


# South Yorkshire Local Heritage List

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## 205 Brook Hill, Sheffield

### Status

#### Candidate (work in progress)

A newly recorded asset requiring checking and enhancement before adjudication

### Location/Address

205 Brook Hill  
Sheffield  
S3 7HG

### Type

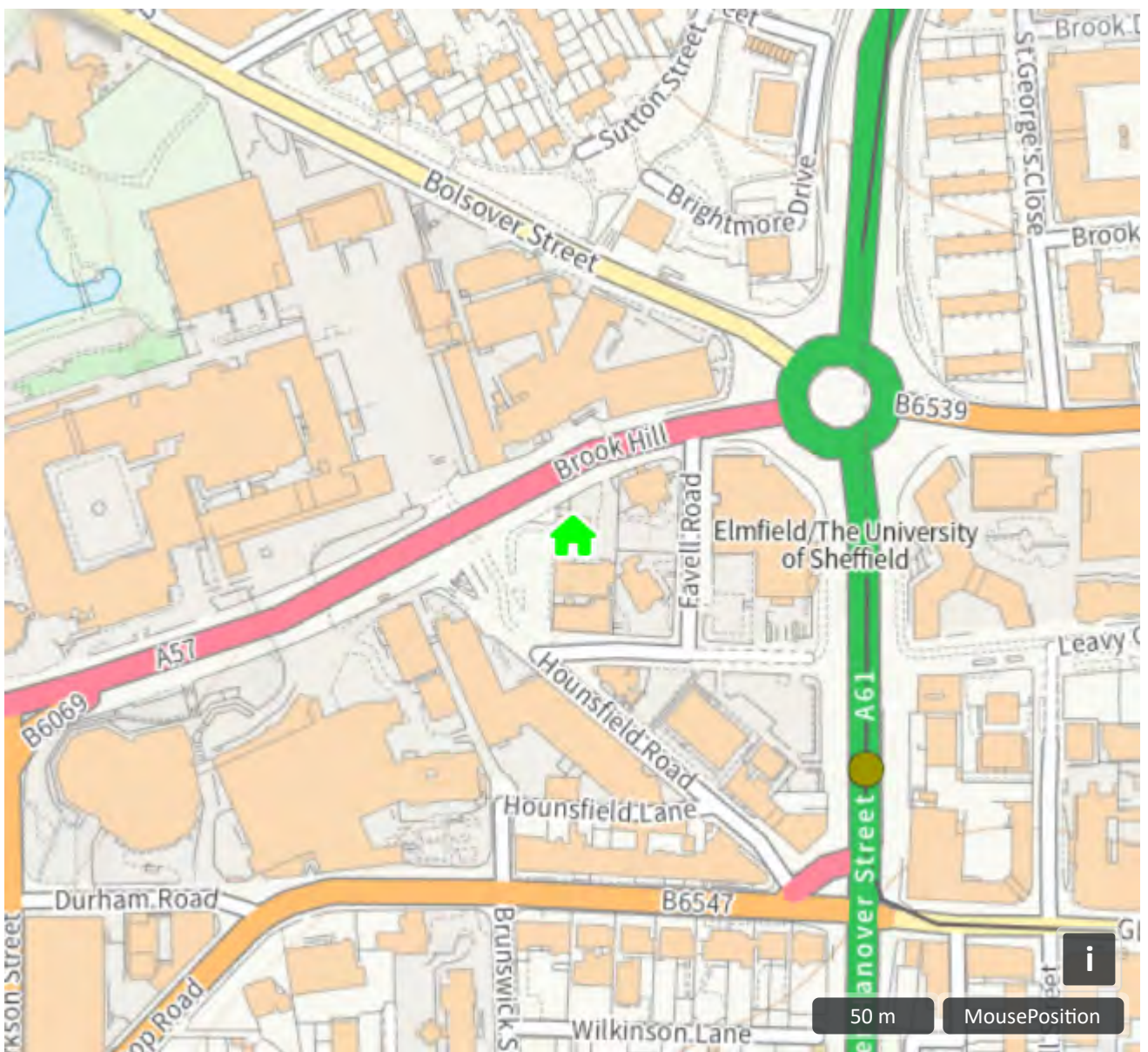
#### Building

Roofed and walled permanent structures.

### Description

205 Brook Hill is a former residence of the late 18th or early 19th century, originally of two storeys and three bays, now with a third storey over the west bay, rendered with ashlar dressings and a hipped roof of slate. The additional storey is quoined with dentiled eaves.

### Map



## Statement of Significance

### Asset type

Building

### Age

- The building is believed to be that shown on the map Sheffield City Archives ref. FC/P/SheS/157L (estimated date 1798 or 1810) and W & J Fairbank's 1808 map of Sheffield.
- Bays and porch added to southern elevation between 1851 and 1889 (porch later removed).
- Third storey added to western third of building early to mid-20th century.
- Link from western bay to Brook Hill Hall to the south built between 1935 and 1952.
- Changes to window openings made probably during 20th century conversion for University use.

## Rarity

- Residential buildings of the late 18th or early 19th century are rare survivals in Sheffield. Those that exist are mostly to be found in the modern city centre. Beyond the city centre most buildings of this age are farms or cottages.
- Suburban villas predating the expansion of the town during the second quarter of the 19th century, which resulted in the creation of significant numbers of villas such as those on Glossop Road, are especially rare.

## Architectural and Artistic Interest

- Although much altered, viewing the southern, and principal, elevation the building's origins as an example of the architectural style of the period are recognisable.
- The added bays illustrate an adaptation to suit 19th century tastes.
- The third storey was probably a further adaptation to institutional use and is a distinctive feature.
- Some period joinery such as architraves and skirtings survives. The staircase between the ground and first floor may retain original balustrading and handrails within later boxing. Chimney breasts remain, although without fireplaces.
- The staircase to the added second floor appears to be in a simple Edwardian style.

## Group Value

- 205 Brook Hill has group value along with 197 Brook Hill as the two survivors of a cluster of four adjacent vicarages that existed concurrently in the early to mid-20th century. They are further linked as the incumbent of St. Anne's, living at No. 205 in the early 20th century, was the son of the incumbent of St. Paul's, living at No. 197 a generation earlier.
- It also has group value with St. George's church on Brook Hill through its use as their Young Men's Society and Church House.

## Historic Interest

- The building and its curtilage are shown on the map Sheffield City Archives ref. FC/P/SheS/157L (estimated date 1798 or 1810) as owned by Samuel Ellis. A lease of the Church Burgesses of a plot of land of 999 square yards to Vincent Eyre has this land underlet partly to a Samuel Ellis, silver-plater, and partly to George Wood, of Leavygreave, both in 1797. The land adjacent to Ellis's own land is shown as 999 square yards, so it is a fair deduction that this is the land in the lease, and that Ellis leased land adjacent to the property that he owned that is now No. 205. The latter and its neighbour to the west (no longer extant) are not shown on another Fairbank plan of 1795 (Sheffield Local Studies Library: S 127 L), so it may well be that the former was not only owned but also built by Ellis, either speculatively or for his own use.

- Samuel Ellis (bapt. 1742-1825) and George Ashforth went into partnership in 1770 at Hawley Croft as an early adopter of the new Sheffield Plate technology. They expanded the partnership to Ashforth, Ellis, Wilson and Hawksley, opened a London office and by 1787 had moved to Angel Street. About 1800 they built a new works at Red Hill, Ellis building a house on the corner of Red Hill and Broad Lane. Branches were opened in Paris and Dublin, but the business had overreached and became bankrupt in 1811. Ellis himself ended his days in poor circumstances. More detailed accounts can be read in Robert Eadon Leader, *Sheffield in the Eighteenth Century and Reminiscences of Old Sheffield*, and also at <https://hawleysheffieldknives.com/n-fulldetails.php?val=ashforth&kel=1916>.
- White's directory of 1905 shows No. 205 occupied by Rev. Edward P. Blakeney, M.A. vicar of St. Anne's, Netherthorpe (opened 1883). The change of use to become St. Anne's vicarage adds a fourth vicarage to a cluster of adjacent properties, the others being No. 197 Brook Hill (St. Paul's), 5 Favell Road (St. Jude's) and 6 Favell Road (St. George's), the latter two now demolished. Rev. Edward Purdon Blakeney was the son of John Edward Blakeney, incumbent at St. Paul's and resident at 197 Brook Hill until he left the incumbency in 1877.
- By 1922 the building had been sold to St. George's Church and was used by them as St. George's Church Young Men's Society (Kelly's directory). The third storey may date from this institutional use.
- In 1957 it was still owned by St. George's and used as their Church House (Kelly's directory) but was subsequently acquired by the University of Sheffield.

## Archaeological Interest

There is no information as to the likelihood of buried remains on the site.

## Landmark Status

- The building stands on the sharp corner between the ancient route of Brook Hill and Western Bank and the late 19th century Hounsfield Road and the now-extinguished local route of Leavygreave. It is a visual marker of the western extent of the early 19th century town and records the earlier street plan now obscured by the 19th century Hounsfield Road and sundry demolitions and new buildings.
- Along with its immediate neighbour 197 Brook Hill it is a prominent reminder of the last fragments of 19th century Sheffield, which have been largely overwhelmed by 20th and 21st century development, mainly the creation and expansion of the University of Sheffield.

# Images and Documents

  Photo



205 Book Hill, looking south-west

  Photo



205 Brook Hill, detail from east elevation.

  Photo



205 Brook Hill, looking west

## Added

05 Oct 2023, 15:51

## Last updated

22 Nov 2023, 13:36

## External/HER references

None recorded

## Comments and Feedback

Do you have any questions or more information about this record?

**J Thomson - SYAS** about 21 hours ago



Information removed from description but  
of relevance to further study:

Edit

Reply

Delete


"A detailed architectural description is in the Historic England report supporting their decision not to list the building, Certificate of Immunity Number 1482540.

No public domain images are available at present, but an aerial view showing the southern elevation can be seen at

[https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/record/28001\\_029](https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/record/28001_029). Street-level views from the east and north are at <https://www.instantstreetview.com/@53.381312,-1.486406,45.39h,-6.72p,1.17z,g4NV3xuqZ6RSp8vZgQoo2w> and <https://www.instantstreetview.com/@53.381913,-1.485646,197.67h,8.5p,2.04z,xWBstuUcBYAtY2mggEaolA.>"

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## Blue Ball Inn, Worrall

### Status

#### Candidate (work in progress)

A newly recorded asset requiring checking and enhancement before adjudication

### Location/Address

320 Haggstones Road, Worrall, Sheffield S35 0PD

### Type

#### Building

Roofed and walled permanent structures.

### Description

The Blue Ball is a stone-built public house of two storeys with stone chimney-stacks, quoins, slate roof and decorative terracotta ridge tiles. The main building is L-shaped, with a northern wing parallel to Haggstones Road and an eastern wing which reaches the back of the pavement of the same road. The south side of the eastern wing has a catslide roof reaching down to eaves at single-storey height. The northern wing gable has the remnants of stone walls from a demolished adjacent building. There are also various minor extensions and outbuildings. The walls are faced with a rough granular render. Windows have stone surrounds, and some are set into gabled dormers with decorative terracotta ridge tiles and wooden finials.

Ground floor windows to public areas have stained glass in a geometric art deco style, identifying the public bar, lounge, smoke room and the brewer, Tennant Bros. These are believed to date from a 1930s refit, and may be unique.

The interior features substantial ceiling timbers, some very large and probably structural, which appear likely to be of an early date and may be in situ or reused as part of a later restructure. The Public Bar has an interwar graced counter to bar and 1960s timbering. Bench seating dates from the 1930s, and parquet flooring in the Smoke Room or Snug may predate this. There are two stone fireplaces: one at the gable end of the northern wing, probably original; and one central to the eastern wing, which may originally have served the building to the south, now demolished. A plan of 1984 shows the layout has not changed from this date (Sheffield Archives MC/20/647).

A plan of 1789 (Sheffield Archives ref. FC/P/Ecc/143L) shows an L-shaped building of much the same plan, except that both wings are longer and the eastern wing about half its present width, the latter consistent with the current roof ridge being central to that building. The building was first documented as a public house in the Gell Directory of 1825, when it was known as the Ball. It changed its name to the Blue Ball in 1854. It is believed to have been originally either two or three cottages which were connected to make larger premises. At one time it was a coaching inn with stabling. The single-storey part of the northern wing served variously as stables, as a coal place, and a cutlery works.

An image c1900 (Picture Sheffield ref. t05531) shows that the eastern wing was comprised of one leg of a main L-shaped building at the west, with a 2-storey building of a slightly different roof profile attached to its east gable and reaching to the road, and a narrower 2-storey building attached to the south. Attached to the northern wing was a single-storey open structure. There are no gabled dormers, quoins or decorative ridge tiles, and the buildings are not rendered. A plan of 1864 (Sheffield Archives ref. SY555/C1/10R) shows a footprint consistent with the image of c1900.

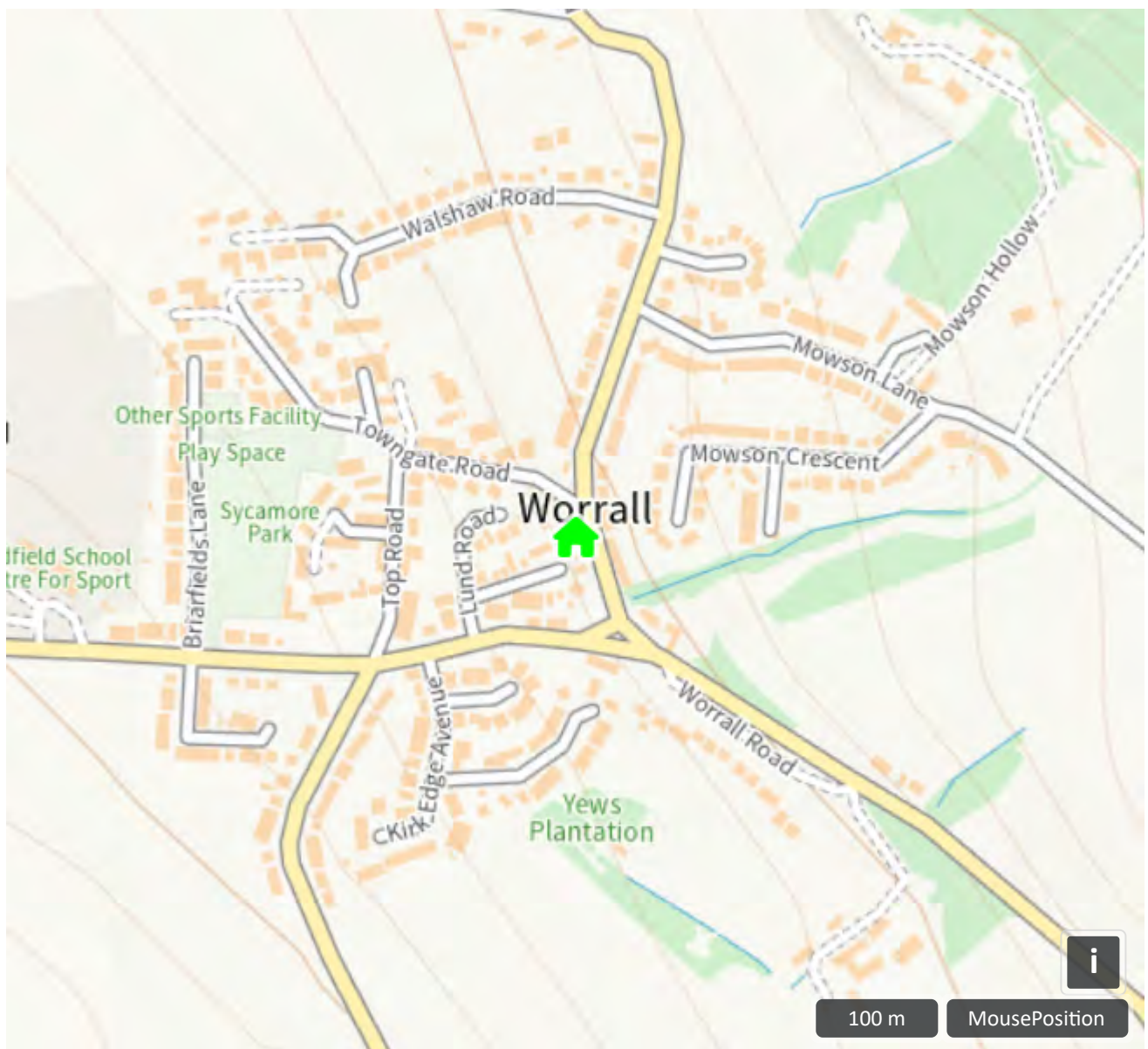
In 1911 structural alterations were sanctioned (Sheffield Daily Telegraph 15th February 1911). It is probably then that the building was remodelled to its current form, with the external embellishments added at the same time or else during the 1930s refit (which included the stained glass windows and bench seating). The road is shown as narrow and the buildings consistent with the image of c1900 on the OS



25" map revised 1901, while on the map revised 1920 the road is wider and the eastern wing foreshortened. The narrower southern building appears to have been replaced or remodelled as the southern part of the modern eastern wing. The roadside building appears to have been replaced or remodelled and foreshortened to form the easternmost part of the eastern wing and accommodate a road-widening. The single-storey northern extension was demolished in the 1970s. Apart from these changes the main building appears to be a substantial remainder of that shown on the 1789 plan.

