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# Countering the ‘deadliest of foes’: Public houses of the Central Control Board and the State Management Scheme 1916-73

Clare Howard

Discovery, Innovation and Science in the Historic Environment



**COUNTERING THE ‘DEADLIEST OF FOES’:  
PUBLIC HOUSES OF  
THE CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD AND  
THE STATE MANAGEMENT SCHEME, 1916-73**

Clare Howard

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## **SUMMARY**

At the height of the First World War in 1916, the excessive consumption of alcohol amongst workers was considered to be having a debilitating effect on the war effort, forcing the government to take control of public houses in selected areas of the country. In order to discourage insobriety and poor behaviour, which in turn led to high rates of absenteeism at the factories, these public houses were remodelled or reconstructed and became models of the new improved inns, influencing public house design across the country.

This report, which forms part of wider national projects looking at 20th-century (post-1918) public houses, presents the results of an assessment covering a selection of public houses remodelled or reconstructed under the auspices of the Central Control Board for Liquor Traffic (CCB), later the State Management Scheme (SMS), between 1916 and 1973. It is intended that the report provide further information and raise awareness of the significance of this vulnerable building type, as well as some of the conservation issues facing pubs generally.

## **CONTRIBUTORS**

The investigation and survey of the public houses was undertaken by Clare Howard, Simon Taylor and Emily Cole assisted by Matthew Jenkins, Luke Jacob, Matthew Bristow and Rebecca Pullen. The photographs for the report were taken by Clare Howard, Simon Taylor and Rebecca Pullen, while additional record photography was undertaken by Alun Bull and Anna Bridson. Archival and historical research was undertaken by Clare Howard and Simon Taylor assisted by Abigail Marsh. Plans were drawn by John Vallender and maps were prepared by Petra Wade. The text was prepared by Clare Howard and was edited by Emily Cole. It was desk-top published by Clare Howard.

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**ARCHIVE LOCATION**

The photographic and report archive will be deposited with the Historic England Archive, The Engine House, Fire Fly Avenue, Swindon SN2 2EH.

**DATE OF RESEARCH**

The research for this report, including gathering information from the archives and site visits to each of the selected public houses, was undertaken between July 2014 and November 2016. Supplementary research was undertaken throughout 2017-20.

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## INTRODUCTION

During the Great War of 1914-18, the British Government took a proactive role in the requisition of a number of services and industries to aid the war effort. Following a spate of poor behaviour, high absenteeism and low production fuelled by the excessive consumption of alcohol amongst those contributing to the Home Front and the manufacture of materials, goods and munitions, the decision was made to also nationalise the liquor trade in selected areas of the country. The Central Control Board for Liquor Traffic (CCB) was created in 1915, initially to control hours of trading and licensing, but as problems continued – particularly around the major munitions and armaments factories – there was a call for further intervention. Originally established as an experiment, the CCB acquired all breweries, public houses and off licences in three main areas of the country: Carlisle and its wider district (initially including Gretna and a small area of southern Dumfriesshire); Enfield Lock (now part of North London); and the burghs of Cromarty Firth in Northern Scotland. Many of the licensed premises were closed in these areas, while those that remained open were subject to a certain amount of remodelling to create new ‘model’ public houses that were intended to discourage the excessive consumption of alcohol and promote good behaviour.

After the war it was expected that the scheme of state management would be halted and the public houses would be returned to private ownership. Many in government, however, considered the experiment a success and thus it was reformed as the State Management Scheme under the Licensing Act of 1921. The public houses in Enfield Lock were returned to private ownership in 1922-3 and the remaining districts were re-established as the Carlisle District, Gretna District and the Cromarty Firth District, where the scheme continued until 1973 (although it was abolished by an Act of Parliament in 1971).

Between 1916 and 1949 the redesign of existing public houses as well as the design of entirely new ones was directed by the scheme’s architect, Harry Redfern (1861-1950). At least two entirely new public houses were designed by him during the Great War, but it is the 16 new model inns designed and built between 1925 and 1940 which are considered particularly noteworthy and which most influenced other public-house architects to build similar buildings throughout the country. Following Redfern’s retirement in 1949, the Home Office Architects’ Branch continued with the design for remodelled and new public houses. These largely followed many of Redfern’s key principles, but with the loss of Redfern’s 33 years of experience and severe restrictions on building and expenditure, they did not have the same architectural quality as the Redfern inns. Nonetheless, later designs by the Home Office architects began to take on an innovative style of their own towards the end of the State Management Scheme.

Despite the apparent significance of these public houses, some have been demolished in recent years, including the Rose and Crown at Upperby (Cumbria), which was lost in 2013 following severe deterioration and vandalism. Others are no longer functioning as public houses or have closed, been left empty and now face an uncertain future. Those that remain open have been subject to extensive interior remodelling and the surviving interior features would require careful conservation in order to preserve their character.

The state control of public houses was identified as a priority topic under the National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP) by the Activity Team 4A1, responsible for historic towns and suburbs, in response to the increasing threats to this building type through closure, demolition and alteration.<sup>1</sup> The Activity Team recognised a particular need for more information on these buildings in order to better inform conservation and management, including designation and planning. This report is also intended to provide material to other research projects and groups, particularly the Carlisle City Business Group (CCBG) in order to contribute to their Heritage Lottery funded 'Carlisle State Management Story' project, which is intended to promote use and appreciation of the surviving state managed pubs in Carlisle.

This report discusses the history, development and significance of the public houses remodelled, designed and built under the auspices of the Central Control Board for Liquor Traffic (CCB), later the State Management Scheme (SMS). It includes a series of appendices containing a timeline of key dates (Appendix A), short descriptive reports on selected case studies (Appendix B) and a list of public houses closed, remodelled and reconstructed under the scheme (Appendix C). The report includes a method statement explaining how the research was carried out and an historical overview of the scheme, followed by a chronological architectural analysis of the public houses, an exploration of the condition and integrity of the surviving buildings and a statement of significance.

## METHOD STATEMENT

### Aims

As well as complementing the national projects on inter-war and post-war public houses (NHPP 4A1 6876 and 6877), the research has had the following principal aims:

- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the history of the scheme under the CCB and the SMS and the public houses remodelled or built under its auspices;
- To provide an academic research base to underpin and contribute to other research projects;
- To stimulate further interest in, and protection of, the public houses built under the auspices of the Carlisle District SMS (e.g. through local listing and/or inclusion within conservation areas);
- To generally raise awareness of the conservation issues facing the public houses managed and built under the scheme;
- To provide information to help inform conservation and management, including designation and planning.

### Scope

The research has concentrated on the public houses managed and built by the Central Control Board for Liquor Traffic, later the State Management Scheme, between 1916 and 1973. The focus is on the public houses in Carlisle and its surrounding district (including those in the Gretna area, which were originally managed under the Carlisle district). However, surviving examples in Enfield Lock have also been assessed and a limited amount of desk-based research has been undertaken on pubs in the Cromarty area for the purposes of comparison and to appreciate the impact of the scheme nationally. The project has not included detailed analysis of breweries, off-sales only or administrative buildings constructed or run by the scheme in any of the three areas mentioned above, although their place in the state management story has been considered.

It should be noted that while the research has involved a combination of documentary research and site investigation, there is a certain reliance on documentary sources. This is particularly the case with regards to interior layouts and the earlier public houses, since these have often been altered to an extent that makes it difficult to understand the original plans without appropriate archival sources.

There are a number of publications which provide an account of the history, politics and finance of the State Management Scheme, particularly during its inception and abolition, notably Robert Duncan's *Pubs and Patriots: The Drink Crisis in Britain during World War One* (2013) and Olive Seabury's *The Carlisle State Management Scheme: Its Ethos and Architecture* (2007), as well as a number of journal articles, some of which are contemporary accounts.

It was found that the fabric of the state-managed public houses (their plan form, architectural design and style) had received very little study in secondary sources. Basil Oliver's contemporary account of the state-managed public houses in *The Renaissance of the English Public House* (1947) goes some way to explaining the careful planning of the new

model inns, but only gives a brief insight into each one and obviously omits those completed after 1947. Seabury (2007) also provides some insight into the architectural legacy of the scheme with only a very brief mention of the post-war examples. This project, focused on the public houses and their architecture, was therefore necessary to address the gaps in current knowledge and understanding.

## **Initial desk-based research**

The first stage of the project involved a review of the primary sources and secondary literature to compile a list of all public houses closed, managed and built by the scheme in the three main districts of Carlisle (including those in the Gretna area), Enfield Lock and Cromarty (Scotland) (*see* Appendix C). Additional information such as historical background, likely state of preservation and alteration, current use, levels of protection and any pending changes, gleaned from desk-based and archival research, was used to supplement this list and helped to identify key examples for further investigation.

The state control of public houses was a unique experiment and is still held in recent memory by many who experienced it first-hand. It is, therefore, unsurprising that this has generated a large amount of secondary literature, written mainly by local historians, as well as recent web-based material. This was initially very useful in helping to compile the list. Key primary sources, including sales particulars, archive catalogues and minute books, were used to verify and supplement this information.

Examples chosen for further assessment included key pubs which contribute to the understanding of the state management story, have been subject to very little previous research, and those which might be under immediate threat from substantial alteration or demolition and may require further protection. The scheme focused on the conversion and remodelling of existing buildings where possible, but a limited number of pubs were newly designed and built including at least two during the First World War, 16 designed by the architect Harry Redfern and his team between 1925 and 1949, and a small number designed by the Home Office architects following Redfern's retirement in 1949. These purpose-built public houses formed a particular focus of the project and were considered to be important in providing an understanding of the buildings across the duration of the scheme.

## **Documentary research**

Research was undertaken to document and understand the historical background and development of each of the selected buildings. This involved collating information from sources held by numerous local and national archives as well as the Carlisle City Business Group (the State Management Story), Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery (Carlisle), the Devil's Porridge Museum (Eastriggs, Scotland) and private individuals.

Government registry files for each state-managed public house are lodged with the Cumbria Archive Centre (Carlisle) and the National Archives (Kew). These files are a unique and invaluable resource for understanding the design and function of inter-war and post-war public houses. Each file (or series of files) contains all the correspondence relating to the public house and often covers the period before they were constructed through to the

end of the State Management Scheme in 1973. The correspondence is also sometimes supplemented with invoices, design drawings and other information and covers design and construction as well as management and use of the buildings following their establishment. Later files are particularly concerned with staffing, inspectors' reports and incidents with only occasional reference to the buildings themselves in terms of repairs and redecoration. The material in the registry files at Carlisle and Kew is largely duplicated and copies are held in both repositories, although some original documentation, for example receipts or hand-written letters, is not duplicated; however, the typed correspondence often makes reference to this material.

It should be noted that some of the registry files are missing, including individual files for the Enfield Lock public houses.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, for the post-war public houses, registry files are held by the Cumbria Archive Centre (Carlisle) but corresponding files are not held by the National Archives (as there are for each of the public houses constructed before the Second World War). The archivist at the National Archives has suggested that the cataloguing system may have changed after the war and documentation was either not retained or was filed in another way; a search of the catalogue both by the author and by the archivist has not returned any information.<sup>3</sup> It should be noted that the Home Office Architects' Branch took over responsibility for architectural work in 1949 and the absence of the files may relate to a change in archiving policy and practice at the time.

Occasionally, draft architectural design drawings are included within the registry files. The majority of the design drawings have been obtained from the Cumbria Archive Centre (Carlisle), where they form part of the building control plans collection, although some of this collection has been lost. Building control files and planning applications held by local authorities were also examined as part of the research. Access to and survival of these documents, however, varies and many of the planning applications held by Carlisle City Council were lost in the floods of 2005.<sup>4</sup>

## Fieldwork

A level 2 historic building survey was undertaken of each of the selected buildings and the resulting reports are collated in Appendix B.<sup>5</sup> On-site analysis of the interiors, where possible, helped to determine whether the work as executed differed from the intended design as well as the extent to which the pubs have been subsequently modified. Record photography taken as part of this investigation is deposited at the Historic England Archive in Swindon under RasMIS project number 6878.



## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### The ‘deadliest of foes’

Following the outbreak of war in August 1914, the British Government began to requisition factories across the country to manufacture items for the war effort, particularly munitions and armaments to supply those at the Front Line. The Royal Small Arms Factory (RSAF) at Enfield Lock, established in 1804, was one such factory and saw a massive increase in workers from *circa* 1,800 in 1914 to 9,500 in 1918.<sup>6</sup> It was soon realised, however, that further output was required, leading to the establishment of purpose-built factories including a massive chemical and munitions factory at Gretna. At approximately 14.5 kilometres (9 miles) long (covering an area of *circa* 40 square kilometres), this extended across the English-Scottish border from Mossband, near Longtown in Cumbria to Dornock, near Annan (Scotland), and required new towns at Easttriggs and Gretna to support it.<sup>7</sup>

Such a vast construction led to an influx of construction workers and navvies to the area to build it, as well as new workers for the factory. The population of the Carlisle and Gretna areas is estimated to have increased by 20,000 people as a result.<sup>8</sup> These workers were comparatively well paid yet, located in such remote areas, had very little on which to spend their surplus income. Coupled with the fact that they were accommodated in cramped lodging houses or temporary huts, away from their families and with little entertainment, they sought comfort in public houses and thus turned to alcohol.

Carlisle was the closest city to the Gretna factory and workers would regularly take the train down from the Easttriggs and Gretna areas. They were so desperate to reach Carlisle that evening-shift workers would often bribe the train driver to ensure they would arrive in plenty of time before pub closing and, in anticipation of their arrival, one of the closest bars to the station, Boustead’s Bar (Red Lion Hotel, Botchergate),<sup>9</sup> would line up hundreds of whisks along the counters – drunkenness inevitably ensued.<sup>10</sup> Although Carlisle had plenty of public houses – so many that it was said in jest that one could swing from the door of one public house to the door of the next – the city was ill-equipped to deal with so many drunk and disorderly, particularly since many of the public houses were managed by elderly and/or widowed landlords.<sup>11</sup> Furthermore, there was a four-fold increase in alcohol-related offences from 250 convictions before the war to almost 1,000 by 1916; this was further compounded by a drastic reduction in the police force as many had joined the Front Line.<sup>12</sup>

These issues gave momentum to the temperance movement, which had been ongoing since *circa* 1840 with temperance organisations campaigning for moderation in alcohol consumption and in some cases total abstinence. By the early 20th century there was a general acceptance that the excessive consumption of alcohol was harmful resulting in the passing of the 1902 Licensing Act, which required proposed alterations to public houses to be approved by the Licensing Justices and made drunkenness illegal in a public place.<sup>13</sup> Two years later, the 1904 Licensing Act gave Justices authority to close licensed premises that were deemed unsuitable.<sup>14</sup> The spate of poor behaviour in Carlisle suggested that more was to be done and temperance supporters were keen to highlight the issues in a bid to encourage the government to take further action (Figure 1). One such account by Bramwell Evens (1884-1943), a Methodist minister, broadcaster, writer and temperance supporter, described the situation in Carlisle, perhaps with a certain degree of exaggeration, as thus:

Scenes of the most nauseating and degrading character became a common occurrence. Men fought like beasts; fierce fights raged around the doors of the public houses. The diminished police force were unable to cope with the situation. Almost every alley was littered with prostrate drunken men. The main thoroughfare of Carlisle was bedlam and the returning trains to Gretna, with their living freight of cursing, vomiting, filthy-mannered men, are memories that cause one to shudder<sup>15</sup>

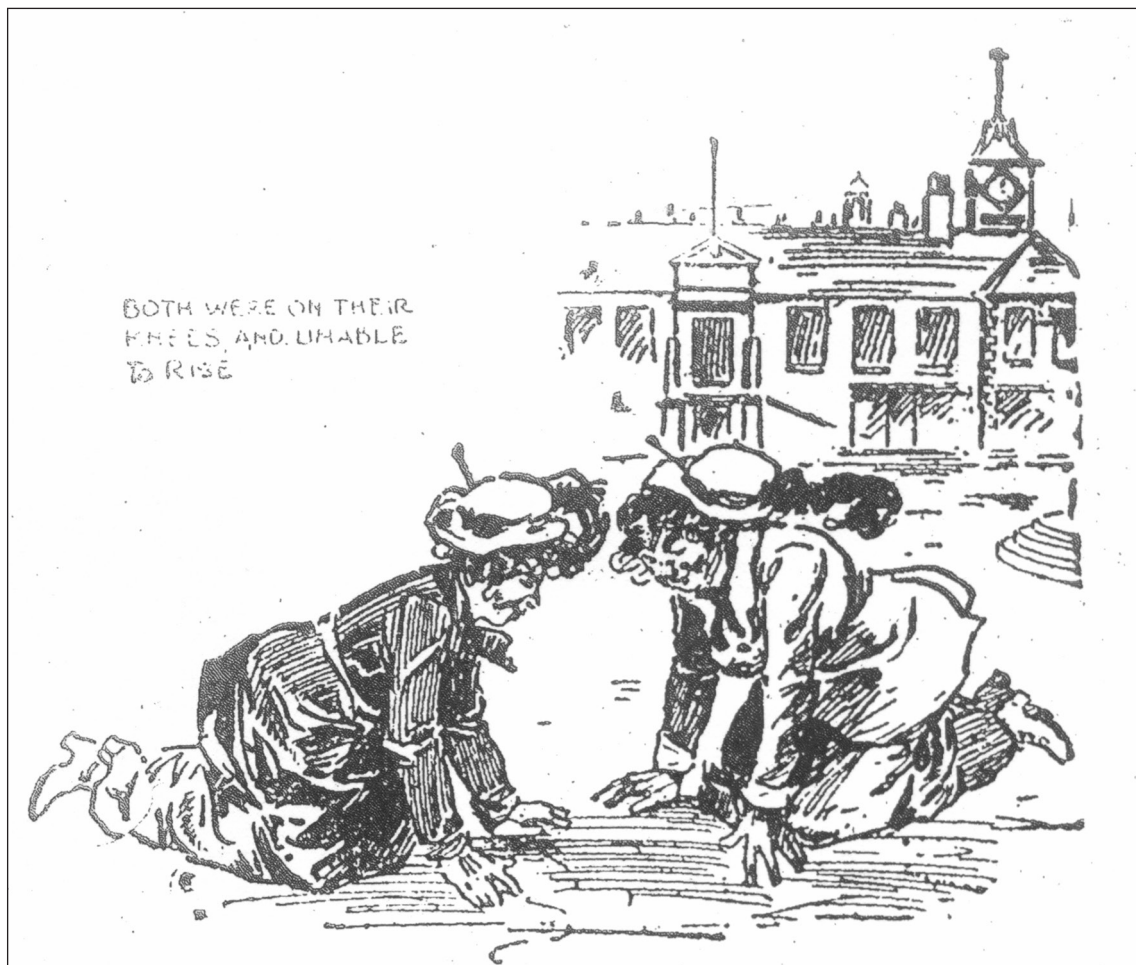


Figure 1: Cartoon of drunken ladies from Wilson Stuart's pamphlet 'The Carlisle and Annan Experiment in State Purchase and Liquor Nationalisation', 1917 (ct31319 © Cumbria Image Bank)

## The government takes control

Alcoholism led to high numbers of absenteeism and low levels of production at the Gretna factory and by 1915 the authorities became increasingly concerned about the impact that excessive drinking was having on the war effort. The scale of the problem was considered so severe that it was thought to be the major contributing factor in the shortage of shells at the Front Line, highlighted in the 'shells scandal' of 1915. This resulted in the passing of the Munitions of War Act in July 1915 which gave the newly formed Ministry of Munitions further control over factories and factory workers, and saw the appointment of David Lloyd George as Minister of Munitions.<sup>16</sup> Shortly before his appointment, in his role as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd George, already fully aware of the issues of excessive alcohol consumption in military, naval and munitions areas, famously made the statement during a speech in Bangor, 'Drink is doing us more damage than all the German submarines put together'.<sup>17</sup> Later, in a speech at the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, he stated that 'We are fighting Austria, Germany and drink, and, as far as I can see, the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink'.<sup>18</sup>

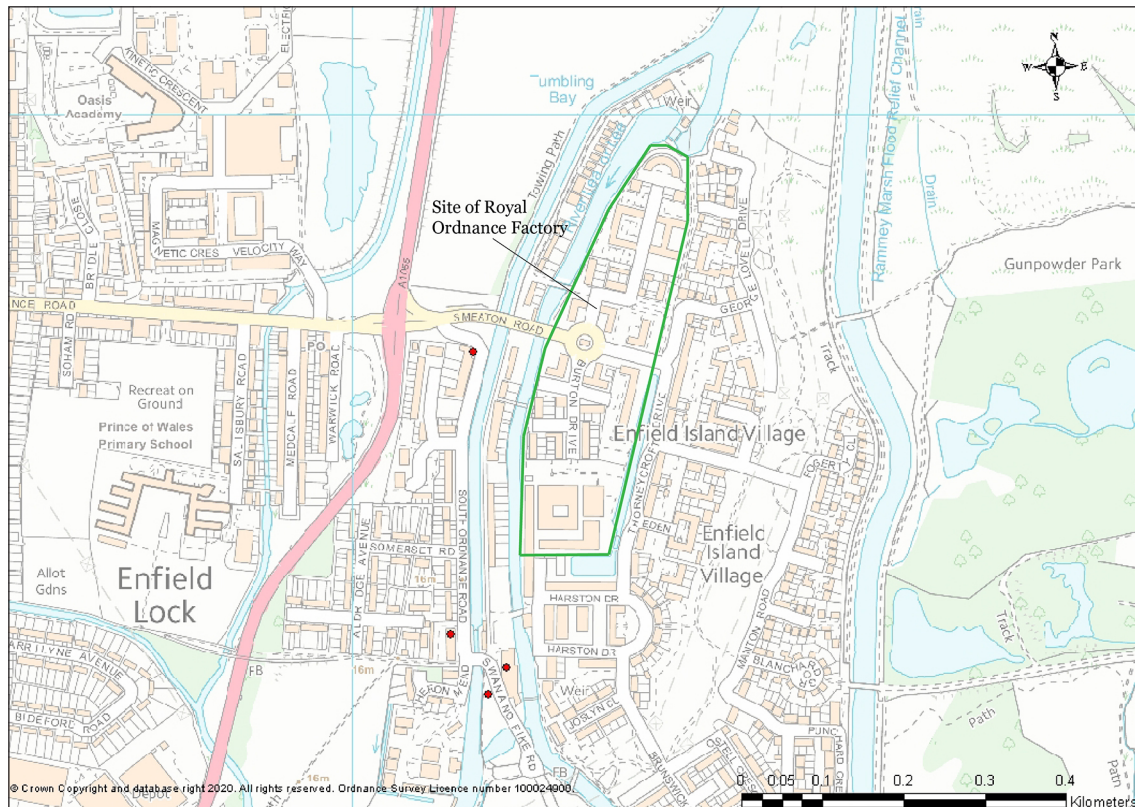
In recognition of the problem, the government established the Central Control Board for Liquor Traffic (CCB) under the Defence of the Realm (Amendment, No. 3) Act 1915 (sometimes referred to as DORA).<sup>19</sup> The CCB was chaired by Edgar Vincent (1857-1941), Lord D'Abernon, who was already a member of the Surrey Public House Trust Company and the Home Counties Trust; these were essentially temperance organisations concerned with the reformation of the public house.<sup>20</sup> The CCB comprised 12 members each selected by the Minister of Munitions.<sup>21</sup> It was tasked with controlling the sale and consumption of alcohol in key regions of the country (such as naval, military and munitions areas), where the excessive consumption of alcohol was believed to be having an adverse impact on the war effort.<sup>22</sup> Initially, this was done by reducing trading hours and licensing, but it soon became apparent that more drastic action was required, leading to the suggestion that the liquor industry should be nationalised.<sup>23</sup> Nationalisation of the entire industry, however, was deemed to be a step too far, particularly since Britain was at war; instead, it was decided to trial state ownership of the brewing trade in selected areas.

