: City Centre), the Cow and Calf (Grenoside) and the Old Mother Redcap (Bradway).

The name refers to a medium-sized game bird with a plump body, a short tail and a lightly hook-tipped bill. It references the Broadhead family, local landowners, to whom the land belonged previously to the building of the estate. In the early part of the last century, the nearby Broomhead Moor usually yielded the largest 'one day bag' of the season and had more grouse to the acre than any moor in Great Britain. The record 'one day bag' was 1421.5 brace in August 1913.

Rivelin Hotel □

Rivelin Valley

Tofts Lane, S6 5SL

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/626



[The entrance with Gilmours step DP]

The Rivelin is an ex-Tetley pub with a good example of a Gilmours door step.



[The Rivelin Hotel DP]

It also has original windows: Tap Room and Smoke Room.

The inside has been opened out.

Riverside Kelham □

Kelham Island

(also known as: Brown Cow, Morrissey's Riverside, Riverside)

1 Mowbray Street S3 8EN

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/497



[S.H.Wards window DP]

This pub retains four fine leaded windows. Two examples each with: (a) 'WARDS FINE MALT ALES' and (b) 'WINES AND SPIRITS.'

The Brown Cow was purchased by Carters and Smith in November 1851.



[The Brown Cow with Wards branding, 1991 DP]

By 1876, their Eldon Street brewery had passed into the

ownership of Henry Wilson Lofthouse and Henry Bell of the Hemphshaw Brook Brewery (Stockport). In October 1890, the Eldon Street Brewery and their five pubs, were taken over by Wards. The pub is currently managed by True North.

June 1948 plans show a passage to the right of the pub which leads to a yard and the outside toilets. The main entrance leads to a corridor, Dram Shop on the left, Tap Room on the right, Service Bar in Dram Shop with an opening to the back of the pub: Smoke Room, Snug, Passage to yard (and Women's WC) and Kitchen. The bar was altered out to remove the hatch and create an angled corner bar (Fenton & Robinson, Registered Architect's, 10 Paradise Square for Messrs S.H.Ward & Co.Ltd.)²¹

1979 saw the internal snug and passage become internal toilets (Hadfield, Cawkwell, Davidson & Partners). By 1983, the Tap Room has a pool table. 1995 saw both the Tap Room and the rear Smoking Room become a Lounge (Tatlow Stancer Architects Designers).

Plans from 2000 see the opening out of the pub, including the installation of a terraced deck at the rear, adjacent to the River Don. The Bar Servery is moved to its current position, on the left, with only the front right lounge remaining as a separate space (Escafeld Design for Morrissey's Riverside).

Ship Inn

Shalesmoor

312 Shalesmoor, S3 8UL
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/593

Acquired in 1924, by Sheffield Brewery Tomlinsons, two sides of the Ship have a distinctive tiled exterior: TOMLINSON'S FINE ALES WINES SPIRITS ANCHOR ALES.

A 1978 Bass Charrington plan²² indicates how the building was opened out. Originally four separate entrances led to (1) a lobby (with off-sales) and lounge, (2) the public bar, (3) the snug and (4) a lobby and billiards room. Changes saw the kitchen become the Ladies', movement of the central bar to the current position and replacement of the corner door by a window. Architects were John Rochford & Partners.

²¹ Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/73

²² Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/220



[The Ship Inn DP]



[A ceramic ship above the entrance DP]



[Stouts' DP]



[Dram Shop DP]



[The Ship receive their Pub Design Certificate: HL]



[Winner in the 2016 Pub Design Awards]

Previous plans indicate that the room on the left of the entrance was originally two shops. The wording Dram Shop on the corner of the ceramic frontage (above the sealed up corner door) is also worth noting.

In the 1990s Bass sold the Ship to Hardy and Hansons' Kimberley Brewery of Nottingham. It passed on to Greene King in 2006 when they took over, and closed, Kimberley brewery. The Ship closed in February 2015 and was subsequently reopened by Hawthorn Leisure the following September after a six figure cash injection. Hawthorn Leisure worked with Phil Doughty and Kirsty Waldren from Concept, to retain as many original features of the

pub as possible, as well as restoring the original tiling on the inside, which builders found hidden beneath the old walls. The Ship was Highly Commended in the 2016 CAMRA Pub Design Awards for the sensitive refurbishment. Unfortunately, the subsequent

Press Release incorrectly stated that the Ship "was shut for many years." This error was repeated in the 2018 CAMRA *Good Beer Guide*.

In July 2021, in a deal worth over £220 million Admiral Taverns acquired Hawthorn Leisure, the owners of the Ship. The pub immediately closed, reopening the following February.

Shoulder of Mutton ○

Worrall

19 Top Road, Worrall, S35 0AQ

Listed on the South Yorkshire Local Heritage List, August 2022

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/695



[The Shoulder of Mutton DP]

This stone built building dates from the C17th with stone pillars and wood beams. It was originally farm buildings but has been a pub since at least 1817. Looking from outside, the building consists of a converted barn at the rear left and, what was, three adjacent cottages. Signage runs across the ex-cottages. The pub name possibly indicates that, in the early days, the landlord was also the local butcher. The 'front entrance' is now cosmetic and is bricked-up.

The rear of the building clearly shows the outline of the three cottages and the barn conversion. There are also various additions. A rendered section is a 1964 toilet block and a rear entrance hall has been added using stone.

Plans from 1963 (Hadfield, Cawkwell, Davidson & Partners for Messrs.S.H.Ward & Co.Ltd.)²³ show the public rooms of the pub as occupying the middle of the three cottages with the right-hand cottage acting as living room and scullery. The left-hand cottage is not part of the pub and a

barn exists to the rear left of the building. At the rear of the building is a 'Tenants entrance' which leads to the 'service' area and the ground floor living quarters. In the following year, the pub was extended into the living quarters, creating a large lounge (Hadfield, Cawkwell, Davidson & Partners for Messrs. S.H.Ward & Co.Ltd.). The Service Bar was also moved into the centre of the pub, between the public bar and the newly created lounge. Windows of a design associated with S.H.Wards remain.



[S.H.Wards windows DP]



[1984 plans: to-day, the front door is no more and the bar has moved DP]

Associates). Three years later, this front entrance is sealed, a cosmetic door blocking off an extension of the lounge into the porch area.

1987 saw other expansion: a dining room in what was the left-hand cottage.



[The 1987 bar DP]

The barn also came into use as a bottle store, storage room and wash-up area (Mansell Jenkinson & Partners for S.H.Ward & Co.Ltd.). In addition, the bar was moved to the centre of the pub as the Public Bar and Lounge were opened out into a single larger drinking area. A beer garden was also created at the front left of the building, in front of the barn. 1997 saw further expansion of the public areas (Portland Interior Design Limited, Newcastle for Vaux Inns), the old barn becoming a trade kitchen and dining area.

Travellers Rest ★

Oughtibridge

93 Langsett Road South, Oughtibridge, S35 0GY

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12050

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/567



[The Travellers Rest DP]

Behind a stone frontage of decent dignity and possibly purpose-built around 1900, the Travellers Rest preserves the basics of its original layout scheme of three rooms off a central hall-cum-lobby.



[Advertising the 'Bar Parlour' DP]

The front left room with 'Bar Parlour' etched and frosted windows has no old fittings and is home to a pool table. Ahead of the front door is a carpeted lobby with a quarter circle bar that looks to date from at least the 1950s.

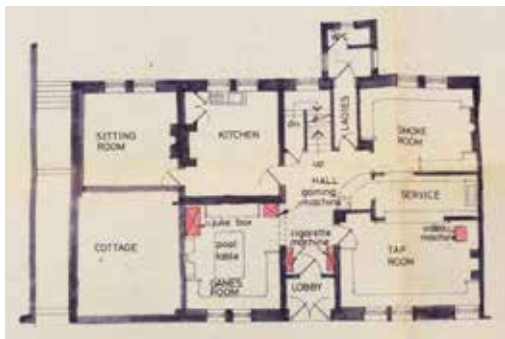
The most intact room is the back lounge on the right with good bench seating of age, early C20th. green tiled and wood surround fireplace, a counter front which looks to date from at least the 1950s but has lost its door. There is a good colourful Ladies' stained and leaded panel in the door and the rear left room has the wording Kitchen.



[Good use is made of the bench seating in the bar DP]

Especially notable is the near-intact back lounge (with good bench seating), the tiled entrance lobby, and leaded glass suggestive of an interwar refurbishment.

The Travellers was briefly owned, from 1909 to 1918, by Strouts, a small Sheffield brewery: the front window engraved with their name could be unique.



[1981 plans DP]

The pub was taken on by Samuel Smith from Whitbread East Pennines Ltd. in 1982. The following year, the rear left lounge came into use as a public room, replacing a domestic kitchen. The rear left Living Room became a Catering Kitchen (plan by Samuel Smith Architects Department²⁴). The handpumps at the Travellers were removed in March 2015.

²⁴ Sheffield Archives: MC/20/705

Wellington ★ Shalesmoor

(also known as: Wellington, Cask and Cutler, 'Bottom Wellie')
1 Henry St, Netherthorpe/Shalesmoor, S3 7EQ
pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12116
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/594



[Wellington MS]

A passageway from the front door to the lobby bar area has a terrazzo floor, interwar tiling to two thirds height and double internal doors with leaded glazed panels. The lobby bar has a terrazzo floor, and retains the 1940 ply panelled bar counter (but it has been pushed back some 18 inches in recent years) and bar back fitting. There is some modification to the bar back such as small mirror pieces from the 1960s, and fridges and a glass washer have replaced two-thirds of lower shelving. Note the unusual keyhole in the part of the bar on the right top section – was it to lock the staff hatchway in place?

A 2016 refurbishment introduced shelving to both the left and right of the bar area, including the two stained glass windows above the lounge bar. The panelling on the walls of the lobby bar area and (painted) pine ceiling were installed in 1978 when new tenants, Gordon and Pauline Shaw, arrived. They left in 1983, having had a successful time, the (legendary) Highcliffe Folk Club (see Greystones: Sheffield South) taking up residence for a number of years.



[The Wellington 1979 PS]



[The Tap Room DP]



[Bar area DP]



[Pull to leave DP]

A door on the left with a leaded glazed panel in the top and the figure 3 leads to the tap room with interwar fixed seating around most of it and it retains the 1940 ply panelled bar counter with a dark stain added. The exterior has 1930s stained and leaded windows and the fireplace is Victorian-style. The piece of wall near the counter is a modern addition having closed a gap created when the lobby bar counter was pushed back. There are good exterior interwar (Tennants) leaded windows. The front smoke room on the right has a wide gap to the lobby with more 1930s exterior windows but the fixed seating is post-war and it has lost its fireplace. The terrazzo floor continues to the right with another door with 1930s stained and leaded windows and the figure 1 and beyond is a terrazzo passage that goes past a door with the figure 5 on it. The Ladies' toilet has a 1930s door and terrazzo floor (modern tiles); the Gents' toilet is modern.

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.

Built in 1839, the Wellington was acquired by A.H.Smith and Company, Don Brewery, in 1872.



[The multi-roomed Wellington in 1940 DP]

The Wellington was refitted in 1940 and retains many fixtures in the three-roomed layout from that time. The previous layout included a Smoke Room, Small Tap Room, Tap Room and Public Bar. The servery was moved into the area previously occupied by the Small Tap Room; the former tap room on the front right had minor changes and became the Smoke Room and the rooms on the left of the door (smoke room, tiny public bar and the servery) were converted into the new Tap Room (Architect: Wiggul, Inott & Ridgeway for Messrs Tennant Bros.Ltd)²⁵.

The late 1980s saw the pub becoming run-down, many original features becoming hidden. It



[1993: The Wellington is now a free house DP]

became a free house in 1993 under the ownership of Neil and Sheila Clarke. At that time, the walls and ceilings were yellow and the bar was covered with hardboard. This was removed and stripped back to bare wood, before stain and varnish were added. Over a period of some years, they renovated the building.



[The bar NB]



[‘The Briton’ DP]

The window frames were stripped and repainted, the wood was stained dark and varnished, the walls were papered and boarding was removed from the door to the toilets. They renamed the pub as The Cask and Cutler, establishing the

Brewery in 2000. In 2006, when Neil and Sheila Clarke moved to France, Richard Appleton took on the pub, reinstated the old name and, after a two year pause, restarted and renamed the brewery, Little Ale Cart. The brewery has hosted a number of cuckoo breweries, most notably Steel City who were in residence from their inception in 2010 until 2013.

Brewing ceased in 2016, when the pub was taken on by Sheaf Inns (owner: James Birkett) joining two other pubs, the Blake and the Sheaf View, in this small local group. The pub was closed for a period, redecoration and some refurbishment occurring. It reopened in late September 2016 as the brewery tap for the nearby Neepsend Brewery.

As the Cask and Cutler, the pub was Sheffield and District CAMRA Pub of The Year 1995, 1999 and 2001.

Pub Listings

Beer Engine ●

Highfield

(also known as: Royal Oak, Mojo, Dulo Bar, Delaney's Music Bar)

17 Cemetery Road, Highfield, S11 8FJ

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/449



[The Beer Engine DP]

The present layout is of a bar to the left, a passage down the middle and two small rooms on the right.



[The main bar BE]

The curved panelled bar counter on the left was installed in the late 1970s: the bar was originally opposite the windows (B.Rowell, Regional Architect, Tinsley Depot, Shepcoat Lane, Sheffield for Whitbread East Pennines Ltd¹).

Sheffield: South



[The front right room MS]

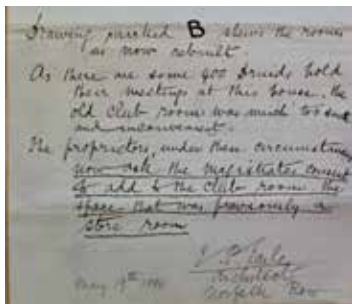


[The rear right room MS]

It looks deceptively old with pilasters featuring carving of grapes. The position also matches the ceiling. Also, at this point, the two rooms on this side of the pub were opened out. There is a good Victorian marble surround, tiled and cast iron fireplace to the left of the servery. The front right snug has a doorway, a good Victorian marble surround, tiled and cast iron fireplace, and panelling on the walls. Another small room on the rear right has panelling on three of the four walls and bare brick on the other. 1941 plans (Winyard Dixon, Architect & Surveyor) show the pub having four separate rooms.

Previous changes brought a plea from the Architect, J.P.Earle: *'As there are some 400 Druids hold their meetings at this house, the old club room was much too small and inconvenient. The proprietors, under these circumstances now ask the magistrates to add to the club room, the space that was previously a store room'* (19th May 1898).