The ancient tradition of local carols are still sung in the Blue Ball after the first Sunday of Remembrance day and every Sunday up to and including Christmas Eve. The Sheffield Carols, as they are known locally, predate modern carols by over a century and are sung with alternative words and verses to those we are more familiar with.

## Map



# Statement of Significance

## Asset type

Building.

## Age

- Map evidence suggests that the northern wing and part of the eastern wing existed by 1789.
- Most easterly part of the eastern wing may be a reconstruction from 1911 of part of the building of 1789.
- Southern section of eastern wing also 1911 but may include fabric from a building that existed by 1864.
- First recorded as a public house 1825.
- Decorative window glass and some internal seating from 1930s.

## Rarity

Public houses are by their nature less numerous than many other kinds of building, and their decline during the later 20th century has seriously depleted their numbers. Village pubs of this age, especially those continuing in commercial use, are considerably rarer. Worrall is especially fortunate to have two similarly long-standing pubs.

## Architectural and Artistic Interest

- The building has what is probably an 18th-century core which retains its basic form but has been extended and externally embellished. It provides evidence of an ordinary domestic building being repurposed and gradually gaining status.
- The remodelling and refitting during the early 20th century has produced an unusual building that emulates the newly-built public houses of that period, often in developing suburbs or to replace older and simpler buildings. External ornamentation and some interior features such as seating combine with a historic core.
- The stained glass is of special value, and may be unique. It is worthy of note and of protection in its own right.
- The rendered retaining wall in the car park is decorated with an elaborate painted mural in blue and white by "Art of JSP", dated 2021, celebrating local features and rural life.

## Group Value

The Blue Ball is one of the main buildings forming the historic core of the village of Worrall. Other buildings with which it has collective group value are the nearby Independent Chapel and National School on Towngate Road, Wiggan Farm (locally

listed), 64 Towngate Road (listed Grade II, ref. 1192635), 66 Towngate Road (listed Grade II, ref. 1132825), Fox House (listed Grade II, ref. 1314558), the Shoulder of Mutton public house (locally listed), Worrall Hall and Worrall Hall Farm. Together these represent the village origins as a farming hamlet and its development into an integrated community.

## Historic Interest

- The Blue Ball is closely associated with the tradition of singing local carols, distinctive to the area northwest of Sheffield. For many years it has been one of the best-attended venues for this tradition. Jack Couldwell, pianist at the Blue Ball and a former member of the local itinerant carol party known as 'The Big Set', was largely responsible for the 1968 publication "Ye Old Christmas Carols".
- The landlord 1833-1846 was Thomas Turner, who was also a local quarry owner. Members of the Turner family owned two local building stone quarries, Hagg Stones and Middlewood, the former reputed to have supplied stone for the Sheffield Old Town Hall in Waingate and the latter for the Wicker Arches (built 1848). Stone from Turner quarries was donated for the building of the nearby Independent Chapel in 1878.
- Press reports from the late 19th and early 20th century show it to have been a regular venue for popular sporting events, including pigeon flying, shooting, foot races and knur and spell, demonstrating a central role in the social life of a village over and above that of a drinking establishment. Meetings of the Stannington Hunt and Sheffield Harriers are reported, and also the Ecclesfield Hunt which used the northern wing as temporary kennels for its hounds while the riders took refreshment.
- Annual ploughing matches were hosted at the Blue Ball following revivals of the custom in the late 19th and then the early 20th century. These were a regular and important feature of the agricultural calendar, held by a significant number of local farming communities, and accompanied by livestock and produce shows and other competitions and festivities.
- The name "Blue Ball" stems from the presence of a fortune teller in the 19th century, who was at one time depicted on the inn sign.

## Archaeological Interest

Some standing buildings are likely to incorporate fabric from earlier buildings or their foundations.

## Landmark Status

The Blue Ball is visible for some distance from Haggstones Road to the north, is the first significant building to be reached on arrival via Worrall Road to the south, and is the most prominent built landmark for any traveller passing through. It creates a

very definite sense of arrival and welcome in the village, as well as being a social focal point for villagers and visitors. It has played this role uninterrupted for nearly two centuries.

## Images and Documents

  Photo



Blue Ball

  Photo



Public Bar

  Photo



Lounge

  Photo



Smoke Room or Snug

  Photo

  Photo



Blue Ball public house



Blue Ball entrance to Snug or Smoke Room showing ceiling timber

  Photo



Blue Ball Public Bar showing ceiling timbers

  Photo



Blue Ball fireplace in Public Bar

  Photo

  Photo



Blue Ball bench seating in Smoke Room or Snug



Blue Ball fireplace in Smoke Room or Snug

  Photo



Blue Ball mural

  Photo



Blue Ball stained glass

## Added

30 Sep 2023, 08:34

## Last updated

22 Nov 2023, 09:02

## External/HER references

None recorded

## Comments and Feedback

Do you have any questions or more information about this record?

**Robin Hughes** about 2 months ago



A photograph dated 14th February 2007 shows the render removed from the north elevation of east wing. The masonry at the joint between the door and the Lounge bar window corresponds exactly with that of the image c1900 at ground floor level, and appears to continue to match across the elevation except for small changes to accommodate the larger window. At first floor level the masonry is different, although the stone matches the ground floor so is probably re-used. This indicates that the early 20th century changes to this wing were a substantial remodelling, but not a complete replacement, and that significant earlier fabric survives.

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**James** about 1 month ago



This entry has been enhanced with information from a duplicate nomination.

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## Commercial Public House

### Status

#### Candidate (work in progress)

A newly recorded asset requiring checking and enhancement before adjudication

### Location/Address

107 Station Road, Chapeltown, S35 2XF

### Type

#### Building

Roofed and walled permanent structures.

### Description

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 main door was originally on the corner of the building.

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). Plans from 1982 (Whitbread East Pennines

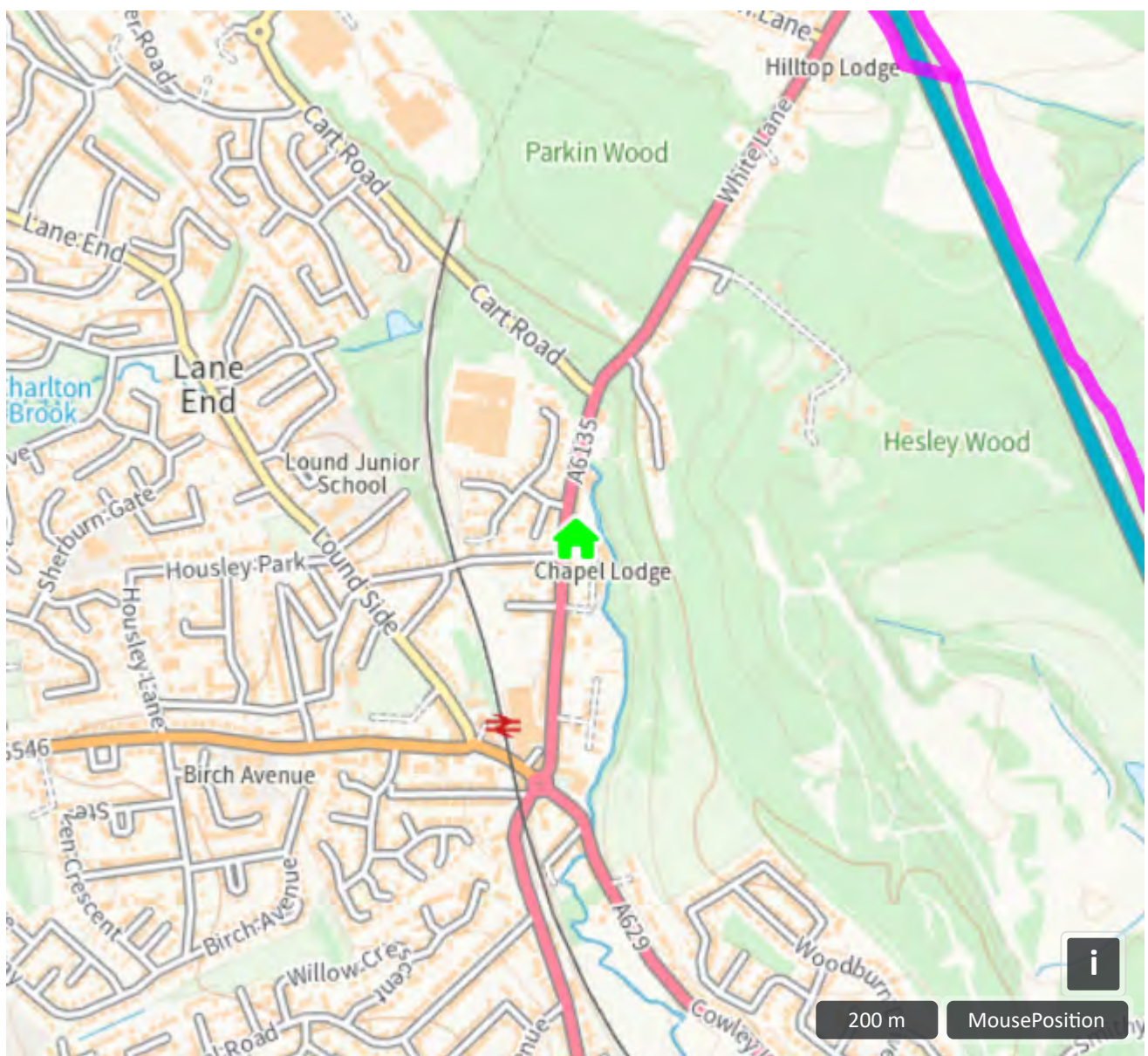


Ltd.3) show an off sales entrance at the front centre of the pub. The rest of building is as present. The Sheffield Distillery, founded 2017, use rooms at the rear of the Commercial.

notes, used with permission; Pickersgill, D. (Ed.) (2023) Sheffield's Real Heritage Pubs (5th edition). Sheffield and District CAMRA/CAMRA National Pub Heritage group. Sheffield

Reference: Sheffield Archives: MC/20/656

## Map



## Statement of Significance

### Asset type

Building - a rare example of a relatively unchanged nineteenth century public house.

## Age

Built in 1890.

## Rarity

A relatively unchanged pub, rooms around a central bar. Nationally, such pubs, over 130 years old, are very few and far-between

## Architectural and Artistic Interest

The Commercial shows its evolution from the nineteenth century to the present day. It is still in use and continues to play its part in the local community.

## Historic Interest

A relatively unchanged pub, rooms around a central bar.

## Archaeological Interest

An example of late nineteenth century building that has stood the test of me.

## Landmark Status

As a public house, the Commercial undoubtedly has landmark status. Innumerable community events will have taken place within its walls.

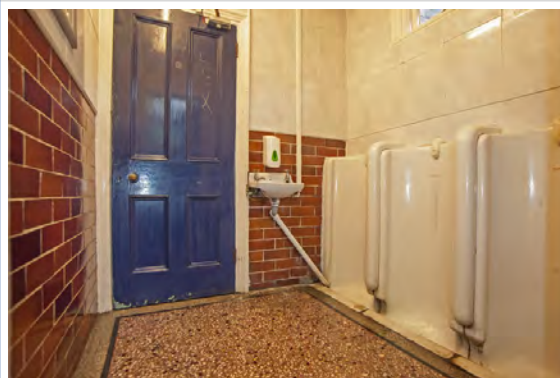
## Images and Documents

  Photo



Commercial Public House

  Photo



Gents' toilets at the Commercial

  Photo



Commercial, exterior

  Photo



Front snug at the Commercial

  Photo



Commercial front entrance

## Added

09 Nov 2021, 15:47

## Last updated

17 Oct 2023, 13:54

## External/HER references

None recorded


## Comments and Feedback

Do you have any questions or more information about this record?



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## Meersbrook Buildings

### Status

#### Candidate (work in progress)

A newly recorded asset requiring checking and enhancement before adjudication

### Location/Address

Chesterfield Road, Sheffield

### Type

#### Building

Roofed and walled permanent structures.

### Description

Three storey red-brick building originally built as a tannery and now shops and flats. The street facing elevations are divided into regular bays of windows by brick piers with the elevation enlivened by a combination of polychrome brickwork and ashlar detailing to bands and lintels and a stone cornice at eaves. Slight variation within the elevation suggests either piecemeal development of where functions originally changed internally. Towards the centre of the Chesterfield Road elevation is an infilled gateway with decorative stonework forming an arch, rusticated stone above, window surrounds and pedimented parapet with ocular window. Above the elevations either side of the gateway are panels with decorative pediments carved

to state "MEERSBROOK BUILDINGS". The ghost of the word "TANNERY" is just visible in place of "Buildings". The shop frontages, whilst of diverse style, do preserve significant sections of the early 20th century architrave including several inset doors with terrazzo thresholds. The heavier set frontage at the corner with Valley Road was formerly a bank. The rear elevation is altered, with balconies and offshoots added when it was converted to flats. No contemporary works buildings survive.