From the outset, the scheme had three main aims:

- to curb the excessive consumption of alcohol, which was believed to be preventing workers from carrying out their National Service to the expected standard;
- to introduce food at public houses, thereby discouraging the consumption of alcohol and, by ensuring patrons did not drink on an empty stomach, making insobriety less likely;<sup>24</sup>
- to improve the public house to allow closer supervision by the staff and introduce recreational activities that would distract customers from excessive drinking.<sup>25</sup>

The first area to be selected for the 'experiment' was Enfield Lock in Middlesex (now part of Greater London) at the request of the Minister of Munitions, not only to curb excessive consumption of alcohol amongst the armament factory workers, but to provide them with improved facilities. Four public houses – the Greyhound, the Royal Small Arms, the Ordnance Arms and the Swan and Pike – were taken into state ownership in January and February 1916 with the intention of remodelling two and eventually closing the others (Figure 2).<sup>26</sup> The second area, surrounding the Royal Navy's Home Fleet stationed at Invergordon in Northern Scotland, was selected at the suggestion of the Admiralty.<sup>27</sup> They had concerns about the behaviour of the men, which was deemed to be having an impact on

their work, and 13 licensed premises were taken over in April 1916 as a result. The scheme was subsequently extended in 1918 to cover the area of Cromarty Firth, including the town of Dingwall, close to the American Naval Base. This involved acquiring a further 26 licensed premises.<sup>28</sup>



*Figure 2: Map to show the location of the four public houses in the Enfield Lock area taken over by the Central Control Board in 1916 (© Crown copyright and database rights 2020. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence 100024800. Data plotted by Petra Wade)*

The largest area to be subject to the nationalisation of the liquor trade (and subject to it over the longest period of time) was that surrounding the munitions factory between Easttriggs and Gretna. This followed a report by Sir Thomas Munro (1866-1923), issued in September 1915, which highlighted the significant alcohol-related problems in Carlisle, Annan and Gretna.<sup>29</sup> The Carlisle experiment became the chief focus of the CCB's aims and was referred to by Lord D'Abernon as the 'model farm'.<sup>30</sup> Premises, including public houses, hotels, breweries, maltings, blending and bottling stores, wine and spirit merchants and shops and offices, were acquired within Carlisle, Annan and Gretna and their immediate surrounding areas from June 1916 onwards.<sup>31</sup> An exception was made only for four hotels in the city of Carlisle – namely the Viaduct, Crown and Mitre, the County and the Station – none of which had public bars but instead had licensed restaurants (with the exception of the Viaduct, which was a Temperance Hotel), and were therefore, not considered to be an issue.<sup>32</sup> It was soon discovered, however, that the navvies and munitions workers would be willing to travel further afield and the scheme was, therefore, extended to encompass many of the surrounding villages, eventually acquiring Maryport Brewery in late 1916 and its associated premises by June 1917.<sup>33</sup> The beer supplied to the Carlisle District public houses was brewed in the state-run brewery in Carlisle, previously Carlisle Old Brewery, founded in 1756.<sup>34</sup> In Enfield Lock and Cromarty, meanwhile, commercially produced beer was



supplied. It has been suggested that this was due to the long distances the alcohol would be required to travel from the Carlisle Brewery to reach Enfield Lock and Cromarty, since this would affect the yeast residues in the beer.<sup>35</sup>

The scheme was administratively split between England and Scotland, in order to account for the differences in licensing laws. Each area had a General Manager and a Local Advisory Committee (LAC) responsible for making recommendations to the Public House Committee (PHC) – located in London – about the conversion, construction and management of the public houses within that particular district. In Carlisle, the first General Manager was (Sir) Edgar Sanders (*circa* 1871-1942), a licensing judge and later Director of the Brewers' Society; the LAC was composed of numerous individuals from across the locality including those with experience of working in the brewing industry.<sup>36</sup> Sanders served as General Manager until he was succeeded by John Stewart Eagles (1888-1978) when the scheme was reformed in 1921 (*see below*).<sup>37</sup>

Once licensed premises had been purchased, the CCB made the decision whether to close or remodel a particular public house; this was largely based on the recommendations of the Local Advisory Committee. These recommendations were in turn informed by valuations undertaken by the CCB architect Harry Redfern (appointed in the autumn of 1915) and his team. Those pubs which were clustered together, were located in positions that made police supervision difficult (for example back alleys) or were not suitable for remodelling were closed almost immediately.<sup>38</sup> The CCB continually closed and reopened public houses across the duration of the scheme and it is therefore, difficult to state with certainty how many premises were closed and how many were state managed. According to a register of pubs taken over, however, approximately 138 out of 321 licensed premises (43%) were closed in Carlisle and its immediate surrounding area between 1916 and 1919.<sup>39</sup> Those that remained open were subject to minimal change in the short term, such as the removal of any advertising both inside and outside and the introduction of seating to prohibit or dissuade 'perpendicular drinking'.<sup>40</sup> Despite such early changes, the majority of the public houses apparently remained overcrowded spaces with small areas or snugs capable of hiding misbehaviour, while back doors allowed individuals to enter and leave unnoticed and provided a means by which illegal sales might be carried out after hours (Figure 3). Colonel David Davies (1880-1944), a Liberal Member of Parliament, reported in 1916 that:

The conditions under which liquor is sold and consumed on these premises [ie the pubs in the Carlisle District] are deplorable; crowded bars, parlours, staircases and passages render proper supervision impossible, with the result that there has been a certain amount of drunkenness ... it is necessary to push on rapidly with the reconstruction of existing premises, and to improve sufficient accommodation to tide over the period of congestion during the next four or five months.<sup>41</sup>

This called for more significant changes to be made to these buildings, as well as the construction and rebuilding of others, to allow for better supervision. The provision of food as mitigation against insobriety and the introduction of recreational facilities to distract customers from the excessive consumption of alcohol were also a key concern.<sup>42</sup> The achievements of the CCB in this area raised the profile of the new inns and as such Carlisle became an important source of inspiration for others designing and building public houses from *circa* 1920 onwards.

In addition to altering and building public houses, the Board introduced 'disinterested management': this involved appointing civil servants as landlords (these were often existing landlords) with salaried wages, and awarding bonuses for the sale of non-alcoholic beverages and food. Furthermore, each public house was limited to a certain amount of liquor per opening (afternoon and evening), licensing hours were restricted, the sale of spirits was limited to certain times and days of the week, and the 'long pull' (a means by which landlords gave large measures to attract custom) and 'treating' (buying for others besides yourself) were strictly prohibited.<sup>43</sup>



*Figure 3: Photograph of the former public bar at the Apple Tree, Lowther Street, Carlisle, taken 14 August 1925. This public house was demolished soon afterwards to be replaced by the new Apple Tree, opened 1927. Note the small dark spaces, stools for sitting at the bar and display of alcohol. These were all aspects that the CCB sought to remove (HO 190/948 © The National Archive, Kew)*

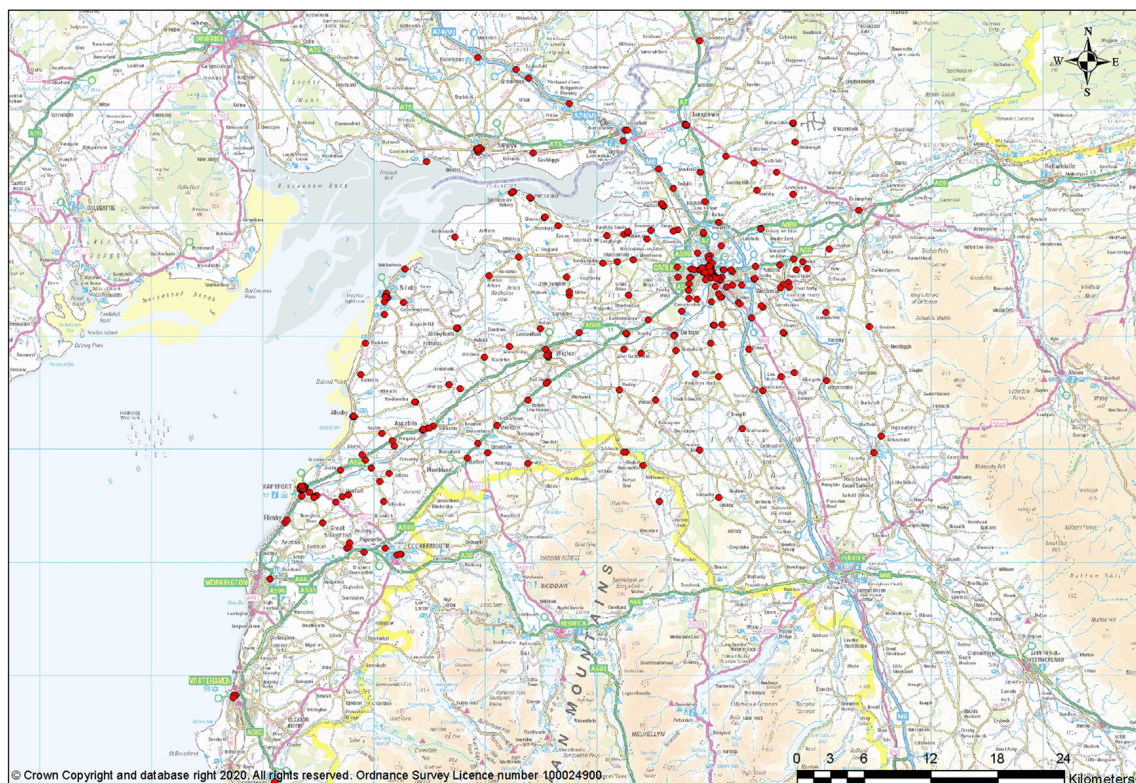
## After the Great War

Following the end of the war in 1918, the munitions factory between Easttriggs and Gretna was officially closed in March 1919 (although 4,000 employees were made redundant in December 1918), while the output at the Royal Small Arms Factory in Enfield was significantly reduced, leading to a reduction in the population in these areas.<sup>44</sup> As a result, strict control of the liquor trade appeared to be no longer required. It was decided, however, given the important social public benefits it had achieved, that the scheme should continue in the short term, in line with the Defence of the Realm Act 1915, which stated that the controls may continue for 'such period not exceeding twelve months thereafter [the War] as may be declared by Order in Council to be necessary in view of conditions connected with



the termination of the present War'.<sup>45</sup> In the few years that followed, there was a general unease – particularly amongst the local population of Carlisle and its surrounding district, and those directly involved in the brewing industry – that government control of the liquor trade was set to continue for the long-term future with what was felt to be little justifiable cause.<sup>46</sup>

With many calling for the abolition of the CCB, a review of the scheme was undertaken in 1920-1 and resulted in the reformation of the Central Control Board as the State Management Scheme (SMS) under the Licensing Act of 1921. The new SMS did not, however, inherit all of the CCB's previous powers such as licensing, hours of opening and restrictions, which were at that point transferred to the local magistrates.<sup>47</sup> The scheme was discontinued in Enfield Lock in 1922 and the four public houses in this district were returned to private ownership in 1923.<sup>48</sup> The geographical coverage of the remaining districts was reformed under the Act so that the new Carlisle District comprised the city of Carlisle, the Cumberland Ward, Maryport Petty Sessional Divisions and parts of Wigton, Longtown and Cockermouth Petty Sessional Divisions (Figure 4).<sup>49</sup> The Gretna area was separated from the Carlisle District and became a district of its own, covering the burgh of Annan and part of the wider county of Dumfries. The third and final district of Cromarty Firth encompassed the burghs of Cromarty, Dingwall and Invergordon and parts of the wider county of Ross and Cromarty (Figure 5).<sup>50</sup>



*Figure 4: Map to show the location of all public houses acquired or built by the Central Control Board and State Management Scheme between 1916 and 1973 in the Carlisle and Gretna Districts (© Crown copyright and database rights 2020. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence 100024800. Data plotted by Petra Wade)*





Figure 5: Map to show the location of the public houses acquired or built by the Central Control Board and State Management Scheme between 1916 and 1973 in the Cromarty Firth District (© Crown copyright and database rights 2020. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence 100024800. Data plotted by Petra Wade)

For the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme (as it became known), administrative responsibility was transferred from the Minister of Munitions to the Home Secretary, while for the Gretna District and Cromarty Firth District, responsibility was held by the Secretary for Scotland.<sup>51</sup> The two Secretaries were advised by the State Management Districts Council, which was in turn informed by the Local Advisory Committee of each district, composed of members of the local council, licensing justices, experts (eg brewers), members of the Trades Council and representatives of social welfare institutions and religious denominations.<sup>52</sup> At a local level, the Cromarty and Gretna Districts were linked and were administered from an office in Glasgow, while the Carlisle District was based in Carlisle itself.<sup>53</sup> Each had a General Manager who was in turn responsible for administrative staff, public house managers and superintendents.<sup>54</sup> The latter were more closely involved in the day-to-day activities of individual pubs, including staffing and maintenance of the buildings.<sup>55</sup> Remodelling of public houses continued largely under the guidance of the architect Harry Redfern, who was transferred to the State Management Scheme as part of its reformation and was attached the State Management Districts Central Office based in London.<sup>56</sup> With the SMS holding the monopoly and no competition between pubs or breweries, Redfern was able to experiment with public house design and planning, creating 15 completely new public houses in Carlisle and its wider district between 1925 and 1940 (see Appendix B).

Throughout the 1920s, the purpose of and justification for the scheme was continuously called into question. As a result, Sir Francis Hopwood (1860-1947), Lord Southborough, a member of the House of Lords, initiated an investigation on 3 August 1926.<sup>57</sup> The resulting Southborough Report issued in 1927 concluded that the scheme was not only controlling anti-social behaviour relating to excessive alcohol consumption, but that it was also turning an impressive profit and had almost managed to repay monies borrowed in the form of a parliamentary loan (this was repaid in full by 1928).<sup>58</sup> The report recommended that the experiment should continue and that consideration should be given to extending the scheme to other areas of the country at a later date.<sup>59</sup>

The State Management Annual Report, published in the *Brewers' Journal* in November 1929, explained that 321 licensed premises had been purchased in the Carlisle District since the Scheme's inception, and that the number of public houses remaining open had been reduced to 193.<sup>60</sup> Similarly in Gretna, 29 licensed premises were reduced to 15 and in Cromarty the numbers were reduced from 39 to 19. It was further reported that a number of construction projects were underway to replace inadequate existing premises in the Carlisle District, including the Malt Shovel (Carlisle), the Black Lion (Durdar) and the Spinners Arms (Cummersdale), while elsewhere major improvements were being made to the existing premises, particularly with regards to the size of dining rooms. Similar improvements were also being carried out at the Conon Hotel (Cononbridge) and the Caledonian Hotel (Dingwall) in the Cromarty District.<sup>61</sup>

Further investigations by the Royal Commission on Licensing were undertaken in the early 1930s and reached mixed conclusions. The Scottish Commission recommended in its report of 1930-1 (published 1931) that the scheme in Scotland should be discontinued, claiming that the standards were not dissimilar from those of private establishments.<sup>62</sup> The Commission for England and Wales, however, stated in its report, published in 1932, that: 'There are few [public] houses in which considerable improvement has not been effected, and the new [public] houses, as also those where it has been possible to effect drastic reconstruction, are, generally speaking, models of public house construction'. The report continued, 'We doubt whether, anywhere else in the country, so uniformly high a standard has been reached'.<sup>63</sup> Moreover, local opinion in Carlisle appeared to be very much in favour of the scheme.<sup>64</sup> Thus the scheme was allowed to continue in the Carlisle, Gretna and Cromarty districts and it was recommended that consideration be given to the implementation of scheme in other areas of the country. Nevertheless, there continued to be mixed opinions on the success of the scheme and, eventually, further consideration of this was halted by the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939.

## **The Second World War and afterwards, 1939-70**

The State Management Scheme continued to build new public houses into the early years of the Second World War, with the Redfern Inn at Etterby (Carlisle) opened in October 1940. Some remodelling and upgrading of the existing public houses continued throughout the war. Although the Redfern Inn was believed to be the last of the new model public houses designed with the involvement of Harry Redfern – the lead designer for this building was Redfern's assistant, Joseph Seddon (1882-1967) – he did in fact continue to work for the State Management Scheme with a reduced workload until he fully retired in 1949 at the grand age of 88.<sup>65</sup> In the same year, the scheme underwent some administrative changes:

the central State Management Districts Council Central Office in London was dissolved and its duties were transferred to the Home Office in London and the Scottish Office in Edinburgh, to save on staffing.<sup>66</sup>

Furthermore, following the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Licensing in its 1932 report, a new Licensing Act was passed in 1949 which gave the State Management Scheme the authority to establish public houses within the new towns created under the New Towns Act of 1946.<sup>67</sup> The SMS was to have the same powers within the new towns as elsewhere with the exception that certain documentation might be approved by the Under Secretary rather than the Home Secretary (this was already the case for the Secretary in Scotland).<sup>68</sup> There was much debate regarding this extension and many feared that it might lead inexorably to the nationalisation of the entire brewing industry. Detailed proposals for at least three public houses were drawn up almost immediately and a further 12 were in the pipeline when the Conservatives came to power in 1951.<sup>69</sup> These included the Essex Skipper in Harlow (opened November 1952), the New Venture in Hemel Hempstead (opened December 1952) and the Twin Foxes in Stevenage (opened May 1953), all designed for the SMS by the relevant Development Corporation staff.<sup>70</sup> However, the new Government considered the proposals to be a significant financial undertaking and unwanted by the public; they subsequently halted further proceedings by enacting the Licensed Premises in New Towns Act 1952 to abolish state management in new towns, but retained the scheme's control in the existing districts of Carlisle, Gretna and Cromarty.<sup>71</sup> The SMS pubs that had been built in the new towns were transferred at that point to private brewery companies.

Also around 1949, a small team of architects, based at the Home Office in London, took over responsibility for the design of changes to existing public houses and the construction of new ones. The first of the post-war purpose-built pubs to be constructed by this team was the Bounty Inn at Netherton near Maryport (1952), which largely followed many of the ideas of Redfern, yet was constructed in a 'modern' domestic style. By this date, many of the key aspects of the SMS public houses – largely based on the principles and ideals of the temperance movement, which had declined by this time – were no longer necessary or relevant, reflecting changing social attitudes as well as a relaxation of the scheme's original aims and rules. By the late 1960s there was an inclination to place tenants in certain public houses, rather than civil servants, and thus the SMS released a certain amount of control over the day-to-day management of the individual premises.<sup>72</sup> The scheme continued to hold the monopoly and new public houses proposed by other breweries were refused planning permission, while licences to serve alcohol at establishments outside SMS control were declined (as defined by the Licensing Act of 1921).<sup>73</sup> In 1957, however, Carrow House Hotel, south of Carlisle, became the first private establishment in the scheme's history to receive a licence for the sale of alcohol.<sup>74</sup> Without referring to the specifics, the SMS claimed that there were special circumstances for this departure. Shortly afterwards, the Licensing Act of 1961 (reaffirmed in the Licensing Act of 1964) introduced the policy of restaurant licences, for the supply of alcohol to those also serving food, and the residents licence, for the supply of alcohol to those accommodated in hotels.<sup>75</sup> In 1968, the Home Secretary recommended that the scheme take a more 'commercial approach' with an increased number of tenancies and greater autonomy for the General Manager.<sup>76</sup>

## Abolition of the State Management Scheme, 1971-4

On 19 January 1971, the Home Secretary at the time, Reginald Maudling (1917-79), made the following statement in the House of Commons:

I have been considering the future of the [State Management] Scheme in the course of the general review of the functions of central government.

My right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for Scotland has also been considering the future of State Management in Scotland.

Both he and I have decided that there is no longer sufficient social or economic justification for the continuance of State Management of the liquor trade. Return on capital employed is low in view of the restrictions under which the scheme operates; and there would be a need for further substantial investment of public funds if the present scheme were to continue. I accordingly propose to wind up the activities of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme. Legislation for this purpose will be introduced shortly.

Members of the Local Advisory Committee are being told of my decision, and assured that full account will be taken of local views on the manner of its implementation.

I recognise that this decision will cause concern among the staff, and I have their interests very much in mind. There will be full consultation with their representatives.<sup>77</sup>

Furthermore, in a later discussion in the House of Commons, Maudling explained:

We should be clear that this experiment was never intended to be an experiment to determine whether the State can successfully run a liquor business ... We are now far from the original problems that caused State Management to be introduced in these three areas. No one could reasonably suggest that there is any risk there today of outbursts of drunkenness promoted by publicans.<sup>78</sup>

The Conservative Government argued that the brewery in Carlisle was not able to cover its costs, work at full capacity, nor manage to keep at the forefront of technical developments. It has been suggested that this was, however, largely a result of the brewery's restricted sales to those SMS public houses within the Carlisle area.<sup>79</sup> The State Management Scheme had become an important aspect of the local identity and many of its patrons were sad to see it go, particularly since many considered that the quality and price of Carlisle beer might suffer as a result.<sup>80</sup>

The State Management Scheme was duly abolished under the Licensing (Abolition of State Management) Act passed on 27 July 1971.<sup>81</sup> Despite this, the scheme's newest addition, the Border Reiver public house, was opened just four days beforehand and trading continued in the Cromarty District until June 1972, in Gretna until March 1973 and in Carlisle until 31 August 1973.<sup>82</sup> Some of the licensed premises were offered to existing occupants, tenants or managers, who were required to submit a tender. The remaining Carlisle and District premises – a total of 107 public houses, 12 hotels, the brewery premises, maltings, offices, off-licences and club premises – were sold by the agents Sidney and Graham Motion (London) and Storey Sons and Parker (Newcastle). Interested parties were required to



submit tenders by 13 November 1972.<sup>83</sup> The Gretna District premises, comprising 16 lots, were similarly sold by the agent Thomson, Roddick and Laurie Limited of Annan. Finally, in the Cromarty District, the remaining premises were sold by W A M Graham and Sibald (Dundee) and comprised nine hotels, six bars, a wine shop and an off-sales shop.<sup>84</sup> Property that was not purchased by tender was later sold separately at auction.<sup>85</sup>

## ARCHITECTS AND DESIGNERS

### Harry Redfern (1861-1950)

Harry Redfern (named Henry at birth), son of a stonemason and clerk of works, was born in 1861 in Berwick St John, Wiltshire. At the age of 15, he joined the office of Henry Woodyer (1816-96), under whom he received most of his early pupillage and learnt valuable skills. Redfern worked in the office of William Butterfield (1814-1900) from 1878 and began his private practice in 1896 in partnership with John J Stevenson (1831-1908).<sup>86</sup> In this role he undertook a number of restoration projects on a range of churches and domestic buildings, specialising in medieval buildings; his most notable work at this time was the design and construction of the zoology laboratory at Oxford University (1898-9) and new accommodation ranges at Christ's College, Cambridge University (1888-9, extended 1905).<sup>87</sup> Upon his partner's death in 1908, Redfern set about establishing his own practice, which was opened in the following year.<sup>88</sup>

In late 1915, while Redfern was in the position of Assistant Director of the Civic Survey of Greater London, he was appointed Chief Architect to the Central Control Board for Liquor Traffic (CCB), covering both the English and Scottish districts.<sup>89</sup> He continued in this role following transformation into the State Management Scheme in 1921 and held it until his retirement in September 1949.<sup>90</sup> During this time Redfern continued to undertake private commissions including a number for Cambridge University: the Molteno Institute (parasitology) at Magdalene College (1919-21) and the new classical-style biochemistry laboratory (1924-7).<sup>91</sup> He was also responsible for the design of some public houses outside of the scheme including the Morden Tavern (1933), built on the London County Council's St Helier Estate, which was one of four for Truman, Hanbury and Buxton's Black Eagle Brewery.<sup>92</sup>

Prior to 1915, Redfern had had no experience as an architect of public houses; however, he quickly grasped the principles of the CCB and of the wider temperance movement as a key motivator.<sup>93</sup> Redfern's letters demonstrate that he was keen to be involved at all stages of public house design, from external appearance down to furnishings and furniture, such as seats and tables. He selected his suppliers and tradesmen most carefully: Redfern appears to have favoured the builders John and Robert Bell of Carlisle, often choosing them from three competitive tenders, irrelevant of cost. In the early days of the CCB, Redfern commissioned Charles Francis Annesley Voysey (1857-1941), artist-architect, to design graphics, posters and framed pictures as well as the CCB's badge (Figure 6).<sup>94</sup> For interior decoration of the later SMS public houses, including painted schemes and stencilling, he almost always called upon the services of Ernest Michael Dinkel (1894-1983), artist, sculptor and designer, who he also used for some of his own private commissions, referring to Dinkel and his wife, Kathleen (1908-36), as 'Brilliant young people!'.<sup>95</sup> In considering decoration for the Cumberland Inn in Carlisle, he further explained, 'I want it done by Mr E M Dinkell [sic], A.R.C.A ... I do not know any one more competent to do it'.<sup>96</sup> Dinkel also produced designs for public house signs, 12 of which appeared at the Inn Signs Exhibition held at the Building Centre in London in 1936.<sup>97</sup> He appears to have been very popular with other public house companies and breweries as he is listed as the artist responsible for the majority of the signs exhibited in that year. The catalogue for the exhibition also shows that the artist James Henry Sexton (1893-) produced a design for the sign at the new Malt Shovel (Rickergate,

Carlisle), constructed 1928, and J W Temple designed the sign for the Pointer Dog at Bolton Fell, demonstrating that while Redfern favoured Dinkel, he was also prepared to use other contractors.<sup>98</sup>



Figure 6: Design for a poster for the Central Control Board entitled 'Use and Beauty' to decorate a pub or canteen in the Carlisle area by Charles Francis Annesley Voysey, 1916-21 (RIBA4081 © RIBApix)

Redfern was required to report to and liaise with the General Manager of the appropriate districts and the Technical Committee, both of whom in turn reported to the Local Advisory Committee.<sup>99</sup> The General Manager could approve some of the detailed aspects of the designs such as furniture, lighting and often materials. Approval of the Local Advisory Committee, however, was required for larger programmes of work including reconstructions and new buildings. The Committee was also required to obtain approval from the Public House Committee from 1916-21 and the State Management Districts Council from 1921 onwards before making their recommendations to the Minister of Munitions between 1916 and 21 and the Home Secretary from 1921 onwards.<sup>100</sup> The registry files demonstrate that Redfern was willing to take on criticism and recommendations, but was equally willing to argue his case for particular aspects of his designs.