¹ Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/115



[1898 Druids DP]

on 16th May 1892 to provide sickness benefit and funeral schemes to its members. This organisation is now known as the Sheffield Mutual Friendly Society.

As the Royal Oak, the pub was owned by Thomas Berry (Moorhead Brewery) from 1897. Then after the brewery takeover, by Tennant Brothers. It became Whitbread-owned in 1962. In early 1993, it became a Whitbread Beer Festival Pub, utilising the name of The Beer Engine. Some ten years later, it went through periods of closure and new names. In April 2015, after sympathetic renovation, the pub reopened in its current guise as a well-respected independent free house.

Broadfield

Nether Edge

452 Abbeydale Road, Nether Edge, S7 1FR
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/545



[The Broadfield DP]

Dating from 1896, with impressive exterior stonework and originally owned by local brewery, Tennants, the Broadfield became part of what is now the True North Brew Company in 2011.

These Druids are not from the Eisteddfod. Instead, they are likely to be the 'Sheffield Equalised Independent Druids,' originally established



[The Broadfield in 1933 DP]

and finally a Concert Room. The layout was as shown in this 1933 plan (Wynyard Dixon for Messrs Tennant Bros Ltd ²).

Brothers Arms

Heeley

(also known as: Shakespeare, Ye Olde Shakespeare Inn)

Well Road, Heeley, S8 9TZ
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/426



[The Brothers Arms DP]

There are distinctive carvings on the front of the building. For many years these were hidden, as can be seen in the 1981 image. The building is built on a slope. Entry through the front door leads directly to half a dozen steps. In the 1980s, this was a distinctive tiled entrance way, with mosaic floor. However, the tiles have subsequently been removed. The pub was opened out in 1981³.

² Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/130

³ Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/168



[The Shakespeare in 1981, a Tetterly house DP]

In August 2014, Sheffield ukulele band, the Everly Pregnant Brothers took on the pub, changing the name to The Brothers' Arms and provided some refurbishments. The six-piece Sheffield band is leasing the building from pub company Punch Taverns and are free of

tie to a specific brewery.

Crown Inn □

Heeley

2 Albert Road, Heeley, S8 9QW
Grade II listed, December 1995
whatpub.com/SHF/422



[Crown Inn Detail DP]

Built c1840 and originally multi-roomed, the Crown was opened out in 1985 (William K.Gill for S.H.Ward & Co.Ltd.⁴), it has impressive semi-circular exterior stonework: **WARDS FINE MALT ALES WINES & SPIRITS.**



[The Crown Inn DP]

Norton □

Norton

(also known as: Norton Hotel)
337 Meadowhead, Norton, S8 7UP
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/521



[Norton Hotel DP]

The Norton has a ceramic mosaic above the main door which provides the original name of this large pub. The plasterwork shield is from the time when the pub was owned by Tennant

Brothers Ltd. It is identical to that on windows at the King and Miller in Deepcar (see Sheffield: North).

Old Crown ○

Highfield

137 London Road, Highfield, S2 4LE
Grade II listed, December 1995
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/450



[Ornate tilework DP]

This building has an excellent tiled Gilmours frontage. This leads via a tiled entrance-way into the pub.



[The Old Crown DP]

This has had major refurbishment, with the back room extended to provide a small concert room with an additional area of bar counter. To one side is a small snug, and another area to the left is dedicated to Sheffield United.

From July 2016 until March 2017, it was part of the, Sheffield-based, Reet Ale pub chain.

Punch Bowl □

Gleadless

95 Hurlfield Road, Gleadless, S12 2SF

whatpub.com/SHF/390



[The Punch Bowl DP]



[Ornate plasterwork above the entrance DP]

A very large opened out pub with some distinctive external stonework. Refurbished 2022.

1970 plans (Architects Department, Bass Charrington (North) Limited)⁵ show a ground floor consisting of a myriad of different rooms. To the left of the entrance is both a Parlour and Smoke Room with a Lounge to the rear. On the right of the entrance is a large Public Bar which faces a rectangular central Servery. Middle right is an off sales with a separate side-entrance and to the rear is a large Concert Room. Proposed plans show an increase in the size of the Servery and some opening out of rooms by the removal of



[Bass Charrington add a Fish and Chip shop to the Punch Bowl DP]

doors. There is also the introduction of a Fish and Chip Shop at the front right.

1976 (Wm.Stones Ltd.) saw the replacement of the fish shop by a games room with a corresponding increase in the bar area. 1978 (Bass North Ltd.inc. Wm.Stones) saw changes in the right side of the pub: the bar moving further to the rear with the right games room expanding. There was also reconfiguration of the toilets. 1983 (Melling and Ridgeway for Wm. Stones) saw the right side of the pub becoming a large lounge and the bar further enlarging to include a central Preparation Room. The off sales remain. 1995 (John Fovargue, chartered designer for Bass Taverns (East Pennines) Ltd.) saw several minor changes which assist the break-up of the large internal space.

White Lion ★ ★

Heeley

615 London Road, Heeley, S2 4HT

Grade II listed, March 1999

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pub/SHF/430

whatpub.com/SHF/430



[The White Lion MS]

The White Lion is a real mixture of the old and the new (not always easy to tell apart, thanks to Tetley's respectful refurbishment work). It is chiefly interesting, though, for what survives of

an early C20th. remodelling by the Sheffield brewers Duncan Gilmour & Co, who acquired it in 1900 when they purchased the Lady's Bridge Brewery and 15 of their tied houses.

The pub is of red brick with side pilasters terminating in consoles each incorporating a lion's head. It was remodelled externally in the 1920s and has a green glazed brick dado. Two



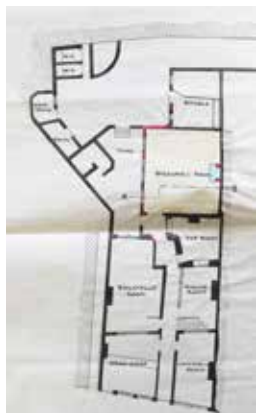
[Incorrect spelling! DP]

large front windows contain colourful stained and leaded panels – note on the right-hand side, the 'N' in Windsor Ales is the wrong way round.



[The lobby bar MS]

A richly-tiled central corridor, with its original service-opening, leads between the old front bar and smoke room and past two (part-altered) glazed snugs, to a vast modernised former concert room at the rear.



[The 1902 layout: very similar to to-day DP]

6 Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/144

The pub advertises itself as Est 1781 when it stood some distance back from the road. Between 1877 and 1884 the front was brought forward to the road.

Plans from 1902 (Edmund Winder, Architect & Surveyor, Sheffield for Messr's. Duncan Gilmour Ltd.)⁶ show the existence of a small tap room, a third room on the right side of the

corridor. Beyond this room is a kitchen and pantry. 1902 sees these two rooms becoming a billiards room. The following year sees the abolition of this tap room (E.Winder for Messr's. Duncan Gilmour Ltd.). 1908 saw the creation of the current bar area and the associated standing area in front of the bar (Edmd.Winder, Architect). In addition, the current entrance vestibule was created.

All along the passage is a dado of mainly cream and blue-green Art Nouveau tiles and the existence of shelves confirm this is still a popular place to drink. On the front left side is a leaded glazed screen/partition with a hatch counter.

The front left latch door has a frosted panel with etched wording Gilmours Windsor Ales & Stouts around a picture of Windsor Castle with Bar below leading to the public bar. Note the figure 1 (a requirement of licensing magistrates) is not situated at the top of the door but just above the latch. The tiny room retains its original bar counter.



[The front bar MS]

Note the cupboard in the counter front: there are



[The smoke room DP]

a lot of these seen in London pubs but are virtually unheard of elsewhere in the country. The bar back fitting is modern as is the fixed seating.

On the front right a door with Duncan Gilmour & Co's Windsor Ales & Stouts and Private Smoke

Room frosted and etched panel and three door protectors leads into a small room. The smoke room retains the 1920s fixed seating all around the room, a baffle by the door, and has a Victorian-style tiled, cast and wood surround fireplace.



[The snug MS]



On the second right is a door to a tiny snug with modern fixed seating and plain glass windows in the top, side and back for supervision. Several original frosted and etched panels taken out by Tetleys in 1926 (Edmund Winder & Co. For Messrs Duncan Gilmour & Co.Ltd.) were found in the cellar and have been refitted in fresh positions throughout the rear part of the pub. Opposite the snug note the door to the servery has the wording Bagatelle Room.

[The way to the snug DP]

1929 (Wm.C.Fenton for Messr's.Duncan Gilmour & Co.Ltd.) shows the installation of a bar at the front of the large rear room, now designated as a Lounge. This lounge has four areas. 1979 saw a reconfiguration of the toilets, the Gents' coming in from out of the cold (Shepherd Fowler & Robinson for Joshua Tetley & Sons Ltd.) as corridor space to the left of the concert room was utilised. The most recent changes (1994) saw the opening out of the rear left games room, the installation of a modern bar and the loss of the rear right bar (Phoenix Architecture & Interiors Ltd.).

The rear snug has been opened-up and forms one of four areas in the rear section of the pub most of which dates from 1960s.

The key changes since the 1920s are:

1. The Bagatelle room on rear left is now a modern bar.
2. Some changes to rear snugs – the far one is opened-up, glass replaced walls 'for supervision' and some seating is modern.
3. Expansion at rear forms a large opened-up area.



[The 1989 Heritage plaque DP]

The pub's historic merits earned it recognition, in 1989, as one of Tetley's select-group of Heritage Inns – the plaque is situated on the front left of the building. Other Sheffield pubs honoured in this manner are the

Bath Hotel (Sheffield: City Centre) and the Norfolk Arms Hotel (Sheffield: Closed).

The White Lion illustrates the development from an C18th beerhouse to a pub-cum-hotel in the early C20th. It retains much of its 1920s planning and fittings.

The White Lion is one of only four pubs in Sheffield who have continuously used handpumps since 1975. The others are the Nottingham House (Broomhill), the Red Deer (Sheffield: City Centre) and the Rose and Crown (Wadsley). Shakespeare's (Sheffield: City Centre) had handpumps but these were only for use 'in case of emergency.'

The pub became an Asset of Community Value (ACV) in December 2016. This designation lapsed in 2021. The name is a heraldic reference to the Duke of Norfolk.

White Swan ★ Greenhill

57 Greenhill Main Rd, S8 7RB

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12129

whatpub.com/SHF/397/



[The White Swan DP]

Designated the focal building of the Greenhill Conservation Area, this stone-built two-storey pub has five public rooms. It was subject to a 1960 refit by Tennants (M.W.Ofield, Architect, Exchange Brewery⁷) and apart from the addition of a dining room extension to the rear (without major impact on the layout) has changed little since.



[Front right lounge MS]

The room with the most character is the front right lounge which is 1960-panelled to picture frame height making it seem almost like interwar work. There is also a small curved counter. The wood (1960) surround of the fireplace also looks interwar but the interior is a Victorian reproduction. The room is entered by a door from the front lobby and has a wishy gap to the rear right room.



[Rear right hall MS]

looking top section with decorative strapwork.

The rear right hall with a high ceiling has a modern flagstone-like floor. In 1980, it was changed from a Gents' to a hall. At that time, the panelled counter (now with a light brown stain) was installed. The bar back is unusual with small square panels and an old



[Bar back rear right bar MS]

looking top section with decorative strapwork.

The front door led into an off sales in 1960 but the wall that separated it from the front left games bar was removed in 1988 (Rohne Design for Whitbread Sherwood Inns) and the curved bar counter also dates from



[Rear left bar fireplace MS]

The rear left room is accessed by doorways from the front left and rear right and has another panelled counter with a black painted front (1960) and a modern mirrored bar back. The small curved stone fireplace with a copper band also looks very 1960s.



[1960 plans for the White Swan DP]

Through a wideish gap at the rear left is the dining room added in 1980 (C.F.Company - Planning & Design for Whitbread East Pennines). It has a recently covered over well. The fixed seating is 1960s in style to match that elsewhere. There is also a large baffle.

Pub Listings

Banner Cross ○

Ecclesall

971 Ecclesall Road South, S11 8TN

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/361



[The Banner Cross DP]

Rebuilt in 1929, the Banner Cross has a traditional tap room on the right, wood panelled lounge and upstairs games room. The bar includes a panelled front with carvings. The lounge has an original fireplace with tiling. A 1966 plan (C.L.Fairless, Chief Architect, Joshua Tetley and Son Ltd.)¹ shows an off sales entrance at the front-centre of the building. This leads to a small serving area. 1970 (D.K.Davy, Chief Architect, Joshua Tetley) plans show the removal of the off sales and the three entrance doors replaced by a single door which leads to an entrance with exits to the Lounge and Public Bar. Two sets of plans from 1984 bring the suggestion of the inclusion of a kitchen behind the bar, at the centre of the pub – this never happens. There is also some opening out in the



[Original fireplace in the lounge DP]

lounge and the disused upstairs club room changes to a snooker room. There have been no changes to the internal layout since this date.

¹ Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/311

Sheffield: West

Fox and Duck □

Broomhill

227 Fulwood Rd, S10 3BA

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/158



[The Fox and Duck DP]



[The fox has got the duck DP]

and duck set in a broken pediment. This probably dates from the early C20th. From 1987-2012, the pub was leased by the University of Sheffield Union of Students.

Above the front door is a delightful tympanum - ceramic work in deep relief of a fox

Francis Newton □

Broomhill

(also known as: Aunt Sally)

7 Clarkhouse Road, S10 2LA

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/159/

Built in the 1820s, as a residential dwelling, this building, Broombank House, has been a pub since 1994. The home of steel magnate, Francis Newton (c1796-1864), this Georgian-style house was within easy walking or riding distance of his Portobello Works. In 1844, Newton was elected Master Cutler, the head of the prestigious Company of Cutlers. At that point, the region manufactured 90% of British steel, and nearly half the entire European output.



[Victorian splendour DP]

To the rear of the buildings beyond a large lawn were private gardens complete with a little pond. Lynwood Gardens is an 11 acre area of mature woodland and open glades. The site is a rare example of the surviving house and garden of a wealthy Victorian manufacturer. It dates back to the 1820s and was left virtually untouched for over 150 years; map evidence suggests that it may be the only piece of virgin land left in western Sheffield. The Friends of Lynwood Gardens took over the site in 2003.

By 1911 the site was King Edward VII Boarding House for Juniors. Frederick Thomas Saville, Master (White's Directory of Sheffield and Rotherham). After 1918, about thirty boys who came from outside Sheffield were boarders. The house was then owned by one of the teachers. It was subsequently acquired by Sheffield City Council Education Department.