Built c.1870 for Francis Colley and Sons, an established firm of curriers and leather dealers in Sheffield. Colleys' specialised in the production of leather belts for power transmission, for which there was growing demand with the proliferation of powered machinery, as well as work gloves. Pawson & Brailford's Illustrated Guide to Sheffield from 1879 provided an engraving of the works and described it as follows:

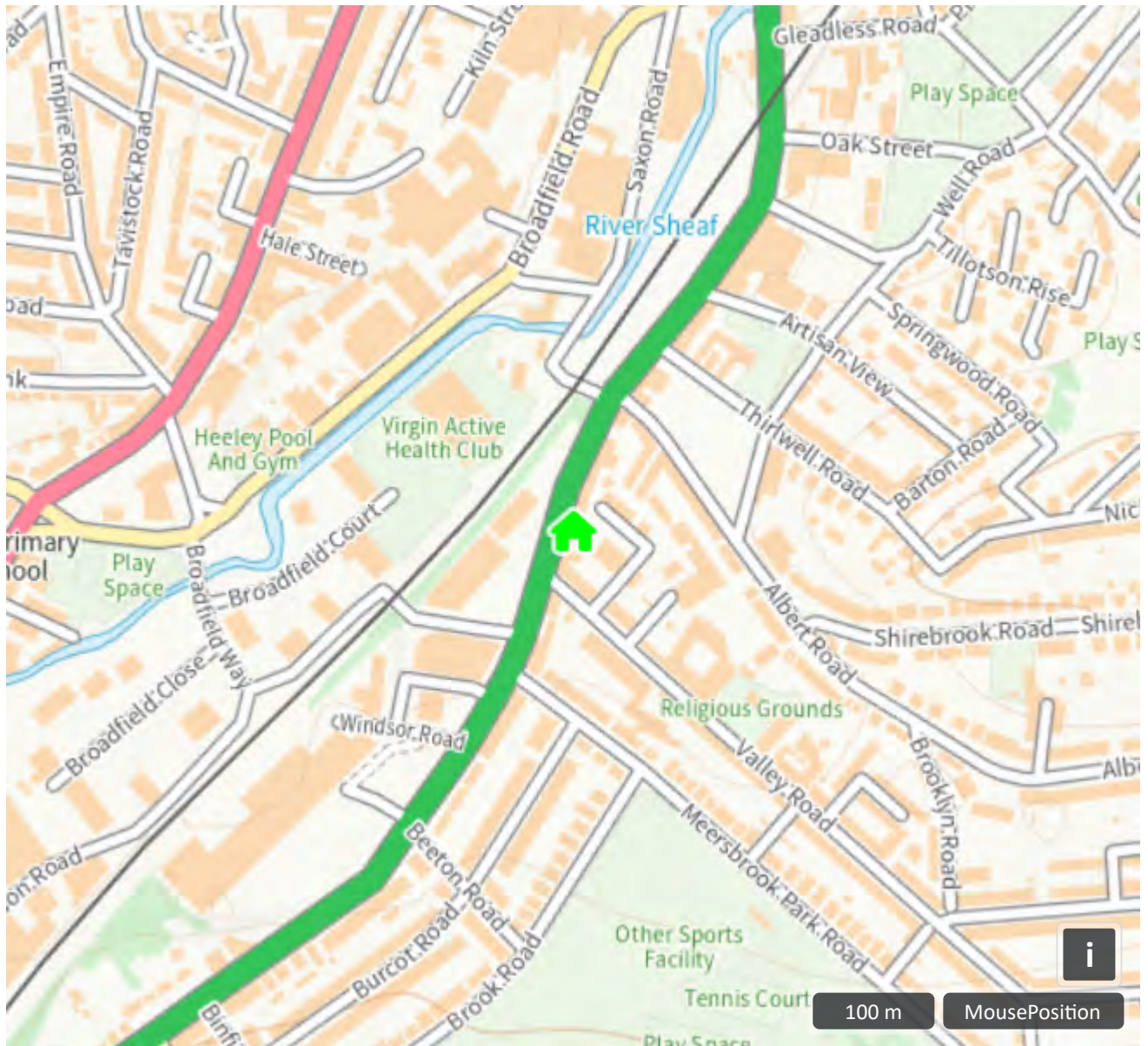
"Another important local trade is the manufacture of leather. Meersbrook Tannery, of which we give a bird's-eye view, has been recently erected near the Heeley Station of the Midland Railway by Messrs. Francis Colley and Sons, who have been established in Sheffield more than half-a-century as curriers, leather merchants, and mill-strap manufacturers. The site occupies about two-and-a-half acres, and for completeness of arrangement and adaptation of the newest machinery to the process of tanning and currying is second to none in the country, every care having been taken to obtain efficiency in every process, so as to render this a model tannery. This tanyard has been planted principally for the tanning of heavy hides or the manufacture of driving belts for machinery, a branch of business in which the eminence of the proprietors is widely recognised both at home and abroad. Here may be seen leather in every process of manufacture, from its raw hide state till ready for the saddler, shoe manufacturers, or for making up into driving belts. The tannery is built in the most substantial manner, and is capable of turning out more than 500 heavy hides per week. The cleanliness of its arrangements will be an agreeable surprise to those who may hitherto have regarded tanneries as annoyances to the neighbourhood in which they are placed; while its handsome style and elevation render it an ornament to the neighbourhood."

The family split up the business in 1892, with the Meersbrook works subsequently put up for sale in 1899. It had by 1902 come into the ownership of Walter Dawson who was declared bankrupt in 1908, at which time the frontage was converted to shops and flats, the latter known as Arthington Flats, and the works buildings

behind demolished.

(History adapted Bayliss, D. 1995. Industrial History of South Yorkshire. Additional reference to Commercial Gazette 12.10.1892 re: dissolution of partnership; Sheffield Independent 20.12.1899 re: sale).

## Map



## Statement of Significance

### Asset type

Building

### Age

c.1870

## Rarity

Very rare survival of a tannery building within the region, and of unusual grandeur.

## Architectural and Artistic Interest

Good example of a late 19th century industrial building in the Eclectic style with prominent gateway building. Early 20th century conversion to flats and shops has affected its industrial character, but the changes were in a sympathetic style and a good proportion of the original shop front architraves survive.

## Group Value

Forms part of a small group of industrial buildings located on Meers Brook, including the Grade II Tyzack Works on Valley Road.

## Historic Interest

The building has illustrative historic interest in relation to the importance of tanning as a supporting industry to the metal working trades that Sheffield is famous for, and in preserving a sense of the industrial past of this outlying area of Sheffield. The association with the Colley family, an established family of Sheffield carriers, is also of interest. Described at the time as a 'model tannery'.

## Archaeological Interest

The function of the buildings is not well understood, and evidence is likely to survive within the fabric of the building that would enhance our knowledge of how it was used and later adapted.

## Landmark Status

The building forms a prominent feature on Chesterfield Road, being the largest building within the street.

## Images and Documents



Photo



View of the Meersbrook Building



Photo



Photo of S, Colley and Son, 1896





Photo



Engraving of S. Colley and Son c.1879

## Added

25 Aug 2023, 09:06

## Last updated

25 Aug 2023, 12:01

## External/HER references


None recorded

## Comments and Feedback

Do you have any questions or more information about this record?

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## Old Coroner's Court, Sheffield

### Status

#### Candidate (work in progress)

A newly recorded asset requiring checking and enhancement before adjudication

### Location/Address

14-38 Nursery Street, Sheffield, S3 8HD

### Type

#### Building

Roofed and walled permanent structures.

### Description

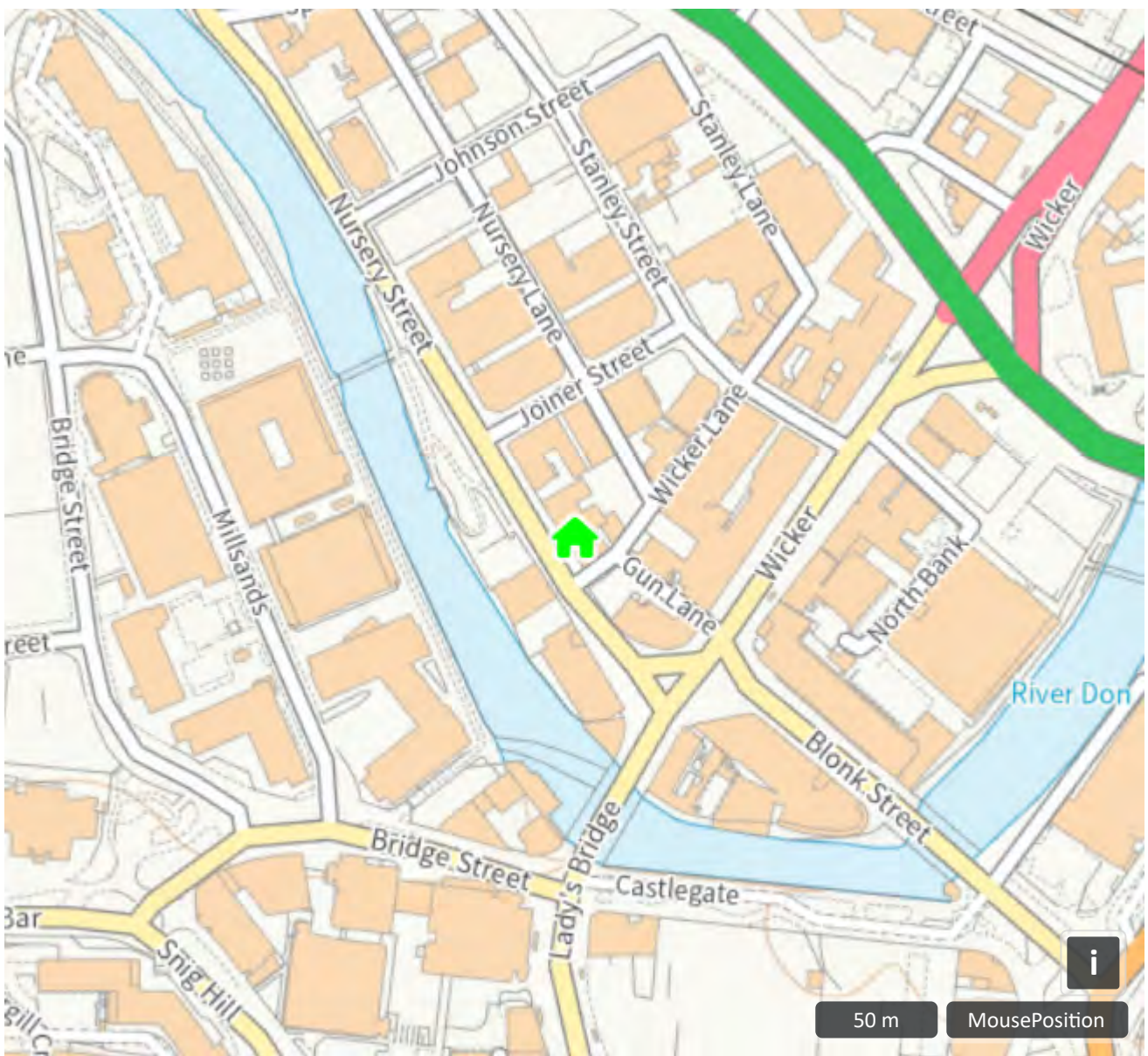
Sheffield's first purpose-built mortuary and coroner's court was built on Plum Lane in 1884. By the early C20 the building was no longer satisfactory and between 1913 and 1914 a new coroner's court with a mortuary to the rear was built on Nursery Street to designs by the city architect F E P Edwards. It comprised a court room furnished in oak, a mortuary and viewing chapel, coroner's room, witnesses' waiting room, police surgeon's room, post-mortem room, stabling and a caretaker's house. In 1935 a new court house and mortuary were added to the building. The building was badly bombed during the Sheffield Blitz in December 1940 suffering considerable damage, including the loss of the actual court room. Between 1952

and 1953 W G Davies, the city architect, drew up plans to build a new court room and additional waiting rooms and staff rooms to the rear of the surviving front range, which is shown as containing waiting rooms and the coroner's room on the ground floor and a caretaker's flat on the first floor. The 1963 OS map shows the extended front range, labelled Court, with the L-shaped mortuary to the rear, with the same foot print as on the 1935 OS map. The mortuary has now been demolished.

The building is designed in an Edwardian Baroque style with a symmetrical, two-storey, polychrome front elevation of red brick and sandstone ashlar banding and a slate roof. Twin gables enclose a central, four-bay section with a central, stone cartouche relief-carved CITY OF SHEFFIELD CORONER'S COURT AD 1913. Each gable has a doorway with stone door frames with giant keystones and entablatures. The windows have casements made to look like six-over-six pane sashes. At the left-hand end is a single-storey, flat-roofed section, which housed the general office and police surgeon's suite, formerly leading through to the mortuary.

## Map





## Statement of Significance

### Asset type

Building

### Age

Edwardian built 1913/14

### Rarity

The second purpose built combined coroner's & mortuary in Sheffield. The first building no longer survives.

### Architectural and Artistic Interest

An interesting example of an Edwardian Baroque style building. The polychrome materials are similar to those of Castle House on Lady's Bridge, less than 100m away at the end of Nursery Street.

### Historic Interest

The Old Coroner's Court represents a period of municipal expansion of city infrastructure in the Edwardian period, to designs by the City Architect, F E P Edwards, with other listed buildings to his name. In appearance and as an historic building, built to house a very specific purpose, to designs by the city architect, it clearly provides both visual and historic interest to the local streetscape.

The building was not the first Coroner's Court for Sheffield but represented an improved and expanded facility. It's position on Nursery Street was probably motivated by its proximity to the city centre and a desire to regenerate an area of mostly low quality housing. The building is an exemplar of its period, using brick, stone and faience with a design that draws upon the Gothic revival, Queen Anne and Baroque traditions of the previous century.

The building provides a strong on street presence, built up against the street edge and forming an architecturally distinct asset within an area now characterised by late C20 industrial buildings. The density of the built environment has been eroded by urban clearance, including green space opposite with the creation of a riverside pocket park. Whilst this green space may have eroded something of the historic character of the street, it has significantly raised the prominence of the Old Coroner's Court.

## Landmark Status

The Old Coroner's Court is situated in a prominent location on the south-east end of Nursery Street, opposite the entrance to the riverside park. It's quality and character also set it apart from other buildings in its vicinity.

## Images and Documents

  Photo



Old Coroner's Court from Nursery Street

  Photo



Date plaque on facade of the Old Coroner's Court

Added

20 May 2023, 12:20

## Last updated

09 Nov 2023, 13:09

## External/HER references

None recorded

## Comments and Feedback

Do you have any questions or more information about this record?

**James** 14 days ago



Historic England listing decision report wherein it is judged against the necessarily strict criteria of national listing but recognises its value on a local level and its potential to be a candidate for local listing:  
[https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=1459486&resourceID=7](https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1459486&resourceID=7)

Edit

Reply

Delete

**James** 13 days ago



A heritage statement with a detailed history, plans and photographs is available through the Sheffield City Council Planning Portal (<https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/planning-development/search-view-comment>) in relation to a previous planning application: 15/01657/OUT



Edit

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# South Yorkshire Local Heritage List

*Working for Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham & Sheffield*

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## Sheffield Water Works Company Conduit

### Status

#### Candidate (work in progress)

A newly recorded asset requiring checking and enhancement before adjudication

### Location/Address

From Redmires Reservoir (within Peak Park) to Crookes, Sheffield.

### Type

#### Building

Roofed and walled permanent structures.

### Description

The conduit was constructed by the Sheffield Water Works Company, commencing construction following the obtaining of royal assent in 1830 and completed in 1836. It was built to provide drinking water from the Redmires reservoir to the town dam at Crookes, and replaced an earlier system of reservoirs at Crookes Moor dating to the late 1700s. Described in 1837, the conduit is "about 4 1/2 miles in length, of which 1,200 yards passes under-ground, through a tunnel 3 feet in diameter, and the remainder is an open channel lined with stone, enclosed by a wall on each side, and crossed by numerous stone bridges. In some places where the declivities are abrupt, the conduit is broken into perpendicular falls of from 10

to 14 feet, forming in flood-times, beautiful cascades, and the stream is conveyed over the Tapton Valley through an iron aqueduct, supported by stone piers, at an elevation of more than 30 feet."