Since the CCB and SMS came under the jurisdiction of central government (the CCB under the Ministry for Munitions and the SMS under the Home Office), planning permissions were not required from the local authority, although proposals tended to be shared with the appropriate planning authority as a courtesy. Proposals were required to abide by local by-laws and as such could be challenged – as was the case at the Apple Tree Inn in Carlisle, where the sign overhung the pavement, which went against a local by-law that there should be no projecting signs within the city.<sup>101</sup>

Redfern never attended public events, explaining in a letter regarding the opening of the Cumberland Inn, 'By all means have a flare-up for the opening but of your charity forgive my not being present. As you know, I have always made it a rule to exempt myself on these dreadful occasions'.<sup>102</sup> He was nevertheless held in high regard by colleagues and peers. Redfern retired in 1949 at the age of 88 following a long illness and sadly passed away on 6 March 1950.<sup>103</sup>

## Assistant Architects, 1916-49

Redfern was assisted by a number of other architects, including Joseph Seddon (1882-1967), who commenced his work with the CCB in 1916 and continued working for the SMS following the CCB's restructure in 1921.<sup>104</sup> He was largely responsible for drawing up Redfern's designs, to be signed off by Redfern.<sup>105</sup> Later, when Redfern was older, Seddon took over additional duties and was personally responsible for the design of the Redfern Inn at Etterby, opened in 1940, while Redfern was away on sick leave. Redfern explained, 'I fell in love with the building when I saw it the other day and should be proud to think I had designed it. But all the kudos for that goes to our good [Joseph] Seddon'.<sup>106</sup> Seddon retired from his position with the SMS on 4 July 1950, shortly after Redfern's retirement and death.<sup>107</sup>

In the early years of the CCB, the team of architects and designers also included George Walton (1867-1933), who worked as an assistant within the team – based in Carlisle – from 1916 until *circa* 1921, principally surveying existing buildings and designing interior schemes and public house signs (Figure 7).<sup>108</sup> Basil Oliver (1882-1948), son of a brewer and perhaps most well-known for his book *The Renaissance of the English Public House* (1947) as well as his own designs for numerous Arts and Crafts pubs, also worked under the scheme as what he referred to as a 'local architectural assistant' to Redfern and Walton, although his precise role and years of service are unclear.<sup>109</sup>

Ernest A Streatfield (1895-1983) also became an assistant to Redfern and was clerk of works from 1919; he also transferred to the State Management Scheme in 1921 and continued to work for the Home Office Architects' Branch, based in Carlisle, following Redfern's retirement in 1949.<sup>110</sup> His initials appear in stained glass at the Cumberland Inn, Botchergate, Carlisle (opened 1930), along with those of Redfern, A E Mitchell (the Carlisle SMS General Manager) and the pub's builders.



Figure 7: Design for armorial bearings for painted decoration for the Central Control Board, featuring three eagles and the legend 'Dread God', by George Walton, 1916-21 (RIBA36728 © RIBApix)



## Home Office Architects' Branch, 1949-71

The Home Office architects took over the role of designing and overseeing the construction of remodelled public houses, as well as new purpose-built ones, from late 1949 onwards.<sup>111</sup> This must largely have been a result of Redfern's retirement in 1949 and the administrative changes which involved the dissolution of the State Management Districts Council Central Office in London, with authority being transferred directly to the Home Office in London and the Scottish Office in Edinburgh.<sup>112</sup> This group of architects, as public servants, remain largely anonymous and as such it is difficult to obtain information on their backgrounds and careers.<sup>113</sup> However, correspondence held within the registry files for the individual public houses provides names of some of the team members principally working on SMS designs. Following Redfern's departure, the role of Chief Architect was assumed by John Wallace Williamson (1882- *circa* 1965), who had been a member of the Royal Engineers during the Great War (1915-18) before he later joined the Air Raid Precautions department during the Second World War (1939-45).<sup>114</sup> Williamson was assisted initially by Leonard Ernest Luck (1913-80), who reworked designs for the Bounty (opened in 1952), and Colonel W A Ford who was named as the Architect in Charge for the Arroyo in 1953 – although this did not follow through perhaps because Ford had moved on by the time this design came to fruition five years later.<sup>115</sup> Henry Alfred Metayers (1890-1960) appears to have also worked as an architect under Williamson from about 1950 and assumed the role of Chief Architect in 1956.<sup>116</sup> He was assisted by Alfred Ball and R A Greaves, both of whom became Home Office architects for the scheme in about 1958 and continued working on SMS projects until its abolition in 1971.<sup>117</sup> Ball became Chief Architect in about 1960 and disappears from the State Management Districts Council minutes about 1966 at which point Greaves seems to have assumed the role.<sup>118</sup>

The designs produced by the Home Office architects tended to follow many of the earlier concepts of the scheme. Their designs were less innovative, although the designs of the 1960s onwards began to take on a style of their own – moving away from some of the principles of the State Management Scheme and incorporating more social values of the time.

The process of undertaking a new project involved a proposal from the General Manager and the preparation of a proposed sketch by the architects for approval by the State Management Districts Council and the Technical Committee. A site survey would then allow for more detailed plans to be drawn up before the employment of a quantity surveyor and letting of contracts to building contractors. The architects would also supervise the execution of the works in liaison with the clerk of works who was based in Carlisle and was responsible for ensuring work was completed to specification and schedule.<sup>119</sup> The Home Office architects prepared their own designs but for larger projects they employed a private sector architectural firm, namely Douglas Reed and Son of London, to draw up their designs based on a sketch plan.<sup>120</sup> This was the case for the Border Terrier, the plans for which were drawn in 1965.<sup>121</sup> Douglas Reed is also listed as a consultant for the Arroyo (opened 1958), the Border Terrier (opened 1967) and the Border Reiver (opened 1971).<sup>122</sup> The reason for this appears to have been difficulties with resourcing. The private sector architect would be required to consult with the Chief Architect at the Home Office on all aspects of the work and would not be responsible for supervising construction.<sup>123</sup>

A request was made in January 1968 by Mr Adams, General Manager of the Carlisle District, to use local architects and similar professional trades.<sup>124</sup> This was on the basis that there were numerous delays caused by the architects, based in London, being at too great a distance from Carlisle and that the quality of the work of the Home Office Architects' Branch had declined in recent years – apparently evident at the Crown Hotel in Wetheral, which had suffered lengthy delays, was poorly planned and had issues with the installation of apparatus and unsuitable furniture.<sup>125</sup> It was agreed in November 1969 that the General Manager could have authorisation to commission local architects and professional trades for minor structural works and schemes of redecoration for the quick and efficient completion of projects to the value of £1,200.<sup>126</sup> The Home Office architects subsequently became less involved with the direct design of the SMS public houses and contracts with local trades were managed and advised by the General Manager and Local Advisory Committee, sometimes in consultation with the Home Office Architects' Branch.<sup>127</sup> Despite this, the Home Office architects designed the Border Reiver, opened in 1971, and employed some new and innovative design principles while maintaining some of the key aspects of state management such as supervision, recreational facilities and the provision of food (*see below and Appendix B*).

## ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

### Public houses remodelled and reconstructed under the Central Control Board for Liquor Traffic (CCB), 1916-20

#### Early changes

During the Great War, the complete reconstruction of existing public houses was limited, largely as a result of restrictions on materials and labour and the massive increased costs of building; the focus was, therefore, on the remodelling of existing premises.<sup>128</sup> At first, changes were focused on actions that could be taken immediately – for example, the removal of all advertising, both internally and externally. In some cases, external elevations were covered with paint or boarding, as occurred at the Howard Arms on Lowther Street, Carlisle (Figures 8 and 9), while at others all advertising boards and signage were removed leaving perhaps only a small sign giving the name of the establishment (Figures 10 and 11). The architectural style and character of these buildings, however, remained largely unchanged, often reflecting the period in which they were built, pre-dating acquisition by the CCB.

Internally, immediate changes included the introduction of an increased number of seats and shortened bar counters to prevent ‘perpendicular drinking’, improved heating, lighting and ventilation and the introduction of new sanitary facilities. Still, it took time to implement these changes, and many public houses remained overcrowded and unsatisfactory in the first few years of the scheme.<sup>129</sup>

#### The CCB’s ‘showpiece’<sup>130</sup>

In addition to quick and easy changes, the Central Control Board made constructive alterations to existing buildings within all three districts. The first, flagship, public house to be opened under the scheme in the Carlisle District was the Gretna Tavern on Lowther Street, Carlisle, opened on 12 July 1916 and since transformed into a bank.<sup>131</sup> Prior to the acquisition by the CCB, this building was used as the General Post Office, and was originally built in 1840 as the Athenaeum to the designs of Arthur and George Williams of Liverpool.<sup>132</sup> The impressive neo-classical frontage with its symmetrical facade, moulded entablature, modillioned cornice, triangular pediment, tall pilasters and Corinthian capitals reflected an air of sophistication but also authority, and made a statement about what the CCB was trying to achieve in terms of new public house design (Figure 12). When first opened as a public house, its plan consisted of a public bar or ‘beer bar’ (former counter room) at the front and a large refreshment room (the former sorting room) – primarily for the consumption of food – at the rear (Figure 13), each accessed via separate entrances at the front of the building. The rooms were made ‘more commodious, more healthy’, light and airy and the refreshment room became very popular with women as well as men and was furnished with long tables, wheelback chairs and a platform upon which sat a piano and a gramophone, creating the atmosphere of a licensed restaurant rather than a public house.<sup>133</sup> The initial interior colour scheme, chosen by George Walton, Redfern’s assistant, was battleship grey; this proved particularly unpopular and was deemed a step too far.<sup>134</sup>





Figure 8: The Howard Arms, Lowther Street, Carlisle, built in the late 18th or early 19th century. This photograph shows boarding covering its advertising of alcohol and was taken in the 1960s before the advertising was rediscovered in 1979 (ct08767 © Cumbria Image Bank)



Figure 9: The Howard Arms, Lowther Street, Carlisle. The tiles were covered following the acquisition by the Central Control Board in 1916 and were rediscovered in 1979 (DP188266 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)





Figure 10: The Golden Lion, Botchergate, Carlisle, built in the early 19th century. This photograph was taken in circa 1898 and shows its appearance before it was acquired by the Central Control Board (ct23193 © Cumbria Image Bank)



Figure 11: The Golden Lion, Botchergate, Carlisle, photographed circa 1917/8, after it was acquired and altered by the Central Control Board (ct41165 © Cumbria Image Bank)



Subsequent repainting in a warmer 'pink' began to attract more custom, demonstrating as the architect Basil Oliver explained 'most markedly the influence and effect of colour'.<sup>135</sup> The Gretna Tavern became so popular that by early 1917 a second refreshment room was opened in the neighbouring premises (8 Lowther Street) and improvements were made to the existing rooms, with the introduction of new upholstered furniture and new floor coverings.<sup>136</sup> The Gretna Tavern remained in use until the end of the SMS in 1973, although part was portioned off for use as a savings bank in 1929.<sup>137</sup> It is at the time of writing (October 2018) used as Lloyds Bank and the CCB interior, at least on the ground floor, has been lost.



*Figure 12: The Gretna Tavern, Lowther Street, Carlisle, originally built as the Athenaeum in 1840 and opened as the first state-managed public house in 1916 (© Historic England, photograph: Simon Taylor, 2016)*



*Figure 13: The refreshment room at the Gretna Tavern, Lowther Street, Carlisle, 1916. This was previously the sorting room of the former post office (ct15708 © Cumbria Image Bank)*

## Improving public rooms

Elsewhere, existing public houses were described as consisting of 'miserable accommodation' in 'violation of all hygienic considerations' with small snugs and cramped conditions, which made supervision by the staff impossible.<sup>138</sup> To counter this, Victorian snugs were swept away by the CCB and public rooms were opened out into larger open-plan spaces with bar counters resited to a more central location to allow for easier supervision by staff and to promote good behaviour. At the Albion (now the Border Rambler), Botchergate, Carlisle, for example, a series of internal walls separating individual rooms were completely removed in 1916-17 to create one large 'brasserie', with new fireplaces throughout to heat it and a central bar counter at the very back of the room, which afforded views across the space for easy supervision (Figure 14).

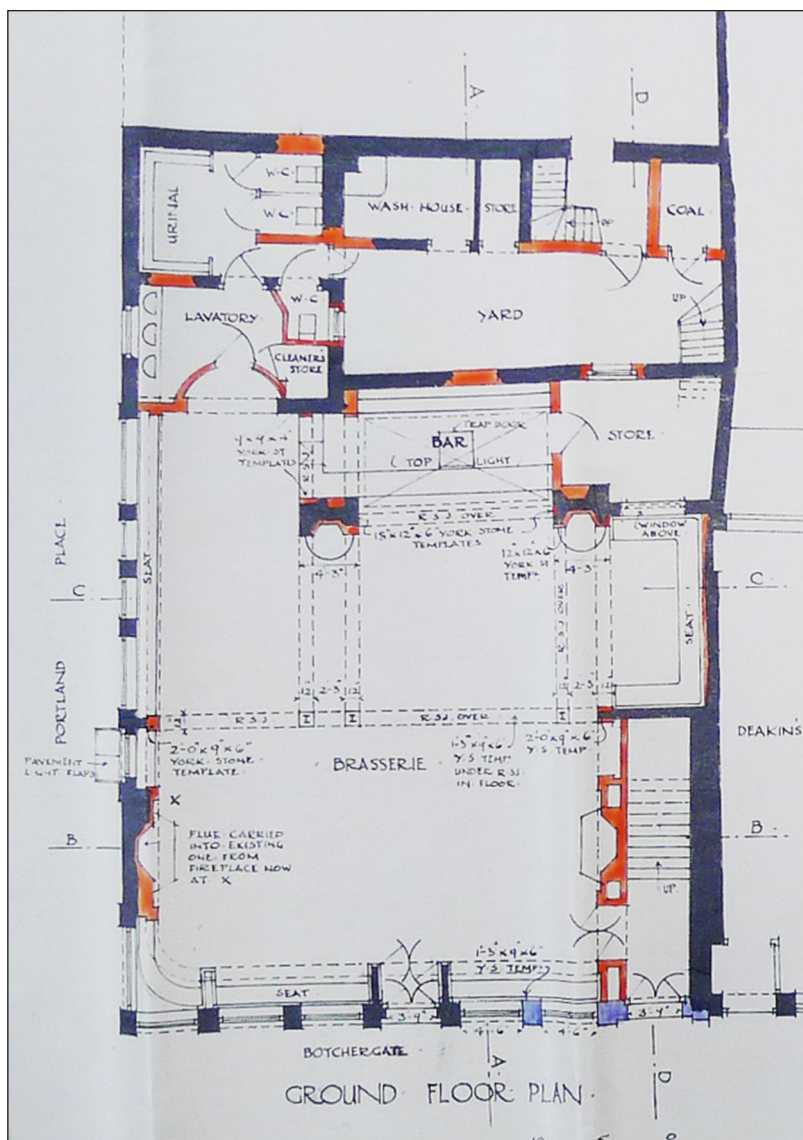


Figure 14: Ground-floor plan of the Albion, Botchergate, Carlisle, drawn in 1916 (CACC Ca/E6/1/11 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)



In the smaller public houses, remodelling tended to be less drastic and followed more traditional layouts. At the Sportsman Inn, Carlisle, for example, the layout was adapted in 1920-1 to provide a public bar for men only and a smaller smoking room with a servery and a small off-sales department between the two (Figure 15). The counter opening onto the public bar was fairly short to discourage stand-up drinking, while in the smoking room customers received table service and as such were charged higher prices. The kitchen, scullery and larder were located at the rear of the property, along with a staircase which provided access to the first-floor manager's flat.

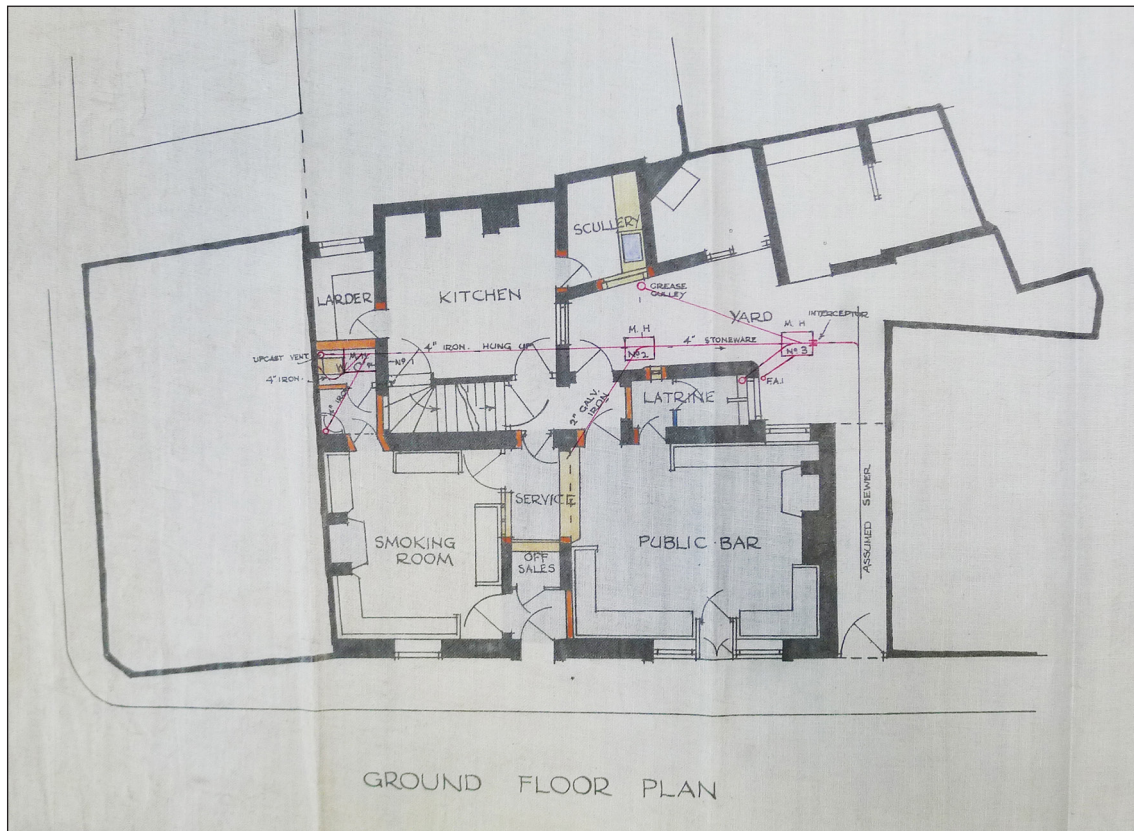


Figure 15: Ground-floor plan of the Sportsman, Heads Lane, Carlisle, drawn in 1920 (CACC Ca/E6/1/20 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)

Similarly, at the Joiners' Arms, Carlisle, provision was made in 1916 for a public bar and separate smoking room, and also a women's room – largely on account of the number of women who worked at the nearby biscuit factory and the increase of women frequenting public houses nationally from 1916 onwards.<sup>139</sup> The room was much smaller than the public bar, was heated by its own fireplace and had access to a bar counter for service. The CCB was not inclined to prohibit women from using public houses, especially since most of the workers were women and were making such a major contribution to the war effort, but they did want to encourage respectable women and the interiors were designed to reflect this. Generally, however, lone-female drinkers were discouraged; instead, it was felt that women should visit a pub in the company of a man and even then, only certain rooms would be available to them, with the public bars reserved for men only.<sup>140</sup> This was very much a northern concept and the segregation of the sexes continued later than in the south of the country.<sup>141</sup>



The number of off-sales (also known as the off-licence or jug and bottle) departments, where patrons could purchase alcohol to take away, was drastically reduced under the CCB and relatively few were maintained within the city of Carlisle. The CCB recognised that off-sales departments were generally used by women, who were unable to use the public bars, and therefore to counter the removal of off-sales departments, the CCB introduced mixed, or less frequently, women's only rooms (*see above*). However, there remained a demand for off-sales trade. Correspondence in the registry files suggests that the CCB (and later the SMS) recognised the need for off-sales departments in certain neighbourhoods, and seem to have undertaken an assessment of need on a case-by-case basis as the public houses were converted or newly constructed.<sup>142</sup> The off-sales departments had a window onto the central service area to ensure that staff could maintain supervision of the bar while tending to off-sales customers. The customer area of the off-sales department remained separate since often customers were women, children or families. It should be noted that the off-sales department might be open when the remainder of the pub was not and therefore, a barrier between this space and the public rooms had to be in place as a legal requirement.<sup>143</sup> Off-sales were usually very small to discourage customers from consuming their purchases on the premises.

