

32. The Foster's Buildings on the south side of High Street were the first in Sheffield, in 1894, to have a lift. (The lift shaft is catching the sunlight in this photograph.)

Continue up High Street and Church Street to reach the Cathedral forecourt.

Hidden on or in roofs in the city centre.

A mobile phone transmitter is visible at street level here, most are a U.K. first.

"Tram-trains" were introduced in 2018, network opening in October 1995.

31. Sheffield's first tram network began in 1872, growing over the following 40 years and finally closing in 1960. Work on the Supertram in 1991 with the first section being opened in March 1994 and the last part of the three-line network opening in October 1995.



Continue up Haymarket to Commercial Street and turn right up High Street.

the River Sheaf.

to redevelop the site and uncover parts of the **Sheffield Castle** and Victorian and 20. century market buildings. Exciting plans are in place after the post civil war clearance of the mediæval castle before the centuries old association with this area. The site had various uses replaced with a state-of-the-art building at Moorfoot, ending a market buildings. In 2013, these were

Opposite is the site of the former links to the police station by 1897.

The Old Town Hall. It was built in 1807-8 for the Town Trustees and court. The trustees carried out many of the functions of a local council. It became entirely a court with tunnelled links to the police station by 1897.

Now walk up Waingate.

take a double decker bus).

Treatment Works at Blackburn Meadows near Meadowhall. Parts of the tunnel are up to 5.5m in diameter (large enough to

29. Below here a sewer has been

Cross Castlegate/Bridge Street.

30. On the corner with Castle Street is

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33. The original Terminal Warehouse

remains and has been sympathetically

restored. The other buildings

around the canal basin are mid to late

19th century, the Straddle

Warehouse being notable.

23. Although the River Don had been

made navigable to Tinsley by 1751, the

extension to the town, the **Sheffield**

Canal by William Chapman, was not

begun until 1815 and was completed in

1819.

24. Parkway Viaduct carries the Supertram

alongside the Sheffield Parkway link road

beyond the Park Square roundabout and

to the M1.

It is a post-tensioned glued segmental

reinforced concrete structure 295 m long

with spans of 55 m.

from columns.

cast iron beams and lattice girders on cast

iron columns.

28. **Lady's Bridge** is also Grade II listed and an Historical Engineering

Work. This 5-span ribbed arch bridge was built in 1486. It was

widened on its upstream side in 1760-1.

After the Sheffield flood in 1864, which

resulted from the failure of the Dale Dyke

Dam on the moors above Sheffield, it was

repaired and widened on its downstream

side. In 1909 it was widened again, using

cast iron beams and lattice girders on cast

iron columns.

25. The **Cobweb Bridge** carries the five

Weirs Walk, a 3 m wide cycle and

pedestrian route over the River Don. It is

suspended from the Wicker Arches

Viaduct.



Turn left into the passageway by the Cobweb Bridge and emerge onto Wicker in front of the Wicker Arches.

1848. At 603 m long with 42 arches, this

was the largest masonry viaduct in

Europe when it was built. It is a grade II

listed structure and Historical Engineering

Work.

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27. The **Sheffield Inner Relief Road** extensions of 2001 and 2009

linked Sheffield Parkway and the Shalesmoor area of the city. They

include a 40m span railway bridge, a 35m and two 39m span river

and canal bridges and 15m high retaining walls.

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Walk away from the viaduct towards the city centre.

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Return to the Quays' entrance, cross Furnival Road and walk up

Blonk Street to the bridge over the river.

If desired turn right at the end of the bridge onto the river side

path for approximately 270 m for items 25, 26 and 27.

Otherwise, cross the road at the pedestrian crossing. Note the

preserved crucible furnace stack in the building lobby. Turn left and

re-cross the bridge to reach the newly landscaped Castlegate. Turn

right and proceed ahead to reach (28) Lady's Bridge. Look at the

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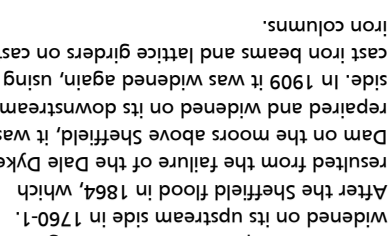
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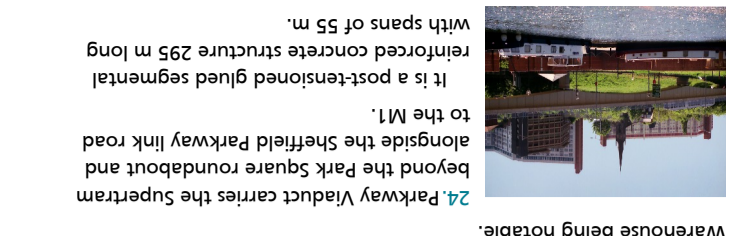
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The circular walk can be started at any point - we suggest the Cathedral forecourt, with item 1 and 2.