The building opened as a Wetherspoon in February 2010, after a £750,000 makeover, having previously been the Aunt Sally, a Tom Cobleigh pub from 1994 to 2009. Tom Cobleigh, took on a derelict building and spent some £1.5M on restoration. Work included the foundations and cellar; these had been reinforced with steel beams and doors to provide a blast proof headquarters for WWII Air Raid Precautions (ARP) wardens.

Inside, some decorative arches were condemned as beyond restoration. However, identical replicas were used in their place. There is also a large amount of wooden panelling, some of which may be original. In addition, a large conservatory was built as an extension.



[1994: A salvaged wreck to glorious flagship DP]

Greystones ● Ecclesall

(also known as: Highcliffe Hotel)

Greystones Road, S11 7BS

Listed on the South Yorkshire Local Heritage List,
August 2022

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/404



[Greystones DP]



[Passage MS]



[Tiling in passage MS]

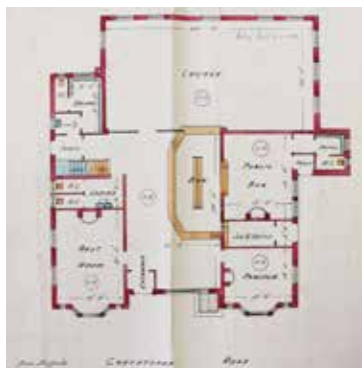


[Sign MS]

Built in 1939 as the Highcliffe Hotel, this is an imposing red brick and stone structure with a mock-Tudor upper storey (now painted grey). The entrance lobby has fine orangey-red tiling, with a row of black ties top and bottom, to dado height along with the original doors which have patterned leaded windows. The interior is opened out though the former five-room layout is easy to discern. The pub was originally built with a bowling green (now a grassy area but not part of the pub). The Highcliffe Hotel Bowls Club still exists, currently playing at Whiteley Wood Bowling Club.

The slightly-raised lounge on the left retains its panelling albeit painted over and the fireplace, although reproduction, has a fine old wood surround. Some more painted-over panelling survives in the middle area whilst the further fragments in the right-hand area have happily avoided the paintbrush. This is also the case in the back lobby where the excellent panelling is three-quarters height and there is more of the attractive tiling near the external door (now an emergency exit only).

There are original doors to the (modernised) toilets plus an attractive signpost to the Gents' stencilled into the panelling. All other features, including the bar counter and bar back, are quite recent (1985) while the rear room contains no historic features. The right-hand room also has a fitted diamond-shape mirror and a wooden divider, with leaded glass window.



[Original plans for Highcliffe Hotel (1939) DP]

there is a Best Room on the left, a corridor area (leading to the lounge) served by a central bar and a Parlour on the right corner. A second entrance on the right of the building leads to a Jug & Bottle with a further entrance leading, via a Porch to the Public Bar.

1954 saw proposals for the removal of the Off Sales, an extension of the servery allowing counter service to the front right newly-named Cocktails room (M.W.Ofield, Architect and Surveyor, Exchange Brewery, Sheffield). However, these plans did not reach fulfilment, 1983 plans continuing to show the existence of the Off Sales. The Lounge continues to be named as such, although, by this point, it had hosted well-regarded gigs and concerts for a number of years.

2 Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/332

For example, in the 1960s and 1970s, the Highcliffe Folk and Blues Club hosted performers such as Joe Brown, Billy Connolly, Barbara Dickson, Mike Harding, Ralph McTell and John Martyn, with Tony Capstick a regular MC.

1985 saw the loss of the off sales, an opening-out of the right-hand rooms and a reconfiguration of the servery into its current position (Sunderland Peacock & Associates for Whitbread-Sherwood Inns). A walk-through into the concert room also appears to the right of the bar. At a later date, this walk-through became a door; the public entrance to the concert room. The original entrance to the left of the bar is now mostly used by performers and staff.

This Tennants pub was taken over by Whitbread (1962) and, in 2010, leased to Thornbridge Brewery on a free of tie lease. At this point there was an extensive refurbishment and the name change.

Hallamshire House ● Commonside

49-51 Commonside, S10 1GF
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/320



[The Hallamshire House DP]

Known locally as 'The Tardis,' this pub has a relatively narrow frontage for the depth of the building.



[The Snug MS]

It is partially opened out but retains the original layout, including both a lobby bar area and oak panelled snooker room.

The snug (front left) has semi-ornate bench seating and a mid-wars replacement cast iron fireplace. There are also stained and leaded Wards windows.



[S.H.Wards windows MS]

The pub was bought by S.H.Ward on 14th December 1915 for £4,050 from the estate of Henry Broadhead, deceased. At the time it was advertised as having: Smoke-room, Parlour, Bar, Kitchen, Billiard-room, Tap-room (containing second billiard table), Lavatory and large Club Room. It is now operated by Thornbridge Brewery.

1949 plans show the last major changes to the ground floor layout. The rear of the current front right lounge is created by conversion of a kitchen. The Ladies' are also created at the rear of this area.

[1949 plans DP]

The current snooker room is a tap room with the rear left bar, a Billiards Room (Hadfield, Cawkwell & Davidson, Chartered Architects for S.H.Ward & Co.Ltd.)³. 1977 saw service to the front left Parlour changing from a hatch to a new section of bar matching that existing.

3 Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/154



[The Snooker Room MS]

1981 saw similar changes: a widening of the existing opening and provision of "a new bar counter between the existing Service Bar and the new Lounge No.2 (formally the billiards room)" (Hadfield Cawkwell Davidson & Partners for S.H.Ward & Co.Ltd). 1992 plans show a full-size snooker table in the rear right room (Jackson Wellings Design for Vaux Inns).

Lescar ★ Sharrow

303 Sharrow Vale Road, S11 8ZF

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12122

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/597



[The Lescar DP]



[The Lescar as seen from Lescar Road DP]



[Public bar DP]



[Lounge Bar DP]



[Snug DP]

Much remains of the layout and fittings from a major re-building by Mappins Brewery of Rotherham in the 1930s. The only remains of the original C19th building is at the rear right where a large former dining room is now the function room. 2022 saw a refurbishment. Changes included paintwork, new soft furnishings, a new floor covering in the tap room and an updated outdoor area with additional seating.

The layout consists of a tap room at the front, the lounge beyond with a centrally placed servery

between, and former off-sales with a separate door on Lescar Lane. A snug at the rear left has been opened up to the lounge and a passage leads to the function room. Plans of 1955 by William Stones, who had just taken over Mappins Brewery, show a floor plan that is otherwise identical to the present one - the off-sales is visible but is now used for glass washing.

The tap room has a lobby with a terrazzo floor, a dado of inter-war fielded panelling and doors with 1930s etched and frosted panels (three in each). The bar counter dates from the inter-war period but fresh panels have been added to the front. The two sections of Art Deco fixed seating look to be from the late 1930s, but a third section on the right hand side was removed in the 1980s when the fireplace was lost. A modern replacement was installed in 2022 and a new section of curved bench seating added to its left (the seating to the right retains its old red leatherette). The rest of the bench seating now has the same brown leather covering, studded at the back and with a floral strip along the top.

A doorway leads to the lounge which also retains its lobby on the Lescar Lane side with a terrazzo floor and a dado, panelling and doors similar to that in the Tap Room. The bar counter is inter-war but as with the public bar has modern carved panels added to the front. The island gantry is totally modern. The Art Deco fireplace looks to be an import. The fixed seating is of an unknown date. There is some fielded panelling on the dado.

The snug retains its Art Deco fixed seating which looks to be from the late 1930s but was opened-up, possibly in the 1980s. The fireplace has a 1930s wood surround and the cast-iron interior is modern.

A wide passage with a dado of fielded panelling and plaster decoration on the ceiling leads to the function room at the rear right. The plans of 1955 show a replacement bar counter moved to the present position, but the present one dates from the 1990s. The toilets have modern tiling.



[On the right is the 'Children's Entrance' DP]

The Lescar is possibly unique in that the 1909 plans include the addition of a new 'Children's Entrance' on the Lescar Lane side of the building. These include a reference to 'Obscure Glass' – presumably so that children could not see into goings-on inside (Architect: A.F.Watson, 88 Church Street, Sheffield). This off-sales entrance leads directly to a serving door.

An earlier 1899 plan (Holmes & Watson, Architects, Sheffield for Mappin's Masbro' Old Brewery)⁴ indicates a three-roomed pub with a single bar. In that year, a large dining room was added to the rear.



[1909 plans for the 'Children's Entrance' DP]

At this point, an internal bathroom was added to the private bedrooms on the first floor (A.F.Watson, Architect, Church Street, Sheffield). There was a major re-building in the 1930s and much remains of the layout and fittings from that time. The only remains of the original C19th building are at the rear right where a large former dining room is now the function room.

1955 plans, for Mappins, indicate that the Dining Room has become a 'Concert Room' and the bar has moved to its current position. The off-sales are behind the bar and the children's entrance has become an entrance into the lounge. At this point it was planned to open out the Smoke Room with the use of RSJs. (Taylor Knight & Co., Brooksmoor House, Moorgate, Rotherham). 1972 Plans indicate that this opening out did not occur (architect: Brown Lawrence Projects Ltd., Swanland, East Yorkshire HU14 3LN). With the exception of the off sales which has become a wash up area, the current floor plan is otherwise identical to that of the 1955 plan.

⁴ Sheffield Archives: MC/20/5/87

The site, itself, was previously a water mill. At the peak, in the C19th, the 10 km length of the River Porter from source to where it joins the River Sheaf in the city centre, had 21 mill ponds serving 19 water wheels.

Princess Royal ★ Crookes

43 Slinn Street, (corner of Bates Street) S10 1NW
Listed on the South Yorkshire Local Heritage List,
August 2022

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12113

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/327



[Princess Royal MS]

The entrance lobby has a mosaic floor and a dado of 1920s tiling in cream and green and an inner door in a good screen.



[Main bar MS]

Across the front of the pub is the single room originally the Lounge and Dining Room on the left and the Smoke Room on the right but a small piece of wall including the door to the smoke room has been removed (in the 1960s?).

The bar counter is 1949 with a modern top and has a row of tiles at the top. The back fitting is from 1949 with some modernisation.



[Former Smoke room MS]

There is some 1920s panelling on a piece of wall on the left, in the former smoke room area on the right and also on the left there is 1920s fixed seating which has been re-fitted and boxed-in. There is also a modern tiled dado in the former off sales area and to the right of the servery.



[Billiard room MS]

At the rear left is the billiard room now with a three-quarter sized table (presumably replacing a full sized one). The fixed seating looks to be the original from the 1920s but has been re-fitted and boxed-in. There are three good 1920s baffles by doors – two by the door to the corridor created in 1949 leading to the toilets. There is a small counter from 1949 with a modern top. The fireplace looks like a replacement (or is it the ~1949 one?). There is also a Club Room above the billiard room

Previously a beerhouse, the Princess Royal was extended and re-built in the mid-1920s for Duncan Gilmour (architects: Hall & Fenton,



[Fireplace in the former smoke room DP]



[Licenced for billiards DP]



[Tiles DP]



[The 1949 lay-out of the Princess Royal]

Sheffield)⁵. The current-day external footprint of the pub is identical to this rebuild. The interior was changed in ~1949 when the small servery situated just inside the pub and an off sales to the right of the porch were removed; the present centrally situated servery added; internal toilets replaced the Kitchen and Scullery and the outside toilets were demolished.

Apart from the opening-up of the smoke room on the right (in the 1960s?) the interior is little changed since 1949 with two (was three) rooms still including an active billiard room. It has a lovely set of

Gilmours etched and frosted exterior windows, some with their Windsor Castle symbol.

1937 saw the change from a Beerhouse to a Public House and, in a local Directory, the first mention of the name, 'Princess Royal.' Also note, the mention of Licensed for Billiards above the entrance door.

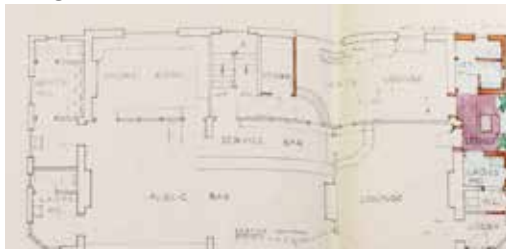
The first mention of a phone number is in a 1954 Directory. The pub has had the same phone number since then. Gilmours were taken over by Tetleys (Leeds) in 1954 – perhaps the telephone was installed at this point?

A significant number of pubs in the Sheffield area have three-quarter sized snooker tables and some full sized ones. There are at least three three-quarter sized snooker leagues. One explanation for the preponderances of tables in Sheffield is the interest generated by the move of the World Professional Snooker Championships to the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield in 1977.

Rising Sun ☉ Nether Green

471 Fulwood Road, Nether Green S10 3QA
Ranmoor Conservation Area
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/549

The current room lay-out of this large suburban roadhouse: a large public bar linking to a smaller room at the rear and a lounge to the right of the main entrance is clear in 1955 plans (Shepherd, Fowler & Marshall for Sheffield & District Public House Trust Co.Ltd.)⁶. At this point, it was proposed to fit a new bar extension into the lounge. This did not occur.



[1958 plans: note the 'GENTS LOUNGE' DP]

However, three years later, in 1958, (Shepherd, Fowler & Marshall for the Sheffield & District Public House Trust Co.Ltd.) the entrance vestibule was removed, and a new entrance porch was built at the front of the pub. In addition, the toilet block on the right side of the building was constructed and a 'Gents' Lounge' was created from the kitchen at rear right.

⁶ Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/177



[The Rising Sun DP]



[The Lounge DP]

1967 saw the two left and two right rooms each become one with a further extension to the bar (Reginald E. Southall, Area Architect, Courage (Central) Ltd.). A year later there were further minor structural alterations (John Smith's



[1958 additions DP]

Tadcaster Brewery Limited). 1978 saw a reduction in the size of the bar in the right-hand room (John Smith's). 2014 saw further refurbishment.

The original pub appeared in the 1859 General Directory of Sheffield, suggesting it opened around that period. The name refers to pubs which face east and receive early-morning sun, as did the earlier Rising Sun. The current pub opened when the, then, owners, the Sheffield Town Trustees agreed to provide land for the widening of Fulwood Road free of charge to Sheffield Corporation in return for the demolition and reconstruction of the original pub. The building is set back from the original

road and opened in July 1904, with J. Rowbotham as the first manager. Up to the 1950s, the car-park behind the pub was a bowling green, with service provided from a ground-level hatch.