Interior decoration of the CCB public houses was fairly austere and was criticised by patrons and trade unionists, who described state-managed pubs as 'about as cold and uncomfortable as a third class waiting room at a country railway station'.<sup>144</sup> Writing in 1951, the Superintendent of the Carlisle State Management Scheme made note of 'the first efforts of Mr Redfern at places like the Irishgate Tavern and the Albion, Botchergate, etc., for which we certainly never received any credit and we did receive a lot of adverse criticism. Our experiences taught us that men and women will not sit in smoking rooms on plain wooden seats'.<sup>145</sup>

Eventually, however, as the scheme gained momentum, the interiors were improved with more comfortable, upholstered furniture, decoration and furnishings. By making the interiors more comfortable, the CCB hoped that they could encourage patrons to take their time, relax and enjoy each other's company.<sup>146</sup> Visiting in *circa* 1920, Arthur Greenwood (1880-1954), a British politician and member of the Labour Party who became the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health in 1924, reflected that the new remodelled public houses were:

all clean, bright, airy and healthy, and possess adequate sanitary arrangements. It is true that in some of them there was a tendency to 'high art' in the scheme of decoration and the pictures on the walls, to which habitués were unaccustomed, and we found that many customers looked with little favour on the simple austerity which marked many of the public houses. Yet we were impressed by the evident attempts which have been made to convert the public-houses into places which possess a certain dignity and beauty.<sup>147</sup>

## The provision of food

By the end of the 19th century, it was widely accepted that drinking alcohol on an empty stomach was a recipe for rapid insobriety and on account of this, the provision of food in the public house was a key concern of the CCB.<sup>148</sup> At Enfield Lock, although it was recognised that excessive consumption of alcohol was generally a problem, the main concern appears to have been the provision of additional and improved catering facilities for the workers, particularly night-shift workers. The conditions in the Royal Small Arms public house were described thus:

Some hundreds of men of each shift during the meal-times sought accommodation in the eight small rooms, a small temporary outbuilding, in the passages, and on the stairs. During the night shift the rooms were crowded, many of the workers being unable to sit down; the dimley-lit [*sic*] passages were lined with tired men seeking what rest they could by leaning against the walls, and the atmosphere was indescribable.<sup>149</sup>

Two out of the four public houses surrounding the Royal Small Arms Factory were remodelled with the intention of closing the other two at a later date. The Greyhound was the first to be remodelled and was opened on 27 November 1916 by E S Montagu (1879-1924), then Minister of Munitions.<sup>150</sup> This mid-19th-century public house originally consisted of a public bar, tap room and private bar. The main change undertaken by the CCB involved the addition of a new large dining hall and some changes to the internal layout of the existing public house, in terms of creating separate access to each of the rooms.<sup>151</sup> A plan of the building at the time of its sale in 1922 shows that the remodelled public house consisted of a public bar (for men only), canteen, two smaller dining rooms (including one for women only), servery, kitchen and cellar (Figure 16). There were separate entrances into each of the public rooms directly from the street. The canteen included a counter, which opened directly onto the kitchen for quick and easy distribution of food, while the public bar had a similar long counter. The public house was primarily geared towards the sale of food with little seating space in the public bar itself. The 19th-century pub survives fairly well, although the buildings to the rear have been demolished and there have been external and internal changes. A major phase of work was undertaken in the 1920s, presumably following the cessation of the scheme in Enfield and the acquisition of the pub by McMullen's in 1923; there is no obvious sign of the work undertaken as part of the CCB's remodelling in the building today.

A large dining hall with 600 seats, similar to that at the Greyhound, was added to the rear of the Royal Small Arms Tavern, situated nearby, and was opened in October 1917.<sup>152</sup> This was presumably located in one of the ranges at the rear of the property, which have subsequently been demolished.<sup>153</sup>

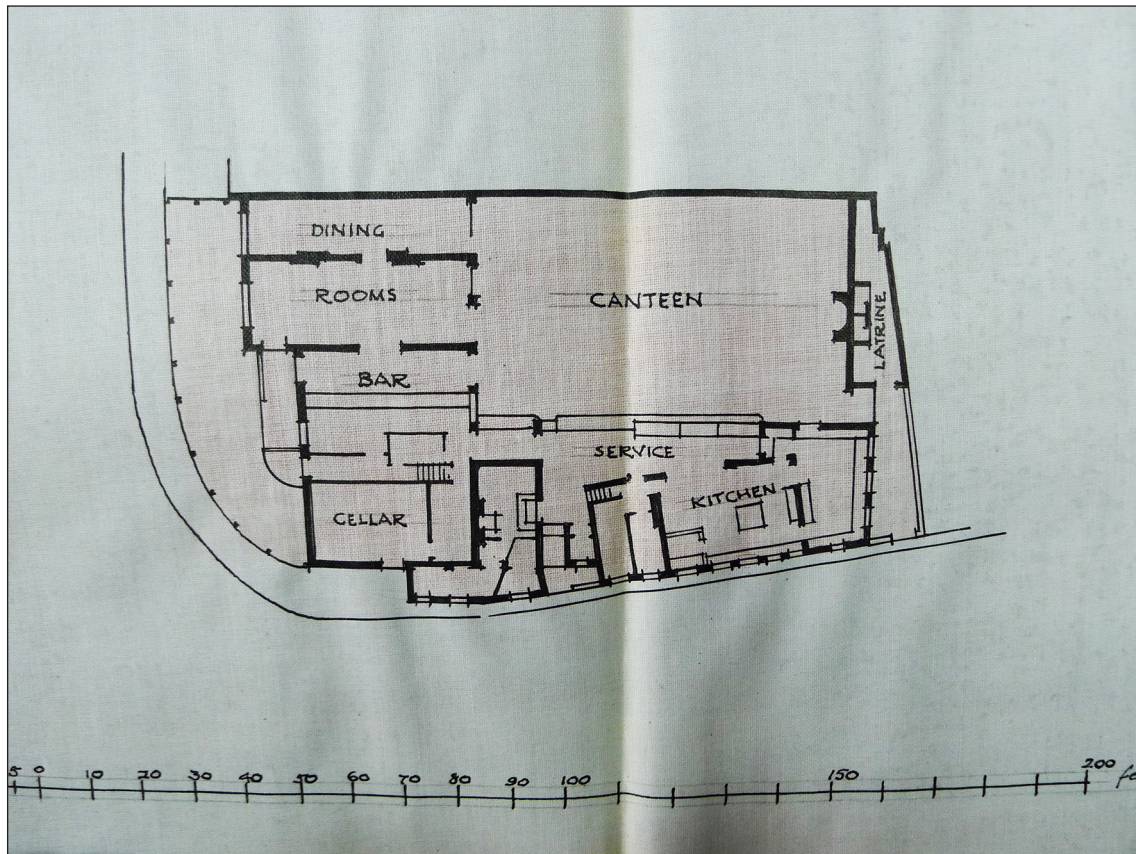


Figure 16: Ground-floor plan of the Greyhound, Ordnance Road, Enfield Lock, drawn in 1922 when it was advertised for sale following the end of state management in this area (HO 185/335 © The National Archive, Kew)

Following the success of the Gretna Tavern in Carlisle and the Greyhound and Royal Small Arms at Enfield Lock, the CCB began to establish other food taverns in the ensuing months. In Carlisle, it was understood that certain public houses served different classes of people within different areas of the city and as such the facilities, type of food available and prices were designed to reflect this.<sup>154</sup> At the lower end of the scale, the Pheasant – reopened on 26 May 1917 – was located in a working-class area of the city and was frequented by factory girls from the nearby biscuit factory. Prior to remodelling, the public house consisted of a series of small, cramped public rooms that were unsuitable for accommodating large numbers of tables and chairs or catering facilities. In 1917, these were opened out into one large room, used as a ‘brasserie’, serving alcoholic drinks for men only at ground-floor level, while the first floor was opened out into a similarly large space and was used as the ‘working girls’ café’, serving food and non-alcoholic beverages (Figures 17 to 19).<sup>155</sup> The latter had its own separate entrance from the street and was reached by a staircase. There was a counter at the other end of the room opening onto the food bar and first-floor kitchen. The arrangement of the large open-plan space, furnished with tables and wheelback chairs, closely followed the design of the canteens at Enfield Lock and the refreshment room at the Gretna Tavern. An off-sales shop at the Pheasant also served cheap hot meals and non-alcoholic drinks, including soups for a penny and stews for two pence for children (Figure 20).<sup>156</sup> Similarly, the Old Caledonian Hotel at Dingwall (Scotland) was improved to provide cheap meals to the agricultural community on market days.<sup>157</sup>



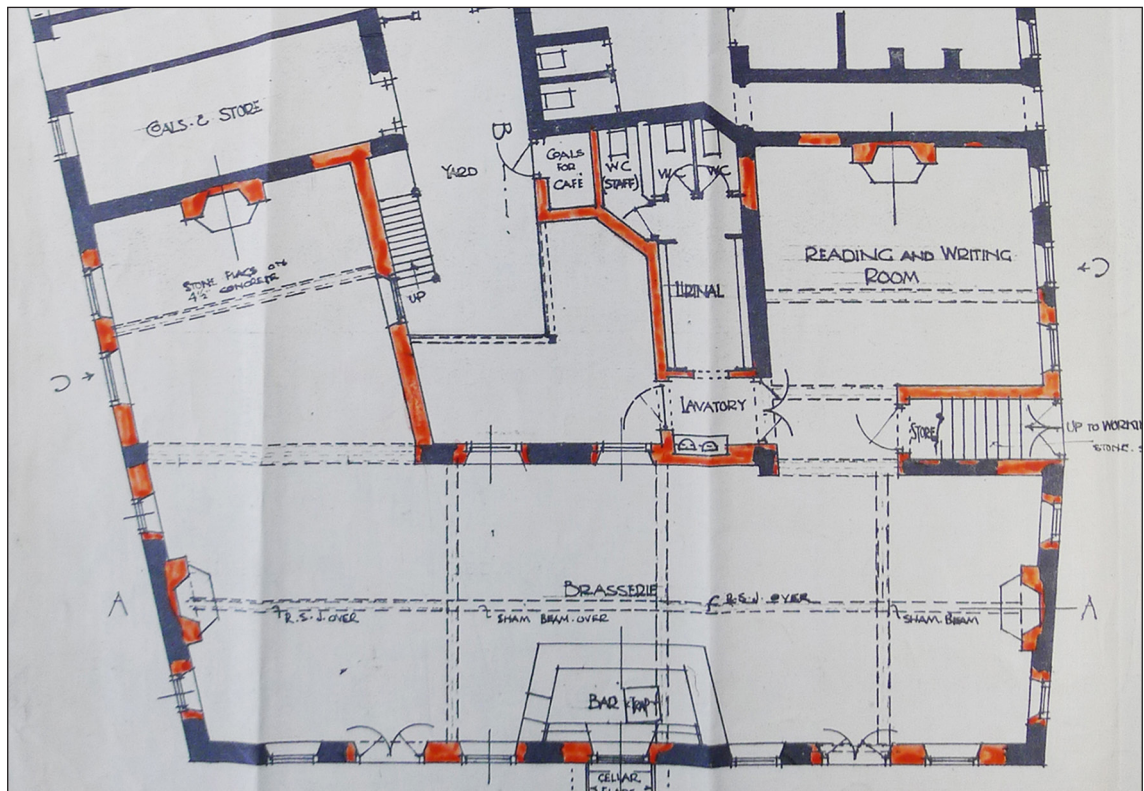


Figure 17: Ground-floor plan of the Pheasant, Church Street, Carlisle, drawn in 1916, showing proposed alterations (CACC Ca/E6/1/7 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)

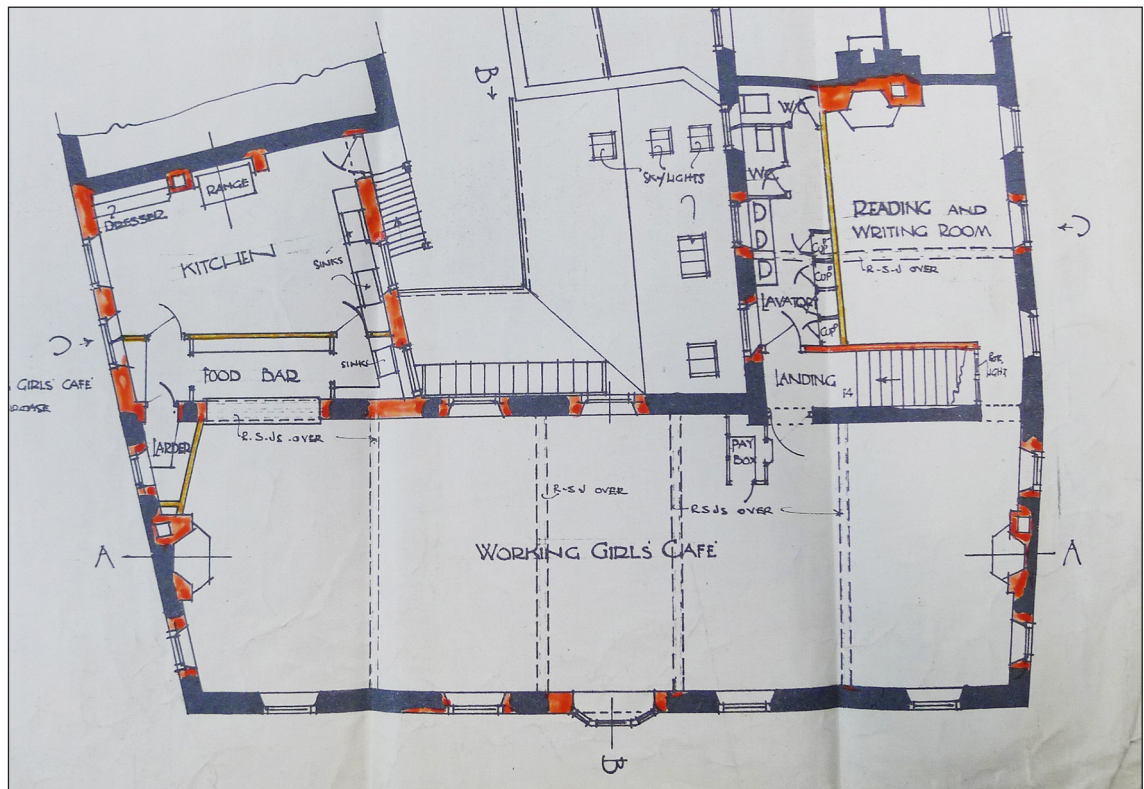


Figure 18: First-floor plan of the Pheasant, Church Street, Carlisle, drawn in 1916 (CACC Ca/E6/1/7 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)





Figure 19: The working girls' café on the first floor of the Pheasant, Church Street, Carlisle, circa 1917 (ct41190 © Cumbria Image Bank)

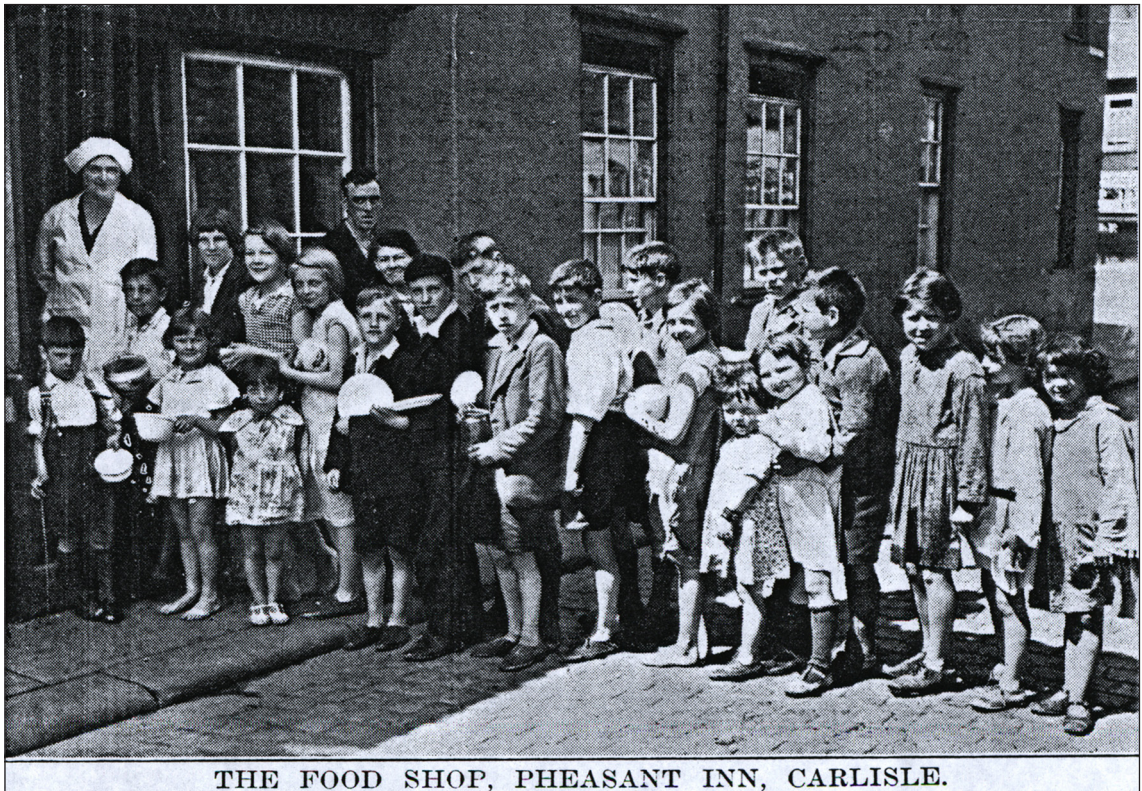


Figure 20: Children queuing for lunch from the off-sales department at the Pheasant, Church Street, Carlisle, circa 1930 (ct04508 © Cumbria Image Bank)



At the opposite end of the social scale, the Citadel, English Street, Carlisle, was designed to provide for middle-class customers and as such charged higher prices.<sup>158</sup> It was originally two hotels, the Three Crowns and the Wellington, and extensive remodelling of the interior layouts – undertaken in 1917 – was required to amalgamate the two buildings. The remodelled public house was entered via a large, fairly grand, round-headed doorway set between shops along English Street, which opened onto a vaulted entrance hall. This in turn led to a large brasserie (or public bar) and refreshment room (serving food) on the ground floor, both of which were well lit by large windows creating light and airy spaces. The bar counter was centrally placed within the brasserie, again to allow for easy supervision as well as quick and efficient service. A smaller counter with a food lift to the first floor served the refreshment room. A large kitchen, scullery and other service and staff rooms were also located on the first floor.<sup>159</sup>

Some public houses were able to serve lighter refreshments such as pies or cold sandwiches, although generally it was the dedicated food taverns that were the most successful and popular during the daytime.<sup>160</sup> Often, however, workers lived only a short distance from their homes where they could obtain suitable refreshment, and careful consideration had to be given to the type of customers the public houses were aiming to serve. Certainly the provision of lighter refreshments and teas was most popular in the country inns, where perhaps the competition for such establishments was less, and where the public houses might receive the most passing trade.<sup>161</sup>

## Recreational facilities

There was very little entertainment in existing public houses, meaning that for many customers, there was a greater focus on excessive drinking. Where possible, the CCB equipped the remodelled public houses with separate rooms for recreational facilities designed to distract patrons from excessive drinking, to encourage more friendly social interaction, to espouse middle-class values and to attract families (although children under 14 were only allowed in rooms dedicated to serve food and those not serving alcohol).<sup>162</sup> Separate reading and writing rooms, supplied with newspapers and writing materials, were provided at the Pheasant Inn in Carlisle, with one on the ground floor reserved for men only and another on the first floor for women (see Figures 17 and 18). Similarly, at the Mounsey Arms, Rockcliffe (Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland), opened 24 August 1917, the town's reading room was transformed into a large public bar with a separate library, which also served non-alcoholic drinks during the day.<sup>163</sup>

Table games such as dominoes and draughts were provided in most of the state-managed public houses, although gambling was strictly prohibited and games tended to be monitored by staff.<sup>164</sup> Some buildings were adapted to provide billiards rooms including the Blue Bell Inn, Scotch Street, Carlisle, which was extended into a former yard to create a room large enough for two billiards tables.<sup>165</sup> Billiards and club rooms were traditionally located on the first floors, as was the case at the purpose-built Globe Tavern, constructed in 1917 (see below).<sup>166</sup>

Generally, existing public houses did not have sufficient outdoor space for recreational activities, particularly those in an urban context. At the Globe in Longtown, however, a small bowling green (perhaps too small to function as a bowling green) was enclosed by the

L-shaped plan of the reconstructed public house with a pergola and seating on two sides (Figure 21),<sup>167</sup> while Gracie's Banking in Annan (completed in 1916) originally boasted a bowling green, two quoits pitches and a putting green.<sup>168</sup>



Figure 21: The green at the Globe, High Street/ Bank Street, Longtown, constructed in 1917 (© Historic England, photograph: Simon Taylor, 2016)

### Purpose-built public houses as social centres

Only two entirely new, purpose-built public houses were built under the scheme during the First World War and these embodied all the concepts promoted by the CCB on a larger scale, creating social centres for the gathering of workers. The first of these was Gracie's Banking in Annan, Scotland (originally part of the Carlisle and Gretna District under the CCB); this was completed in November 1916 and named after Gracie, who had owned a 'banking' or rope walk on the site.<sup>169</sup> The building was of a similar method of construction to military huts and other such buildings, of timber over brick foundations, probably to allow for quick and cheap construction – it may be that the building was intended as only temporary (Figure 22). Its original external colourfully decorated appearance with white-framed windows, yellow shutters and green downpipes made it particularly attractive.<sup>170</sup> Built more as a canteen and leisure complex than a traditional pub, again with an emphasis on the provision of food, the building was single-storey with an L-shaped plan. Its original suite of rooms comprised a restaurant, beer hall, billiards room and cinema, with a veranda and balcony that could be adapted to serve hot beverages.<sup>171</sup> It was described by Basil Oliver as 'a kind of glorified canteen, but a very attractive one'.<sup>172</sup> The bar counters fronted the servery, which extended along one side of the building. The counters were particularly small since table service was provided throughout. The variety of leisure activities both indoors and outdoors 'put the sale of alcoholic liquor into its rightful place as a subsidiary function of the public house'.<sup>173</sup>





*Figure 22: Gracie's Banking, Butts Street, Annan, Scotland, completed in 1916 (© Historic England, photograph: Simon Taylor, 2016)*

The second purpose-built CCB public house was the Globe Tavern at Longtown, opened in June 1917. This was somewhat different, being of the more traditional public house character, constructed of red sandstone with a slate roof, which blended in with surrounding buildings. Similarly, although on a smaller scale to Gracie's Banking, the Globe had a separate refreshment room for the consumption of food and non-alcoholic beverages, with a very large 'beer hall' which served as the public bar (Figure 23 and 24). The public house also had an upstairs billiards and reading room for the promotion of leisure activities. It was described by Arthur Greenwood in 1920 as 'a beautiful building of stone. Its oak rafters, oak furniture, wide stone fireplaces and oak settles convey an impression of honest craftsmanship which is rare today'.<sup>174</sup>

The remodelled and reconstructed public houses were certainly models of what the CCB and other temperance campaigners were trying to achieve, particularly in their layouts and provision of facilities for food and recreational activities. The majority of the public houses did not, however, have an opportunity to fulfil their architectural ambition before the end of the First World War and reformation of the of the CCB scheme in 1921.<sup>175</sup>





*Figure 23: The Globe, High Street/ Bank Street, Longtown, constructed in 1917 (© Historic England, photograph: Simon Taylor, 2016)*



*Figure 24: An undated photograph showing the interior of the 'Beer Hall' at the Globe, High Street/ Bank Street, Longtown (SC 1230873 © Historic Environment Scotland)*

## The new public houses of the State Management Scheme, Carlisle, 1921-49

Following the end of the war and the formal establishment of the State Management Scheme (SMS) in 1921, attitudes towards the aims of new public house began to change. The cordite factory at Gretna closed at the end of the war and most of its buildings were demolished; the navvies and factory workers had gone. Furthermore, the restrictions on building materials and labour had been lifted. The SMS was no longer concerned with making its public houses blend into the background, but instead wanted to create a new sophisticated type of building to promote civilised drinking. Many of the concepts of the earlier CCB public houses, however, were maintained, such as restrictions on advertising, increasing the number of seats and decreasing the size of the bar counter to dissuade 'perpendicular drinking'. As well as continuing to remodel existing public houses on these principles, Harry Redfern and his team designed 16 new public houses between 1925 and 1940.<sup>176</sup> The following section will explore the evolution of their design.