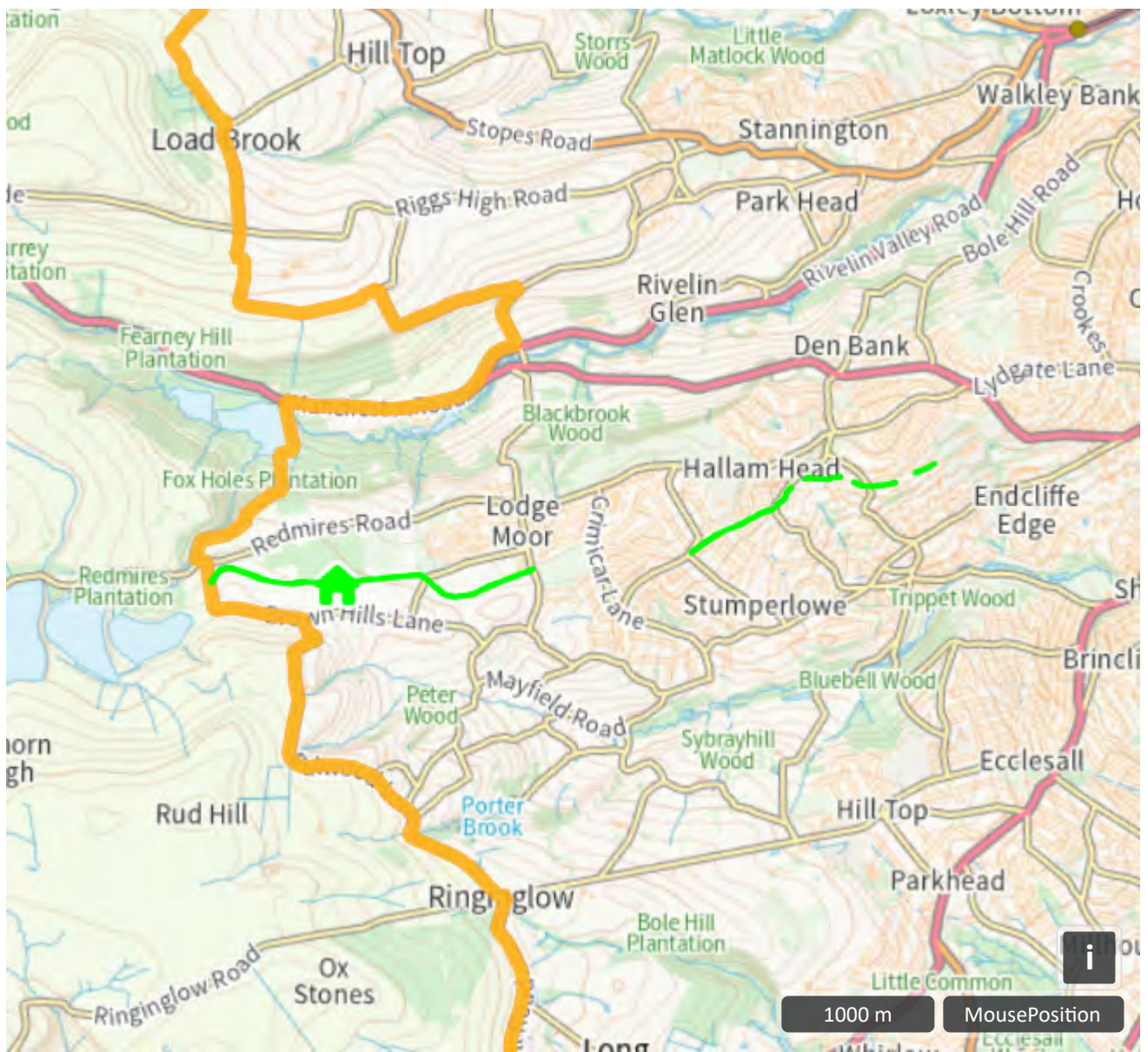
A significant amount of the route can still be traced and much infrastructure remains today. Starting at Redmires (within the Peak Park) the route first runs through open fields, bordered on both sides by stone walls, where there are also several small bridges allowing access to the fields on either side. Here the conduit runs to the side of the path. Running behind the site of the Lodge Moor POW camp, passing under Lodge Moor Road, it heads for the more built-up areas of Lodge Moor and Ranmoor.

A particularly interesting section remains as a footpath between Hallam Grange Crescent and Tom Lane. Here are the remains of four more bridges, which are clearly marked on the 1855 Ordnance Survey map. From here traces become harder to find, until Tetney Road where another preserved section can be found between the pavement and front gardens. The route then ran through the playing fields of Tapton Secondary School (where it was carried by an aqueduct across a now mostly levelled valley), after which it appears to have been piped until ending at the former Hadfield Dam at Crookes.

Note: the boundary proposed has been drawn to incorporate all sections where there is good survival of standing fabric. Further study may identify other sections of equal importance.

## Map





## Statement of Significance

### Asset type

Building

### Age

The conduit was constructed between 1833 and 1836.

### Rarity

A rare example of a 19th century municipal aqueduct, with a route still largely traceable.

### Group Value

The conduit forms part of a group of 19th century water infrastructure developed during a period of rapid growth in the population in Sheffield and increasing health regulations, which required larger volumes of water than could be provided by springs and wells within the near vicinity of the settlement itself.

### Historic Interest

The story of how drinking water was provided in Sheffield nearly two centuries ago, a glimpse into everyday life as well as remarkable engineering and construction. A look into the era of cholera and poor sanitation and the methods of changing water supply for the better.

## Archaeological Interest

There is little documented history on the construction and the study of its remains is likely to greatly enhance our understanding of how it was constructed, operated and maintained. Sections of the conduit no longer survive above ground, or were built culverted, and have the potential to survive as buried remains.

## Landmark Status

Many who walk alongside the conduit must wonder about its past. A part of Sheffield's history and heritage hidden in open sight. An example of a piece of heritage that deserves to be protected, but just as importantly known about and appreciated.

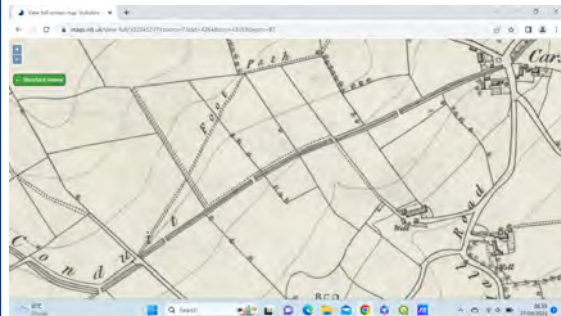
## Images and Documents

  Photo



A view of one the bridges on the route.

  Photo



The 1855 Ordnance Survey map: close-up of the present day footpath between Hallam Grange Crescent and Tom Lane, showing the four bridges which still partly survive.

  Photo

  Photo



A view of the conduit running through fields close to its source.



The conduit running alongside Tetney Road, Ranmoor.

  Photo



Remains of a bridge along the footpath between Hallam Grange Crescent and Tom Lane.

  Photo



The conduit near Redmires, bordered by stone walls.

Added

28 Sep 2023, 10:38

## Last updated

21 Nov 2023, 16:40

## External/HER references

None recorded

## Comments and Feedback

Do you have any questions or more information about this record?

# South Yorkshire Local Heritage List

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## St Vincent's Church

### Status

#### Candidate (work in progress)

A newly recorded asset requiring checking and enhancement before adjudication

### Location/Address

Solly Street/Hollis Croft, Sheffield

### Type

#### Building

Roofed and walled permanent structures.

### Description

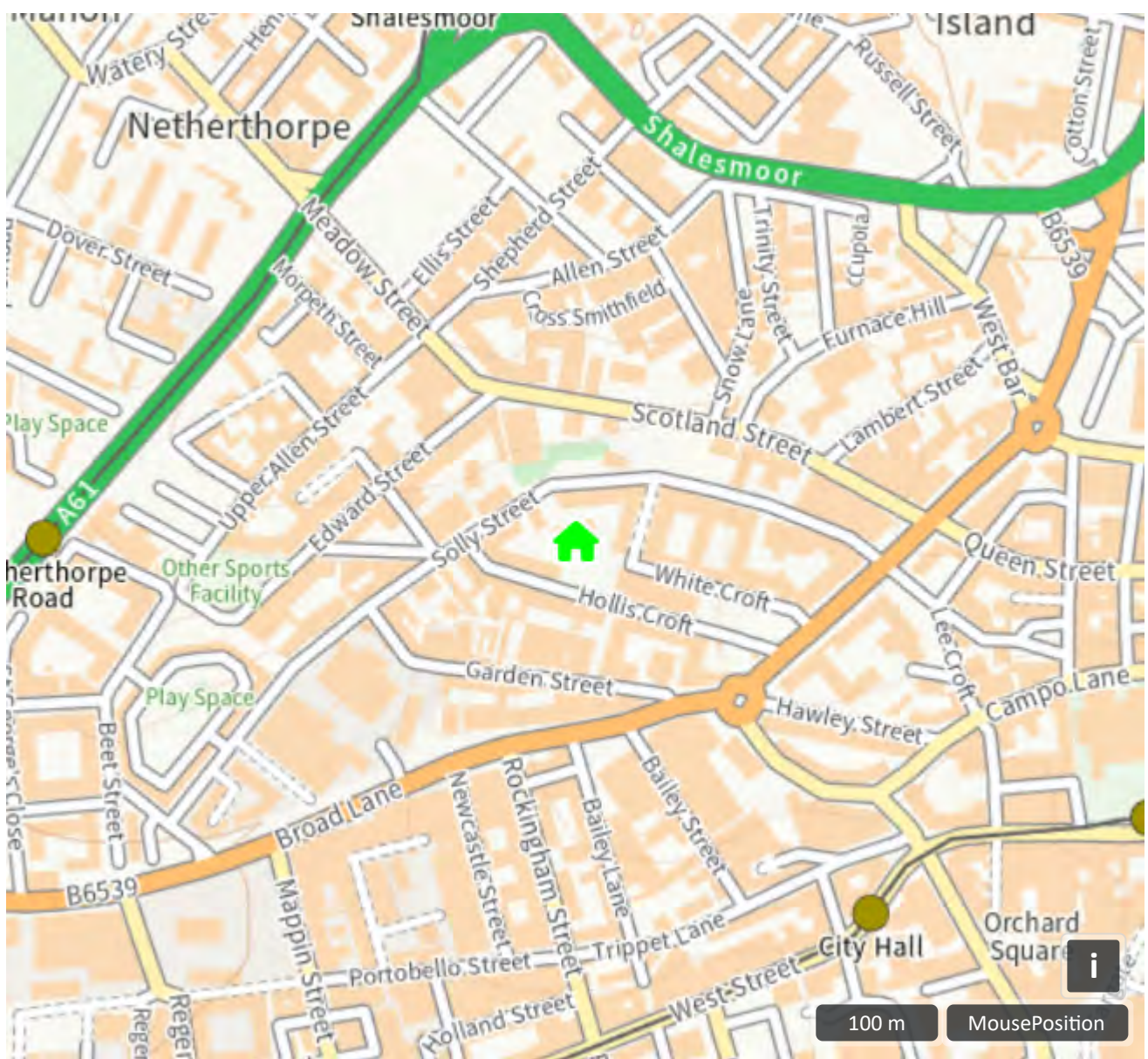
Former Roman Catholic Church, now student hub, built in 1856 to designs by George Goldie of Weightman, Hadfield & Goldie. It is described by Harman and Pevsner as showing a French Influence, the first of many of Goldie's churches to adopt such a style, with additions made by M.E. Hadfield and Charles Hadfield in the late 19th and early 20th century continuing the design. It is built of sandstone forming a continuous nave and chancel with shallow apse; south-west tower with narrow belfry windows with canted corners and thin buttressing to upper stage; pretty polygonal chapel to south aisle, and north aisled with gabled elevation. A later chapel to the SE dates to 1964 and is by Hadfield, Cawkwell and Davidson who

also designed the recent conversion. The interior, now stripped of furnishings, features arcading with octagonal piers, with the south chapel possessing an ornate screen and ribbed vault. A modern steel frame mezzanine has been installed with spiral staircase.

The history of the building is rooted in that of the Irish immigrants who arrived in Sheffield in the 1840s, escaping the Potato Famine and hoping to find employment in the town's burgeoning metal trades. They largely settled in the developing suburb of The Crofts where a mixture of industrial works and high density, low quality workers' housing was springing up. Most of them being devout Catholics, they initially attended St Marie's Church on Norfolk Row until the site for a new church was found in White Croft. First built was a school-chapel, designed by M.E. Hadfield, which opened in 1853 and was followed, after extensive fund-raising, by the church which started in 1856 with the first stage complete by 1860. The church remained at the centre of the community into the 20th century, although gradually losing much of its congregation to slum clearance and the redevelopment of the area for business use from the 1920s onwards. The building was severely damaged by a parachute bomb in December 1940, but was repaired in time for its centenary in 1953. The church closed as a place of worship in 1966, eventually being purchased by Unite Students and converted to a student hub completed in 2018.

(References - Architectural description: Harman & Pevsner 2017. pp.510-511;  
History: <https://saintvincentscarpark.weebly.com/the-history-of-st-vincent.html> &  
[http://www.sheffieldindexers.com/Memories/CherishedMemories\\_HistoryofStVincentsSheffield.html](http://www.sheffieldindexers.com/Memories/CherishedMemories_HistoryofStVincentsSheffield.html); Images of its current interior:  
<https://www.hcd.co.uk/projects/unite-st-vincent-sheffield>)

## Map



## Statement of Significance

### Asset type

Building

### Age

1856

### Rarity

A surviving reminder of the 19th century residential suburb of the Crofts, the majority of which was pulled down during slum clearances of the mid 20th century. It is also only the second purpose built Catholic Church in Sheffield following the Catholic Emancipation, after the Cathedral Church of St Marie.

### Architectural and Artistic Interest

Distinctive and high quality church in the Norman style by an influential Sheffield architectural practice who, unusually, have been involved in every major development of the buildings from its construction to the present day.

## Group Value

Forms a group with surviving 19th century industrial and residential buildings in the Furnace Hill and Meadow Street area in preserving evidence of the character and age of development of this important suburb, and more broadly with the Cathedral Church of St Marie in relation to the re-emergence of Catholicism in Sheffield.

## Historic Interest

Highly important in the history of the Crofts, both with regard to its immigrant Catholic population and the role the area and its community played in the early rapid growth of Sheffield as an industrial city.

## Landmark Status

The building lies on the edge of a ridge of land forming a spur between Netherthorpe and the city centre. The tower of the church, although now often hidden by modern development, is still a prominent landmark for the area.

## Images and Documents



Photo



View of St Vincent's from Hollis Croft

## Added

24 Aug 2023, 08:26

## Last updated

24 Aug 2023, 09:50



## External/HER references

None recorded

## Comments and Feedback

Do you have any questions or more information about this record?

# South Yorkshire Local Heritage List

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## The Beer Engine Public House

### Status

#### Candidate (work in progress)

A newly recorded asset requiring checking and enhancement before adjudication

### Location/Address

17 Cemetery Road, Sheffield S11 8FJ

### Type

#### Building

Roofed and walled permanent structures.