1. Part of the Cathedral is recorded as being built in 1101, making it, arguably, the oldest building still in use in Sheffield, although possibly only fragments of the 1280 rebuild survive. It was also the first building to use electricity for powering a motor in the city, in 1892.



2. The Cutlers' Hall has been on this site since 1638, 14 years after the foundation of the company. The present building dates from 1832. The Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire promotes and supports manufacturing industry in South Yorkshire as well as Sheffield cutlers and silversmiths.

From the forecourt turn right up Church Street, cross Church Street and turn left into Leopold Street, cross the road.

3. Originally built as a school and education offices, the listed buildings have been cleverly refurbished while retaining as much as possible of the original buildings to create the Leopold Hotel and Leopold Square.



Continue along Leopold Street towards the Town Hall and turn right into Barker's Pool.

4. The Barker's Pool, after which the area is named, was a large cistern holding rain and spring water for use by the



people of the 16th century town.

The water supply of the pool had been enhanced in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. However, it was demolished in or around 1796 as supplies improved.

5. The City Hall was built in 1932 and employed some of the longest span reinforced concrete beams in Europe to support the roof. It was extensively refurbished in 2003.



Continue past the City Hall to the start of Division Street.



6. The Palazzo style building of 1867 to the west of the City Hall is the former offices of the Sheffield Waterworks Co. The building is representative of a continuation of this area as the focus of water supply for the city.

Go back down Barker's Pool, cross Pinstone Street and turn right. Turn left at Cheney Row to the side of the Town Hall. If you wish turn right into the Peace Gardens.

7. The present Town Hall was completed in 1897. Built to house the increasing number of staff needed to cope with the new duties the council had taken on over the previous decade or so, including roads and water supply.

An extension was planned in the 1930s, but war preparations intervened and the site became the Peace Gardens. Their landscaping in 1998 as part of the Heart of the City project was widely acclaimed. The walls used the same stone as the Town Hall. There is a set of standard measures set into the side of Cheney Row adjoining the Town Hall.



At the pedestrianised section of Norfolk Street, turn left past the rear of the Town Hall and cross Surrey Street and continue along Norfolk Street.



8. The Upper Chapel was originally built in 1700 and is the earliest surviving building to be built substantially of brick as opposed to timber or stone.

Continue down Norfolk Street and turn right into Tudor Square.

9. The Crucible Theatre (1971) was designed for theatre in-the-round, and is constructed mainly of reinforced concrete and concrete block masonry. It received a makeover in 2008/9 with new spaces within the old, a small extension and new more efficient heating, ventilation and lighting.



10. The Lyceum Theatre, originally built in 1893, was extensively refurbished in 1991. New spaces were created, in, under and around the old to vastly improved conditions for all users. Both theatres are listed buildings.

If open, enter the Winter Garden (point 11) and turn left into the Millennium Galleries emerging onto Arundel Gate. If closed, turn left along Surrey Street, pass the central library and follow the ramp down to Arundel Gate to the front of the galleries.

11. The Winter Garden (2002) has an inverted catenary form to the arches. This is very efficient. It is heated, as are many city centre buildings, by the Sheffield District Heating scheme.



16. From the bottom of Howard Street there is a good view across to the internationally famous Park Hill Flats. Completed in 1961, these now-listed buildings provided "streets in the sky" for the people of Sheffield. Park Hill Flats recently underwent a major facelift while retaining the original structure.



At the bottom of Howard Street, go straight across to Sheaf Square. Follow 'The Cutting Edge' stainless steel water sculpture to the station.



renewed in 2003 to improve the quality of access.

Use the crossing near the bottom of the steel sculpture to cross Sheaf Street and walk along the covered walkway into Sheffield Interchange.

18. Sheffield Passenger Transport Interchange serves mainly longer distance bus routes and coaches.

Go all the way through the interchange to Pond Hill and turn sharp right.

19. Adjacent to the modern buildings, on Pond Hill, is the Old Queen's Head, a 15th century timber-framed hall. It was carefully restored in 1992.



20. The culverts carrying the River Sheaf are visible here. It was culverted in the 1860s as the city expanded into the river valley with the development of the railway and market area.

At the bottom of Pond Hill, turn left on to Sheaf Street.

21. Ponds Forge International Leisure Centre provides Olympic standard swimming and diving facilities. The main roof consists of exposed tubular steel trusses forming a shallow arch.

In addition to the eponymous forge, the site was also home to the city's first electricity power station and company offices. These generators were replaced with sets by the River Don initially upstream then downstream of the city Centre. Later the national grid replaced all local generators.

21a The footbridge into Ponds Forge Swimming Pool building was required by the client to be "interesting and imaginative". Tensioned cabling is used to stiffen the slender structure.