### Setting the standard

The first of the new improved public houses built under the SMS was the Apple Tree, Lowther Street, Carlisle, designed by Harry Redfern in 1925 and opened in 1927. It was an embodiment of what the SMS was trying to achieve and set the standard for Redfern's subsequent designs.<sup>177</sup> The building was a substantial enlargement of the previous public house on the same plot and required the acquisition and demolition of neighbouring properties to provide additional space. This enabled the pub to be placed at the corner of Lowther Street and an unnamed side street, which made it easier for the authorities to view and monitor those entering and leaving the public house (Figure 25). Placing the new public houses on corner plots or in prominent positions along main street frontages, without side or back passages, became a key aspect of their design – here and at privately built pubs elsewhere in the country. Monitoring was further aided by separate entrances into each of the public rooms directly from the street; there were no back doors, although there were doors opening onto gardens.<sup>178</sup>

The CCB had restricted any kind of external advertising, permitting only a single very small sign providing the pub's name. This policy was relaxed under the State Management Scheme and Redfern began to introduce new and colourful public house signs. The sign at the Apple Tree was designed by James Henry Sexton, Associate of the Royal College of Art, but it was taken down in 1927 since it overhung the street and as such broke a local by-law.<sup>179</sup> As with other fine details of the design, Redfern took a keen interest in public-house signs, often employing his preferred artists to design them and having lengthy discussions on exactly what they should depict (*see* Architects and Designers above). At the Crown in Stanwix, Carlisle, opened in 1937, for example, he thought it best to depict a coin, while others thought it would be more traditional to include a royal crown.<sup>180</sup> Unfortunately, none of the surviving SMS public houses retain their original pub signs today.<sup>181</sup>





Figure 25: *The Apple Tree, Lowther Street, Carlisle* drawn in 1928 (ct01773 © Cumbria Image Bank)

As the first of the new public houses, the Apple Tree was designed to make a proud statement and as such Redfern chose a pastiche of characteristics and styles reflecting those of a large domestic property, which was expected to attract more respectable upper- and middle-class drinkers. The larger mullioned and transomed windows at first-floor level of the Apple Tree, for example, reflect those of an Elizabethan house and indicate the location of the first-class rooms at this level, almost encouraging the first-class customers to venture up the staircases into these rooms. The idea of encouraging decent and responsible drinkers was reiterated in a statement about the Crown at Stanwix, one of Redfern's later public house designs; Redfern explained: 'You are requested to admire the quiet tone of the composition. It is in fact an essay on respectability'.<sup>182</sup> As with the majority of the new public houses, the Apple Tree certainly did not blend in with its neighbouring buildings, nor did it reflect its predecessor – which was a fairly plain mid- to late 19th-century building of three storeys with rendered walls and simple stone window surrounds.<sup>183</sup>

It should be noted that the new state-managed public houses were often constructed on the restrictive plots of existing pubs. To counter this, additional land and property was sometimes acquired and the design, particularly the layout, required careful consideration. In order to maximise the available space, and faced with the prospect that there was little room for later extension, Redfern designed the Apple Tree over three floors. It was important to ensure that all the public rooms were light and airy, something which Redfern achieved by introducing a yard at the rear of the Apple Tree to allow for large windows on three sides of the building; this is an approach that he used again later, in his designs for the Crescent and the Earl Grey opened 1932 and 1935 respectively (both in Carlisle).

## Catering for different groups

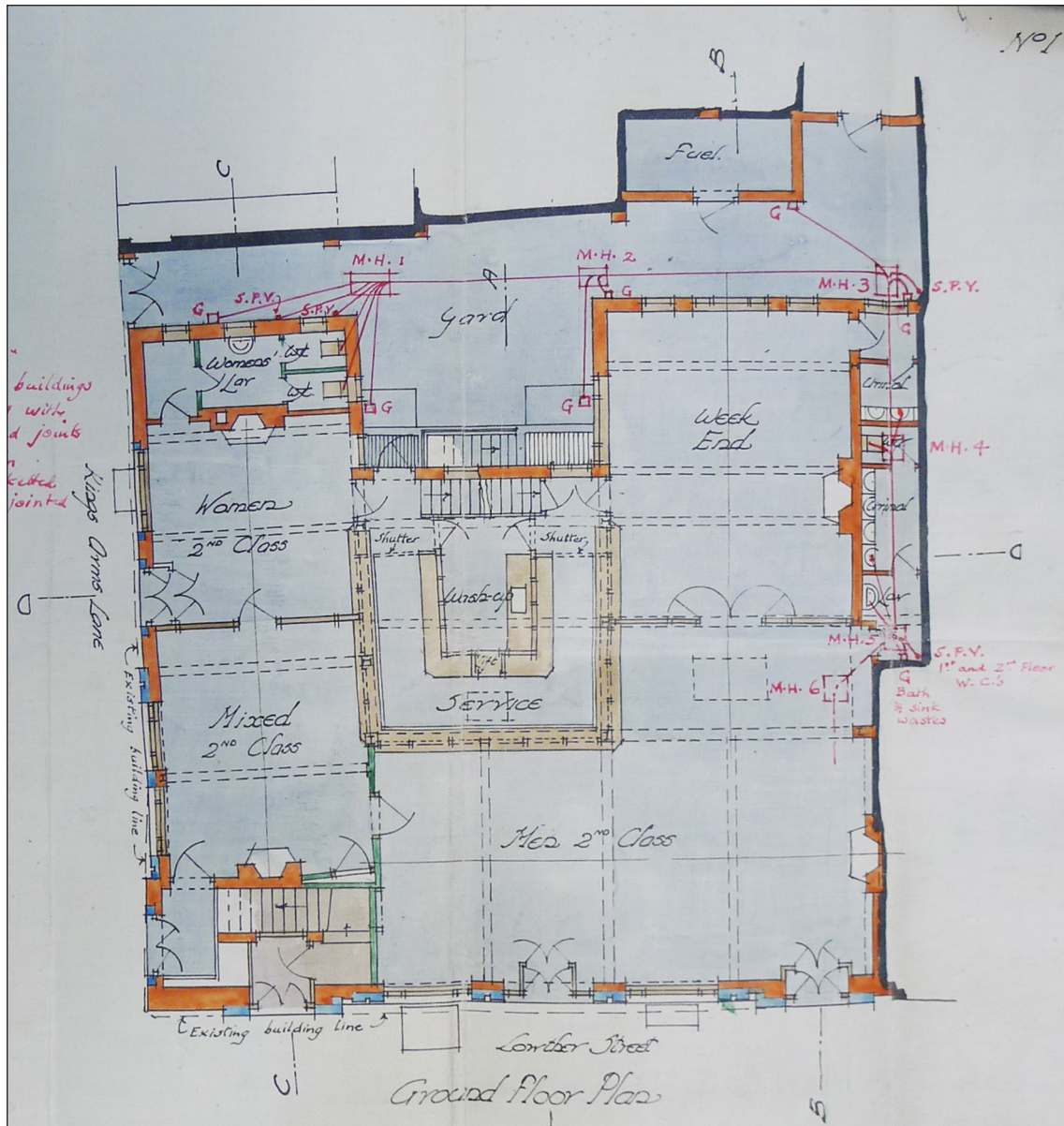
The plan and layout of the Apple Tree was considered particularly innovative and experimental at the time since it catered for combinations of genders and classes in separate rooms (Figures 26 and 27). The CCB had recognised that different public houses served different classes and groups of people, but this was the first time that rooms for different classes in the same public house was considered by the SMS, with second-class rooms located on the ground floor and first-class rooms on the first floor. This was a concept thought to be too risky by private public house owners and brewers, who felt that such divisions might exclude or upset certain groups of patrons; as Basil Oliver explained, 'it is unlikely that any firm of brewers would care to take the risk of expecting their 'short-quick-one' customers to walk upstairs to any kind of bar'.<sup>184</sup>

On the contrary, by introducing first- and second-class areas, Redfern in fact increased the number of customers by encouraging more middle-class drinkers to frequent the public house. It should be noted that such experimentation was largely possible since the state-managed public houses faced no competition in Carlisle and it was therefore of little concern which public houses were patronised.

By this date, provision for women in the public house was not a new concept – and there were certainly rooms provided for women at some of the CCB remodelled public houses – but generally women were prohibited, largely as a result of male hostility.<sup>185</sup> Traditionally, lone females drank in the jug and bottle (off-sales) departments or, where they were able to use the public rooms, namely the smoking rooms, they could hide in the snugs of the Victorian layouts; the CCB public houses did not allow this to happen and women were deterred from using public bars.<sup>186</sup> At the Apple Tree, Redfern recognised that times were changing and that the introduction of spaces for women only might even increase the respectability of the establishment; thus a second-class women's room was provided in the ground-floor plan. Mixed first- and second-class rooms also provided for women who were accompanied by men (preferably their husbands) while instead of having a room called the 'public bar', a room still generally maintained for men only (especially in the North), bars on the ground and first floors were renamed as the men's first- and second-class rooms. The public bars or men's rooms still tended to be the larger spaces – this was a reflection of the numbers of particular groups frequenting the public house. The provision of a 'weekend room' also allowed the second-class men's room to be extended as required at busier periods – a novel feature of the plan.

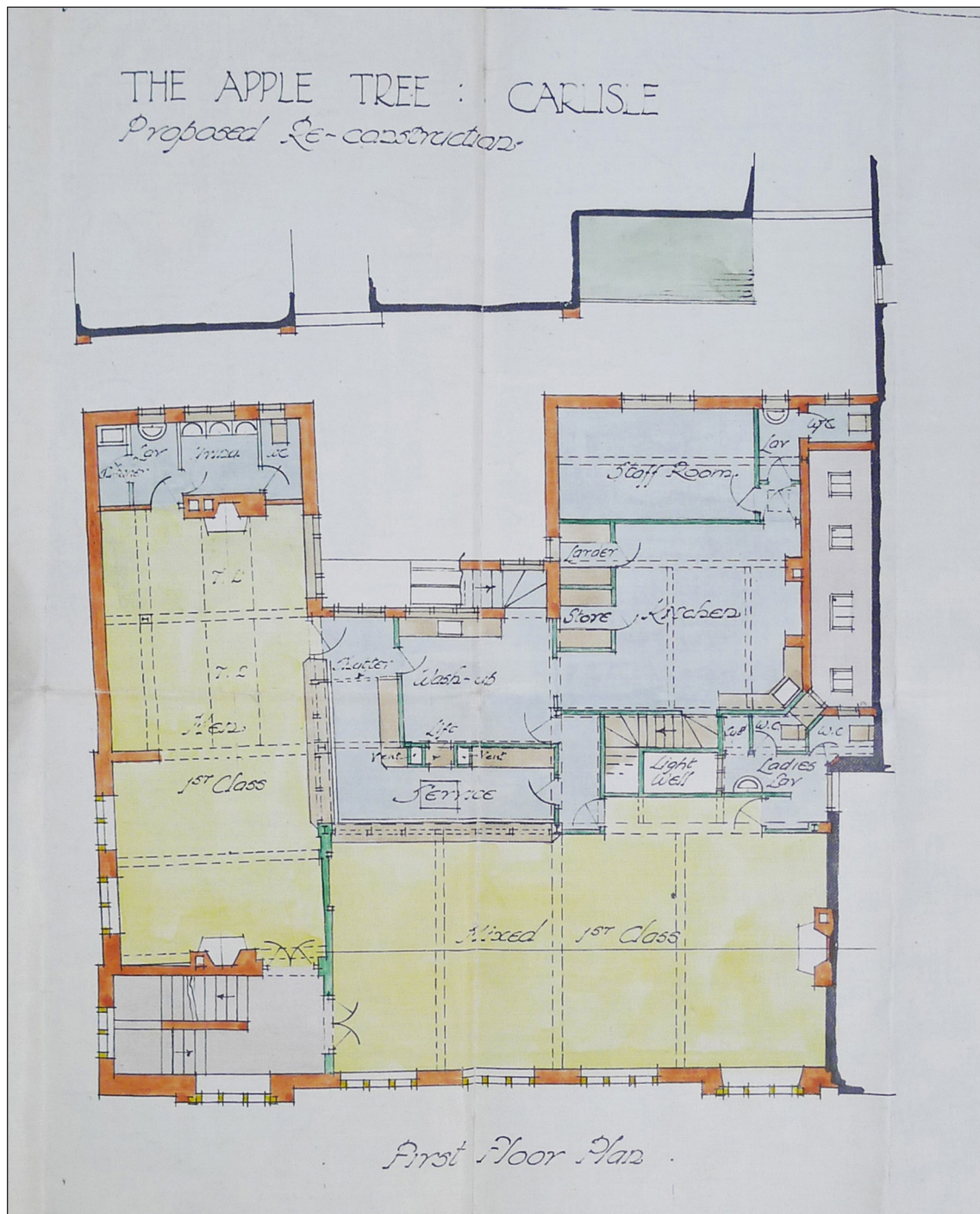
The design of the Apple Tree appears to have been well-received – so much so that the Cumberland Inn, Carlisle, opened in 1930, followed a similar plan with public bar (so-named rather than second-class men's), mixed second-class room and weekend room at ground level and mixed first-class and men's first-class rooms at first-floor level. The same layout was also used at the Crescent Inn, opened in 1932, with the exception of a weekend room. All of the first-class rooms were located on the first floors with fairly large stairwells to access them. At the Crescent Inn, the lobby and stairwell were particularly grand, being accessed via a central doorway from Warwick Road and decorated with arabesque ironwork and colourful tiles (Figure 28). Access via a staircase gave the customer a sense of entering a more private and intimate space, which might be expected in first-class areas.





Figures 26: Ground-floor plan of the Apple Tree, Lowther Street, Carlisle, drawn in 1925 (CACC CA/E/6/1/3 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)





Figures 27: First-floor plan of the Apple Tree, Lowther Street, Carlisle, drawn in 1925 (CACC CA/E/6/1/3 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)



*Figure 28: The staircase at the Crescent Inn, Warwick Road, Carlisle, opened in 1932 (© Historic England, photograph: Clare Howard, 2016)*

At all three of these public houses, lavatory facilities were provided for men and women and were accessed off the main public rooms, although at the Apple Tree and the Cumberland Inn, the provision of lavatories was limited. The men using the first-floor mixed room, for example, would be expected to use the lavatories off the men's only room at this level.

As with many of the CCB public houses, the servery remained in a central position between the public rooms on each floor, providing bar counters onto each and easy access to the private staff areas at the rear, 'to ensure quick service and complete supervision'.<sup>187</sup> A kitchen was included at first-floor level at the Apple Tree and a lift allowed the delivery of food to the public rooms on both floors. On the third floor the Apple Tree also provided a well-apportioned private flat for the landlord and their family. This provision attracted respectable landlords whom were thought to have a positive effect on their customers.<sup>188</sup>

### **Improving the character of interior spaces**

Although the character of CCB public houses had become more colourful by the reformation of the scheme in 1921, their interiors were still considered to be fairly austere and dismal. This was set to change as Harry Redfern introduced more sophisticated decoration in the form of panelling, brighter colour schemes, wall paintings, tiling, plaster detailing and stained glass (Figure 29). In Redfern's opinion, interiors were expected to be 'unchangingly



familiar as are the homes of the patrons', with 'careful use of enduring materials that will improve with age and cleaning'.<sup>189</sup> With such a high standard of interior design, this reaffirms the type of customers the scheme was hoping to attract.

The men's first-class room on the first floor of the Apple Tree was painted with wall murals – the Golden Apples of the Hesperides, in six scenes painted by students of the nearby Carlisle School of Art at Tullie House – again reflecting the first-class status of these spaces.<sup>190</sup> Redfern was, however, very particular about this form of decoration and was not keen on using students, stating in reference to the Apple Tree: 'I have always been fearful of entrusting half educated amateurs with tasks which are far beyond their knowledge or their power'.<sup>191</sup> As such, the murals are only located in the men's first-class rooms and were not extended to the mixed first-class rooms. Although, in Redfern's opinion, these were not very well executed, the remaining wall paintings have survived and do add an air of sophistication to the first-floor room (see Appendix B, Figure 64).

As explained above (see Architects and Designers), Redfern preferred to employ the artist Ernest Michael Dinkel for the painted decoration, as he did with his own private commissions, and subsequently Dinkel was employed to carry out much of the painted decoration at later public houses. These included the Cumberland Inn, where Redfern explained that 'To omit it [colour] would be like dressing a man in good clothes and forgetting his collar and tie'.<sup>192</sup> Unfortunately, much of the painted wall decoration at the Cumberland has been lost, with the exception of verses by key authors and poets and painted vine decoration located above the fireplaces in the former mixed first-class room, which are very well preserved (Figure 30). The Crescent also featured some painted decoration by Dinkel, since painted over. However, the remaining colourful Conrad Dressler tiles, arabesque ironwork and doors with glass panels set in leather and finished with latticework and shaped brass handles reflect the original Spanish character of the interior (Figures 31 and 32).



*Figure 29: Plaster frieze at the Apple Tree, Lowther Street, Carlisle, opened in 1927 (DP188299 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)*





Figure 30: Painted decoration at the Cumberland Inn, Botchergate, Carlisle, opened in 1930 (DP188277 © Historic England, photograph: Alun Bull, 2016)

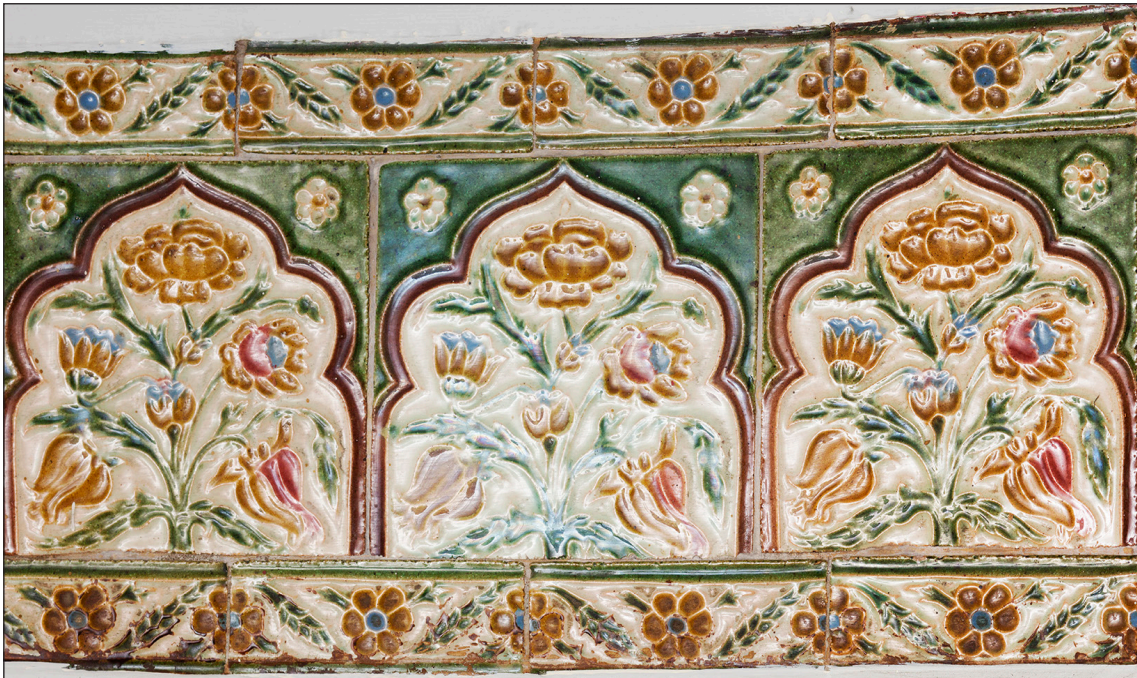


Figure 31: Detail of Conrad Dressler tiles at the Crescent, Warwick Road, Carlisle, completed in 1932 (DP174252 © Historic England, photograph: Alun Bull, 2016)





*Figure 32: Detail of original door handles reused in modern doors at the Crescent, Warwick Road, Carlisle, completed in 1932 (© Historic England, photograph: Clare Howard, 2016)*

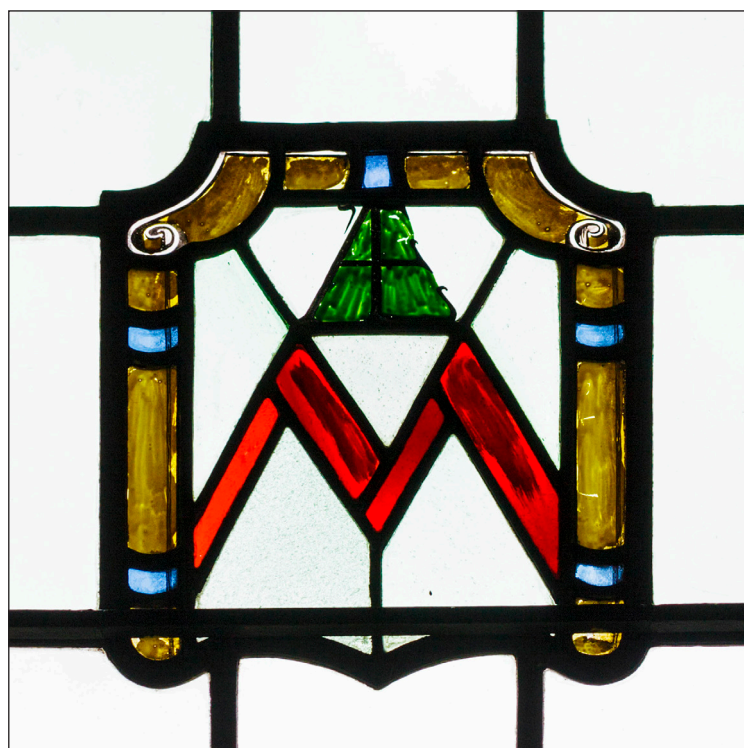
Redfern used stained glass sparingly in the state-managed public houses. He introduced small stained glass motifs into the front windows of the first-class rooms at both the Apple Tree and the Cumberland Inn, in the form of small stained glass apple trees at the former and a mixture of initials and rebuses of those involved in the design of the pub at the latter (Figures 33 and 34, *see also* Appendix B).<sup>193</sup>

Redfern was increasingly concerned with providing adequate heating and ventilation, and at the Cumberland Inn and the Crescent Inn he included fresh air inlets behind the radiators leading to extraction fans (Figure 35). At the Cumberland, the latter were concealed within the mezzanine gallery above the servery. Heating and ventilation were an important aspect of making the rooms comfortable, helping to reduce a smoke-filled atmosphere.