### Description

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

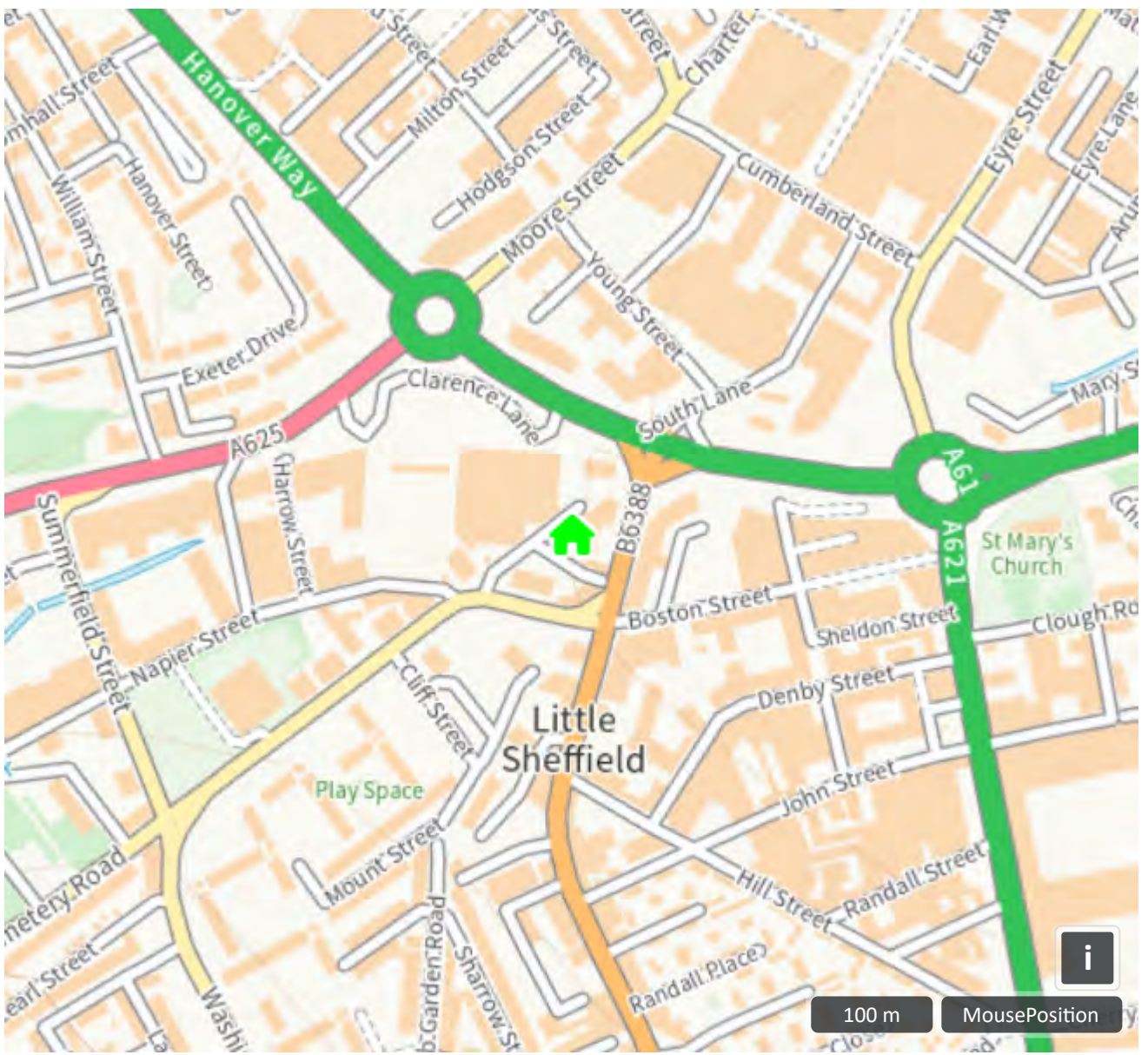
Previous changes brought a plea from the Architect, J.P.Earle: 'As there are some 400 Druids hold their meetings at this house, the old club room was much too small and inconvenient. The proprietors, under these circumstances now ask the magistrates to add to the club room, the space that was previously a store room' (19th May 1898). These Druids are not from the Eisteddfod. Instead, they are likely to be the 'Sheffield Equalised Independent Druids,' originally established 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.

Originally opened, as the Royal Oak, by Tennants, the pub 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.

Notes from (used with permission): Pickersgill,D.(Ed.) (2023) Sheffield's Real Heritage Pubs (5th edition). Sheffield and District CAMRA/CAMRA National Pub Heritage group. Sheffield

Reference: Sheffield Archives: MC/DC/115

## Map



## Statement of Significance

### Asset type

Building

### Age

Mid-C19th. Owned by Thomas Berry (Moorhead Brewery) from 1897.

### Rarity

see description

### Architectural and Artistic Interest

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.

### Historic Interest

see description

# Images and Documents



Photo



The Beer Engine



Photo



The Beer Engine: front right room.



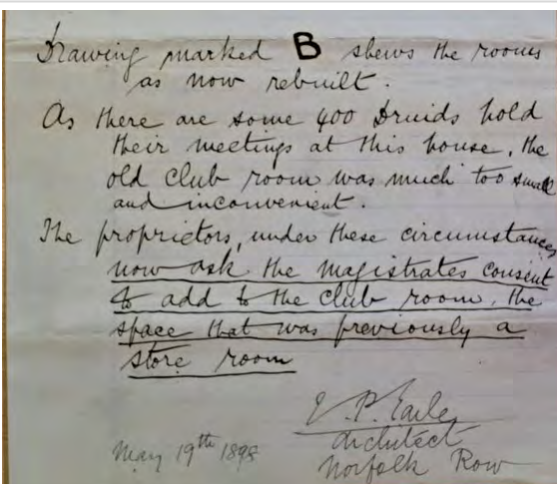
Photo



The Beer Engine; main bar.



Photo



Beer Engine: 1898 notes

Added

07 Nov 2021, 16:33

## Last updated

28 Sep 2023, 15:35

## External/HER references

None recorded

## Comments and Feedback

Do you have any questions or more information about this record?

**James** about 2 months ago



Additional Information:

Edit

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**Description** - Built between the publication of the 1851 and the 1889 Ordnance Survey maps with the latter showing an L-shaped building, then named the Royal Oak. Its construction presumably intentionally to serve as a pub, was contemporary with the expansion of residential development along Cemetery Road from Little Sheffield. The 'Royal Oak Yard' on Cemetery Road appears as the site of auctions in historic newspapers from the 1860s. The pub was situated directly opposite the Cemetery Road Ornamental Metal & Marble Works owned by Edwin Smith, a well-known local sculptor, who produced commemorative and ornamental monuments as well as chimney pieces. The presence of several high-quality marble fire surrounds in the Beer Engine is of note in this regard and further research may be useful to determine whether there is a connection.

**Age** - Mid-19th century.

**Rarity** - Although of a common form for the wider area, the Beer Engine is a rare survival of the initial wave of development along Cemetery Road in the mid-19th century, which has since been almost entirely cleared. It serves as a reminder of the age and form of development that formerly characterised the area.

**Architectural Interest** - Typical mid to late 19th century building exhibiting some external architectural detailing in the way of false-

voussoirs to window lintels and projecting sill band. The interior, although altered, includes several historic fixtures and fittings including a good Victorian marble surround, led and cast-iron fireplace to the left of the servery. The front right snug has a doorway, a good Victorian marble surround, led and cast-iron fireplace, and panelling on the walls.

**Historical Interest** - The building has social interest for the community who use it deriving from its continued use since the mid-19thC. Historic newspapers record auctions and meetings held at the pub throughout its life, including those of the Sheffield and District Federation of Homing Pigeon Societies and Sheffield Equalised Independent Druids.

**Landmark** - Although not prominent, The Beer Engine is a well known social destination and possesses local landmark status in that regard.

Sources: 1960s-70s photo:

[https://www.picturesheffield.com/frontend.php?  
&keywords=Ref\\_No\\_increment%3BEQUALS%3Bt09520&pos=2347&a  
on=zoom&id=130685&level=0&buyPrint=1](https://www.picturesheffield.com/frontend.php?&keywords=Ref_No_increment%3BEQUALS%3Bt09520&pos=2347&on=zoom&id=130685&level=0&buyPrint=1)

# South Yorkshire Local Heritage List

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## The Crow Inn, Public House

### Status

#### Candidate (work in progress)

A newly recorded asset requiring checking and enhancement before adjudication

### Location/Address

33 Scotland Street, Sheffield S3 7BS

### Type

#### Building

Roofed and walled permanent structures.

### Description

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

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 bar appears early/mid C20th. Unusually, the off sales was approached via the entrance to the rear yard, purchasers entering through a small door. This entrance



was removed in 1972 (D.K.Davy for Joshua Tetley & Son Ltd.).

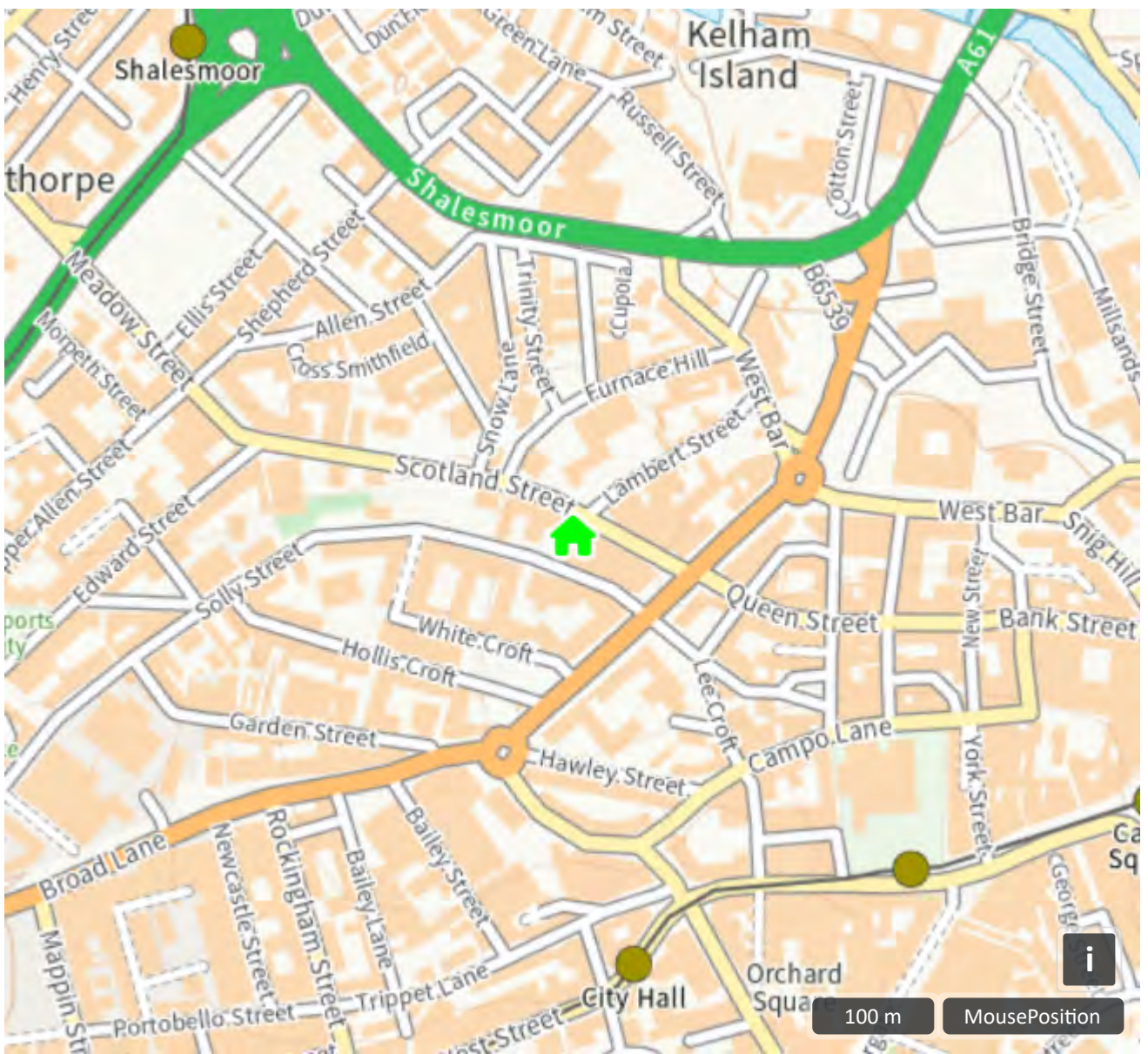
Opened in 1797 as a Rawsons pub, the C20th. saw a series of changes resulting in the closure of the pub in 2010: the building becoming a small hotel. In June 2019, it reopened with the new name.

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' (Caledonian Mercury, 3rd August 1859).

notes, used with permission; Pickersgill,D.(Ed.) (2023) Sheffield's Real Heritage Pubs (5th edition). Sheffield and District CAMRA/CAMRA National Pub Heritage group.  
Sheffield

Reference: Sheffield Archives: MC/20/5/196

## Map



## Statement of Significance

### Asset type

Building

### Age

Opened in 1797 by local brewery, Thomas Rawson.

### Rarity

see description

### Architectural and Artistic Interest

see description

### Historic Interest

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'  
(Caledonian Mercury, 3rd August 1859).

## Images and Documents

  Photo



The Crow Inn

  Photo



The Crow: side corridor, leading to the external yard.

  Photo



Glasswork at the Crow Inn

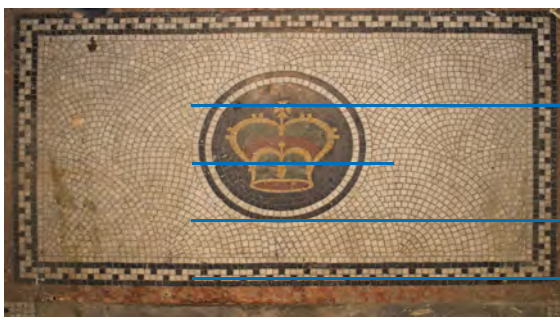
  Photo



The Lounge at the Crow Inn

  Photo





Crow Inn - entrance mosaic

## Added

07 Nov 2021, 16:39

## Last updated

05 May 2023, 19:32

## External/HER references

None recorded

# Comments and Feedback

Do you have any questions or more information about this record?

**James** about 1 month ago



**Description** - The Crow Inn (originally the Crown Inn, and later the Old Crown Inn) is widely believed to date to 1797, although I have not been able to trace the source of this information. The “Crown Inn” is depicted on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map within the location of the present building, with a photograph of 1917 showing its appearance. This building was largely demolished by the publication of the 1923 OS map, at a time when Scotland Street was being widened, with the present frontage shown on the new building line.

Edit

Reply

Delete

Sources: 1917 photo:

<https://www.picturesheffield.com/frontend.php?>

keywords=Ref\_No\_increment;EQUALS;s19282&pos=110&ac on=zoom&id=21921; 1960-70 photo:

[https://www.picturesheffield.com/frontend.php?](https://www.picturesheffield.com/frontend.php?keywords=Ref_No_increment;EQUALS;t07904&pos=55&ac on=zoom&id=64448)

keywords=Ref\_No\_increment;EQUALS;t07904&pos=55&ac on=zoom  
&id=64448



# The Davy Building, Castle Street

## Status

### Candidate (work in progress)

A newly recorded asset requiring checking and enhancement before adjudication

## Location/Address

32 Castle Street, Sheffield, S3 8LT

## Type

### Building

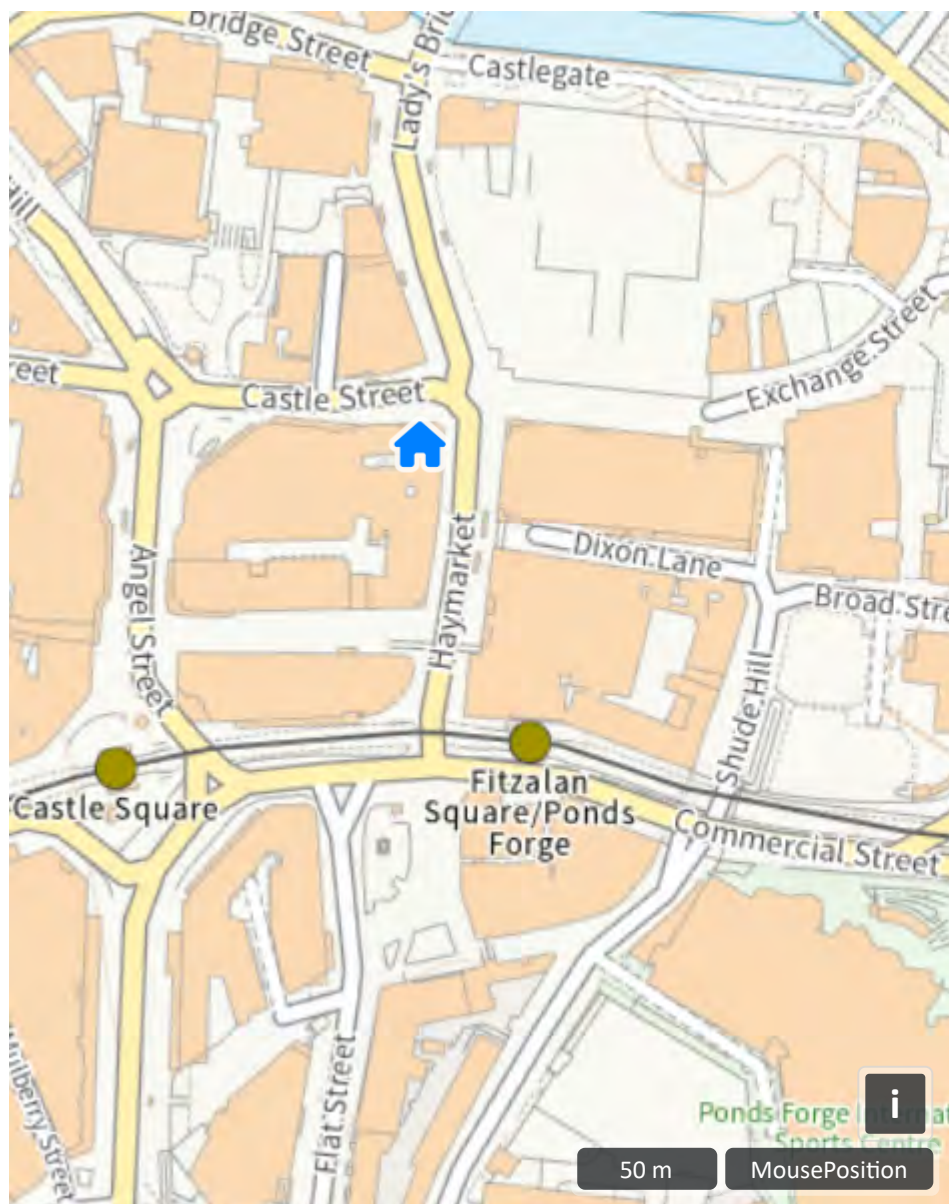
Roofed and walled permanent structures.