[1904 Building and demolition RA]

A 1908 plan⁷ indicates that, at £175 pa, in a 21 year lease from The Sheffield Town Trustees, the Trust leased a considerable area of land behind the pub. In 1916, the trust extended the land



[Rising Sun 1915 ground plan DP]

leased, taking land and cottages to the right of the pub. In 1929, the lease increased to £210. In 1937, £250 for the next seven years and £300 for the following seven. 1950 brought a further rise to £350 for the next 14 years. The final 14-year lease (1964) saw the sum rise to £800 pa, the Trust continuing to lease the land behind the pub. This heavily wooded land is behind the car park and is accessible by the public.

The Rising Sun is now an Abbeydale Brewery owned community pub. Locally-based, Abbeydale, took over the running of the building from the University of Sheffield Union of Students on 19th December 2005. The Union had managed the building from 6th July 1992. The pub was Sheffield and District CAMRA Pub of The Year 2022.

⁷ Sheffield Archives: Leases of the Rising Sun Inn, Nether Green, Ranmoor, Sheffield: Trustees to the Sheffield & District Public House Trust Co. Ltd. TT/10/110

The name is said to have been chosen for pubs facing east and receiving early-morning sun. That was the case for the earlier pub on this site which was build perpendicular to the current building.

Strines Inn ●

Bradfield Dale

Bradfield Dale, Bradfield, S6 6JE

Grade II listed, April 1969

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/141



[The Strines Inn DP]



[Probably the most remote pub in Sheffield DP]

At 309 m above sea level, this pub is the most remote in Sheffield. The Strines Inn has rough stone walls, oak beams and flagstones.



[The Worrall family Arms and a 1980s advert for Mansfield Riding Bitter DP]

The Worrall family built a manor house here in 1275. This was rebuilt and enlarged around 1560. The shield of arms of the Worrall family,

granted in the C17th are visible above the gabled porch with moulded ashlar surround to doorway.

Externally, the building consists of three sections: the original 1560 building – the two rooms in the centre with extensions on either side.

Looking towards the building, the left-hand extension was built c1860 and currently serves as a kitchen and accommodation. It is made of coursed, squared gritstone with ashlar wing and stone slate roofs. The right-hand wing (c.1750) forms the third room of the pub. Internally, a porch leads to a small entrance lobby. This in turn leads to the left and centre room.



[Left-hand room MS]



[Left-hand room MS]

The left-hand room includes interwar panelling, bench seating on three walls and three baffles.



[Centre room MS]

The centre room includes the bar. This was probably added in the 1920s. There is also interwar bench seating on two walls and an original large Elizabethan fireplace.



[Right-hand room MS]

The right room again has interwar bench seating on three walls. The coal fire is interwar red-painted brick.

The Inn is situated on Mortimer Road, originally a Turnpike Road between Grindleford and Penistone built by Hans Winthrop Mortimer (1734 - 1807), Member of Parliament for Shaftesbury. Finances were secured for the road in 1768. The road was not a financial success. Mortimer was eventually bankrupted following lawsuits arising from dealings in his borough and he spent time as a debtor in the Fleet Prison before his death, in bankruptcy. The Act for Mortimer's Road was renewed in 1792, but not in 1813.

The road is probably why John Morton bought the Worrall family home and opened it as an inn around 1771, possibly naming it after the strines or stepping stones across Strines Dyke: strine is an Old English word meaning a stream or narrow river crossing. However, there is some confusion regarding the name: in 1840 it was known as both The Tailors and The Taylors Arms.

It is currently owned by the Fitzwilliam Estate (a rural estate centered on Wentworth, between Rotherham and Barnsley) who took possession in the 1830s. An undated plan (Armitage, Smith & Raine, Sheffield)⁸ for James Herbert Joseph Wise (licensee, 1961-81) shows the current layout of the building.

During this tenancy, Mr. Wise gave up the right to farm the moorland and most of the farmland around the Strines. In return, he was given a lease on the property. Since that time, all owners of the Strines have paid ground rent to the estate.

⁸ Sheffield Archives: MC/20/5/638



[Take off DP]

On leaving, turn left onto Mortimer Road: just after the third telegraph pole on your right is a marker stone: Take Off. From 1752 turnpike trusts could obtain dispensation to allow an extra horse to be added at the bottom of

steep hills. At this point, the extra horse was unhitched. This Take Off Stone was Grade II listed in May 1990

University Arms □

Broomhall

197 Brook Hill, S3 7HG

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/155/



[The University Arms, as seen from the Information Commons, the neighbouring tower block DP]

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 footprint of original smaller rooms is clear. Traces of earlier features remain: for example, the places of pegs for hanging clothes in the room to the right of the entrance.

After multiple applications, it became an Asset of Community Value (ACV) in March 2017. This designation lapsed in 2022. An argument against, from the owners, was that they were going to convert the



[Many steps have trod these stairs DP]



[University Arms bar DP]

nearby ex-Henderson's Relish factory into a bar. This has not yet occurred.

A Sheffield icon, founded in 1885, Hendos was made on the Leavygreave Road site until the factory relocated in 2013.

The rear conservatory was added in 1985 (Inn Design Services for Whitbread & Co. PLC)⁹ when the position of the bar was altered to its current position. The proposed alterations were approved by the Licensing Justices on 19th March, 'subject to the provision of additional toilets, for both sexes, at first floor level.' At this point, matching stained glass was installed in the entrance doors, above the bar and elsewhere.

The building was originally built as St. Paul's Vicarage, appearing as such on an 1890 map . This church was built in 1720-21, 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. It is now referred to as the Peace Gardens.

Pub Listings

Albert Inn Darnall

162 Darnall Road, S9 5AD
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/342



[The Albert awaits a transformation DP]

This pub closed in early 2019 and offers of £175,000 were invited. In February 2020 planning permission for a change of use to a day nursery was granted to Happy Kids (Yorkshire) Limited.

Formerly, a Hope and Anchor and subsequently Stones pub, this interwar, multiroomed building was named after Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria. The side entrance (Bridport Road) led, via a small lobby, to, on the right, a Smoke Room and on the left, via a door with etched glass, to a Tap Room. The main entrance (Darnall Road) led, via a lobby, to a Lounge Bar. All the bars, plus the (long disused) off sales, which was accessed via a separate door, were served from a central bar.

Alexandra Hotel City Centre

(also known as: Irish Heartland)
 Exchange Street, S2 5TS



[Impressive mosaic in the entrance DP]

Originally named after the wife of Edward VII, in 2013, this building became a 23 apartment complex, complete with gym. The porch retains an impressive mosaic floor.

Local Closed Heritage Pubs

Ball Darnall

(also known as: Ball Inn)
 287 Darnall Road, S9 5AF

Grade II listed, December 1995

In its prime, this unusual building was very impressive. Acquired by John Smith's (Tadcaster) in 1900, the building was extensively remodelled four years later in a symmetrical Baroque Revival style. Above the second-floor windows, is a round-arched panel with lettering in relief, the central bay: "Ball Inn rebuilt 1904", and the side bays "John Smith's Tadcaster Ales." The pub closed in 1993.



[As ornate as it gets DP]

Bull's Head Hotel Kelham Island

Dun Street, S3 8SL

The former Bull's Head Hotel was reputed to be one of the roughest pubs in Sheffield and was referred to as The Devil's Kitchen. It closed in the late 1960s (photos, 1991), about a century after it was first listed as a Beerhouse in Kelly's Directory of Sheffield. The pub was acquired by the Old Albion Brewery in 1898. In 1994, after a period as Shirley's Wool Warehouse, the building was renovated into offices for Ellis, Willis & Beckett, a family-run firm of Chartered Surveyors originally established in 1870. From September 2014 until early 2020, the building functioned as a nursery. January 2023 saw a planning application to change the building into an eleven-bedroom 'boutique hotel,' including the construction of a rear three-storey extension and a ground floor link.

It has an attractive tiled frontage with raised fascia lettering: 'OLD ALBION 6X BEERS AND STOUTS,' referencing the long-demolished Old Albion Brewery.



[Old Albion 6X DP]

[Beers and Stouts DP]

Carbrook Hall Carbrook

(also known as: Carbrook Hall Hotel, Old Carbrook Hall Hotel)

537 Attercliffe Common, S9 2FJ

Grade II* listed, May 1952

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pub/SHF/180

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/180



[Starbucks Carbrook Hall DP]

Carbrook Hall was purchased by a local company, West Street Leisure, in March 2017 and, after over 150 years as a pub, immediately closed. In May 2017, it became an Asset of Community Value (ACV) following a



[Lower Don Valley History Trails 2018 DP]

collaborative application from Sheaf Valley Heritage Group and Sheffield and District CAMRA. The following eighteen months saw a number of arson attempts and local press reports regarding the sale of various contents from the building.

In the Autumn of 2018, planning permission was achieved to create 'Starbucks Carbrook Hall,' a 60-seat, drive-in Starbucks. Almost £1M was



[Carbrook Hall 2019 DP]

invested and the building re-opened on 9th August 2019. The listed parts of the building should be safe for future generations.

However, it is another loss to the independent trade for which Sheffield is famed.



[The 'Old Oak Room' in all its glory MS]



[Ceiling in the Old Oak Room MS]



[Panels in the Old Oak Room MS]

The original building was owned by the Blunt family from 1176. It was rebuilt in 1462, and was bought by Thomas Bright (Lord of the Manor of Ecclesall) in the late C16th. His descendant, John Bright, was an active Parliamentarian during the English Civil War, and the building was used as a Roundhead meeting place during the siege of Sheffield Castle

(1644). Most of the building was demolished in the C19th, what survives being the Grade II* listed stone wing that was added about 1620. By 1860 Carbrook Hall was a common beer house.

The Old Oak Room is a C17th panelled ground floor room with vine trail plaster frieze and enriched cross beam ceiling, also with vine trail. There is an elaborate early C17th oak chimneypiece with Corinthian columns and allegorical figures and Latin inscription on the over mantel.



[Carbrook Hall 2017 MS]



[Ceiling in the Old Oak Room MS]

renovations were taking place, the ceiling was exhibiting the distinctive colourful design which had been in place for years.

This extensive use of white paint is the heritage equivalent of taking whitewash to the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel (1471-81). From 1508-12, Michelangelo painted Renaissance frescoes on the ceiling. They remain to this day. The same should have happened to the paintwork on the ceiling of the Old Oak Room. The ceiling photographs in this publication are never-to-be-seen-again memories.

The Jacobean wood panelling in the Old Oak Room has been retained and is in good condition. However, the ceiling has received a heavy dose of white paint. On an April 2019 visit, while

Corner Pin Burngreave

231-233 Carlisle Street East, S4 7QN



[The Corner Pin DP]



[Stonework at the rear DP]

First licensed to sell beer in 1840, this ex-Tetley pub closed in 2013 to become offices. The exterior stonework remains.

Crown Inn Burngreave

87-89 Forncett Street, S4 7QG
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/539/



[The Crown Inn DP]

Now Crown House, the offices of T.H.Michaels Construction Ltd.: S.H.Wards signage and windows remain.

Farfield Inn Neepsend

(also known as: Owl, Muff inn)
376 Neepsend Lane, Sheffield, S3 8AW
Grade II listed, December 1995
whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/539/



[The Farfield Inn DP]

The building was originally built in 1753 as a gentleman's residence. As a pub, the Farfield was damaged during the 1864 Sheffield Flood, when the bridge over the River Don, in front of the Inn, collapsed and the river overflowed. The publican, Matilda Mason, was forced to shelter on the upper floors as the flood swept past. She later claimed £162 13 s 9d for loss of property. This claim was 'assessed by agreement incl. costs at £90' on 10th June 1865¹.

It was gutted in the 2007 Sheffield floods and has since been closed. In January 2018, the building sold at auction for £250k. The guide price was £95k. 1961 plans show four separate rooms on the ground floor. A Public Bar to the left of the entrance, Saloon to the right, with a Smoke Room behind. The Saloon includes a Servery. The far-left corner is a kitchen. Alterations (John Foster, Group Architect, Joshua Tetley & Son Ltd.)² open out the Saloon and Smoke Room into a larger Smoke Room with the Servery moving into a more central position. The kitchen becomes inside toilets. 1992 saw the addition of several internal doors (Michael Self Partnership, Chartered Architects, Sheffield).

Externally, between floors, to the right, is a distinctive moulded cement sign reading 'Farfield Inn.'

The building was originally built in 1753 as a gentleman's residence. As a pub, the Farfield was damaged during the

Fox and Duck Tinsley

438 Sheffield Road, S9 1RQ



[Tennants tiled sign DP]

Closed in 2010, this ex-pub has a distinctive tiled Tennants sign on the gable end. This is currently covered, although the green edge-tiles remain visible (photo 2015).

1922 plans refer to a 'Proposed Hotel at Tinsley' (Wynyard Dixon, 16 St. James' Row³) with a central horseshoe bar, Tap Room, Jug & Bottle, Workman's Dining Room, Best Room, Smoke Room and Bar.

George IV Langsett

Langsett Road, S6 3DL



Originally opened in 1828 and closed in 2009, this present-day apartment building has a distinctive carving on the exterior (photo 2017).

[George IV DP]

Gower Arms Burngreave

47 Gower Street, S4 7JW



[Mosaic panel MS]

This ex-Stones pub (closed 2009) has an unusual exterior of brown terrazzo panels and grey terrazzo borders with three mosaic panels of the arms and the wording in gold Gower Arms. Sadly, the panels have suffered some paint damage but are in otherwise good order. Strangely, the third panel is missing the wording.

¹ Sheffield Flood Claims Archive: www2.shu.ac.uk/sfca/claimSummary.cfm?claim=3-2779

² Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/458

³ Sheffield Archives MC/20/5/292

Greyhound Attercliffe

Attercliffe Road, S9 3RS



Built in 1884, this ex-Gilmours/Tetleys pub has a ceramic greyhound image outside. It is now offices.

[A greyhound in tiles MS]

Grouse and Trout Redmires

Redmires Road, S10 4QZ

A stone sign situated by the roadside wall between Middle and Upper Redmires Reservoirs marks the site of this pub. The sign features a



[Grouse and Trout DP]

grouse and three trout, plus the Latin inscription: 'Ich Dien Dinner' ('I serve dinner'). Established, as a beerhouse, in 1828, the pub became a temperance house c1910. It closed in 1913 and was demolished in 1934. It was used by Irish navvies

working on the construction of the three Redmires Reservoirs (1833-54).