*Figure 33: Detail of stained glass at the Apple Tree, Lowther Street, Carlisle, opened 1927 (DP188294 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)*



*Figure 34: Detail of stained glass at the Cumberland, Botchergate, Carlisle (opened 1930) commemorating A E Mitchell, General Manager of the Carlisle State Management Scheme (DP188280 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)*



*Figure 35: Detail of fresh-air inlet behind radiator at the Cumberland Inn, Botchergate, Carlisle, completed 1930 (© Historic England, photograph: Rebecca Pullen, 2016)*

In the early days of the scheme, the CCB had been heavily criticised for providing uncomfortable wooden seats that were bought off the shelf from companies such as Windsor. As a result, Redfern learnt very quickly that upholstered and custom-made pieces were most favourable and were best suited to his new designs.<sup>194</sup> With regard to the Crown Inn, opened in 1937, Redfern explained: ‘We have to remember that this is a “period” house, and that any kind of furniture – even if costly – will not be suitable. That is why some pains have been taken to design what I believe to be the right thing’.<sup>195</sup> Thus, while Redfern occasionally continued to order wooden furniture such as fixed benches and stools, particularly for public bars, he also ensured that there were alternative seats in the form of settees, settles and arm chairs. These were designed to fit their interiors. In the mixed smoking room at the Crown, for example, Redfern requested that the settees of walnut upholstered in hide had open backs to allow the panelling to have full effect.<sup>196</sup>

### **Public houses with a specific purpose**

In August 1928, just over a year after the opening of the Apple Tree, the Malt Shovel, Rickergate, Carlisle, was completed. Although the pub followed similar ideas to that of the Apple Tree in terms of its position on a corner plot, its design – particularly its layout – was very different and followed more traditional lines. This may have been because Redfern recognised that he was designing this public house for a particular purpose – namely to accommodate those attending market days in the city, specifically farmers.<sup>197</sup> Redfern



used the neo-Georgian style, which by then had become a popular style in inter-war public house design, with the aim of espousing respectability (Figure 36). His use of neo-Georgian features, however, was fairly restrained, with plain pilasters, deep eaves cornice and tall chimneys. This was relieved somewhat by colourful stained glass windows showing scenes of the malting process; these have since been removed.<sup>198</sup>



*Figure 36: The Malt Shovel, Rickergate, Carlisle, completed 1928 (DP188300 © Historic England, photograph: Clare Howard, 2016)*

Again, there were separate entrances to each of the public rooms to ensure segregation between the classes and sexes. The plan followed a more traditional layout with a large public bar for men only, a billiards room for men only and a parlour (or private bar) (see Appendix B, Figure 67). A larger ‘winter garden’ for men and women was located at the rear, but a women’s only room was not provided since it was agreed that the nearby women’s only rooms at the new Apple Tree as well as other nearby remodelled public houses served unaccompanied female drinkers.<sup>199</sup> The plan was intended to be flexible, with removable panels that allowed the bar counter to be extended at busy periods and doors between the public bar and winter garden which could be propped open, allowing an extension of the former to avoid overcrowding. Also provided were stables, a market room and garage at the rear.<sup>200</sup> This notion of adapting spaces and of flexibility was continued from the Apple Tree. A billiards room was provided since it was considered an important feature, especially since the provision of recreational facilities to distract patrons from excessive drinking remained a key concept of the new designs and the billiards room in the earlier, replaced Malt Shovel had proved particularly popular. A wireless radio was also introduced into the public rooms of the Malt Shovel – then a novel feature – adding an air of sophistication.<sup>201</sup>

The pub’s servery was located at the very heart of the plan, again ensuring ready supervision and quick and efficient service. It was decided from the outset that hot meals would not be provided at this public house; instead cold sandwiches and pies would be made available. As such, the servery was not associated with a kitchen.<sup>202</sup> The first floor of the Malt Shovel was reserved for the manager’s flat. A flat roof over the single-storey wing

along Corporation Road with a two-storey structure at one end might suggest that there was a roof terrace at first-floor level, presumably accessed from a small staircase in the vestibule at ground level (Figure 37). No mention is made of this terrace in the SMS registry file and it may therefore, have been reserved for the use of the manager –terraces were commonly provided as part of manager's accommodation at privately built pubs throughout the country. If it was indeed a public roof terrace, it was a unique feature of the new SMS public houses.



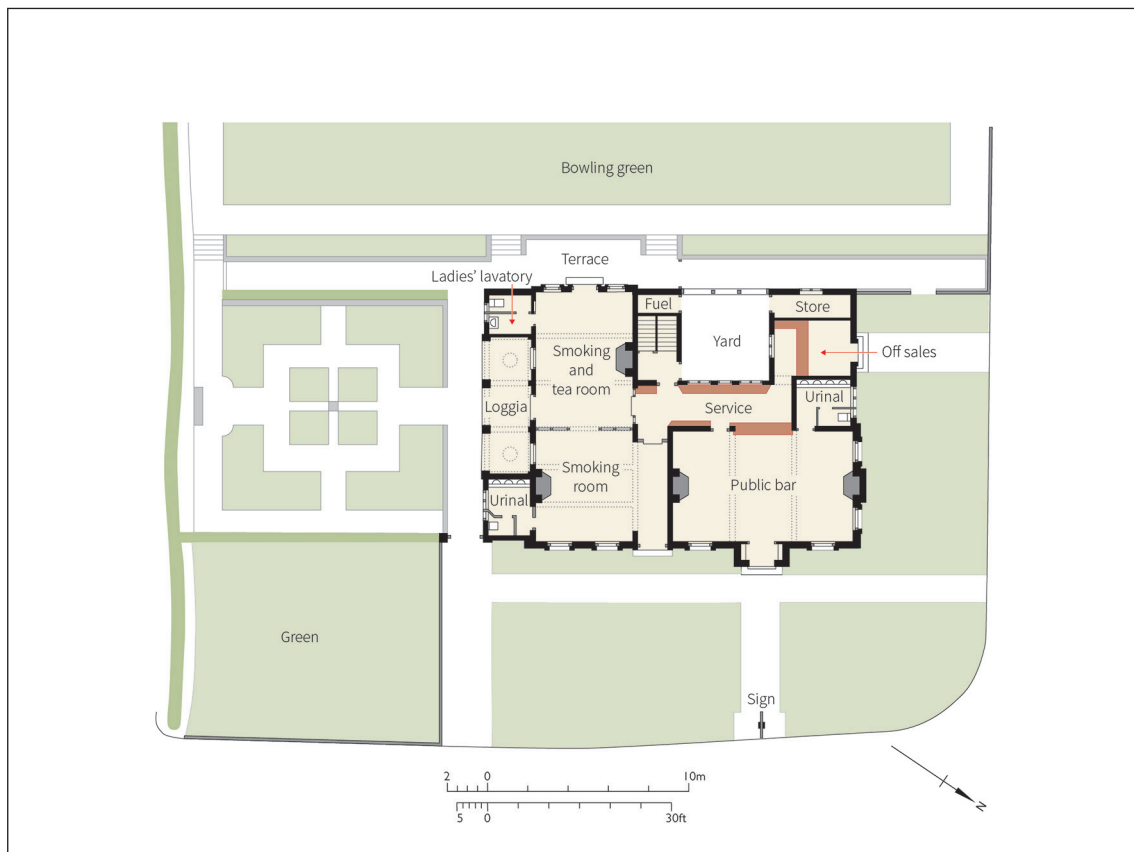
*Figure 37: Aerial view of the Malt Shovel Ricker Gate, Carlisle (opened 1928) showing the flat roof over the single-storey wing along Corporation Road (© Historic England, photograph: Emma Trevarthen, 2017)*

## Country Inns

By the late 1920s, as well as new public houses in urban contexts, Redfern began to consider the reconstruction of those in rural contexts, and as such produced a small group of buildings that were designed to reflect their surroundings. Here the policy of the State Management Scheme was not only to improve the public houses, but also to concentrate trade into fewer pubs.<sup>203</sup> Key examples of country public houses included the Black Lion at Durdar (completed May 1929), soon followed by buildings of similar designs, namely: the Coach and Horses, Kingstown (opened August 1929); the Horse and Farrier, Raffles (opened September 1929); the Spinners Arms, Cummersdale (opened June 1930); and the Rose and Crown, Upperby (opened December 1930, since demolished). Located in larger plots, the layouts of these buildings were generally not as restricted as those in an urban context. As such they were provided with well-planned outside space and landscaping, generally for gardens or recreational facilities, which Redfern also took a hand in designing. These spaces were usually fairly simple with flower borders, grass, trees and paving. Free-standing pub signs were also important to encourage passing trade.



In response to a petition for a bowling green at the Spinners Arms in 1930, the General Manager of the Carlisle District, Albert E Mitchell, confirmed that ‘It is an important feature of the policy of the State Management Scheme to provide recreational facilities at their public houses wherever practicable, if they are satisfied that in doing so they are meeting a local need’.<sup>204</sup> Initially, however, bowling greens were generally not considered and building plots were usually too small to accommodate them. The first new model public house to include a bowling green was the Horse and Farrier at Raffles (opened 1929). The green was overlooked by a veranda and could be directly accessed and viewed from the tea room, suggesting it was an important and integral part of the overall design for the public house. Similarly, at the Rose and Crown, Upperby, opened 1930, and the Wheatsheaf, Abbeytown, opened 1935, Redfern designed loggias which opened onto gardens (Figure 38, see also Appendix B, Figure 109).



*Figure 38: Ground-floor plan of the Rose and Crown, Upperby, opened December 1930 and incorporating a loggia, which opened onto a formal garden with bowling green at the rear. The public house was demolished in 2013. Based on Oliver's 1947 plan (© Historic England, drawn by John Vallender, 2017)*

All of these public houses followed a similar vernacular style with low-slung roofs and features which reflect a Tudor or Jacobean influence, particularly in the treatment of the windows, doors and chimneys (Figures 39 and 40). Each of Redfern's country pubs follows a simple plan of public bar for men only, smoking room and a mixed smoking room; the latter often doubled as a club room or tea room. Tea rooms, introduced at the Globe, Longtown (completed 1917; see Appendix B and above), appear to have worked particularly well in more rural areas, perhaps where there was less competition for such refreshment rooms. They were positioned within the plan to allow them to operate separately from the remainder of the public house during the day, with a separate entrance and lavatory facilities and with easy access to the kitchen for staff. At the Coach and Horses, a special room was reserved for the preparation of light refreshments. At the Crown, Stanwix, opened in 1937, this separation between tea room and other rooms serving alcohol was clearly defined by the use of a collapsible metal gate.<sup>205</sup>



*Figure 39: The doorway at the Spinners Arms, Cummersdale Road, Cummersdale. The public house was completed in 1930 (DP174259 © Historic England, photograph: Alun Bull, 2016)*



*Figure 40: The mullioned windows at the Coach and Horses, Kingstown Road, Kingstown (Carlisle). The public house was completed in 1929 (© Historic England, photograph: Rebecca Pullen, 2016)*

The Coach and Horses, Kingstown Road, Carlisle – constructed 1929 – was the first of the entirely newly built inns to include an off-sales department; this was located between the public bar and smoking room, with a counter opening off the central servery and access for customers via a small lobby. An off-sales department in a public house was one of the few places that alcohol could be purchased for consumption in the home. The SMS hoped to restrict the amount of alcohol being consumed elsewhere, potentially on the street, and this may be the reason that they did not include off-sales at any of the earlier new purpose-built inns, although there were already a number of off-sales departments in existing remodelled public houses across the city. However, in a rural context, off-sales facilities took on new importance, where other off-licence shops were often situated at a distance. This was probably the case with the Coach and Horses, while the Horse and Farrier, Wigton Road, Carlisle – constructed 1929 – and the Spinners, Cummersdale, were equipped with off-sales departments, seemingly for the same reason.

The interiors of these rural state-managed pubs retain very little of their original decoration and character today, although glimpses of it can be seen. For example, in the form of the carved woodwork and the Delft tiles around the fireplaces at the Spinners Arms (Figures 41 and 42).





*Figure 41: The Delft tiles at the Spinners Arms, Cummersdale Road, Cummersdale (opened 1930). Similar tiles were used at the Rose and Crown (© Historic England, photograph: Rebecca Pullen, 2016)*



*Figure 42: The woodwork around the lobby leading to the lavatories from the public bar at the Coach and Horses, Kingstown Road, Kingstown (Carlisle), opened 1929 (© Historic England, photograph: Rebecca Pullen, 2016)*



The Magpie at Botcherby, opened 1932, and the Wheatsheaf at Abbeytown, opened 1935, were more refined examples of the earlier country inns, built on a larger scale and featuring gardens and bowling greens; they were clearly designed to attract middle-class families (Figure 43). The plans closely followed those of the earlier inns with large public bar, smoking room and dual-purpose smoking and tea room. As at the Horse and Farrier, access was provided to and from the Magpie's tea room and public bar directly onto the terrace above the bowling green and the latter became a key feature of the overall design. The lavatory facilities at both the Magpie and the Horse and Farrier were also accessible from the terrace to save patrons having to navigate the public rooms, and meaning they could operate outside of licensing hours. Off-sales departments were located off the serverly and between the public bar and smoking rooms – the window of the former off-sales department has been preserved, albeit blocked, within the lobby at the Wheatsheaf (Figure 44). The decoration and finish in these public houses, particularly at the Magpie, were of the highest quality and craftsmanship.



*Figure 43: An aerial view of the Magpie, Victoria Road, Botcherby (opened 1933) showing its bowling green to the rear (28973\_010 © Historic England, photograph: Emma Trevarthen, 2017)*



*Figure 44: The former off-sales window at the Wheatsheaf, Abbey Road, Abbeytown. The public house was completed in 1935 (© Historic England, photograph: Rebecca Pullen, 2016)*

## Increased confidence

By the 1930s, Redfern was becoming more confident in his style and, as a result, began to create bolder designs. The most exotic of these was the Crescent Inn, Warwick Road, Carlisle, completed in 1932; Redfern explained that an ‘attempt has been made to import a Spanish flavour into the scheme’, which was designed in a mixture of Art Nouveau and Hispano-Moresque styles (Figure 45, *see also* Appendix B, Figure 95 and 96).<sup>206</sup> Again, this design was aimed at middle-class drinkers and, as explained above (*see* Catering for different groups and Improving the character of interior spaces), followed similar plan forms at the Apple Tree and Cumberland Inn (both in Carlisle). The interiors were colourfully decorated with tiles, while the first-floor rooms had tall vaulted ceilings and were lit by serliana windows (Figure 46). Basil Oliver wrote of this pub that ‘Such economy in planning is a model of its kind, and has a true architectonic quality’, although he further recognised that ‘One criticism which might be made is that it is too stylistic and exotic for Carlisle, but this of course is a matter of personal taste’.<sup>207</sup> Such mixed opinions were reflected in the *Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer* reporting on the opening of the new public house in September 1932:

Many consider that this Spanish style of architecture is quite out of keeping with its surroundings: others are expressing delight that the architect has been sufficiently bold to give the city a bright building with features strikingly contrasting to the drab monotony of those about it<sup>208</sup>





Figure 45: The Crescent Inn, Warwick Road, Carlisle, opened 1932 (DP188249 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)



Figure 46: The former first-floor, men's first-class room in the Crescent Inn, Warwick Road, Carlisle, opened 1932 (DP174253 © Historic England, photograph: Alun Bull, 2016)



The design of the Earl Grey public house, opened in July 1935, was described by the Carlisle and District General Manager as ‘a departure from traditional types ... [which] follows modern developments’.<sup>209</sup> This was particularly true of its external appearance, which was constructed using brown bricks – referred to by Redfern as ‘beautiful bricks’ which stood out against the coloured mortar – and blue pantiles for the roof coverings.<sup>210</sup> It demonstrates Moderne influences, but like Redfern’s earlier designs, is a pastiche of various styles (Figure 47).

The plan of the Earl Grey followed similar arrangements used at other public houses, with a public bar and separate smoking room arranged to either side of a central servery (see Appendix B, Figure 106). Redfern was opposed to creating public rooms over two floors at the Earl Grey, perhaps suggesting that he considered this an outdated concept. He did, however, insist on creating a separate room for women only, especially since there were concerns that women would be made ‘too comfortable’ in the smoking room and this might make it difficult for the manager to clear out the room at closing time.<sup>211</sup> The women’s room is indeed smaller than the other two public rooms, but was equally well lit and heated and even had its own separate lavatory, which was something of a novelty in the area at this time.



*Figure 47: The Earl Grey, Botchergate, Carlisle, opened 1935 (DP188252 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)*

## The final designs of Harry Redfern

Later Redfern designs such as the Crown at Stanwix, opened in 1937, and the Cumberland Wrestlers, Currock, opened in 1938, returned to the more genteel neo-Georgian style and made a greater attempt to fit these buildings within their surroundings (Figure 48). Redfern explained that 'As to the general external appearance of the building [the Cumberland Wrestlers], it seems to me that, in this environment, a plain, straightforward elevation, nicely grouped and proportioned, not out of scale with its surroundings, and of good materials, is what we should try to achieve'.<sup>212</sup> This was reiterated with regard to the Crown, located in an area that was considered to be a more middle-class suburb. He explained that 'So far as appearance of the [public] house [the Crown] is concerned, I visualise it very steady in character and as quiet as some of the older houses in Abbey Street for example. I think this is the note to strike in this locality'.<sup>213</sup>

The plan of the Cumberland Wrestlers followed similar lines to the earlier SMS modern pubs with public bar, smoking room and mixed smoking room arranged around a central servery (Figure 49). By this date Redfern was placing lavatories in lobbies and between rooms, meaning customers using a specific room no longer had to navigate the adjacent room before finding the facilities. The plan of the Crown is slightly more complex with a public bar, a dual-purpose mixed smoking room and refreshment room, men's smoking room and a billiards room. Interestingly, access to the latter two rooms was via a side entrance and lobby, which was not necessarily well supervised by staff in the servery, suggesting some of the SMS rules had become more relaxed. Very few of the new model inns were provided with a billiards room – special request was made to include one at the Crown because the nearby bowling club would be interested in using it when they were unable to play bowls in wetter and colder weather.<sup>214</sup>



Figure 48: The former Cumberland Wrestlers, Currock Street, Carlisle opened 1938 (© Historic England, photograph: Rebecca Pullen, 2016)



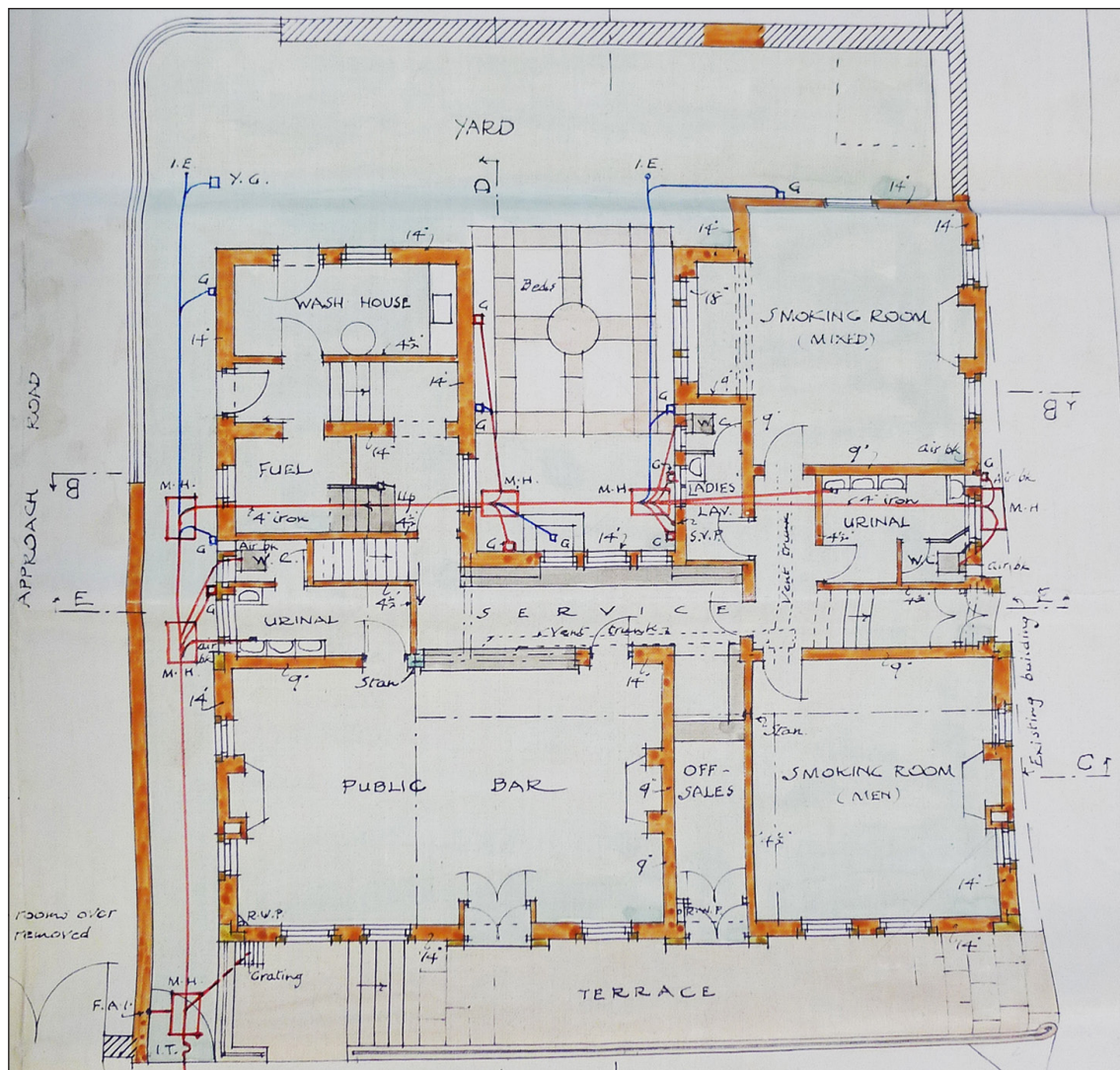


Figure 49: Ground-floor plan of the Cumberland Wrestlers, Currock Street, Carlisle drawn in 1937 (CACC Ca/E6/1/18 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)

The Redfern Inn, named in honour of Harry Redfern and his achievements, was the last of the new inns commenced before the outbreak of the Second World War (and completed just afterwards). Although it was not designed by Redfern himself, on account of his illness (see Architects and Designers above), it inherits many of Redfern's key concepts. The position of the public house within a corner plot, orientated and planned to accommodate the bowling green, demonstrates that, once again, recreational activities continued to be a key concern (Figure 50). The plan of the public house follows those of the Magpie and Wheatsheaf with public bar, smoking room and mixed smoking room/tea room, and the panelled rooms reflect a warm atmosphere and air of sophistication (Figure 51).

Work slowed during the Second World War as resources were concentrated on essential services. No new buildings or major structural works were undertaken during this time. Redfern continued to advise the State Management Scheme into his final years, until he retired in 1949 following a serious illness. Lord Amulree, speaking at the Royal Institute for British Architects (RIBA) in 1932, said: 'Mr Redfern will leave behind him a monument more enduring than bricks and mortar. He has captured the spirit of the Border City, and designed different types of [public] houses which are a tribute to his artistic and professional skill'.<sup>215</sup> Redfern's inns undoubtedly became models for the public-house architect.