40a

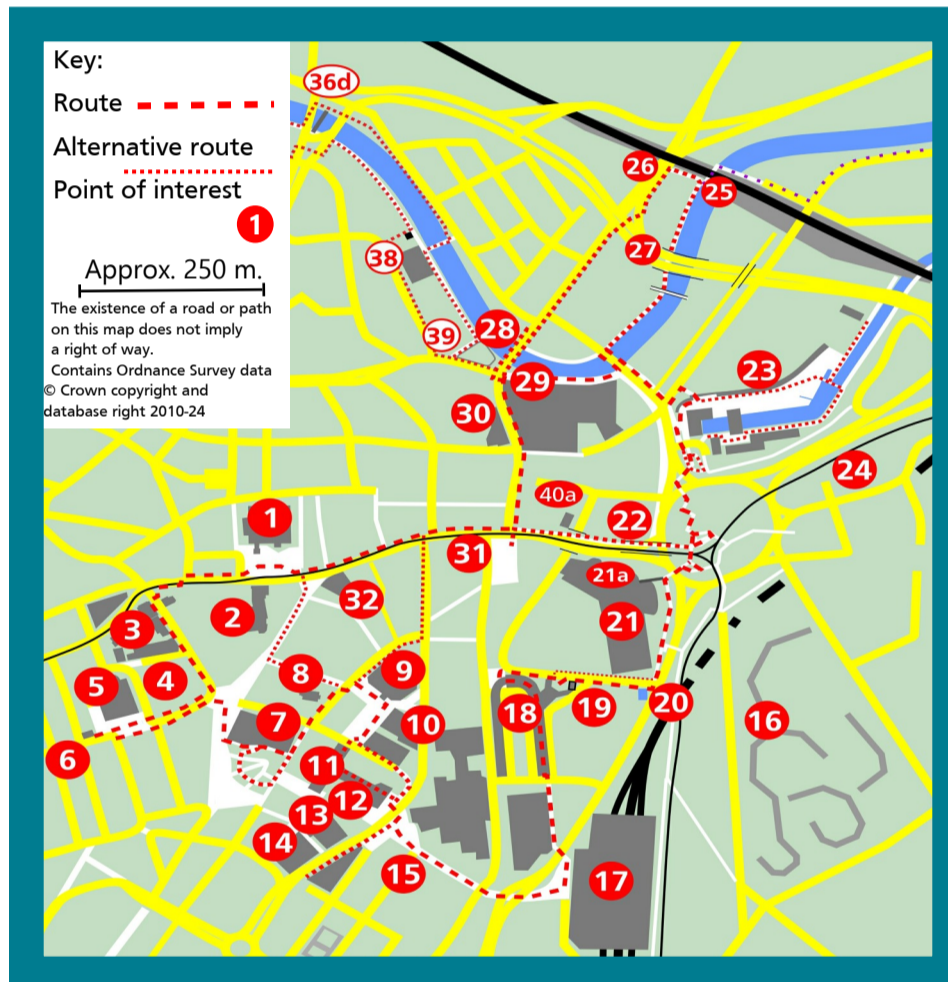
Opposite, on the corner of Commercial Street and Shude Hill are the former offices of The Sheffield United Gas Light Company of 1874, described as one of the finest 19th century buildings in the city. The first gas works was nearby on Shude Hill. It was later replaced as demand grew with works in The Don Valley and the subsequent establishment of the national grid.

Go up the ramp, bearing right, and follow it all the way to the seating area at the top.

22. Commercial Street Bridge spans one of the busiest traffic roundabouts in Sheffield and carries two tracks of the Supertram and a pedestrian walkway. The bridge consists of a tied arch span of 74 m and two simple side spans of 12.5 m and 18 m.



Turn left at the top of the ramp and cross the tram tracks. To cut short your walk you can return to the city centre by turning left and crossing the bridge. Otherwise follow the signs for Victoria Quays - follow the ramp to the bottom of the steps.



Key:
Route - - - - -
Alternative route - - - - -
Point of interest 1
Approx. 250 m.
The existence of a road or path on this map does not imply a right of way.
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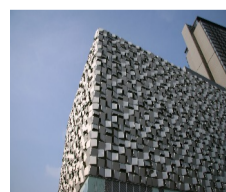
12. Millennium Galleries are integrated with the Winter Garden. They won a national award for the extensive use of high quality reinforced concrete.



Cross Arundel Gate and turn right. At the top of the ramp to Howard Street stop and look right along Arundel Gate to view items 13 and 14.



13. St Paul's Tower, since 2010 the tallest building in Sheffield, is 32 storeys and 101 m high plus the basement levels. In-situ reinforced concrete was used for the frame of the building providing a robust core, to which modular cladding was added.



14. The Charles Street "Cheese Grater" Car Park extensively used precast concrete to allow rapid high quality construction.

Now proceed down Howard Street.

15. This area was laid out by the Duke of Norfolk's agent in the late 18th century. It came to provide the workspaces for the burgeoning steel and cutlery trades. It is now designated as Sheffield's cultural