Hillsborough Hotel Hillsborough

(also known as: Wellington Inn)

54-58 Langsett Road, S6 2UB



[The Hillsborough Hotel, before closure DP]

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/461

The Hillsborough Hotel closed in early 2020.



[Gilmours step DP]



[The Wellington DP]

Planning permission was obtained the following October to convert the building into an HMO. The building had a distinctive Gilmours doorstep and some original Gilmours windows. In addition, on closure, above the door were two original Wellington Inn

windows and some distinctive tilework. The name change occurred when the pub was bought by Del Tilling in August 1998. It reopened as the Hillsborough Hotel the following May.

In the 1960s, the space on the left was a Billiard Room⁴. Subsequent changes saw a shrinking and reconfiguration of the bar area and an added kitchen. 2002 brought the creation of the rear breakfast room/conservatory in an area which was previously a car park.

The Hillsborough Hotel was Highly Commended in the year 2000 CAMRA Pub Design Awards: Heritage England Conservation Award. It was also home for the Crown (2001-4, 2006-12), Wellington (2004-6) and Wood Street (2012-15) Breweries. The pub was Sheffield and District CAMRA Pub of The Year 2002.

King's Head Hotel Darnall

63 Poole Road, corner James Street, S9 4JP

This pub was a traditional local (1910) with three



[King's Head Hotel DP]

rooms. It closed in 2015. However, interesting

⁴ Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/464

ceramic work remains.

Market Tavern City Centre

(also known as: Rotherham House, Sun, Old No.12, 'Double 6,' Garden)

Exchange Street. S2 5TR



[The Market Tavern 2017 DP]

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/261/

This pub opened in 1797, rebuilt to follow a new street line in 1909 then completely rebuilt by Sheffield brewery, Thomas Berry & Co. in 1914⁵. It closed in 2006. Opinion is divided regarding the origin of the 'Rotherham House' name. Either this was due to the, then, ownership by Rotherham-based, Bentleys Brewery or proximity to the start of the Rotherham tram service.

1961 plans illustrate the installation of a Wimpy Bar on the front left of the pub (N.W.Oldfield, Architect & Surveyor for Tennant Brothers Limited). Wimpy Bar is a multinational hamburger restaurant chain which was introduced to the UK in 1954. In 1968, the pub became the 'Old No.12,' a Berni Inn, one of a chain of British steakhouses, established in 1955. Berni Inns, a forerunner of today's pub-restaurants, usually provided Tudor-looking false oak beams and white walls. In 1995, the chain was sold to Whitbread and rebranded as Beefeater/Brewers Fayre.

There are interesting stone carvings on the exterior. The building is boarded up and slowly decaying. However, the site is within the Castlegate Quarter, the oldest part of Sheffield.

5 Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/235

At some point, the pub may be rejuvenated.

Matilda Tavern

City Centre

100 Matilda Street, S1 4QG
Named after Queen Matilda of Flanders, the Wife of William the Conqueror, this pub originally opened as a coaching inn in 1825 and closed in 2005.



[The Matilda DP]



[Carved stonework at the Matilda DP]

In 2016, Sheffield City Council approved a planning application to relaunch the building as a pub. This has not yet

occurred.

Moseley's Arms

City Centre

(also known as: Rose)
81 West Bar, S3 8PS

Opened in 1849 as the Rose but quickly became known as Moseley's after the first landlord (1849-52). The pub closed in 2008: seven distinctive lion heads carved in the



[The head of a Lion DP]

stonework remain.

New Inn Carbrook

211 Carbrook Street, S9 2TE



[New Inn - An imposing façade MS]

Originally opened in 1871, and acquired by Chambers & Co. (Brunswick Brewery) in 1898, this pub closed in 1984. An impressive tilework façade remains (Wm. Stones and Cannon Ales). Similar, in style, to the Cutlers Arms in Rotherham (29 Westgate, S60 1BQ), the building was rebuilt for Stones (architect: James R. Wigfall). It includes the arches around the windows, golden brickwork, tiling and two brick plaques bearing the WS initials and the 1912 date of completion: a year after the acquisition.

It is currently local offices for Howco, an International manufacturing and processing company. The front of the building is built in a slight curve.



[The Cutlers in Rotherham: by same architect as the New Inn DP]

Norfolk Arms Hotel Burngreave

195/199 Carlisle Street, S4 7LJ



[The Norfolk Arms MS]

This ex-Tetleys Pub consists of a three storey brick corner building with a ground floor that has brown glazed stone and a tiled fascia of dark brown lettering on a light brown background of (from left to right) Wines.; Spirits.; Norfolk Arms Hotel, Gilmours Windsor, Ales., Stouts. interspersed with glazed pilasters and a couple of ornate ceramic panels. Also, at the top of the central part of the pub is a tiled panel with the wording in yellow of The Norfolk Arms Hotel on a turquoise tiled background with a gargoyle-type figure at the bottom.



In the 1980s, the pub became a 'Joshua Tetley Heritage Inn.' The plaque is currently displayed in the rear garden of the Gardeners Rest (see Sheffield: North).

[A Joshua Tetley Heritage Inn DP]

Old Blue Bell Attercliffe

(also known as: Rose)

81 West Bar, S3 8PS

Now the Quba Education Centre. Carved stonework is hidden under the boards: D. Gilmour & Co.Ltd Windsor Ales. Above the central doors are intricate images carved into the stonework.



[Intricate stonework DP]

Parkway Tavern Hyde Park

(also known as: Parkway)

Long Henry Row, Park Hill Flats, S2 5RT

Grade II* listed 1998

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/483/



[The Parkway Tavern DP]

Between 1957 and 1961, Sheffield Corporation City Architect's Department built Park Hill Estate. Architecturally, this estate is of international importance. It is also the largest listed building in Europe. The deck system is unique as the steeply sloping site allows all but the uppermost decks to reach ground level. The building ranges from four to thirteen stories, and included shops, almost 1000 flats and four pubs.

The four pubs were each built to a common plan: four-bay ground floor units with clerestory windows, close to the shopping centre. They

faced in two directions: a lounge and public bar, linked by a central bar and glazed screen.

The Parkway was originally managed by Hope and Anchor Brewery, advertising Carling Black Label and Jubilee Stout. The pub later became



[Original mosaic DP]

part of the Bass empire. It closed in 2006 and has a two-bay mosaic mural which is a remarkable survivor (architects: Hadfield Cawkwell Davidson & Partners).

Discussing the area surrounding the Parkway, *'the City Architect suggested that the treatment should be kept rather brutal in keeping with the remainder of the scheme, and considered that some rather large coloured Beer Signs and Notices would prove attractive. He would also look kindly to the erection of a Public House sign on the paved area immediately to the south of the Public House.'* (notes from 'Meeting at the City Architect's Office 16th February 1960,' page 3).⁶

The Parkway Tavern was used in the 2014 film '71. Directed by Yann Demange: following a riot on the streets of Belfast, a young and disoriented British soldier is accidentally abandoned by his unit. The flats were used to recreate Divis Flats.

Initially, these 'Streets in the sky' enjoyed popularity and success; tenants had the luxury of private bathrooms and efficient heating. However, by the 1980s, Park Hill had become dilapidated and was no longer popular. It had both poor noise insulation and badly lit walkways, passages and alleys.

The estate is currently being redeveloped as part of a joint venture between Urban Splash and Places for People, work commencing in 2007. The structural frame is retained while Architectural and internal features are replaced. The Parkway space re-opened in 2021 as the first convenience store on the new development: Park Hill Provisions.

⁶ Sheffield Archives HCD/3/1: Hadfield Cawkwell Davidson, Architects, Engineers and Town Planning Consultants of Sheffield: Job files

Robin Hood Stannington

(also known as: Rock Inn, Robin Hood and Little John)

Stannington

Greaves Lane, S6 6BG

Grade II listed, April 1972

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/627/



[The Robin Hood in 2019 DP]

This imposing three storey building was built in 1804 by Thomas Halliday, who also planted trees and shrubs in the area in an attempt to replicate Matlock in Derbyshire, hence the name 'Little Matlock'. Half of the building was originally cottages whilst the rear half overlooking woodland was named the Rock Inn. The pub was later renamed in view of the legends associating Robin Hood with this area. In the C12th Loxley

Chase was an extensive forest which stretched as far as Sherwood Forest and is one of the locations claimed as the birthplace of Robin Hood. The pub closed in 2011 and is now a private residence. The sign remains. To the right of the pub is a ramp designed for the transport of casks of assorted sizes.



[The Robin Hood sign DP]

Royal Oak City Centre

11 Hollis Croft, S1 4BG



The Royal Oak, a long established S.H.Wards house was demolished in 1998. However, the rear entrance remains. This 'door to nowhere' used to lead along a short corridor before emerging into the lounge. It is currently awaiting demolition.

[The entrance exists, but the pub is long gone DP]

Silver Fox Stocksbridge

839 Manchester Road, Stocksbridge, S36 1DR

pubheritage.camra.org.uk/pubs/12127

whatpub.com/pubs/SHF/634



[The Silver Fox: to be demolished DP]

Opened in 1963, the Silver Fox has been closed since Spring 2019. In June 2020, it was purchased from Trust Inns by a local property company, Fish Developments. In September 2022, planning permission was granted in order to demolish the building and erect eleven dwelling houses with associated parking.

At closure, the interior of this substantial stone-built pub was little changed from when it opened. As the South Yorkshire Times stated⁷, *"This is Joshua Tetley and Son's first venture into the provision of restaurant amenities in any of their many South Yorkshire premises, and no expense had been spared in this enterprise."*

⁷ TALLY HO FOR THE SILVER FOX – AN HOTEL PAR EXCELLENCE; 'South Yorkshire Times' Saturday 20th April 1963



[The Silver Fox in 1992 DP]

central bar fed both rooms.

Upstairs, double glazed doors with the word 'Restaurant' above, led into the dining room. In the left-hand corner there was the intact servery consisting of a quarter circle panelled counter of Japanese quartered oak.



[The upstairs servery MS]

Stumble Inn Carbrook

(also known as: Pheasant Inn)
436 Attercliffe Common, S9 2FH



[Stumble Inn MS]

Converted into a restaurant in 2008, this ex-pub was rebuilt by Duncan Gilmour & Co about 1926 on the site of a previous pub which had been open since 1833. The building is externally quite plain but with details very typical of the time. At the entrance you were greeted by a mosaic with the original name of the pub - the Pheasant Inn (the name was changed about 1996). You then came into a large drinking lobby with its own counter. The lobby stretched all the way to the back, where there was another name mosaic.

On the left of the entrance was the smoke room with its own small counter.

Perhaps the most interesting room was the one at the rear right - the billiard room with raised seating and a sink in one corner.



[windows MS]

[sink in billiards room MS]



[Billiards room MS]

Upperthorpe Hotel Upperthorpe

159 Upperthorpe Road S6 5EB

Occupying the corner site, this ex-Wards pub closed in 2009. However, some distinctive stonework remains. Similar stonework, above the current fish and chip shop, 'Wiley & Co Wines and Spirits' was removed in 2013, as was the word 'Hotel' from under 'Upperthorpe.'



[The Upperthorpe Hotel DP]



[Detail at the Upperthorpe Hotel DP]

Victoria Hotel Neepsend

248 Neepsend Lane, S3 8AU

In 1992, this ex-Wards pub became the offices of Monkey Works (Le Pla Hydraulics). However, two original Wards windows remain. The name refers to both Queen Victoria and the C19th Victoria Gardens which were located behind the building.



[Victoria Hotel DP]



[Wards window DP]

Local Breweries and Pub Companies (Past and Present)

This section includes a mention of some local breweries and pub companies. It is not intended as a complete listing.

In 1974, when the Sheffield Branch of CAMRA was founded, the City of Sheffield had four large and long-established breweries; William Stones Cannon Brewery (1865), S.H.Wards Sheaf (1896), Whitbread Exchange (1851) and, part of the Bass empire, the often-forgotten Hope Brewery on Claywheels Lane (1939). None remain.

However, the City currently has over 20 brewing companies. Each has their own brewery, except the two cuckoos: Crosspool Alemakers (a cuckoo from 2020) and Steel City (2009) while the Ward & Houldsworth beers are contract brewed, initially, in 2019, at Pheasantry (Nottinghamshire).



[William Stones Brewery in 1995 DP]

later with the demise of both Stones and Wards in 1999.

The 1990s saw the demise of the large breweries. The Hope Brewery closed in 1992 and the Exchange Brewery closed a year



[Roger and Out : 12.5 per cent]

However, things were changing: as part of a nationwide Whitbread initiative, the Frog and Parrot commenced utilising a cellar brewery in 1982. Their finest moment was when 'Roger and Out' was mentioned in the 1988-89 Guinness Book of Records as the strongest beer in the world (original gravity 1125, 12.5% abv).

1990 saw the first new independent brewery to open in Sheffield for over fifty years when the Kelham Island Brewery was built in the beer

garden of the Fat Cat (see Sheffield: North). In 1996, after five years at Kelham Island, Pat Morton established Abbeydale Brewery and the world welcomed award-winning Moonshine (4.3%), currently the top-selling cask beer in Sheffield.

The 1990s also saw three other short-lived breweries. As part of their Hollywood Bowl chain, Bass Charrington opened the Original Brewing Co (Sheffield) in the bowling alley at Centertainment (1998-2000) while Drummonds (1999-2000) are chiefly remembered for the name of one of their beers; 'Drummonds Dregs' (4.7%). In addition, the Beehive (Sheffield: City Centre) became the local brewery for the Firkin chain (1996-2001).



[The Brick Shed in 2010 DP]

The C20th brought more change: Port Mahon (from 2008, Little Ale Cart) used the 'brick shed' adjacent to the Wellington (Sheffield: North) from 2002 until 2015. This building became the short-lived Roscoe Road Liquor Store in March 2021 after it was obtained by Sheaf Inns.



[Blue Bee: Hey Ho Six Oh 2016]

Brewing also occurred at the Hillsborough Hotel (Sheffield: North) from 2001 until 2015. Initially, this was under the Crown name. It

became the Wellington Brewery from April 2004 following the sale of the pub to Edale Brewery and was taken over again in May 2006 reverting to the Crown. In early 2012, another takeover saw the name change to the Wood Street Brewery.

The first decade also saw four current key-players commence: Bradfield (2005), Sheffield (2007), Brew Company (later, Sky Edge, now Exit 33, 2008) and Blue Bee (2011). The Frog

and Parrot ceased brewing in 2007 while Little Ale Cart acted as hosts to several cuckoos including Steel City, White Rose and Doncaster-based, Toad.