Figure 50: The Redfern Inn, Kingmoor Road, Etterby (Carlisle), opened 1940 (© Historic England, photograph: Rebecca Pullen, 2016)

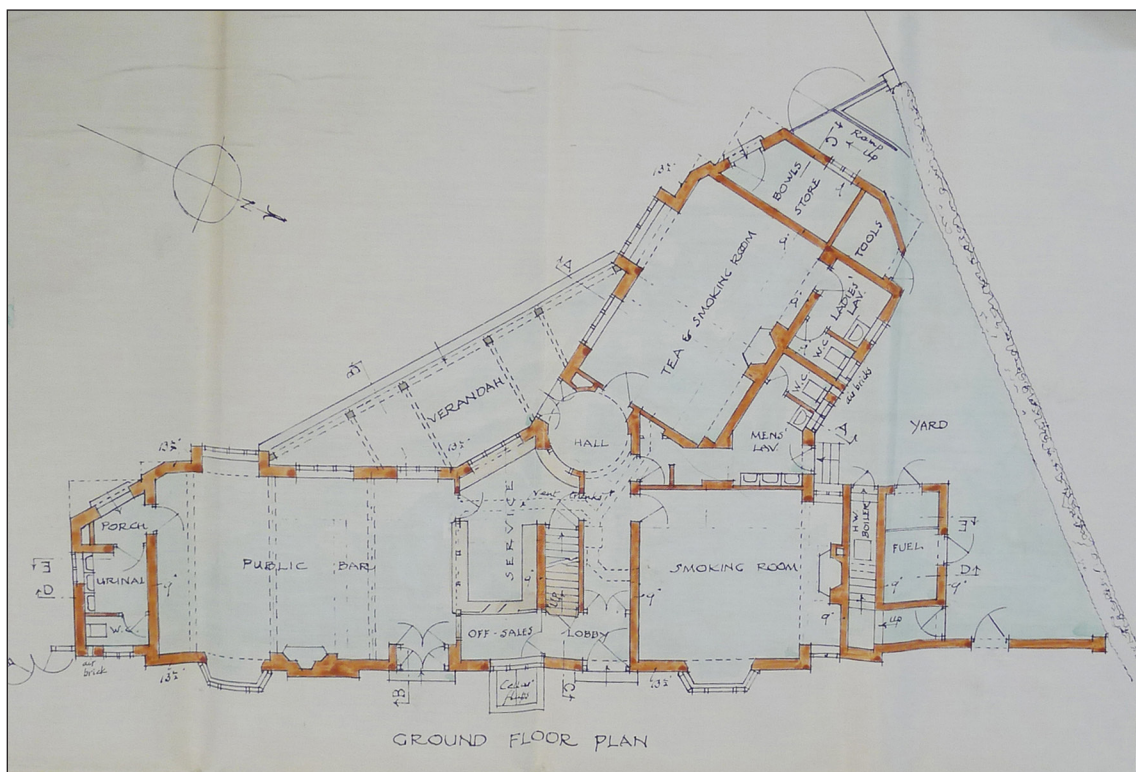


Figure 51: Ground-floor plan of the Redfern, Kingmoor Road, Etterby (Carlisle), drawn in 1938 (CACC Ca/E/6/26 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)

## Public houses designed by the Home Office Architects' Branch, 1949-71

The position of architect to the State Management Scheme was not back-filled following Redfern's retirement in 1949 and instead the role passed to a group of architects within the Home Office. As a result of this, some of the key concepts of the SMS public house began to be relaxed and the designs became increasingly utilitarian. The scheme continued to make changes to existing public houses, usually to refurbish the interiors or improve the facilities, particularly sanitary arrangements. One such example is the Board Inn in Carlisle, where in *circa* 1966 the rooms were opened up into larger spaces and the bar counter was replaced 'with the accent on space, light and comfort ... modern décor and luxury atmosphere'.<sup>216</sup> While at the Currock Hotel, Currock, remodelling took place to provide a new first-floor weekend room.<sup>217</sup> Elsewhere, rooms and associated areas began to take on new uses; the veranda at the Magpie, for example, was enclosed in 1949 to accommodate a darts alley, a feature introduced to many pubs around this time.<sup>218</sup> In 1954 part of the Globe Inn at Longtown was used as the local school canteen and there were proposals to move the restaurant into the first-floor reading room and transform the remaining ground-floor room into a smoking room.<sup>219</sup>

While most of the concepts of the state-managed public houses remained, there was a move away from others. The restrictions on advertising began to be lifted with a call for increased shop window displays in 1953 and the introduction of SMS products, such as beer mats and beer bottle labels – the latter largely a result of a new bottling plant opened in 1954.<sup>220</sup> Furthermore, the State Management Scheme increasingly sold beer made by their competitors from 1960, including canned beer from 1966.<sup>221</sup> A survey in 1954 reported that only three quarters of customers using the SMS public houses were sitting and while it was still preferred that customers were seated, there was less pressure to ensure that this was the case.<sup>222</sup>

From January 1957 the State Management Scheme began to consider the possibility of introducing tenancies into a series of public houses, particularly those in rural areas, which were running at a loss and 'in small country [public] houses where morale was low'.<sup>223</sup> By January 1966 a tied-tenancy agreement had been introduced at the Tam O'Shanter in Little Bampton on the basis that the public house was making a loss despite the premises being in a reasonable condition.<sup>224</sup> This went against the policy of 'disinterested management' and gave the landlord greater control in the management of the public house – the State Management Districts Council recognised that this was a radical departure.<sup>225</sup> The tied-tenancy arrangement was successful in the case of the Tam O'Shanter and the profits began to rise, leading to the decision by the State Management Districts Council that any landlord positions that became vacant in unprofitable public houses could also be replaced by tied-tenancy arrangements.<sup>226</sup> Subsequently three new tied-tenancies were introduced at the Heilk Moon, Scaleby; Pointer Dog, Boltonfellend and Greyhound, Bothel by 1968.<sup>227</sup>

## New public houses of the 1950s

Purpose-built state-managed public houses of the post-war period were generally planned in conjunction with new housing developments, as the influx of new residents placed pressure on existing public houses. Following the end of the Second World War in 1945, the government placed restrictions on the construction of new buildings, including the rationing



of materials and a requirement for a licence from the government and the local authority for the construction of all new structures, in order to prioritise the reconstruction of essential services and new housing. Correspondence held in the government registry files for the early 1950s refers to such restrictions applied to 'places of entertainment' with a threshold for those costing more than £5,000.<sup>228</sup> This was with the exception of projects which had already been started, thus the first purpose-built public house delivered by the Home Office architects, and the first new public house for Maryport, was the Bounty Inn at Netherton, constructed in 1952 (now a small supermarket). The restrictions had become slightly more relaxed by the time the Bounty was completed and it was soon followed by the Inglewood Forest at Harraby, built in 1953 (since demolished), although builders were still required to make a robust case for these types of building making these examples some of the earliest examples of post-war pubs nationally. Correspondence shows that the initial designs for the Bounty, complete with bowling green, were in fact drawn up by Harry Redfern, assisted by Joseph Seddon, in 1948. The designs were subsequently revised in 1950 by John Wallace Williamson and Leonard Ernest Luck of the Home Office Architects' Branch in order to reduce the size of the building and decrease the costs.<sup>229</sup>

As with Redfern's later public houses, there was an attempt to blend the buildings in with their surroundings, using similar materials.<sup>230</sup> The Bounty Inn has hints of Redfern's style, with low sweeping hipped roofs and tall chimneys, while both the Bounty and the Inglewood Forest – with the slightly later Arroyo Arms (built in 1958) – follow a more domestic character, reflecting the nearby housing (Figure 52 and 53). This was somewhat of a departure from the bold vernacular revival styles employed by Redfern. In terms of their planned layouts, neither of the public houses differed significantly from those designed by Redfern – they included a public bar, mixed smoking room and men's smoking room and off-sales shop, each with separate access from the street and arranged around a central servery. At the Inglewood Forest, the plan also included a separate club room for private functions – this was a new concept for the SMS.<sup>231</sup> At the Arroyo Arms, the number of rooms was reduced to just two – a mixed smoking room and public bar – which had become the standard arrangement nationally. The bar counters in the original designs for this public house were considered to be too short to allow sufficient standing room – somewhat of a departure from the concept of restricting 'perpendicular drinking' so important in Redfern's earlier designs.<sup>232</sup>

It took the Home Office architects some time to learn what worked well in the design of SMS pubs and what did not, a casualty of losing 33 years of experience in Harry Redfern. The furniture of the pubs, for example, was initially designed as wooden seats and stools, but was soon criticised by the Superintendent of the Carlisle State Management Scheme, who explained that they had made the same mistake at the very beginning in 1916. He wrote that 'men and women will not sit in smoking rooms on plain wooden seats, and for this reason I would like to see the whole of the smoking room re-cast and upholstered seating round the walls either fixed or in the form of short settees or settles'.<sup>233</sup> As Redfern had with his improved inns, the early Home Office architects subsequently also provided designs for individual pieces of furniture to ensure these fitted within the plan and to allow them to estimate the numbers they could accommodate.<sup>234</sup>



*Figure 52: The Bounty Inn, Ellenborough Road, Maryport, opened 1952, showing the back of the public house with bowling green in the foreground ('BHS01/01 © Historic England: The Brewery History Society Collection)*



*Figure 53: The Arroyo Arms, Edgehill Road, Harraby (© Historic England, photograph: Simon Taylor, 2016)*



## Public houses of the 1960s and 1970s

The SMS recognised that there was a need for continual improvement, particularly as some establishments began to lose custom and run at a loss. They continued to reorganise existing public houses throughout the 1960s with the introduction of lounge bars and new serveries and lavatory accommodation. In October 1961, the Henry Smith Organisation Limited was commissioned to assess ways to remodel the Citadel in Carlisle to make it more profitable. The consultants recommended that the ground floor become a self-service restaurant and the first floor a grill bar. The same consultant assessed ways to make the hotel and restaurant side of the scheme more profitable and satisfactory to customers.<sup>235</sup>

The later purpose-built SMS public houses constructed between 1960 and 1971 demonstrate a shift in public house design. These buildings, comprising the Throstles Nest (opened 1960), Royal Scot (opened 1960), Border Terrier (built 1967) and the Border Reiver (opened 1971), were built on a larger scale than those built between 1952 and 1960, perhaps reflecting a gradual increase in spending by government as well as the appreciation that pubs were a major source of revenue nationally, and an increased competition from other entertainment venues such as bingo halls (Figure 54). The public rooms were larger, yet the manager's accommodation was smaller meaning the form of the public houses consisted of a large single-storey footprint with a much smaller first-floor level over the service area of the plan. A range of materials were used, but brick and concrete proved especially popular, with few architectural flourishes.



*Figure 54: The Royal Scot, Langrigg Road, Carlisle, opened 1960: a single-storey structure for the most part. Its design is relieved somewhat by the use of different coloured brickwork (© Historic England, photograph: Simon Taylor, 2016)*



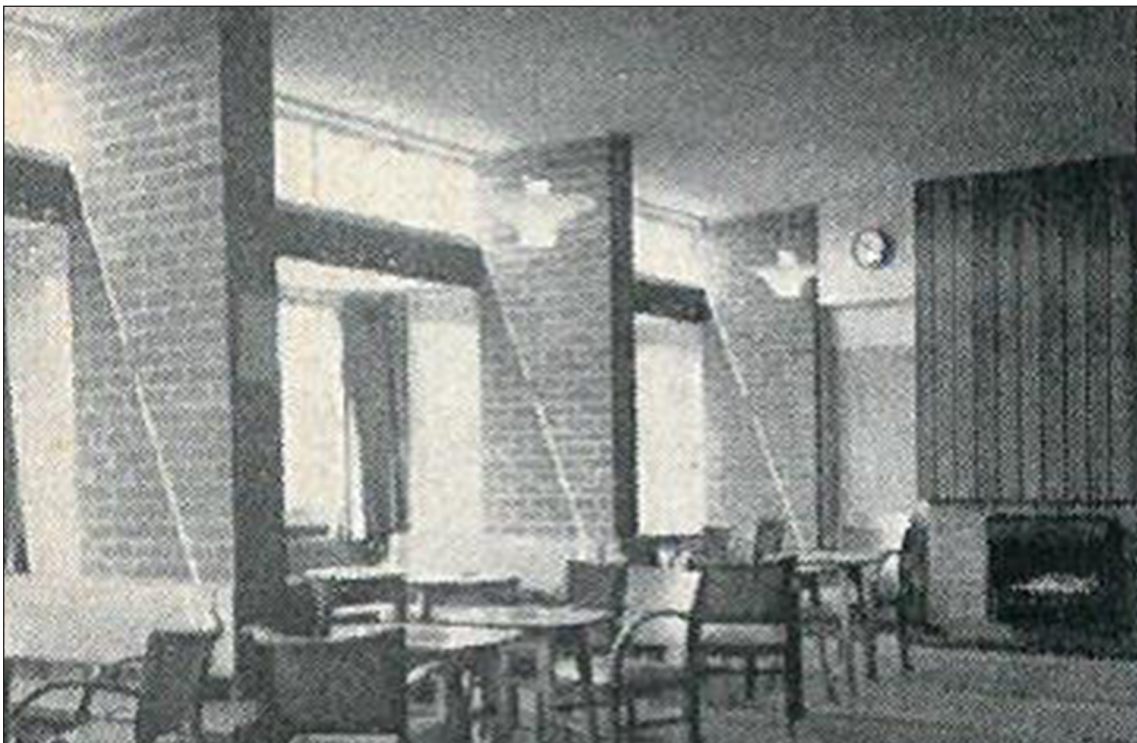
The Royal Scot included the traditional public bar, men's smoking room and mixed smoking room, each with a separate entrance. By the late 1960s, however, the scheme had realised that the idea of segregated spaces for men and women was becoming very out-dated, with the Local Advisory Committee stating: 'the social habits were changing and the scheme had to recognise that the customers at many public houses were now prepared to accept mixed company in bars previously reserved for men only; it was the scheme's policy to comply with the wishes of the customers so far as was practicable'.<sup>236</sup> Only the Friar's Tavern in Carlisle remained an entirely men only establishment by 1966.<sup>237</sup> Thus the plans of the Border Terrier and Border Reiver included two large rooms – a public bar and a smoking room – both of which women appear to have been allowed to enter. Lavatory facilities were now always included within lobbies rather than being accessed directly from the public rooms. Each public house was also equipped with an off-sales shop despite the increased availability of alcohol at grocery stores and supermarkets from the late 1960s. Service areas were, as with all the CCB and SMS public houses, located in a position that enabled counters to open on to the public rooms and the staff areas were located behind the servery and generally included kitchens – on a much larger scale than previously – along with bottle stores, cellars (to accommodate barrels for draught beer) and access to the manager's flat, maintaining separate areas of public and private space.

Towards the end of the State Management Scheme, interior decoration and furnishing became less the concern of the architect and more the responsibility of the General Manager, as suggested by the Local Advisory Committee in 1967.<sup>238</sup> Very few of the SMS pubs retain their original interior decoration today, particularly since it was SMS policy in the 1960s that interiors would be redecorated every four years.<sup>239</sup> It is clear that the Home Office architects continued to follow Redfern's ideas in creating comfortable and attractive interiors that would encourage respectable behaviour. Rooms were intended to be light and as such, the public rooms usually had large windows. The mixed smoking room at the Royal Scot, for example, had a large window arranged in a saw-tooth plan and had a curious interior garden with a fountain which acted as a light well (Figure 55 and 56). Low partitions and blocks of seating were used to divide the rooms, which somewhat hindered supervision from the servery and went against some of the key state-management principles of open plan and well-supervised spaces. At the Royal Scot, a mechanical air extraction system cleaned and cooled the air and electric floor warming elements heated the rooms ensuring a comfortable atmosphere.<sup>240</sup>

As explained above (see Architects and Designers), the Home Office architects became less involved with SMS designs from the late 1960s in an attempt by the General Manager and the Local Advisory Committee to avoid costly delays by employing local architects and tradesmen. Nevertheless, the Home Office architects continued to be involved with the design and construction of the Border Reiver, which opened four days before the scheme was abolished in 1971.



*Figure 55: The former mixed smoking room at the Royal Scot, Langrigg Road, Carlisle, showing internal garden (The Builder, volume 199, 30 September 1960)*



*Figure 56: The former public bar at the Royal Scot, Langrigg Road, Carlisle, showing the former window arrangement at the rear (The Builder, volume 199, 30 September 1960)*

## SURVIVAL AND INTEGRITY

It is estimated that 417 public houses (363 in England and 54 in Scotland) were acquired or constructed by the Central Control Board and State Management Scheme between 1916 and 1973.<sup>241</sup> This includes the public houses that were closed and remodelled under the scheme. A total of 333 (80%) of these (290 in England and 43 in Scotland) remain standing, but with the general decline in public house culture across the country, the future of these buildings is uncertain. The following section considers some of the main issues affecting their survival.

### Demolished and vacant public houses

A total of 83 (20%) of the 417 public houses acquired or constructed as part of the scheme have been demolished (72 of which were in England and 11 were in Scotland), while many more remain closed and their futures are uncertain.<sup>242</sup> The demolition of public houses, particularly those of the inter-war and post-war periods, has been on the rise since the late 20th century and is set to continue, particularly as greater value is placed on the land for redevelopment.<sup>243</sup> A number of the remodelled CCB public houses have been demolished over the course of the late 20th century while the Rose and Crown at Upperby, designed by Redfern in 1930, was demolished in 2013 following a period of abandonment and subsequent vandalism (Figure 57). The site has since been redeveloped for housing. Furthermore, two of the post-war pubs, the Inglewood Forest and the Border Terrier, have been lost to redevelopment (in 2010 and 2015 respectively) leaving 24 new purpose-built model inns still standing (20 in England and 4 in Scotland)

Others remain closed, vacant and their future is uncertain. At the time of writing (2018) the Horse and Farrier at Raffles, for instance, has been left vacant since 2007 and its condition is slowly deteriorating. Proposals for its reuse as part of a small supermarket have been unsympathetic and would have involved a significant loss of the building's interior as well as its surviving bowling green.<sup>244</sup> New proposals to reopen the building as a public house, however, are hopeful.<sup>245</sup> Elsewhere, public houses remain vacant as brewers struggle to find suitable tenants, especially since rents can be fairly high and making enough profit to cover costs can be challenging in the changing climate of pub culture.

### Public houses no longer serving their original function

Only 103 of 417 (24.7%) public houses acquired or constructed as part of the scheme continue to serve their original purpose. While the vast majority were closed directly by the scheme over the course of its 57-year lifespan, many more have been converted to other uses. Conversion to private homes is perhaps the easiest and most popular form of conversion with 127 (30%) of the state-managed pubs being turned over to residential use; their first-floor domestic accommodation for a manager lends itself well with minimal alteration. 37 (8%) now serve a commercial purpose (eg shops) while 32 (7.6%) are now used as hotels or guest houses, 11 (2.6%) are used as cafes or restaurants and 9 (2.1%) accommodate clubs. Other alternative uses include a bank, a probation hostel, a museum and incorporating the public house into part of the existing railway station.



Public houses converted to other uses can often result in a significant loss of the interiors, particularly the ground-floor public rooms, leaving only the exterior shell in any kind of recognisable condition. For example, the ground-floor of the Malt Shovel, Rickergate, Carlisle (built as a new pub in 1928), was converted to a restaurant in 2004 and as such has lost most of its original partitions and all of its internal features such as fireplaces, bar counters, decoration and stained glass windows. Similarly, the Earl Grey, Botchergate, Carlisle, was transformed into the Carlisle Taekwondo School in 2009 and the Bounty at Netherton was converted to a small supermarket in 2016. In contrast, the Crescent Inn, Carlisle, was transformed into a restaurant in 2009 and was recently refurbished by a well-known restaurant chain in 2016. Although these changes have involved the extension of the lavatory facilities and the introduction of a new bar counter, much of the internal layout and some of the original decoration, namely the tiles, ironwork and door fixtures and fittings, have survived well.



*Figure 57: Drawing of the Rose and Crown, Upperby, 1930. The pub was demolished in 2013 (ct01772 © Cumbria Image Bank)*

## Integrity of surviving SMS public houses

An assessment of the integrity of the selected case studies, namely the new purpose-built CCB and SMS public houses,<sup>246</sup> demonstrates that the majority of these buildings have retained much of their external appearance with the exception of small extensions, new window and door openings, the introduction of new lavatory or kitchen facilities and redecoration. This is largely a result of statutory protection or of their location within a conservation area, although it should be noted that protection does not mean that change has not taken place.

The setting and key aspects of the pubs' surrounding landscaping, including gardens and bowling greens, continue to remain under threat. As these features became less well used in the later 20th century and were (and are) expensive to maintain, they were often turned over to car parks or sold off for private development. At the start of this research, only four of the Carlisle District SMS public houses retained their associated bowling greens (of the seven bowling greens that were constructed), a significant feature of the new improved public house.<sup>247</sup> In September 2016 a planning application was approved for the construction of seven houses on the bowling green at the Redfern Inn, Etterby, serving as a timely reminder that even listed public houses within a conservation area remain under threat and that their significance is not always fully recognised.<sup>248</sup>

Like many historic buildings, the interiors of public houses are continually changing as they are required to meet modern standards and requirements. Many of the purpose-built public houses, however, currently retain much of their interior layout and architectural features such as fireplaces, woodwork and occasionally, decoration. The best preserved are the first-floor rooms, where the spaces may have fallen out of use for a short period of time, or continue to remain out of use as at the Apple Tree, Lowther Street, Carlisle.

Elsewhere, interiors have been drastically altered leaving very few, if any, features relating to their design and management under state control. This is particularly true of those remodelled under the CCB between 1916 and 1920. As such there is a heavy reliance on documentary evidence, particularly plans and photographs, to understand the work implemented by the CCB. The upgrading and modernisation of public house interiors is often seen as necessary to make the public house 'interesting' and attractive to patrons and to ensure that the business continues to turn a profit, allowing the pub to remain open.<sup>249</sup> Sometimes such changes were undertaken by the SMS itself as occurred at the Black Lion in Durdar, where in 1969 the building was extended, the former porch entrance blocked and the layout of the rooms and the public bar reconfigured. Other pubs were refurbished following their sale in the 1970s where new owners, usually breweries, used the opportunity to invest in their new acquisitions from the outset and to experiment with pub design themselves.

## HERITAGE PROTECTION

The former state-managed public houses which remain standing fall under five different local planning authorities in England (Enfield Council, Carlisle City Council, Allerdale Borough Council, Eden District Council and Copeland Borough Council) and a further two in Scotland (Dumfries and Galloway Council and Highland Council). Of these, only Enfield has a local list of buildings of special historic or architectural interest, although local lists for Carlisle and Allerdale are currently under preparation.<sup>250</sup> None of the previously state-managed public houses are included on the Enfield Council Local Heritage List.<sup>251</sup> The local list does not offer assets statutory protection, but it does highlight them as significant and worthy of special consideration where development is proposed. Some authorities consider the Historic Environment Record to fulfil the same purpose and therefore, do not have a local list for this reason.<sup>252</sup> Of the public houses which remain standing and were closed, taken over or built by the CCB and the SMS, 150 (45%) fall within conservation areas (135 in England and 15 in Scotland). This offers the public houses some protection in terms of their external appearance and setting, although this is not always the case as seen at the Redfern, Etterby (*see above*).

A total of 93 (27.9%) of the 333 remaining public houses which were closed, remodelled or purpose-built under the scheme are listed buildings (77 of these are in England and 16 in Scotland). All of those in England are grade II with the exception of the Station Refreshment Rooms, which is part of Carlisle Railway Station, listed at grade II\*. In Scotland, seven are listed at grade B, while nine are grade C. These buildings are largely listed, however, on the basis of their earlier historical and architectural significance, which pre-dates their acquisition by the CCB and SMS, although the historical value of their inclusion in the scheme might have contributed to their perceived significance and therefore eligibility for listing.

A total of 27 new public houses were constructed by the CCB and SMS between 1916 and 1971; this number includes three new establishments in the Gretna District.<sup>253</sup> Of these, a total of eight (29.6%) are listed buildings at grade II and seven of which were designed by Redfern.<sup>254</sup> Half of these (a total of four) were listed in 1973 at the end of the scheme in the Carlisle District, following concerns that the historic character of these buildings would not be preserved once they fell into private ownership and a subsequent appeal by the Carlisle Civic Trust to the Secretary of State.<sup>255</sup> The Apple Tree, Lowther Street, Carlisle, was added to the List in 1997, while the Cumberland Inn, Botchergate, Carlisle, and the Redfern Inn at Etterby were added in 2000 and the Magpie in 2011 following further re-assessments. These listings include the best and most well-preserved examples of Harry Redfern's new model inns. In terms of date range, the earliest listed CCB public house and the only fully purpose-built public house in England to be built under the CCB – the Globe at Longtown – dates from 1916-7 while the latest of the eight listed SMS public houses is the Redfern Inn, which opened in 1940. None of the five surviving post-war public houses have been previously assessed for listing.



## SIGNIFICANCE AND CONCLUSION

As an outcome of a unique government experiment, linked to the politics and social ideas of the time, it is evident that the state-managed public houses remodelled and purpose-built between 1916 and 1971 are a significant survival. Many of the underlying temperance ideas of the CCB and the SMS were not necessarily innovative, with improved public houses already being established throughout the country from the turn of the 20th century. The Bridge Inn at Port Sunlight, for example, was reformed to accommodate a licensed tea room by the Liverpool Public House Trust in 1903.<sup>256</sup> The scheme was, however, established under a unique set of circumstances, free from planning restrictions and competition, allowing Harry Redfern and his team, and to a certain extent the later Home Office architects, to experiment with dynamic and unorthodox designs. Furthermore, the scheme was self-financing; such a reformation of the public house on this scale would not have been possible if the public houses were privately owned. The fact that the scheme was not intended to make a profit also enabled larger amounts of monies to be recycled into different building projects across the districts, rather than being focused on one particular building.<sup>257</sup>

The public houses built between 1916 and 1949 are testament to the dedication and skill of Harry Redfern. Although similar in layout and concept across the entirety of the scheme, no two designs for new public houses were the same. Redfern ensured that each set of circumstances was carefully understood to ensure that the appearance and accommodation of the pub reflected the character and type of residents in the surrounding area. As such the state-managed public house became an 'eclectic pattern book' of bold vernacular styles, which repeatedly attracted the interest of public-house architects.<sup>258</sup> As the important public-house architect Joseph Hill wrote of the 'excellent public houses in and about Carlisle':

Some of them are town houses, others are in country lanes. Some are rebuildings and some merely alterations. But I assure you that all of them are charming and definitely clever. No two are alike, they all fit their situations admirably and are a tribute to the skill of Harry Redfern, whose work in connection with the improved English inn will certainly live.<sup>259</sup>

Skilful and careful planning was required to negotiate complex and restricted plots, ensuring that all the rooms were light, airy and comfortable, while also in compliance with the underlying temperance principles. The craftsmanship was always of the highest quality with Redfern refusing to use any but the best builders, artists and other tradesmen. The State Management Scheme public houses became model designs building on new concepts such as segregated spaces for 'first' and 'second classes' and for different groups, flexible spaces that could be adapted to meet changing requirements and an increased focus on recreational and family orientated activities and spaces, particularly the bowling green.