## Description

32 Castle Street was erected by Arthur Davy & Sons Ltd in 1904, to the design of Gibbs and Flockton, Sheffield architects. It provided shop premises, a cafe and restaurant. The Arthur Davy company was a major player in Sheffield at the time, as provision merchants with numerous shop and hospitality premises in the city [eg in Fargate, where its shop was said to be the largest provision merchants in the country]. Davy's also had its own food factories of various kinds. The 32 Castle Street building housed a large bakery on the top floor - an unusual location but one which allowed the easy dissipation of the great heat generated by the ovens.

The prominent corner-site building is of red brick with stone dressings; its two prominent gables are linked by a round tower. The Davy name and the date are carved over the door. The style is, unusually for Sheffield, Arts and Crafts, and of high quality. The ground floor is currently occupied by a gaming arcade; the upper floors, after years of neglect, were converted a few years ago to residential use. This sadly entailed the removal of the bakery ovens on the top floor; but the exterior remains in almost its original glory.

## Map



## Statement of Significance

### Asset type

A high-quality 'statement' building in a prominent site in what was at the time the very centre of the City of Sheffield.

### Age

1904

### Rarity

This is a rare example of Arts and Crafts architecture in Sheffield, which has plenty of structures of the period [1904] but very few in this style.

### Architectural and Artistic Interest

The Sheffield firm of architects, Gibbs and Flockton, responsible for the Davy Building were prominent practitioners over a long period and several generations of the Flockton family; but they did not use Arts and Crafts style, certainly in their commercial practice, except here, as far as can be ascertained. This is high-quality Arts and Crafts that would not be out of place in C R Mackintosh's Glasgow. It is of pale red brick with cream stone dressings and features two gables on the Haymarket facade, linked by a round tower that makes a striking point above the street corner. The windows are delicately arched. Over the door, again placed on the corner of the two streets, is a cartouche with the Arthur Davy initials, in lettering characteristic of the period and architectural style, and and two (presumably Yorkshire) roses.

### Group Value

Derives group value from its proximity and historic association with no. 21 Haymarket which was also built for Arthur Davy & Sons in 1931. The difference in architectural style between these buildings preserves insight into the development of commercial architectural fashion in the early 20th century.



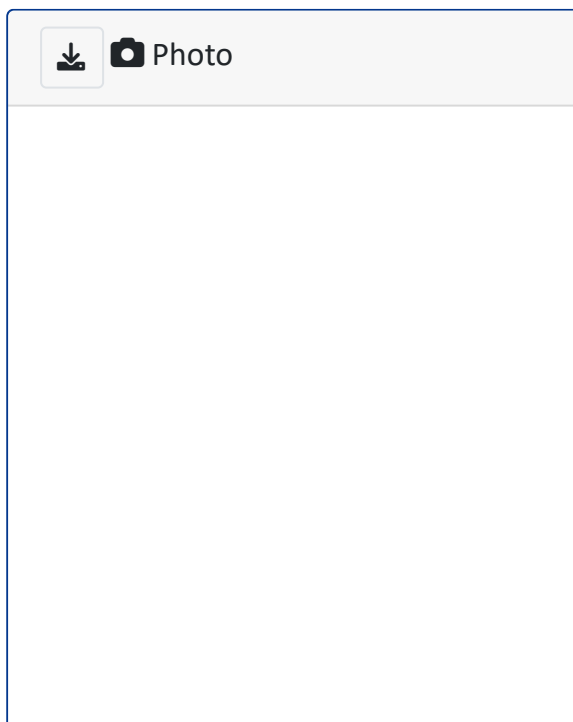
## Historic Interest

Arthur Davy and Sons Ltd, who commissioned the building, traded from mid-nineteenth century until 1974 when the family finally severed connection with the business. They described themselves as tea and coffee merchants, but ran substantial provision stores supplied often by their own factories, which produced a wide range of goods. They invariably provided cafes and restaurants on their premises, catering to the rapidly-growing middle classes in Sheffield and in Rotherham. They were major employers, and the firm's successive heads were prominent in civic society and active in the Church of England.

## Landmark Status

The building's relative height to those adjoining it and its location on a corner facing onto the former Castle Market provides a good degree of prominence, surpassed in its locality only by the Old Town Hall on the opposite corner of Castle Street. Nonetheless, the Davy Building is a high quality building and makes a positive contribution to the townscape.

## Images and Documents





General view of the exterior



Photo



Carved Davy name and date over the main door

**Added**

30 Sep 2023, 11:15

**Last updated**

04 Dec 2023, 17:26

## External/HER references

None recorded

## Comments and Feedback

Do you have any questions or more information about this record?

**J Thomson - SYAS** 12 days ago



Additional Information:

Edit

Reply

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Described in the Sheffield Pevsner Architectural Guide as “on the corner is No. 32 Castle Street, 1904 by Gibbs & Flockton, built as a shop, café and restaurant for Arthur Davy & Sons Ltd. Effective Free Style with two large gables linked by a circular tower, all in red brick with stone bands. The original door surround is just visible above the present shop front.”

An [undated photo](#) shows the edge of the Davy Building prior to the addition of its existing shop frontage, revealing the Haymarket frontage consisted of rusticated arched bays.

Article and illustration of the building in South Yorkshire Times and Mexborough & Swinton Times Friday 27 February 1903.

Further information is available online on [Arthur Davy](#) & his firm, [Arthur Davy & Sons](#) .

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## The Lescar Public House

### Status

#### Candidate (work in progress)

A newly recorded asset requiring checking and enhancement before adjudication

### Location/Address

303 Sharrow Vale Road, Sheffield S11 8ZF

### Type

#### Building

Roofed and walled permanent structures.

### Description

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).

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 1955 plans show a replacement bar counter moved to the present position, but the present one dates from the 1990s. The toilets have modern tiling.

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) indicates a three roomed pub with a single bar. In that year, a large

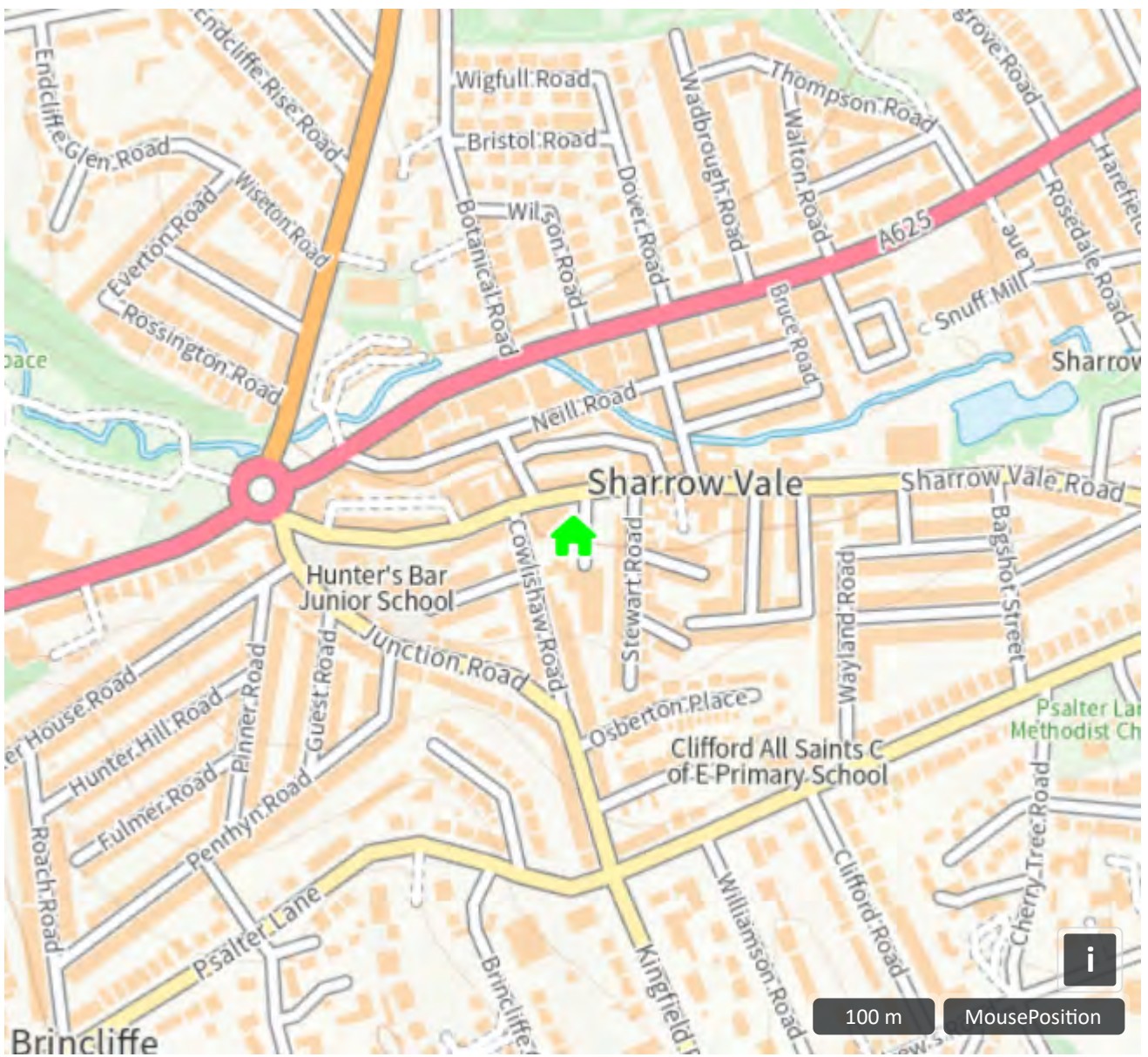
dining room was added to the rear. At this point, an internal bathroom was added to the private bedrooms on the first floor (A.F.Watson, Architect, Church Street, Sheffield). There was a major re-building in the 1930s and much remains of the layout and fittings from that time. The only remains of the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

Notes, used with permission; Pickersgill,D.(Ed.) (2023) Sheffield's Real Heritage Pubs (5th edition). Sheffield and District CAMRA/CAMRA National Pub Heritage group, Sheffield.

Reference: Sheffield Archives: MC/20/5/87

## Map



## Statement of Significance

### Asset type

Building

### Age

Originally built c.1840s and substantially remodelled in the 1930s.

### Rarity

A rare example of an inter-war period pub with excellent survival of external character and much remaining of the layout and fittings of that time. The side entrance, designed with a 'Children's Entrance' is highly unusual.

### Architectural and Artistic Interest

A high quality and well-preserved example of inter-war pub architecture for a known brewery (Mappins of Rotherham). The surviving interior and fixtures and fittings enhance its interest in relation to preserving its original design and the developments in pub provisions which were being made in the inter-war period.

## Historic Interest

The development of the pub is tied to the origins of Sharrow as a suburb of Sheffield, for which it was expanded and improved. Beyond its local historical interest, it also has social interest for the community who use it. Historic papers record numerous sales and auctions at the pub, along with the occasional meeting or lecture for clubs or political groups.

## Landmark Status

The Lescar is a distinctive landmark building, which benefits from its set back position and high quality design.

## Images and Documents

  Photo



The Lescar

  Photo



The Lescar Public House

  Photo

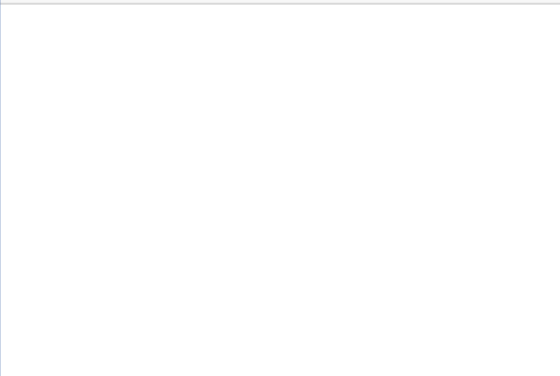


The Lescar: Lounge

  Photo



  Photo





The Lescar, bar area.



The Lescar, 'Childrens' Entrance'

  Photo



The Lescar Public House

## Added

01 Nov 2021, 09:48

## Last updated

22 Sep 2023, 15:47

## External/HER references

None recorded

# Comments and Feedback

Do you have any questions or more information about this record?

**James** 2 months ago



Additional Information:

Edit


Reply

Delete

**Description** - The plot is shown as undeveloped on the 1795 Fairbank map of the Parish of Sheffield and the 1-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1840, with development first appearing on the 1851 OS map when the northern part of the pub had been built, then known as the Porter Tavern, comprising a building of square plan, set back from Sharrow Vale with two yards behind bordered by several outbuildings. By 1892 the pub had been renamed the Lescar Hotel and had gained a projecting bay to the front with canted corners. Subsequent historic OS maps from 1905 to 1935 show incremental additions and alterations to the rear range. A photograph of 1900-1919: [https://www.picturesheffield.com/frontend.php?action=printdetails&keywords=Ref\\_No\\_increment;EQUALS;y12308&prevUrl=](https://www.picturesheffield.com/frontend.php?action=printdetails&keywords=Ref_No_increment;EQUALS;y12308&prevUrl=) shows a three-storey rendered building with double bay windows at ground level. It was presumably in the latter part of the 1930s that the buildings were refurbished by Mappins Brewery, including comprehensive external alterations such that the building appears to have retained little beyond the footprint of the earlier building, although internal fabric may have survived. The redesign reduced the building to two storeys, divided the front elevation into three bays, and replaced the bay windows with a continuous extension with flat roofed terrace above. External elevations were rebuilt in a stretcher bond with good use of faience detailing. The rear ranges were altered in part, although a large two storey wing retains its late 19th century character.