The pace of change has recently increased: On The Edge, Tapped and Toolmakers (2013) were followed in 2014 by Emmanuales (ceased 2018, revitalised late 2019), Fuggle Bunny and Stancill. 2015 brought Lost Industry, Neepsend, Regather and True North with Little Critters, Sentinel and Mitchell's Wine Merchants and Hop House Brewing following in 2016. Before relocating to Sheffield, from 2012, True North cuckoo-brewed at Welbeck.

After a short existence Sentinel went into receivership in 2018, Triple Point obtaining the brewery and bar from the Receiver and opening in 2019, the same year that Exit 33 and On the Edge ceased brewing. 2018 saw Loxley, Dead Parrot, Hopscotch (renamed as the Crosspool



[The only koelschip in Yorkshire DP]

Alemakers Society in 2019) and St. Mars of the Desert (SMOD): the brewery with the only koelschip (coolship) in Yorkshire.

2019 saw the demise of the brewery at Regather¹: the brewer left, and it became increasingly difficult to make the smallest commercial brewery in Sheffield viable (0.5 Bbl., 75 litres). In addition, St. Mars of the Desert made the RateBeer listings as one of the top ten new breweries in the world for 2019. In 2020, they were rated the best brewer in South Yorkshire.

More recently: Ward and Houldsworth beers were brewed in Sheffield (at Stancill), Mitchells ceased brewing with Little Mesters taking on the lease of both their brewery and taproom and Crosspool became a cuckoo after selling their kit to the latest Sheffield-based brewery, Grizzly Grains, while continuing to use the owner's home for trial brews and, initially Little Mesters, and subsequently, Grizzly Grains, for larger production runs. They ceased production in March 2022. In addition, Ward and Houldsworth rebranded as Ward, Barker and Houldsworth Ltd. while Heist relocated from Clowne (Derbyshire) to Neepsend, opening their

new taproom in August.

In late October 2021, Sheffield Brewery Company suspended brewing. Seven months later, in May 2022, Kelham Island went into voluntary liquidation.



[brewSocial DP]

Then, in June 2022, brewSocial, located in a railway arch in Attercliffe, commenced brewing: they are linked to Y2V, a locally-based Social Firm development agency who aim to

create employment and training opportunities for people who are disadvantaged in the labour market. brewSocial has the same community ethos, providing a variety of local employment opportunities: brewery work, cleaning, delivery, logistics, marketing and many others.

Later in the year, newly formed Kelham Island Brew Co took on the remaining Kelham Island assets, reintroducing Pale Rider. Finally, in December, the latest brewery, crowdfunded HQ Brew produced their first cask beer.

In 2023, Sheffield is well-placed: some breweries are in industrial units, others are in converted older premises: some use state-of-the-art kit while others are a little more rudimentary (when you visit breweries, compare cask-washers).

Since 1974, both beer quality and variety are much improved, with lots of innovation and a massive range. Many Sheffield breweries have an excellent and growing reputation – as was noted in 2016, Sheffield remains the undisputed beer Capital of the World.

Duncan Gilmour and Company

Duncan Gilmour was born at North Gerhallow in Scotland (21st October 1816), the first born of Duncan Gilmour and Agnes Turner. After a move to the Isle of Bute the family moved back to North Gerhallow at which point Duncan was the eldest of four. Family legend has it that due to food shortages it fell to the first born to leave home at the age of 13 to seek his fortunes elsewhere.

Young Duncan found his way to Ireland and ended up working for Alexander Findlater and

¹ Regather Co-operative regather.net/

Company in Dublin where he learned the wine and spirit trade. He met his wife; Eliza Willard - they married in 1844 when he was 24. 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 1880s, Dearden's sold, and exported, Bushman Pale Ale in both bottle and cask. At the time, Australian Ale was a style of strong ale which seems to have been a Sheffield speciality.

By the early 1860s, the offices had moved to Dixon Lane. It was not long before 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, Duncan Gilmour. 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 age 72. He is buried in the graveyard of Christ Church in Fulwood with his wife.

By that time 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 White Lion, the Old Crown, the Three Tuns and the Sportsman (Harvey Clough Road).

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

High House brewery had been started between 1841 and 1845 by Henry James Dearden who acquired a modest number of tied houses. His son took over the business when he died in 1876 and added the New Barrack Tavern to the line-up, which was near enough to the brewery to be

called the brewery tap.

In 1906 they took over Whitmarsh, Watsons Brewery. By that point, Duncan Gilmour & Co. had amassed a portfolio of 37 tied pubs. In 1892 they had taken over United Breweries in Liverpool (Midland Brewery and Windsor Brewery). Windsor is another name that can be spotted around Sheffield, for after the takeover the company rebranded to Gilmours Windsor.

Wilson's Parkside Brewery had been acquired by Whitmarsh Watson in 1900 along with a number of outlets, mainly off licences. Gilmours leased the brewery in 1907 in two parts, one becoming Wicker Brewery buildings of which some still remain behind where the Hole in the Road (the brewery tap) pub used to stand, just past the Wicker Arches. Pub expansion continued though with a dozen or so pubs built by Marrian Brewery being bought from Whitworth's of Wath in May 1912.

Gilmour Windsor acquired another local brewing business, William Greaves & Co. in 1920. A final Sheffield Brewery was acquired in 1946; Thomas Rawson and Co. Ltd. A couple more wine and spirit merchants were bought in the early 1950s but expansion of tied houses ceased, perhaps indicating a lack of appetite to expand nationally.

Duncan Gilmour died on 12th July 1937 and his son, Duncan Gilmour 3rd died 12 years later. The company became vulnerable to buyout and were acquired by Leeds-based brewery, Joshua Tetley and Son Ltd. in 1954 when they owned 144 licensed houses in Sheffield and 350, plus the Windsor Brewery, in Liverpool. They ceased to brew when Lady Bridge Brewery was wound up in 1964.



[Gilmours makes a return in 1982 DP]

In 1982, Tetleys revitalised the Gilmours name with a short-lived 3.5% light bitter (original gravity 1034.5).

Hope and Anchor Brewery



[Hope Brewery 1991 DP]

Opened in 1939, the Hope Brewery (Clay Wheels Lane, S6 1NB) was the home of Carter, Milner & Bird Ltd. The company was founded in 1892, and registered, at Mowbray Street, in 1899, by Christopher Carter, Eleazar Milner & George Bird. Early in the First World War, both Eleazar and George died and brewing ceased.

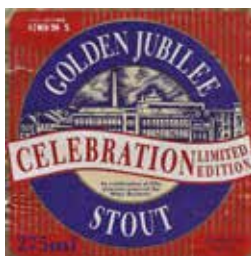


[Bottle plant 1991 DP]

William Bird, the son of George, was determined that the brewery would continue, brewing recommencing in 1921. In 1939, due to redevelopment of the area by Sheffield City Council, the original Hope Brewery was closed and a new model brewery was built.

In 1942, the name was changed to Hope and Anchor when company merged with Henry Tomlinson Ltd. after the destruction of Tomlinson's brewery. The company saw spectacular growth in the 1940s and 50s, fuelled by several acquisitions:

- 1948 J Bramley & Sons Ltd., Wellington Brewery, Liverpool, from Isle of Man Brewery, Castletown
- 1954 Dawson Brothers, Newcastle
- 1954 Wilkinson & Co., Elswick Brewery, Newcastle
- 1955 Truswell's Brewery, Sheffield, with over 50 pubs
- 1957 Openshaw Brewery, Manchester, with 125 pubs
- 1959 Welcome Brewery, Oldham, with 3 pubs



[Fifty years of the Hope Brewery]



[The Scotchmans Pack (Hattersage) on a Kenneth Steel tray DP]

By 1960 the company had one brewery, some 250 tied outlets and the telegram address: 'Jubilee Sheffield.'

In addition, novel marketing was used. Local artist, Kenneth Steel, known for paintings and advertising, many of which were reproduced as designs for station billboard posters, produced advertising material. This included paintings of pubs on beer-mats, trays and posters.

Hope and Anchor are also featured in the 1950 short film, 'The

Inn that Crossed the Sea,' a film made at the height of the post-war export drive. Beer consumption in the UK was in decline and overseas markets were wanted. It tells the story of exhibiting their beers to world-wide buyers at the 1949 Canadian International Trade Fair in Toronto.

As part of the exhibition, the brewery used 15 tons of material to create a replica of the Old Rose and Crown (Hoylandswaine S36 7JA). They exhibited: Golden Mead Ale, Jubilee Stout, Old English Beer, and from partners, Castletown, Oyster Stout. Local liquor laws meant that beer had to be poured down the drain. However, 50,000 visitors/day resulted in both lots of publicity and good sales. Their Jubilee Stout was airlifted to Toronto.

A 1952 reciprocal agreement with Canadian Breweries (CBL) followed. This saw the first entry of Carling Lager to the UK when CBL President E.P.Taylor (Eddie) let the Hope and Anchor Brewery brew Carling Black Label under licence. At this point, it had an original gravity of 1042. In return, Jubilee Stout became available in Canada.

However, Carling sales were disappointing. Taylor then began buying breweries and their pubs. In March 1960, Northern Breweries Ltd was formed to merge: Hammond's United

Breweries Ltd, Hope & Anchor Breweries Ltd. and John Jeffrey & Co. Ltd. (Edinburgh). The name was later changed to Northern Breweries of Great Britain Ltd. and in October 1962 to United Breweries Ltd. They then took over another sixteen brewery companies between 1960 and 1962. In 1962, another merger with Charrington (London) brought Charrington United Breweries (CUB).

A year later, this was followed by the purchase of Glasgow-based, J. and R. Tennants. Finally, in 1967 a merger with Bass, Mitchell and Butlers brought Bass Charrington, one of the 1970s 'Big Six' UK brewing companies.

The Hope Brewery became a specialist brewery for bottled beers before it closed in 1994. For a short period it brewed one of the few bottled-conditioned beers available at the time, Worthington White Shield (5.6% abv, Original Gravity: 1050.5).

Kelham Island Brewery

23 Alma Street, S3 8SA

Under the instigation of Dave Wickett, Kelham Island, the first new independent brewery in Sheffield for over fifty years, opened in 1990.

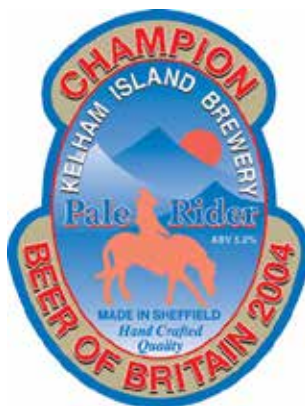


[The original brewery DP]



[May 1980: Kelham Island brewery emerges DP]

Pale Rider (5.2% abv), one of the first UK beers to use American hops, became CAMRA Champion Beer of Britain (CBOB) in 2004. It remains the only South Yorkshire brewed beer to reach the top three in this competition.



Kelham Island advised Thornbridge Brewery (Derbyshire) when, in 2005, the owner of Thornbridge Hall, Jim Harrison, opened a 10 Bbl. plant in the grounds: later that year, Jaipur was born, a multi-award winning, IPA

(5.9% abv) which uses hops from the United States. Many ex-Kelham Island brewers have been involved in a growing number of influential breweries. These include: Abbeydale, Bradfield, Brewdog, Magic Rock, Tapped, Thornbridge and Welbeck.

On Friday 6th May 2022, it was announced that having brewed their final batch of Pale Rider, Kelham Island Brewery would be going into voluntary liquidation and closing.

In September it was announced that the brewery and its assets had been acquired by a collaboration between Tramlines co-founder and Sheffield venue owner James O'Hara, his brother and financial analyst Tom O'Hara, Simon Webster and Jim Harrison of Thornbridge Brewery, Peter Donohoe, founder of Sheffield based creative studio Peter and Paul and Ben Rymer marketing manager from beer festival organisers, We Are Beer. Beer being brewed at Thornbridge Brewery. The following month, Pale Rider was subsequently re-launched at the Fat Cat (Sheffield: North) and the 2022 CAMRA Steel City Beer Festival.

Old Albion Brewery

The company was originally founded around 1840. Until 1880, it was operated by Peter Lowe and Company, then by D.H. Coupe and Company until 1884 when it became known as the Albion Brewing Company. It took up the Old Albion name in 1889 and was registered as such in July 1897. It was situated at 69/71 Ecclesall Road (now the car park for a branch of Waitrose). Along with 52 pubs, it was acquired by the Worksop and Retford Brewery (WRB) in 1939. During the Second World War, this acquisition

allowed the WRB to sell in the Sheffield area even though the distance was too far to allow direct delivery from Worksop. The brewery was demolished in 1950.



[Hangingwater Stores DP]

The gable end of the Hangingwater Stores (87 Hangingwater Road, S11 7ER) has a faded, but visible, painted advertisement for the Old Albion Brewery:

FAMILY GROCER
JOE BROOMMILL
FOR OLD ALBION
BREWERY LTD
CELEBRATED
BEERS



[The writing on the wall DP]

Thomas Rawson and Company

The Pond Street Brewery of Thomas Rawson and Company, occupied two acres opposite Sheffield Midland Station. The site is now part of Sheffield Hallam University. The company was first referred to in 1758. The Pond Street Brewery was built in 1790 and was heavily damaged in the Sheffield blitz in December 1940. The tied estate was taken over by Gilmours in 1946.

The founder was Thomas Rawson. He died in 1825, aged 78. Thomas was Commissioner of Police, Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding, Colonel of the Sheffield Volunteer Infantry. At 6am on 15th 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!"* and caused the drums to beat to arms. The regiment then 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.

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, 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.

Rawsons employed Samuel Plimsoll (1824-98) as wage clerk. He was born in Bristol and soon moved to Whiteley Wood Hall, Sheffield, while also spending part of his childhood in Penrith, Cumberland. Leaving school at an early age, he became a £1.00/week clerk at Rawsons Brewery, and rose to be manager. 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 coal merchant in London, 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 ship-owners 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.

Few remnants of Rawsons remain. In addition to the windows at the Grapes (Sheffield: City Centre), a well-preserved plaque is on the



[THOS RAWSON & Co's BOUNDARY DP]

pavement outside the Waggon and Horses in Chapeltown (S35 2UU).

Sheffield & District Public House Trust Co. Ltd.

In 1900, the 4th Earl Grey formed the Public House Trust Company, setting up local trust associations nationwide. These used local funds to buy and renovate public houses and install new managers with the emphasis on food, accommodation and less alcohol. It was financed by shareholders who were limited to a 5% annual return; additional profits were donated to charities. The Company's pubs were not tied to a brewery, and managers received no commission on alcohol sales but did so for their sales of meals and non-alcoholic drinks. Customers were never granted credit.



