

A short walk through a little of Sheffield's History

Jurys Inn	Start
Furnival St	Then left
Eyre Lane	Old industrial Sheffield street layout – narrow etc. right
Froggat Lane	Left. Quiz, what is Sheffield biggest industry by value and numbers employed? History of steelmaking – up stream water powered, then coal powered, but were small individual companies, the bulk steel, now largely gone were an aberration. Sheffield is speciality steel – list items produced, e.g. surgical equipment, knives used by emergency services for cutting seat belts etc.
Arundel Street	University the new industry. Quiz, how many students in higher education in Sheffield, two Uni's alone have 56000. If possible look at sympathetic restoration of old buildings. See Butcher Works and describe Freeman College and work with young people with difficult backgrounds. Right.
Back of Hubs	Hallam Students Union, take in any street art along the way. Hubs was National Center for Popular Music – Lottery Funded, £15 mio went bust after 15 months, the big air vents used to turn.
Howard Street	Views across to Cholera monument. 1832, 432 buried between Park Hill and Norfolk Park Mary Queen of Scots Park Hill Flats. 1957 – 61, World Student Games accommodation? Grade II listed 1998. Urban Splash. Railway station. Midland as was, Victoria demolished canal and rail system to move coal!
Millennium Gallery	
Winter Gardens	
Tudor Square	Crucible etc.
Norfolk St	Upper Chapel and the three sculptures of George Fullard.out the side and Sheffield United Football Club brown plaque in Sheffield. 10 Norfolk Row. (Top Nails Salon) 19.
Leopold Sq	Around the back of the City Hall and the old Central Schools
Holly Street	Opposite the side of City Hall. Why was this building the most famous building in Britain in 1984 / 85. HQ of NUM. Formed in 1889 as the Miners Federation of GB during the strike had a membership of 174000, now less than 500. Why was 2015 a key date in British History – last deep mine in Britain closed, Kellingley Colliery in North Yorkshire
Town Hall	Stars in pavement
Peace Gardens	The Gardens were first laid out in 1938, following the demolition of St Paul's Church. Originally named St Paul's Gardens, they were immediately nicknamed the "Peace Gardens", marking the contemporary signing of the Munich Agreement. he site contains several memorials for Sheffielders who served in wars, including in the Spanish Civil War and another plaque commemorating Sheffielders who gave their lives in all conflicts, including the Korean War. It also contains a memorial to Hiroshima, unveiled on Hiroshima Day, 8 August 1985, in the presence of three survivors of the atomic devastation.[5] Other memorials include the Holberry Cascades, named for local Chartist leader Samuel Holberry, the Bochum Bell, donated by Sheffield's twin city, and a set of standard measures.
	Finish by looking to the chimney stack above Browns to see the white doves of peace sculptures – 1955, Picasso, World Peace conference
	FINISH!