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## University Arms Public House

### Status

#### Candidate (work in progress)

A newly recorded asset requiring checking and enhancement before adjudication

### Location/Address

197 Brook Hill  
Sheffield  
S3 7HG

### Type

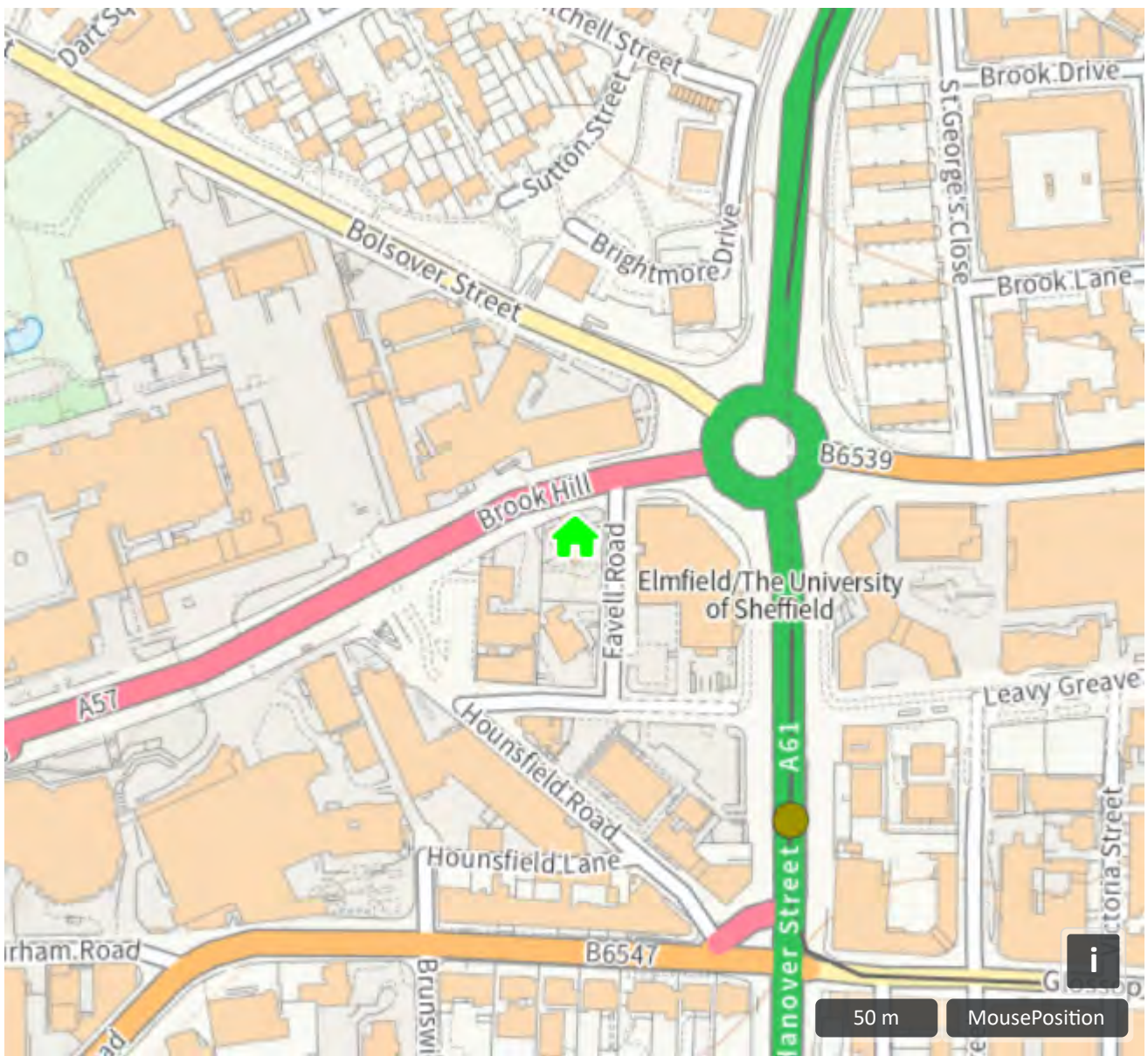
#### Building

Roofed and walled permanent structures.

### Description

197 Brook Hill is a purpose-built vicarage of 1863 in a Gothic style, constructed of fine red brick laid in Flemish stretcher bond with stone dressings, a steeply-pitched gabled roof of Welsh slate and octagonal brick chimney stacks capped in stone. Its arrangement of ranges and cross-wings appears complex, but this belies a much simpler internal plan.

### Map



## Statement of Significance

### Asset type

Building

### Age

The building was constructed in 1863.

### Rarity

- Purpose-built vicarages are by their nature uncommon. They are typically large houses that are not easily sub-divided or repurposed, so tend to suffer attrition: for example, 197 Brook Hill was one of a cluster of four adjacent vicarages of which two have been demolished.
- Where large houses of this period do survive their conversion often results in the substantial loss of interior features, subdivision or loss of internal partitions. Buildings with a good proportion of the interior surviving and limited internal reconfiguration, as in this case, are more rare.

## Architectural and Artistic Interest

- 197 Brook Hill was designed by Sheffield architects Flockton and Abbott. The Flockton dynasty played a huge role in shaping late Victorian Sheffield and creating the townscape of many of its principal streets. The Flockton and Abbott partnership in particular were responsible for many other important buildings, including Endcliffe Hall (1863-65), Firth College (1879), extension of the Cutlers' Hall (1865-67), Royal Bank of Scotland in Church Street (1866-67), Sheffield Waterworks offices (1867) and many more.
- It is notable for an unusual exterior form with an apparently complex arrangement of ranges and cross wings which create varied and interesting external views, while at the same time allowing for a practical interior.
- Detailing and embellishment are generally of good quality and unfussy design. The porch, which (contrary to the Historic England report) appears on the original drawings, is of particular interest.
- Additions are modest and well-matched so that the building retains almost all of its external appearance. The only significant change has been the reduction in height of the chimneys.
- The interior retains many original features and much of its layout. The staircase remains in situ along with some first floor partitioning and most joinery (including interior doors) and plaster cornicing, although original fireplaces are missing. The main change has been the knocking together of some rooms on the ground floor to form a bar area.

## Group Value

- 197 Brook Hill has group value along with 205 Brook Hill as the two survivors of a cluster of four adjacent vicarages that existed concurrently in the early to mid-20th century. They are further linked as the incumbent of St. Anne's, living at No. 205 in the early 20th century, was the son of the incumbent of St. Paul's, living at No. 197 a generation earlier.
- It also has group value through its architectural connections with University of Sheffield buildings. Its architects, Flockton & Abbott, were also responsible for Firth College in Leopold Street (1879), which was modified by the succeeding partnership Flockton & Gibbs (1891-92) before becoming part of the University at the time of the opening of its new buildings on Western Bank nearby, designed by a further successor, Gibbs & Flockton (1905).

## Historic Interest

- 197 Brook Hill was built in 1863 as the vicarage for St. Paul's church in Pinstone Street (demolished 1937) under its then incumbent John Edward Blakeney, whose name appears at the head of the architectural drawings. St. Paul's had been built as

a chapel of ease in 1720 (although notoriously did not open for another 19 years owing to a dispute over the appointment of an incumbent), one of the early markers of a phase of rapid growth of the town of Sheffield. The church was demolished in 1937, but the vicarage records the importance of this church to the town.

- John Edward Blakeney (7 Dec 1824 to 12 Jan 1895) was appointed vicar of St. Paul's in 1860, serving until 1877 when he became vicar and Rural Dean of Sheffield, which he remained until his death. In 1883 he chaired (as Vicar of Sheffield) the Commission of Inquiry into the controversial Fr. Ommanney of St. Matthew's. He became the first Archdeacon of Sheffield in 1884. In 1886 he was appointed Honorary chaplain to Queen Victoria, subsequently joining the ranks of the Chaplains-in-Ordinary. Following his tenure as vicar of the most prominent Anglican church after the parish church he navigated the subsequent escalation in ecclesiastical status of the town during the critical period of the town's growth in population and prosperity, laying the foundations for the eventual creation of the diocese and elevation of the parish church to cathedral status and achieving recognition at the highest level. He is therefore a key figure in the religious life of the town during this critical period.
- His sons Edward Purdon Blakeney and John St. Leger Blakeney both took holy orders and were appointed Honorary Canons of Sheffield Cathedral. Edward Blakeney became the vicar of St. Anne's, Netherthorpe, and in the early 20th century lived in the vicarage at 205 Brook Hill, next door to No. 197. J. E. Blakeney's daughter Martha Susan Blakeney, married Samuel Roberts, son of the noted social reformer, silversmith and friend of James Montgomery, who served as Sheffield's Lord Mayor and MP.
- James Gilmore (1843-1915) was appointed vicar of St. Paul's in 1887 and resided at No. 197 until his death in 1915. He served on the Sheffield School Board from 1882 until 1894, including a period as chair, during which time the Board oversaw new building or extensions affecting 23, or around half, of the schools created by the Board. Sheffield enthusiastically adopted the provisions of the 1870 Education Act and the Board created one of the finest bodies of school buildings in the country, of which the great majority survive.
- Kelly's directory of 1933 shows the building still to be the vicarage of St. Paul's, but with the latter's demolition it became redundant and by 1957 had become the Sheffield University Staff House Club, a social club for academic staff, latterly known as Club 197.
- In 2007 it became the University Arms public house.

## Archaeological Interest

- No. 197 was built on land owned by the Water Company in the late 18th century and divided by them into small gardens let out to individual tenants. It is possible that there are remains relating to this ownership and use.

## Landmark Status

- No. 197 is a highly visible building of great character which commands the attention and contrasts strongly with more recent buildings nearby. It is prominently located on a major traffic route and passed by thousands of pedestrians every day, forming an important component of a varied streetscape.

- As the vicarage of a major town and city church for nearly three quarters of a century it has played an important role for many thousands in the Anglican community. As a University staff club and a public house it has been a social venue for generations of academics and students attending the university from all over the world.

- Along with its immediate neighbour 205 Brook Hill it is a prominent reminder of the last fragments of 19th century Sheffield which have been largely overwhelmed by 20th and 21st century development, mainly the creation and expansion of the University of Sheffield.

## Images and Documents

  Photo



University Arms north elevation from Brook Hill.

  Photo



University Arms east and south elevations from Favell Road.

## Added

05 Oct 2023, 17:32

## Last updated

22 Nov 2023, 13:38

## External/HER references

None recorded

## Comments and Feedback

Do you have any questions or more information about this record?

**J Thomson - SYAS** about 20 hours ago



Information removed from description but of relevance to further study: "A detailed architectural description is in the Historic England report supporting their decision not to list the building, Certificate of Immunity Number 1446240."

Edit

Reply

Delete


[https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=1446240&resourceID=7](https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1446240&resourceID=7)



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## Westbourne Villa, 24 Hounsfield Road

### Status

#### Candidate (work in progress)

A newly recorded asset requiring checking and enhancement before adjudication

### Location/Address

24 Hounsfield Road  
Sheffield  
S3 7RF

### Type

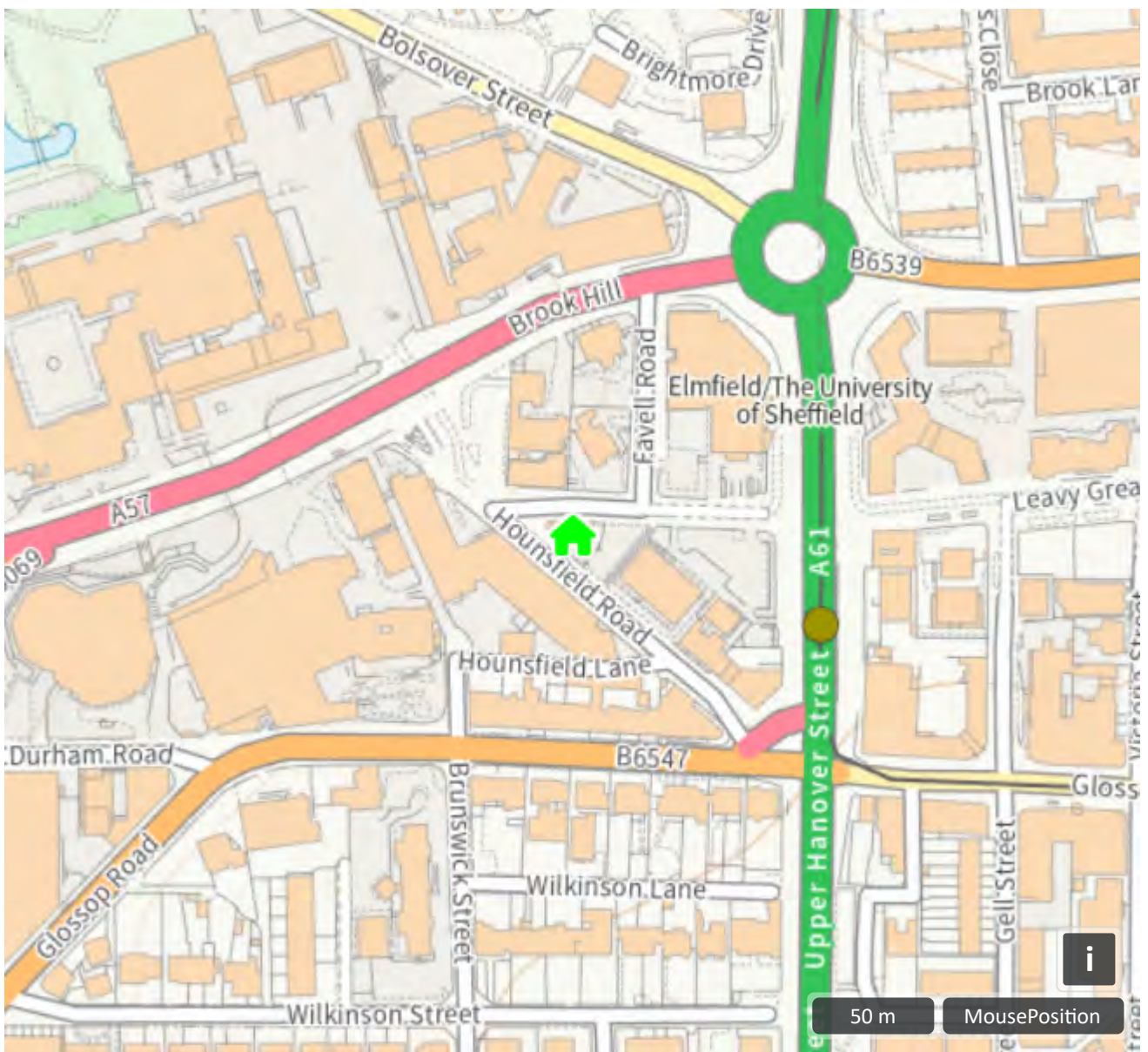
#### Building

Roofed and walled permanent structures.

### Description

Westbourne Villa is a detached domestic property built of brick in Flemish and Flemish stretcher bond, with stone dressings, steeply-pitched Welsh slate roof, Flemish gables and decorative ridge cresting, comprised of two wings at right angles.

### Map



## Statement of Significance

### Asset type

Building

### Age

- Westbourne Villa is believed to have been built between 1875 and 1879.
- The entrance lobby was added in 1960 (replacing the original rectangular bay window), and the rear extension between then and 1977.

### Rarity

Late Victorian villas in general are not uncommon, and Sheffield has many examples in estates largely dedicated to such villas in areas such as Broomhill or Nether Edge. Westbourne Villa is of a specific type, built as higher-status residences often on corner plots in areas where most houses are better-quality town houses. There are far fewer examples of this sort, especially this close to the city centre.

### Architectural and Artistic Interest

- Westbourne Villa lies at a juncture between three areas of housing of quite different size and status, and its architecture reflects this. The north elevation is comparatively utilitarian, being on Leavygreave Road which originally had much lower-status terraced housing. The more elaborate south and west elevations, on the principal route of Hounsfield Road, mark the transition from higher-status town houses lower down to much more substantial and good-quality villas and townhouses higher up the hill, including those that formerly stood on Brook Hill and the group of Vicarages around Favell Road.
- The plan of two wings at right angles infilled by two-storey porch block and offshot to the west, both original, is a distinctive and unusual response to the sharp angle of the corner site, which is more often seen with a canted or a curved "flat-iron" frontage
- The Flemish gables are a particularly attractive feature of a kind little-used in Sheffield. The moulding and ironwork above the main doorway and the house name that survives on the sill band also add interest.
- The interior layout has largely survived, as well as several original features, in particular the principal staircase with cast iron balustrade and moulded wooden handrail. Although fireplaces have been removed, some original joinery and plasterwork remains, mostly on the first floor.

## Group Value

Westbourne Villa has group value with the remaining town houses 2-6 Hounsfield Road, built in the years immediately preceding.