[1916 Rising Sun lease DP]

A Sheffield association was set up in 1902, with the enthusiastic backing of the Bishop of Sheffield and other prominent citizens. The Town Trustees agreed to let the reconstructed Rising Sun (see Sheffield: West) to the new group. The lease for the Rising Sun was held by the Sheffield & District Public House Trust from 1908 until 1968. By 1917, the Trust (registered office, 7 Paradise Square) had five public houses in Sheffield.

The company was acquired by Courage Barclay and Simonds in 1966, transferring to Newark-based, James Hole & Co.Ltd. until 1968 when John Smiths took over.

In 1914, the Trust owned the George IV (Langsett Road) and the Marquis of Granby (Bamford). In addition to the Riding Sun, they also rented the Wortley Arms (from the Earl of Wharnccliffe). Referring to the George IV, the 1914 Sheffield and Rotherham Red Book and Almanac states: 'the general tone of the house is altogether superior to the ordinary public house.' The Rising Sun is also mentioned: 'many pleasure seekers finding this suburban house

very convenient for the supply of general refreshments' (p.407).

The Trust appears in Kelly's Directory of Sheffield, 72nd edition, 1968, as running the Rising Sun, the George IVth., the Wagon and Horses (Abbeydale Road South) and the Atlas Hotel (Brinsworth). There is no entry in 1969.

A.H.Smith and Company



[1985: the original sign before demolition DP]



[A.H.Smith, the modern copy DP]

Established c1828 as Warburton, Turton and Howe, the Don Brewery buildings covered about one acre occupying the triangle bordered by Cornish Street, Green Lane and Penistone Road. They included a 224' deep artesian well and twenty stone Yorkshire squares fermenting

vessels, each holding 24 Bbl. By the end of the century, A.Harrison Smith had a tied estate of 83 pubs. The company was taken over by Tennant Brothers in 1916. Until the widening of Hoyle Street and the building of a roundabout in 1995, a distinctive sign remained on Penistone Road. A copy of this sign is visible opposite the Globe Works, close to the Wellington (Sheffield: North).

Stancill Brewery

Unit 2, Oakham Drive, S3 9QX

In 1961, John Smiths acquired the Oakwell Brewery of Barnsley Brewery Company, adding 250 licensed properties to their growing estate. Barnsley was founded by Guy Senior in 1857, registering in 1888. In October 1970, Courage purchased John Smith's in a friendly takeover. John Smith's owned around 1,800 licensed premises throughout the north of England, and as far south as Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and parts of Cambridgeshire and Shropshire - a national brewing company was created. Four years later, the first CAMRA *Good Beer Guide* (1974) described the Barnsley Brewery as "a

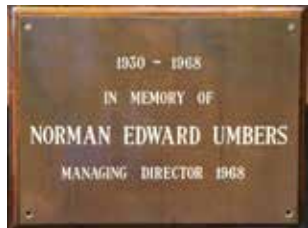
shadow of its former self. Due to close" (p.96).

Courage closed down the Barnsley brewery on 27th March 1976 with the loss of 200 jobs. The 200 Barnsley public houses were then supplied from Tadcaster. The Barnsley site, at Oakwell, was eventually demolished. However, the original Barnsley brewery bar (The Chimney Arms) has found its way to the 22.5 Bbl. Stancill Brewery in Sheffield.



[The ex-Barnsley Brewery bar DP]

brewery barrels, along with solid oak and copper. The actual age is difficult to pinpoint.



[In memory of Norman Umbers DP]

The onsite Tap originally welcomed both brewery workers after their shifts and brewery retirees. It is made from old wooden

The bar bears upon it a plaque in commemoration of service to the Brewery by Norman Edward Umbers who was Managing Director from 1930 to 1968.

His death is recorded in the Annual Report of the Institute of Brewers (vol.75, 1969, 111).

Norman was grandson of H.E.Umbers who originally joined the board in 1908. His father, Edwin Harry, was born in the brewery cottage and was Chairman for many years.

William Stones Ltd

William Stones Ltd. was founded in 1868 by William Stones (1826-1894) and purchased by Bass Brewery in 1968 (image, 1991). It closed in 1999 when Bass acquired their neighbour, Ind Coope brewery (Burton-on-Trent) and decided that the Stones Brewery was surplus to requirements.

William Stones started brewing in 1847 with Joseph Watts. Following Watts' death in 1854 Stones continued brewing. In 1868 he purchased the lease of the Neepsend Brewery and renamed it the Cannon Brewery. He continued to brew

there until his death in 1894. Stones' success saw him die as one of the richest men in Sheffield.



[Stones: part of Bass in 1995 DP]



[Stones Brewery, derelict in 2018 DP]

Stones Bitter was brewed at the Cannon Brewery 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.



[1991: Stones the top-selling cask ale in the UK DP]

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 in certain quarters as 'one of Sheffield's most famous exports.'



[August 2021 DP]

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.

Tennant Brothers

Tennant Brothers began life as Proctor and Company in 1820. The Tennant Brothers, Edward and Robert, took over the company in 1840. In 1852, their landlord, the Duke of Norfolk, closed their lease to build Norfolk Market Hall (demolished in 1959). Following various legal shenanigans, Tennants were paid £3,000 compensation and given four months to move².



[Exchange Brewery Gates 2019 DP]

The newly built Exchange Brewery (Bridge Street, S3 8NS, designed by Flockton & Son) opened later that year. The tower was altered in 1863-9 after a fire in the malting rooms. Brewery Offices and a shop with a house over were added in 1867 (architects: Flockton & Abbot). The shop subsequently became the Lady's Bridge Hotel, closing in 1993, by which time it was known as The Brewer on the Bridge. The company was formally registered in 1888.

The Exchange Brewery also provided the first

opponents for The Wednesday when they moved from Myrtle Road to the Sheaf House ground in 1877. The Sheffield Challenge Cup tie (now known as the Sheffield and Hallamshire Senior Cup) saw a 5-0 win for the home team. In 1929, the club officially changed their name to Sheffield Wednesday.

Tennants acquired a number of other local companies. Including:

- 1915: A.H.Smith & Co. (Sheffield) Ltd. with about 108 pubs
- 1918: Strouts Brewery Co. Ltd. and their 78 pubs
- 1923: Sheffield-based Thomas Berry & Co.Ltd. (Moorhead Brewery) with their 78 pubs
- 1944: the Nottingham Brewery Company along with their 150 pubs. Bottling ceased in 1948 and brewing in May 1952 with the company ceasing to trade as a separate entity from the end of March 1953.
- 1956: Clarkson's Old Brewery (Barnsley) Limited with their 71 pubs. Clarkson's closed that Autumn.
- 1959: Worksop and Retford Brewery with their 192 pubs. The brewery was demolished in 1962.

The 1959 Tennant Brothers AGM, held on 29th July commented: 'The outstanding event of the year was the successful acquisition of the whole of the share capital of the Worksop and Retford Brewery Co.Ltd. Your board have felt for some time that a vacuum existed in the North Nottinghamshire district in their otherwise closely knit area of operation. With the inclusion of this company, over 90 per cent of our deliveries are within a radius of fifty miles: in our trade this is regarded as a highly economical delivery area. This development is in accordance with your Board's policy of reasonable expansion over a wide diversity of industries, which is borne out in the value to the Group of the Nottingham and Clarkson Companies. We consider that in Worksop and Retford and the outlying districts there is a considerable potential for expansion, and we look forward to the future with confidence.'³

² Tennant Brothers' Exchange Brewery Sheffield in Journal of the Brewery History Society (2017) 168, 83-91. Originally published 19th July 1875

³ The Brewers' Journal, 19th.August 1959, 325



[Coppers at the Exchange Brewery in 1992, a year before closure DP]

Tennant Brothers and their 700 tied houses were taken over by Whitbread in 1962. In July 1993, soon after the completion of an extensive refurbishment, the Exchange Brewery, by then part of Whitbread (East Pennines) Ltd., was closed. Between 1981 and 1995, Whitbread closed twelve UK breweries: the 'Whitbread Tour of

Destruction.' The former brewery site is currently occupied by over 300 inner-city apartments and the headquarters of a legal company.



[a brewery on stilts DP]

The image of a marketing flyer (c1984) clearly shows the building is built on stilts over the River Don.

Henry Tomlinson and Company



[the Tomlinsons 'anchor' at the Ship DP]

Henry Tomlinson and Company (Anchor Brewery, Cherry Street S2 4RR) were founded in 1889 on land leased from The Duke of Norfolk, opposite what was then the cricket pavilion at Bramall Lane. Now the home of Sheffield United, this is the oldest major stadium in the world still hosting professional football matches. It also hosted the first Yorkshire Cricket Club first-class game in 1863 and was home for 391 matches until football took over the ground in 1973.

The founder of the company, Henry, committed suicide on 19th June 1891, aged 46⁺. His



[Sheffield IPA from the 1930s DP]

4 Suicide of Mr. Henry Tomlinson, The Sheffield and Rotherham Independent. Saturday, 20th June 1891, p.6 Issue 11496 chrishobbs.



[the Tomlinsons 'anchor' at the brewery 1985 DP]

widow, Martha, announced her intention to continue the business 'for the benefit of herself and her children.'

The brewery was severely damaged during, 'Operation Crucible,' the Sheffield Blitz of December 1940. Two years later, William Carter of the Anchor Brewery, merged with Thomas Carter's Hope Brewery. Hope and Anchor Ltd. was created, production switching to a new brewery on Claywheels Lane. The remains of the Anchor Brewery became the timber yard of Sheffield company, Arnold Laver. Since 2007, the site has been occupied by Anchor Point Apartments.



[Tomlinsons Fine Ales' as advertised at the Ship Inn, Shalesmoor DP]

The brewery is remembered by extensive tiling at the Ship (see Sheffield: North) and the Frog and Swan (formally, the Swan, Workop S80 1LQ).

S.H. Wards and Co Ltd

In 1860 Sheffield brewer, John Kirby and Lincoln corn merchant George Wright went into partnership, as Kirby Wright and Company at the Sheaf Island Brewery, off Effingham Road, subsequently renamed the Effingham Road Brewery. Since 1837, Kirkby had been in partnership with William Roper, the malt kiln and brew house passing to Kirkby when Roper died in 1842.

Septimus Henry Ward joined the company in 1868, injecting capital and insisting that the enterprise should bear his name. In the 1870s, the company expanded, acquiring both Latham and Quilhampton's Albion Brewery and the Bradley's Soho Brewery, both on Ecclesall Road.

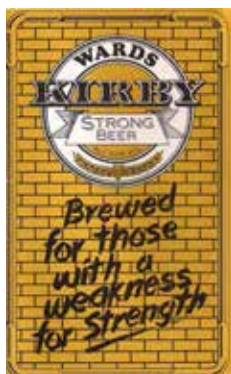
The company moved to the Soho Brewery and, in a goodwill gesture, Septimus changed the brewery name to the Sheaf Brewery. The distinctive brewing tower was built in 1874. In February 1896, the company registered as S.H.Ward & Co. Ltd.



[1974 Wheatsheaf trademark registered DP]

Wards were taken-over by Vaux and Associated Breweries Ltd. (Sunderland) in 1972. By the mid 1980s, Wards had over 100 tied houses and were also brewing Darley beers: the Darley Brewery at Thorne (near Doncaster) had closed in 1986, after acquisition by Vaux in 1978.

From 1989-93, Wards provided Kirby Strong Beer (5.0% abv) named, in honour of John. On form, this was an excellent brew. However, it met with mixed reactions. For example, the CAMRA 1990 *Good Beer Guide* stated: “Not widely available, and more’s the pity.” A year later, the comment was: “A parody of a former brew, now a muddy brown beer. A beer which has lost its character.”



[The original brewery gates, as seen in 1987 DP]

*should focus on retailing and offer the non-core businesses for sale to realise the maximum benefit for the group.*⁵⁷ Martin was Chief Executive from May 1998 until he left the company on 8th February 1999. A year later, the Swallow Group

The Sheaf Brewery closed on 2nd July 1999 when 60 pubs were owned. By then the Vaux Group had become Swallow Hotels. The previous year, their Chief Executive, Martin Grant had stated: “*Having reviewed our business, it became apparent that we*

was taken over by Whitbread and the pubs sold to Enterprise Inns.



[2021: The Wards arch DP]

The Victorian Tower Brewery is now apartments (S11 8TP). The original Wards entrance arch remains although the position was moved when the site was redeveloped. A Wetherspoon pub, the Sheaf Island (opened 2010), occupies part of the site.

There are also many existing examples of Wards branding on walls and windows in Sheffield, and the surrounding area. The original arch included a metal representation of the 1974 Wheatsheaf trademark (see 1987 image). This artefact is now on display in the Millowners Arms (see Sheffield: North).

⁵⁷ Personal letter, to the Editor, from M.J.Grant, Chief Executive, Vaux Group, 20th September 1988

Appendix 1: Pubs included in this Listing

Three Star: ★★ ★

- Bath Hotel, City Centre
- Sheffield Tap, City Centre

Two Sheffield pubs are included in 'Britain's Best Real Heritage Pubs' as 'Try Also.' The Grapes and the White Lion are 'Top Rated RI Pubs.'

Two Star: ★ ★

- Grapes, City Centre
- The Sportsman, Hackenthorpe
- White Lion, Heeley

One Star: ★

- Big Gun, The Wicker
- Chantry Inn, Handsworth
- Fagan's, City Centre
- Fat Cat, Kelham Island
- Friendship, Stocksbridge
- Lescar, Sharrow
- Manor Castle, Manor
- New Barrack, Hillsborough
- Princess Royal, Crookes
- Railway, Wincobank
- Red Grouse, Stocksbridge
- Silver Fox, Stocksbridge (see Local: closed)
- Travellers Rest, Oughtibridge
- White Swan, Greenhill

Local Inventory – Pub Interiors: ●

On the Sheffield Local Inventory of Historic Pub Interiors: pubs with a reasonable degree of intactness in their layout and some of their fittings. Visitors should get a good idea of how the interior was originally arranged even if, for example, doors have been removed or extensions added.

- Alder Bar, Neepsend
- Beer Engine, Cemetery Road
- Blue Ball Inn, Worrall
- Commercial, Chapletown

- Crow Inn, City Centre
- Crown and Glove, Stannington
- Crowne Plaza Royal Victoria Sheffield, City Centre
- Dog and Partridge, City Centre
- Greyhound, Ecclesfield
- Gardeners Rest, Neepsend
- Greystones, Ecclesall
- Hallamshire House, Commonsidge
- Masons Arms, Hillsborough
- Old Queens Head, City Centre
- Queens Ground, Hillsborough
- Red Lion, City Centre
- Richmond Hotel, Stradbroke
- Rutland Arms, City Centre
- Shakespeares, City Centre
- Strines Inn, Bradfield Dale
- Wellington, Shalesmoor

Local Inventory – Pub Interiors: ○

On the Sheffield Local Inventory of Historic Pub Interiors: pubs where the layout has changed more radically but where particular fittings or features of real importance survive.

- Banner Cross, Ecclesall
- Golden Plover, Hackenthorpe
- Head of Steam, City Centre
- King and Miller, Deepcar
- Nags Head Inn, Loxley
- Old Crown, Highfield
- Rising Sun, Nether Green
- Shoulder of Mutton, Worrall
- Sportsman Inn, Darnall
- Terminus Tavern, Darnall
- Three Tuns, City Centre
- Wenue6, Wincobank

Local Inventory – Pub Exteriors: □

On the Sheffield Local Inventory of Historic Pub Exteriors: for pubs where the historic interior has been entirely destroyed. Typically the original multi-room layout is transformed into a single open plan area around a central bar. However, the pub retains an exterior which is of a very high quality or includes specific features. Included are a number of pubs which have been converted from older buildings.

- Ball Inn , Grimesthorpe
- Beehive, City Centre
- Bloo88, City Centre
- Brown Bear, City Centre
- Broadfield, Nether Edge
- Brothers Arms, Heeley
- Bungalows and Bears, City Centre
- Church House, City Centre
- Crown Inn, Heeley
- Fox and Duck, Broomhill
- Francis Newton, University
- Head of Steam, City Centre
- Norton, Meadowhead
- Punch Bowl, Gleadless
- Red Deer, City Centre
- Rivelin Hotel, Rivelin Valley
- Riverside Kelham, Kelham Island
- Royal Lounge, City Centre
- Sheffield Waterworks Company, City Centre
- Ship Inn, Kelham Island
- University Arms, University
- Wentworth House, Carbrook
- West Street Live, City Centre

Local Inventory – Closed:

- Albert Inn, Darnall
- Alexandra Hotel, City Centre
- Ball, Darnall
- Bull's Head Hotel, Kelham Island
- Carbrook Hall, Carbrook
- Crown Inn, Burngreave
- Corner Pin, Burngreave
- Farfield Inn, Neepsend
- Fox and Duck, Tinsley

- George IV, Langsett
- Gower, Burngreave
- Greyhound, Attercliffe
- Grouse and Trout, Redmires
- Hillsborough Hotel, Hillsborough
- Market Tavern, City Centre
- Matilda Tavern, City Centre
- Moseley's Arms, City Centre
- New Inn, Carbrook
- Norfolk Arms, Burngreave
- Old Blue Bell, Attercliffe
- Parkhill Tavern, Park Hill
- Robin Hood, Stannington
- Royal Oak, City Centre
- Stumble Inn, Carbrook
- Uppertorpe Hotel, Uppertorpe
- Victoria Hotel, Neepsend

Outstanding Conversions and Restorations (OCR):



- Blind Monkey, Walkley
- Millowners Arms, Kelham Island
- Perch Brewhouse, City Centre

Local Breweries and Pub Companies:

- Duncan Gilmour and Company
- Hope and Anchor Brewery
- Kelham Island Brewery
- Old Albion Brewery
- Thomas Rawson and Company
- Sheffield & District Public House Trust Co.
- A.H.Smith and Company
- Stancill Brewery
- William Stones Ltd.
- Tennant Brothers
- Henry Tomlinson and Company
- S.H. Wards and Co. Ltd.

Appendix 2: Glossary:

Asset of Community Value (ACV): land, or property, on the Local Authority ACV register, usually nominated by a local community or voluntary organisation. The 2011 Localism Act gives the asset additional protection. Unless renewed, ACV status expires after five years.

Ale: originally a fermented malt liquor, made without the use of hops. The term has been effectively interchangeable with 'beer' since the early C19th.

Alehouse: originally, a house selling ale/beer, but not wine or spirits.

Art Deco: a fashionable style between the two world wars in Europe and America. It relies on geometrical patterns and sleek lines. The name comes from the 1925 Exposition Internationale des Arts-Décoratifs et industriels modernes in Paris. In the seven-month run (April to October), there were 15,000 exhibitors from twenty different countries. It was visited by sixteen million people.

Art Nouveau: a style relying on flowing lines, often based on nature and the human figure. Occasionally seen in pub windows.

Arts and Crafts: a late C19th English artistic and architectural movement that emphasised the value of handicraft and good design as against mass-production methods.

Ashlar: finely dressed (cut, worked) stone.

Baffle: a wooden screen, often at the end of bench-seating, placed near a door to assist in keeping out draughts.

Balustrade: row of small posts or columns lining a staircase or raised area, topped with a rail.

Bar back: shelving, sometimes very ornately treated and incorporating mirrors, at the rear of a servery.

Barrel: although widely used as a term for any size of cask, a barrel is a vessel containing 36 imperial gallons. This used to be the standard size for beer casks until the mid C20th. Today, the standard cask contains nine gallons (0.25 Bbl) and is properly termed a firkin.

Bbl: standard abbreviation for barrel

Beer engine: a device for raising beer from the cellar, nearly always referring to as a handpump.

Bell push: a button that activated an electric bell or a visual indicator when there was table service in the better-class rooms of many pubs.

Big Six: the dominant group of major breweries which emerged in the 1960s and controlled 56%

of UK pubs by 1972 (24% in 1960) when they brewed 92% of the UK's beer: Allied, Bass Charrington, Courage, Watneys (Grand Metropolitan), Scottish and Newcastle and Whitbread.

Bottle and jug: see off sales.

Bressumer: load bearing beams in a timber framed building.

Brewers' Tudor: a style, especially popular between the world wars, which drew nostalgically upon the half-timbered architecture of the Tudor period. Brewing companies believed that this would add respectability. Also known as Neo-Tudor.

Brewery Tap: a brewer's nearest tied retail outlet.

Canted: sloping, as seen in some bar counters.

Carrstone: a sandstone conglomerate that varies in colour from light to dark, rusty ginger.

Cellar: a room where casks are stored, usually, but not necessarily below ground.

Children's Entrance: an entrance to the off sales.

Cider: fermented apple juice with a maximum legal alcohol content of 8.5% (above this it would be classed as a wine for duty purposes).

Clerestory: a high section of wall that contains windows above eye level.

Club room: a room in many traditional pubs which was used for meetings. Often on the first floor.

Coaching inn: strictly, an inn on one of the main coaching routes, where horses would be changed and where passengers could obtain refreshment. Today, the term is applied indiscriminately to many inns.

Commercial room: a better-quality room where commercial travellers and better-off tradesmen could gather.

Contract Brewing: a brewing company employs another brewery to make their beer following their recipe. They then sell the resulting beer under their own name.

Cornice: horizontal decorative moulding over a door or window, round the top edge of a pedestal or along the top of an interior wall.

Craft Beer: There is no agreed definition of craft beer. It is either a meaningless phrase, often used in marketing or an enigma: 'undefinable and misunderstood'.¹ The USA has a formal definition of a craft brewer².

1 Brown,P. (2020) *Craft: An Argument*. Storm Lantern Publications. London

2 Brewers Association www.brewersassociation.org/statistics-and-data/craft-brewer-definition/

Cuckoo Brewery: a brewing company who uses the facilities of another brewery to make their beer.

Dado: the lower part of a wall, often but not always below a rail and above a skirting board and often wood panelled.

Doric column: Supporting stone column with a simple, rounded capital at the top, a heavy, fluted or smooth column shaft and no base.

Dram Shop: a local phrase for off sales.

Electric Pump: a beer dispensing system which was in common use for real ale in the 1970s and 1980s. It has been mostly replaced by handpumps.

Fielded panelling: a series of wooden panels with a raised or recessed square or rectangular central section, usually found in wall panelling or bar counter fronts.

Flat-iron pub: a pub whose footprint takes the approximate shape of a Victorian flat-iron, a shape is similar to an isosceles triangle: a triangle that has two sides of equal length. The difference is that the equal length sides curve outwards before coming to a sharp point. In addition, the third side is about half the length of the two curved sides. Such pubs are usually built on an acutely angled corner site and often have a wedge-shaped corner, not a sharp point.

Freize: a broad horizontal band of sculptured or painted decoration, usually on a wall near the ceiling.

Flute: vertical parallel channels which run the length of a column.

Formica: a laminate product, very popular in the 1950s and 1960s for counter tops or other surfaces needing to be kept clean.

Free house: a pub not tied to a brewer; whose landlord is free to obtain beer from any source. The term is widely abused by modern pub companies, who do not brew themselves but insist that their tenants obtain beer from specified suppliers.

Gable: the portion of a wall, usually triangular, between the edges of intersecting roof pitches.

Gargoyle: a carved or formed grotesque with a spout designed to convey water away from the side of a building. Usually in the shape of an elongated fantastical animal.

Gothic: a style of architecture from the middle ages which saw a revival in Victorian times.

Gravity dispense: beer or cider served direct from the cask into the glass.

Handpump: the lever on the bar which operates a beer engine to draw beer from the cask in the cellar. Now universally regarded as the standard dispense method for real ale.

Hatch: an opening to a servery from an adjoining room, sometimes with a small shelf and/or window.

Herringbone: an arrangement of rectangular blocks used in flooring whose pattern resembles the bones of a fish such as a herring.

Hogshead: a cask containing 54 gallons.

House of Multiple Occupation, or Occupancy (HMO): a property rented by, at least, three people who are not from the same 'household' who share common facilities. Many ex-pubs have been converted into HMOs.

Inglenook: a recess adjoining a fireplace.

Inn: a house offering accommodation and refreshment to travellers.

Jug and bottle: see off sales.

Lapped wood: planks or boards which overlap each other.

Leatherette: a form of artificial leather which does not fade when exposed to sunlight for an extended period.

Linen-fold: a style of relief carving used to decorate wood panelling. It resembles folded linen.

Lintel: a horizontal beam placed across openings. For example: doors or windows.

Loggia: a roofed outdoor corridor or gallery which is otherwise open to the elements.

Lounge (bar): the most comfortably furnished room in a public house. Beer was usually more expensive in the lounge bar.

Match boarding: see tongued-and-grooved boarding.

Moderne: a simplified form of Art Deco featuring curved forms and smooth polished surfaces.

Nogging: masonry, or brickwork, between the timber pieces of a framed construction.

Off sales: sales of drink for consumption off the premises: the term sometimes is applied to the place in the pub where the sales take place.

Oyster Bar: an area where oysters are (or were) served buffet-style. Oysters were once common inn food.

Parquet: geometric mosaic of wood pieces used for decorative effect in flooring.

Pediment: a triangular space that forms the gable of a low-pitched roof. In classical architecture, it is usually filled with relief sculpture.

Perry: similar to cider but made from fermented pear juice. Production has declined severely since the C19th.

Pilaster: A rectangular column projecting slightly from a wall as an ornamental motif.

Pint: the standard measure for beer: 20 fluid ounces (an eighth of a gallon) or 568 ml.

Pot-shelf: a structure above a bar counter for housing glasses. They were little-known until the 1960s.

Portico: colonnaded porch or entrance to a building.

Private bar: a more select area than the public bar. The name implies occupancy by a group of regulars known to one another.

Pubco: a pub-owning company with no brewing interests. They arose out of the 1989 Beer Orders.

Public bar: the most basic pub room (often known simply as the bar) where drink was slightly cheaper than in the better rooms.

Quarry tile: floor tiles, often black and white, in square or lozenge patterns.

Quartered oak: Oak which was initially cut lengthways into quarters. Subsequently sawn boards have the annual rings mostly perpendicular to the faces providing greater stability.

Real ale: a term coined in the early 1970s to describe traditional beer, which undergoes a secondary fermentation and conditioning in the container (hence 'cask-conditioned' as opposed to 'keg' beers, which are brewery-conditioned).

Real ale in a bottle (RAIB): Bottle-conditioned real ale.

Rendering: the process of covering a wall with cement, lime or a similar mixture. Popular for many pub exteriors.

Roundel: a round figure or object. For example: a circular panel or window.

Saggars: a type of kiln furniture used in the firing of pottery to enclose or protect ware being fired inside a kiln.

Saloon: a better class pub room.

Screeded floor: one comprised of concrete that has been levelled and flattened before finishing.

Servery: the area, almost always behind a bar-counter, from which drinks are dispensed.

Settle: bench-seating, often curved, with a medium to high back.

Slatted: narrow, overlapping strips of wood.

Smoke room: a better class pub room. In former times, when smoking was not a social issue, there

is no reason to suppose that smoking was restricted to this area. It is likely that, being better furnished than the public bar, the room was somehow associated with taking one's ease, as in the smoking room of country houses.

Snug: a small, intimate drinking space.

Spirit cock: a tap from which spirits were drawn; a row of them indicates that the spirits were stored in casks in a room above the bar.

Spittoon: A receptacle for spit but no doubt accumulating cigar and cigarette ends, ash and other small refuse.

Stillage: a framework on which casks are mounted or 'stilled' ready for service. Probably the name arises because of the need for traditional beer to remain still for a period to allow it to clear before service.

Tap room: a common pub room, but not, as the name might imply, connected to or within the room in which drink was served or stored.

Tavern: originally a drinking house serving expensive imported wine, as well as good-quality food.

Temperance: advocacy of drinking little, or no, alcohol. The earliest campaigners, around 1830 promoted moderation and openly boycotted spirits. Later, many became teetotal.

Terracotta: (literally fired-earth) hard-wearing, unglazed pottery.

Terrazzo: Flooring consisting of small pieces of marble set in concrete, rubbed down and polished.

Tied house: a public house which is committed to taking a particular brewery's beers, either because it is owned or leased by that brewery, or because the owner has accepted a loan in exchange for selling those beers alone (the so-called 'loan-tie').

Tongue(d)-and-groove(d) boarding: in pubs, cheap panelling on walls and ceilings, consisting of boards with tongues cut along one edge and grooves in the opposite edge which are then joined together.

Tun: an old English word for a beer cask, specifically one containing 216 imperial gallons.

uPVC: unplasticised polyvinyl chloride: a rigid, chemically resistant form of PVC often used for pipework and window frames.

Veneer: a facing of a thin sheet of fine wood disguising a coarser, cheaper underlay.

Vestibule: a hall or passage between an entrance and the main interior of a building.

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