## Historic Interest

- Hounsfield Road was created in 1862 and town houses built on both sides up to the corner of Leavygreave Road during the remaining 1860s. Leavygreave House, on the corner with Leavygreave opposite the site of Westbourne Villa, had been built by 1873.
- In 1875 the Church Burgesses offered a building lease for one house on a plot of 370 square yards in Hounsfield Road to be built at a minimum cost of £500 (Sheffield Daily Telegraph 14th August 1875). No other building corresponds to this description, indicating that this is the site for Westbourne Villa. The gas main was extended in 1876, consistent with building on the new site.
- Westbourne Villa was advertised for sale in 1879 by George Wright Wilson, Architect, 7, North Church Street (Sheffield Independent 24th July 1879) at which time Wilson was living there. It seems likely that he was the purchaser of the building lease and architect of the building. He continued living there until shortly after the bankruptcy of his practice with his son George Malam Wilson in 1882.
- G. W. Wilson continued in practice after the bankruptcy, and in 1887 was

instrumental in the creation of the Sheffield Society of Architects and Surveyors (Sheffield Independent 12th May 1887), before leaving Sheffield in 1889 (Sheffield Independent 29th June 1889).

- Westbourne Villa was then occupied by William Ragg, of John & William Ragg, manufacturers of razors, scissors, pen, pocket, and sportsman's knives, and tuning forks. He remained there until the early 1900s.
- The Ragg firm is listed in directories from 1822. Razors were made under the Napoleon, Paragon and Plantagenet marks and sold mainly to high-class cutlery shops and gentleman's outfitters in London and Birmingham. When they ceased making traditional razors in 1977 they were reputed to be the last such manufacturer in the city.
- There are various accounts of when Ragg began making tuning forks, but it appears to have been between 1881 and 1891 based on directory listings, coinciding with William Ragg's arrival at Westbourne Villa. The date of 1933 on the company's own website refers to the formation of Ragg Tuning Forks Ltd. as a separate company. The company is now owned by Uniplex, which still makes tuning forks under the Ragg name in Sheffield and is the only surviving UK manufacturer.
- Tuning fork manufacture is highly specialised and makers have been comparatively few. Sheffield has never had more than a handful at any one time, despite being a world leader in metal products of the required precision and durability. In addition to musical use they are also widely used in medicine and motor engineering.
- After William Ragg's departure Westbourne Villa was mainly used by dental professionals until 1960 when it was repurposed by Martins Bank as their first expansion (with Leeds) of their University branches outside their head office town of Liverpool, in the midst of the University of Sheffield's ambitious expansion which created many of the nearby buildings such as the Arts Tower.
- Following the closure of the bank branch in 1977 the building was acquired by the University and used by them as offices.

## Archaeological Interest

There is no direct information as to the likelihood of buried remains on the site.

## Landmark Status

- Westbourne Villa is a highly visible building of great character which commands the attention and contrasts strongly with more recent buildings that dominate the streetscape. It is prominently located on a sharp corner, which it marks clearly, and it is very apparent that it has been designed to draw the attention of passers-by on Hounsfield Road, which although newly-created at the time of construction was becoming established as a major traffic route.

- Since motor traffic was excluded Hounsfield Road has become an important walking and cycling route, with a constant stream of pedestrians, including thousands of students, passing that way every day, and the building makes a significant and attractive contribution, creating a varied streetscape.
- The previous loss of 6 Favell Road and housing on Hounsfield Road, the more recent loss of 5 Favell Road and the expected loss of the remaining properties on Hounsfield Road further emphasise the value of Westbourne Villa as the most visible survivor of the area's previous character.

## Images and Documents



Photo



Westbourne Villa west elevation



Photo



Westbourne Villa north and east elevations



Photo



Photo



Westbourne Villa doorway



Westbourne Villa south elevation

## Added

08 Oct 2023, 16:41

## Last updated

22 Nov 2023, 13:44

## External/HER references

None recorded

## Comments and Feedback

Do you have any questions or more information about this record?

**J Thomson - SYAS** about 20 hours ago



Information removed from description but of relevance to further study:

Edit

Reply


Delete

"A detailed architectural description is in the Historic England report supporting their decision not to list the building, Certificate of Immunity Number 1446241."

[https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=1483676&resourceID=7](https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1483676&resourceID=7)

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## Worrall Independent Chapel

### Status

#### Candidate (work in progress)

A newly recorded asset requiring checking and enhancement before adjudication

### Location/Address

Worrall Independent Chapel, Towngate Road, Worrall, Sheffield S35 0AR

### Type

#### Building

Roofed and walled permanent structures.

### Description

The chapel is of local stone with a hipped roof of slate. The principal elevation to Towngate Road is of four bays with tall thin windows having stone sills and lintels, arched with keystones to the first floor, and a small gabled dormer above. The western ground floor bay has a door, arched to match the first floor windows. There is an external stone staircase to the west leading to a two-storey lobby block with bellcote above. The first floor consists entirely of the hall for worship which appears to be almost entirely in its original form, with pews, panelling to walls and ceiling, pulpit, panelled stairhead vestibule, moulded corbels and ornamental ventilation roses. An organ was added in the early 20th century. There is a tablet in marble



remembering the four villagers who fell in the First World War (1914-1918) and all those from the village who served. An internal staircase, also with original panelling and handrail, leads to the ground floor, which accommodated the Sunday School. Original panelling also remains on the ground floor, although otherwise little of the original interior here survives.

Services began in the village in 1824, and in 1826 a new building, small, square and single-storey, provided a school and preaching room. It was a Congregational Chapel from c1845 until the formation of the United Reform Church in 1972, although it is referred to variously as "Independent" (until 1906) and "Congregational" in press reports. Fundraising for a new building is reported as early as 1874 (Sheffield Independent, 22nd July 1874). Tenders were invited by the architect G. A. Wilde of Bank Street, Sheffield in March 1878 (Sheffield Daily Telegraph, 30th March 1878). A report on the laying of the corner stone by J. Wycliffe Wilson (Sheffield Independent, 16th July 1878) says that the building is partly on the existing site and partly on adjoining ground purchased from Messrs. Ward & Co. The ground floor school room was to be 30 feet by 18 feet, the class room 12 feet by 13 feet, and the vestry 10 feet square. The chapel above was to be 45 feet by 30 feet, 18 feet to the roof, to accommodate 220 people. Building stone was given by Messrs. J. and G. E. Turner, Worrall, and the cost of the building was to be £800.

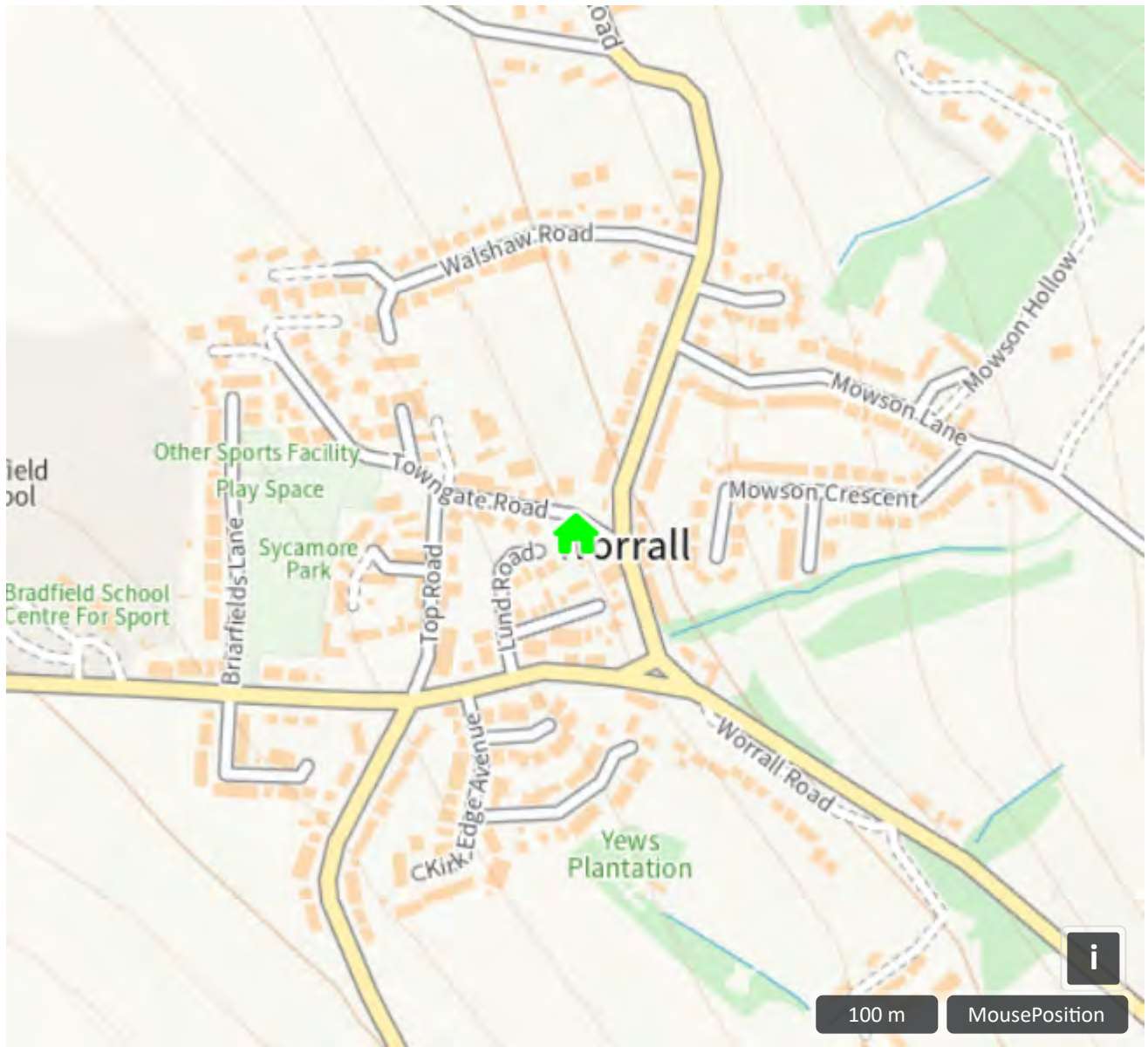
At the time of the corner stone laying building had completed to first floor level. A bottle containing copies of Sheffield newspapers and names of members etc. was placed in a cavity in the stone. Henry Ibbotson (either the farmer of Stubbings Farm or the pocket-knife manufacturer of the same name) presented a mallet and inscribed silver trowel. Tea was provided in a field lent by Mr. J. Bramall (of Willow Farm; Joseph Bramall & Sons was a major producer in the local gannister industry, which was critical to the metal trades). A report on the opening of the chapel on Sunday 8th December 1878 (Sheffield Independent, 10th December 1878) the team work is said to have been done by farmers in the neighbourhood free of charge, and that of the £800 cost £600 had been subscribed. An evening social tea was given in the school room for 400 people.

Local tradition is that the new chapel was built either on top of its predecessor or, more likely, on the same site. This is confirmed both by the newspaper report cited above and by a map created for the Wortley Union in 1864 (Sheffield Archives ref. SY555/C1/10R) showing the hamlets of Worrall and Gate, which was updated in

1882 to show the new chapel.

Fundraising for an organ is reported in 1908 (Sheffield Daily Telegraph, 17th July 1908) which an advertisement for an organist and choirmaster confirms was in place by 1928 (Sheffield Daily Telegraph, 18th August 1928).

## Map



## Statement of Significance

### Asset type

Building.

### Age

The chapel was built in 1878. It is possible that it incorporates fabric from its predecessor of 1826, but this is unknown.

## Rarity

Independent chapels are generally only built to serve communities of the larger size and most villages will have at most one, so by their nature they are not common. Chapels which retain much of their original fabric, inside and out, and which continue in their original use are considerably rarer.

## Architectural and Artistic Interest

- The building is a good example of the vernacular applied to a public building necessarily created with a limited budget. Detailing is simple, but the vertical emphasis of the windows and the arched openings on the upper floor are distinctive.
- The external stone staircase is also an important and somewhat unusual feature, marking out the different uses of the two levels.
- The 19th century chapel interior and internal staircase are of great interest, having survived when in many similar buildings they have not, and are attractive examples of their kind.

## Group Value

The chapel is one of the main buildings forming the historic core of the village of Worrall. Other buildings with which it has collective group value are the former National School opposite, the Blue Ball public house, Wiggan Farm (locally listed), 64 Towngate Road (listed Grade II, ref. 1192635), 66 Towngate Road (listed Grade II, ref. 1132825), Fox House (listed Grade II, ref. 1314558), the Shoulder of Mutton public house (locally listed), Worrall Hall and Worrall Hall Farm. Together these represent the village origins as a farming hamlet and its development into an integrated community.

## Historic Interest

- The Sheffield area was noted for its Non-Conformist traditions, and both the existence and the survival of this chapel illustrates its strength and importance in a village community. This is further demonstrated by the funding of the building through subscription and local fundraising and the donation of the stone and some of the labour by local people.
- The corner stone was laid by John Wycliffe Wilson, one of the managers of his family's firm The Sheffield Smelting Company Ltd. (which still trades today as Thessco). Wilson was to be responsible as Chairman of the Sheffield Board of Guardians for the development of the innovated Scattered Homes system, and would later become Lord Mayor of Sheffield. This connects the chapel with a prominent public figure and social reformer and with one of the defining industries of the area.
- The chapel was for many years the place of rehearsal of the nationally renowned

Worrall Male Voice Choir.

- It also provided rehearsal space for the Bradfield Choral Society whose production in the 1960s of a book of the words to local carols made a significant contribution to the revival and continuing popularity of the carol-singing tradition distinctive to the area northwest of Sheffield.
- The first floor hall has been in use as a place of worship for most of the building's life, although services now take place on the ground floor owing to outstanding maintenance requirements on the first floor. Many generations of the Independent congregation of Worrall have worshipped here, celebrated weddings and commemorated their dead. The war memorial lists many well-known local names including farm labourers, skilled artisans, farmers and industrialists.
- The ground floor was originally a Sunday School and has served as a social centre of the lives of generations of young people. The number of scholars peaked at around 160 in the 1880s and continued at over 100 into the 20th century. Within living memory it was the customary expected resort on Sundays, and played a key role in the annual "sermons" in July (actually a significant festival, which included a fair), Whitsuntide observances and other important events in the village social calendar. Reports of gatherings at Whitsuntide begin in the 1840s, and villagers alive today recall the annual event of meeting at the chapel in their new clothes on the Monday, walking the two miles to Loxley to join other Sunday School congregations for a service, then returning on foot to Worrall for a tea served at the chapel.
- The Sunday School was also used during the week to provide capacity for older day school pupils, with younger pupils taught in the former National School on the other side of Towngate Road, until its closure in 1966. It has therefore been responsible for the formative education of many hundreds of local children.

## Archaeological Interest

Fabric relating to the previous building of 1826 may remain either within the present building or buried.

## Landmark Status

- The building is the most prominent in the townscape at the bottom of Towngate Road, close to its junction with Hagg Stones Road, which is the main through route. An image from c1900 (Picture Sheffield ref. t05525) shows that before the development of twentieth century suburban housing it was visible for some distance as travellers approached Worrall from the north.
- Its visibility from the main through route clearly identifies that this is a village rather than a suburban housing development.

## Images and Documents

  Photo



Worrall Independent chapel from north

  Photo



Worrall Chapel ground floor interior

  Photo



Worrall Chapel internal staircase

  Photo

  Photo



Worrall Chapel First World War memorial



Worrall Chapel first floor interior



Photo



Worrall Independent chapel with corner stone

Added

25 Sep 2023, 18:10

Last updated

21 Nov 2023, 16:11

External/HER references

None recorded

## Comments and Feedback

Do you have any questions or more information about this record?

**Robin Hughes** about 2 months ago



The first floor hall also contains a written roll of honour with the names of the four former Sunday School scholars who died whilst serving in the Second World War 1939-1945 and the names of all those former scholars who served.

Edit

Reply

Delete

**Robin Hughes** about 2 months ago



There is a souvenir programme dated 21st January 1939 for the dedication of a new organ. A metal plaque dated March 1950 affixed to the organ commemorates the installation of an electric organ blower in memory of Mrs Alice Dawson (late organist) and Mrs Rosina Mount (late member of this church).

Edit

Reply

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