The SMS public houses built following Redfern's retirement in 1949 were certainly a departure from the high-quality designs produced before the Second World War. This was probably partly due to the increased cost of materials and labour, and partly because the Home Office Architects' Branch worked at a distance from Carlisle and had other calls on their resources from a range of other government projects; there was no longer a

dedicated SMS architect, and in some cases the work was outsourced. They were not only at a disadvantage given that Redfern had 33 years of experience dedicated to the scheme, but were also initially (until late 1954) severely restricted by government policies which limited the amount of building work and expenditure unless a project was deemed to be specially desirable in some way. These early post-war SMS pubs continued to follow many of Redfern's concepts yet were increasingly modern domestic in character – a departure from the confident, high quality, historical vernacular styles which were no longer as fashionable in the post-war world. Nevertheless, the later post-war public houses of the 1960s and 1970s began to introduce larger and more complex designs, and rivalled the kind of pubs being built elsewhere in England by major breweries. By the end of the scheme, the SMS public houses had become part of the local identity and many were sad to see its demise.

Generally, the remodelled interiors, particularly those altered under the CCB, do not survive. This is unsurprising since in the very early days, they were designed to be austere and dull and this would hardly be conducive to encourage custom today. The best preserved of the CCB public houses are the two that were purpose-built; in this regard, the Globe at Longtown and Gracie's Banking at Annan are important survivals. However, again, much of the layout of these buildings has been changed with the exception of their exteriors and some key interior features. The high quality and charm of the later SMS purpose-built public houses, designed by Redfern between 1925 and 1940, have ensured that the majority of these buildings are preserved and their character largely maintained. As such, it is this group of buildings which best epitomise the concepts of the State Management Scheme and underlying temperance ideas of the time. The remaining post-war examples are also fairly well conserved, but again, have been subject to alterations including the removal of partitions, upgrading of seating, bar counters, lavatory and kitchen facilities, and some now include unsympathetic extensions.

Despite the importance of the CCB and SMS public houses, many remain under threat not only through alteration, but also as a result of closure and demolition. This is highlighted by the loss of the Rose and Crown at Upperby in 2013 and the loss of the bowling green at the Redfern Inn at Etterby in 2016-17. It is important that the significance of these buildings, and their settings, is more widely recognised and protected in order to ensure their survival.

## ENDNOTES

- 1 The National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP) was implemented between 2011 and 2015 as a framework which set out priorities for protecting the historic environment. The NHPP Action Plan was produced by English Heritage (now Historic England) to identify projects and activities to meet the objectives of the framework.
- 2 There are no registry files for these buildings at the London Metropolitan Archives or Enfield Archives either and the assumption is that they were destroyed when they were passed back into private ownership.
- 3 Katie Fox, Modern Domestic Records Specialist, The National Archives, pers comm 8 December 2016
- 4 Roger Higgins, Conservation Officer, Carlisle City Council, pers comm 9 February 2017
- 5 Historic England 2016
- 6 Kenyon 2015, 38
- 7 Kenyon 2015, 34 and 43
- 8 Reiss 1925, 928. The General Manager's Report for 1916 (available via <https://thestatemanagementstory.org/the-history/historical-documents-about-the-state-management-scheme/> accessed 12 November 2018) suggests that circa 11,000 men had arrived in the area to build and serve the munitions factory. It is difficult to clarify this with census statistics which were taken in 1911, five years before the scheme started, and 1921, three years after the factory closed.
- 9 *Newcastle Journal* 6 May 1914, 7: obituary for Sammy Boustead of the Red Lion Hotel, Botchergate
- 10 TNA HO 190/459 – Management: general correspondence, letter to Eagles 20 February 1917; Duncan 2013, 124
- 11 Hunt 1971, 14-5; Duncan 2010, 123; Duncan 2013, 124; Gutzke 2006, 54
- 12 Reiss 1925, 928
- 13 *Licensing Act* 1902; Brandwood, Davison and Slaughter 2004, 42; Cole 2015, 1
- 14 Cole 2015, 21
- 15 Bramwell Evens 1917, 4
- 16 *The Scotsman* 18 June 1915, 6
- 17 *Montreal Daily Mail*, 30 March 1915, 1; Greenaway 2003, 93; *Leeds Mercury* 1 March 1915, 5
- 18 Greenwood 1920, 16; *Grantham Journal* 3 April 1915, 7
- 19 *The Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations* 1915
- 20 Duncan 2013, 96



- 21 Wilson (ND) explains that the members included, at one time or another, Edgar Sanders (chair), Neville Chamberlain, Philip Snowden, J H Thomas, Lord Luvverhulme and Reverend Henry Carter. Brewers were also appointed including W Waters Butler of Mitchell and Butler and Sydney O Nevile of Whitbreads. John Pedder was the representative from the Home Office and the Secretary was John Sykes: Wilson ND, 5-6. It is uncertain who the other three were.
- 22 TNA HO 185/229 – Central Control Board Minutes 1915-21; Talbot 2005, 58; Seabury 2007, 41; Duncan 2013, 100
- 23 Duncan 2010, 124
- 24 Studies undertaken by the CCB in its early years proved that alcohol consumed on a full stomach reduced drunkenness while drinking alcohol on an empty stomach increased damage to the stomach membranes: TNA HO 185/242 - Canteen Committee: correspondence and arrangements for providing canteens including D'Abernon on the need for Scientific Basis for Temperance Reform, 15 May 1917; Duncan 2013, 177-9
- 25 Talbot 2005, 60; Hunt 1971, 19; General Manager's Reports 1916-1920 available via <https://thestatemanagementstory.org/the-history/historical-documents-about-the-state-management-scheme/> (accessed 12 November 2018)
- 26 Greenwood 1920, 19; Seabury 2007, 45; Gutzke 2006, 54; Duncan 2010, 121
- 27 Board of Trade 'Report and statistics of bad time kept in ship-building, munitions and transport areas', 1 May 1915, *Parliamentary Papers 1914-16* (220), LV, 947; Wilson 1977, 2
- 28 NRS HH1/1903 - Licensing. Carlisle, Gretna and Cromarty Firth Districts. Memorandum on Direct Control &c Accounts, statistics etc; Seabury 2007, 45; Gutzke 2006, 54
- 29 TNA HO 185/213 – Public House Committee Minutes, Report on the Gretna Factory 11 September 1915; Duncan 2013, 125. Thomas Munro was appointed Scottish Adviser to the Central Control Board for Liquor Traffic in July 1915 and as the Chief Labour Adviser to the Ministry of Munitions in August 1917: *Hamilton Advertiser* 31 July 1915, 5; *The London Gazette* 26 March 1920
- 30 Duncan 2010, 120 and 123
- 31 Duncan 2010, 126; Gutzke 2006, 54
- 32 CACC TSMS 1/2/3/2 – State Management Districts Council Minutes 1962; Hunt 1971, 25. The SMS considered purchasing hotels as they came up for sale. The Crown and Mitre and the Viaduct Hotel in Carlisle both remained in private ownership throughout the state management, although attempts were made in the 1950s to acquire the premises (1952 for the Viaduct). Beyond Carlisle other hotels also remained in private hands, for example the Letters Inn, Aspatia. The Viaduct Hotel was already a Temperance Hotel in 1914: Kelly 1914, 100.
- 33 TNA HO 185/229 – Central Control Board Minutes 1915-21, meeting held 25 April 1917; Seabury 2007, 51. Maryport Brewery was initially obtained since the company held so many public houses in Carlisle and once these had been acquired, the company fell into financial difficulties leading to the CCB's acquisition of the brewery and remaining assets.

- 34 Talbot 2005, 60; Hunt 1971, 26; The General Manager's Report January 1917 available via <https://thestatemanagementstory.org/the-history/historical-documents-about-the-state-management-scheme/> (accessed 12 November 2018): Carlisle Old Brewery was taken over on 1 August 1916, Carlisle New Brewery taken over 18 August, Iredale's Brewery 25 August and Queen's Brewery 7 September; brewing discontinued immediately at the latter three.
- 35 Hunt 1971, 50; Talbot 2005, 60
- 36 Duncan 2010, 125; Oliver 1947, 61; *The Daily Mail* 1 April 1942, 1
- 37 Albert E Mitchell, previously chief clerk and accountant to the scheme, took over from Eagles in 1928 until his retirement in 1940: Belfast Newsletter 31 January 1928, 11. W A Goddard, previously Assistant General Manager, took over in 1940. G W A Shepherd, previously Assistant General Manager, became General Manager in about 1954 and retired in 1960 to be replaced by J N Adams, formerly an Assistant Collector with the Customs and Excise Department: CACC TSMS 1/2/3/2 - State Management Districts Council Minutes 1960. J H Marker became Acting General Manager from at least 1967 and continued to occupy this role until the abolition of the scheme in 1973: CACC DSO/36/5 – Sale of SMS assets, 1971-3; CACC TSMS 3/2/54 – Border Terrier, Carlisle.
- 38 General Manager's Report January 1917 available via <https://thestatemanagementstory.org/the-history/historical-documents-about-the-state-management-scheme/> (accessed 12 November 2018); Duncan 2010, 126
- 39 CACC DX 1004 – Register of Houses taken over: this document is damaged and some of the entries may have, therefore, been lost. The General Manager's Report January 1917: 119 public houses acquired in Carlisle by June 1916 in addition to 14 in Longtown and 68 in the Cumberland Ward.
- 40 This was a phrase used by many temperance reformers to describe the consumption of alcohol standing up, which was thought to increase insobriety and encourage patrons to purchase more alcohol as they propped themselves against the bar counter. It is used in H M Government 1932 Report, 47.
- 41 Duncan 2010, 126; TNA HO 185/227 – Letter from Colonel David Davies to Lord D'Abernon, 28 August 1916. This report was given very soon after the scheme had begun and any major structural changes to individual premises were yet to take place, but it highlights the conditions of the public houses and the concern that construction work was necessary.
- 42 Gutzke 2006, 55; General Manager's Report 1917 available via <https://thestatemanagementstory.org/the-history/historical-documents-about-the-state-management-scheme/> (accessed 12 November 2018): it was realised that the closure of so many public houses was causing further problems of overcrowding and this therefore slowed in 1917 with a greater focus on improving the existing public houses.
- 43 General Manager's Report to the Board 1918 available via <https://thestatemanagementstory.org/the-history/historical-documents-about-the-state-management-scheme/> (accessed 12 November 2018); Talbot 2005, 61; Gutzke 2006, 51

- 44 Information provided by the Devil's Porridge Museum archivist Judith Hewitt, 13 November 2018. Part of the Gretna factory was sold off for agricultural use. The sites in Longtown and Smalmstown were used as a Base Ammunition Depot and sub depot from the 1930s onwards: *Gracie's Guide to British Industrial History* [https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/H.M.\\_Factory,\\_Gretna](https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/H.M._Factory,_Gretna), accessed 12 November 2018
- 45 *Defence of the Realm Act* 1915; Hansard HC Debate on Central Control (Liquor) Board 10 March 1919 vol 113, c874; Duncan 2013, 207; Hunt 1971, 29; Seabury 2007, 78
- 46 *Aberdeen Press and Journal* Thursday 22 May 1919: The General Committee of the Brewers' Association called for an end to government control at their meeting 19 May 1919. *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* Monday 21 April 1919: Letter to the editor calling for an end to the scheme from CH Gilbert Hay. *Cambridge Daily News* Saturday 29 November 1919: Major Christopher Lowther, Coalition Unionist Member for North Cumberland argued that the scheme was a 'waste of [Government] treasure and credit'.
- 47 *Licensing Act* 1921; Hunt 1971, 31; Wilson 1977, 16
- 48 Talbot 2010, 34; TNA HO 185/335 – Enfield Lock
- 49 It should be noted that some public houses were acquired outside of the statutory area, for example at Workington where premises were acquired through the purchase of breweries and their assets: Wilson 1977, 28
- 50 CACC TSMS 1/1/1/1 – 4 – Minute book of the Local Advisory Committee 1928-50, including Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 1928; *The Brewers Journal* 15 November 1929, 536
- 51 NRS HH1/1903 - Licensing. Carlisle, Gretna and Cromarty Firth Districts. Memorandum on Direct Control &c Accounts, statistics etc; Talbot 2010, 34. The Secretaries were required to submit an annual report to Parliament in according with the 1921 Licensing Act.
- 52 Wilson 1977, 22
- 53 CACC TSMS 1/1/1/1 – 4 – Minute book of the Local Advisory Committee 1928-50, including Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 1928; Punnett 1966, 197
- 54 CACC TSMS 1/1/1/3 – Minute book; Hunt 1971, 37; Talbot 2010, 36
- 55 Wilson, 1977, 22
- 56 *Ibid*, 17: The State Management Districts Central Office was wound up in 1950. This was separate from the State Management Districts Council which remained.
- 57 *Lancashire Evening Post* 16 July 1926, 4
- 58 CACC TSMS 1/1/1/1 – 4 – Minute book of the Local Advisory Committee 1928-50, including Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 1928; Hunt 1971, 40; Talbot 2010, 36
- 59 H M Government 1932, 243; Wilson 1977, 26



- 60 CACC TSMS 1/1/1/1 – 4 – Minute book of the Local Advisory Committee 1928-50, including Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 1928
- 61 *The Brewers' Journal* 15 November 1929, 536; NRS HH1/1903 - Licensing. Carlisle, Gretna and Cromarty Firth Districts. Memorandum on Direct Control & Accounts, statistics etc
- 62 H M Government 1932
- 63 H M Government 1931, 80
- 64 The Temperance Legislation League Monthly Notes January-February 1937, 5: making reference to opinions around the early 1930s. Publication is produced at <https://thestatemanagementstory.org>, accessed 15 October 2019
- 65 CACC TSMS 1/2/3/1 – State Management Districts Council Minutes 1950-8: Minutes from 14th July 1950; Seabury 2007, 92
- 66 Punnett 1966, 197; Wilson 1977, 32; Seabury 2007, 92
- 67 *Hansard*, HL Debate on Motion for Second Reading resumed 31 May 1949 vol 162 c1295
- 68 *Ibid*
- 69 Wilson 1977, 29; CACC TSMS 1/2/3/1 – State Management Districts Council Minutes 23 February 1950
- 70 Emily Cole, pers comm, 6 November 2020
- 71 *Hansard* HL Debate Licensed Premises in New Towns Bill 27 October 1952 vol 187 c1011
- 72 CACC TSMS 1/2/3/3 – State Management Districts Council Minutes 1966. The minutes discuss the possibility of introducing a tied-tenancy arrangement at the Tam O'Shanter, Little Brampton, following concerns over lack of profit despite the premises being in good condition.
- 73 CACC TSMS 1/2/3/3 – State Management Districts Council Minutes January 1967: Workington Brewery were refused planning permission for a public house in Ewanrigg, Maryport
- 74 Wilson 1977, 36; CACC TSMS 1/2/3/3 – State Management Districts Council Minutes January 1967; CACC TSMS 1/2/3/3 – State Management Districts Council Minutes July 1968; *Hansard* House of Commons debate: Off-licence Application 21 November 1957, volume 578
- 75 Wilson 1977, 36
- 76 CACC TSMS 1/2/3/3 – State Management Districts Council Minutes July 1968
- 77 *Hansard*, HC Debate 19 January 1971 vol 809 cc272-3W
- 78 *Hansard*, HC Debate 20 April 1971 vol 815 cc960-1079; Hunt 1971, 53
- 79 Talbot 2010, 33
- 80 Wilson 1977, 43

- 81 CACC TSMS 1/1/1/4 – Minute book
- 82 Seabury 2007, 192-3
- 83 CACC TSMS 1/1/1/4 – Minute book
- 84 HAC GB232/D/1499/1/1 – Unique sale of hotels and licensed premises, on the instruction of the Secretary of State for Scotland the state owned licensed premises in the Cromarty Firth area to be sold by private bargain, 1971
- 85 CACC TSMS 3/4/1 – Sales particulars for Gretna District
- 86 Brodie 2001, 444; Redfern 1944; Seabury 2007, 100-103, 115
- 87 Sherwood and Pevsner 1996, 279; Bradley and Pevsner 2014, 60
- 88 Brodie 2001, 444; Seabury 2007, 115
- 89 This was a survey of various pieces of information including land use, traffic and statistics within Greater London to help inform development and planning.
- 90 *RIBA Journal* 1950, volume 57, 245
- 91 Bradley and Pevsner 2014, 259; Aston 1994, 503
- 92 Oliver 1933, 190; Cole 2015, 189
- 93 Thorne 1976, 108
- 94 Catalogue of an exhibition of the works of C F Annesley Voysey FRIBA, at the Batsford Gallery 15 North Audley Street, London W1, October 12 to 17, 1931; Oliver 1947, 61; Seabury 2007, 63
- 95 TNA HO 190/72 – Cumberland Inn, Carlisle: letter from Redfern to A E Mitchell (General Manager) 6 August 1930; Seabury 2007, 151
- 96 TNA HO 190/72 – Cumberland Inn, Carlisle, letter from H Redfern to A E Mitchell 15 July 1930
- 97 Building Centre 1936 Inn Signs Exhibition at the Building Centre, catalogue: some of the signs exhibited included those for the Royal Oak at Scotsby, Rose and Crown at Upperby, Crown and Thistle at Rockcliffe, Rose and Crown at Low Hesket, Horse and Farrier at Raffles, Greyhound Inn at Cotehill and George Inn at Warwick Bridge.
- 98 Building Centre 1936 Inn Signs Exhibition at the Building Centre, catalogue. Sexton gave a paper on 'Fresco Painting' to the Institute of British Decorators in 1924. He also authored 'Painting and Decorating', published in 1947. Information held on Ancestry suggests that he was born in 1893 in Carnforth Lancashire and is listed as house painter in the 1911 England, Wales, Scotland and the Isle of Man census when he lived in Bingley, West Yorkshire. Brentford and Chiswick 1939 Register of England and Wales lists Sexton as a Visiting Art master.  
  
It has been difficult to trace J W Temple without his or her full name.
- 99 The Technical Committee were involved with making decisions on detailed aspects of the design, although tended to focus on working aspects of the public houses relating to the distribution of drinks and food. The minutes (CACC TSMS 1/1/7/1) tend to discuss issues with beer production.

- 100 CACC TSMS 1/1/1/1 – 4 – Minute book of the Local Advisory Committee 1928-50
- 101 Seabury 2007, 133: Carlisle Highways and Streets Committee objected to the projecting sign based on a local by-law on 14 October 1927
- 102 *Ibid*, 155: TNA HO 190/72 – letter from Redfern to Mitchell, Cumberland Hotel, Botchergate, Carlisle
- 103 Dictionary of Scottish Architects: Biography report for Harry Redfern [http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect\\_full.php?id=200890](http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200890) accessed January 2019
- 104 *England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index*, 1916-2007, Ancestry.com.
- 105 Seabury 2007, 135
- 106 Copy of a letter hung on the wall of the Redfern Inn from Redfern to Henderson, 21 November 1940
- 107 CACC TSMS/1/2/3/1 – State Management Districts Council Minutes 1950-8: Minutes from 14th July 1950.
- 108 RIBA library P238674 - Works for the Central Control Board for liquor traffic designed (1916-1921) by George Walton, RIBA; Catalogue of an exhibition held at Building Centre, London, November 2 to 28, 1936; Elwall 1983, 36; Pevsner 1968, 181; Seabury 2007, 63
- 109 Oliver 2004, 332
- 110 CACC TSMS 1/2/3/1 - State Management Districts Council Minutes 1950-8; 1939 *England and Wales Register*, Ancestry.com; *England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index*, 1916-2007, Ancestry.com
- 111 CACC TSMS 1/2/3/1 - State Management Districts Council Minutes 1950-8
- 112 Punnett 1966, 197
- 113 The architects often use their initials and surname only in the SMS archive documents making them difficult to trace. Furthermore, particular names are fairly common and difficult to search on databases such as Ancestry – this is made increasingly difficult where there is no known address. The RIBA have checked their records for all the Home Office architects named in the text, but do not hold birth and death dates for any of these individuals. A common surname (eg Greaves and Ball) is also difficult to trace in their database. A selection of RIBA nomination papers are held for certain individuals: Fiona Orsini, Curator, RIBA Drawings and Archives Collection, pers comm, 26 November 2020
- 114 RIBA file no.2922. The file explains that Williamson obtained his ARIBA membership in 1920.
- 115 RIBA file no.9592 for Leonard Ernest Luck states that he obtained his ARIBA membership in 1948.
- 116 CACC TSMS 1/2/3/1 – State Management Districts Council Minutes 1950-8; CACC TSMS 1/2/3/2 – State Management Districts Council Minutes 1958-66. Little is known of Metayers career prior to his involvement with the SMS, but he acquired Associate Royal Institute of British Architects (ARIBA) membership in 1935: *The Architects' Journal* vol 83, Iss. 2193, (Jan 16, 1936), 139



- 117 RIBA file no.5229 for Alfred Ball explains that he obtained ARIBA membership in 1950.
- 118 CACC TSMS 1/2/3/1 – State Management Districts Council Minutes 1950-8; CACC TSMS 1/2/3/2 – State Management Districts Council Minutes 1958-66
- 119 CACC TSMS 1/4/7/9 – Employment of Local Architects, letter to Hewison of Establishments Division 3 from the Works Department February 1969
- 120 The address for Douglas Reed Chartered Architects is given as 5 Yarmouth Place, Piccadilly in 1966 on plans for the Border Terrier and as 21 Old Queen Street, London in documentation relating to the Border Reiver in 1971: CACC TSMS 3/2/54 – Border Terrier, Carlisle and CACC TSMS 3/2/53 – Border Reiver, Carlisle
- 121 CACC Ca/E6/1/48 – Plans for the Border Terrier, 1965. The name and address for Douglas Reed is given on the plans.
- 122 CACC TSMS /2/210 – Arroyo, Carlisle and CACC TSMS 3/2/54 – Border Terrier, Carlisle
- 123 CACC TSMS 1/4/7/9 – Employment of Local Architects, letter to Hewison of Establishments Division 3 from the Works Department February 1969
- 124 In fact there had already been some inclination to use local consultants over the Home Office architects since 1964 when the SMDC sought the advice of external contractors and consultants regarding alterations to the Citadel before approving proposals by the architects' branch: CACC TSMS 1/2/3/2 - State Management Districts Council Minutes January 1964: Serious consideration was also given to using local architects rather than the Home Office architects in 1967: CACC TSMS 1/2/3/3 - State Management Districts Council Minutes July 1967.
- 125 CACC TSMS 1/4/7/9 – Employment of Local Architects, Location of Architects General Manager 's Observations, 30 January 1968
- 126 CACC TSMS 1/4/7/9 – Employment of Local Architects, 1969
- 127 CACC TSMS 1/2/3/4 - State Management Districts Council Minutes April 1970: the minutes detail the commission of the Belle Vue public house to local architects and work at the Waterloo, Aglionby; CACC TSMS 1/4/7/9 – Employment of Local Architects, 1969
- 128 *The Builder* 15 December 1916, 371
- 129 NRS HH1/1903 - Licensing. Carlisle, Gretna and Cromarty Firth Districts. Memorandum on Direct Control &c Accounts, statistics etc
- 130 Duncan 2010, 128
- 131 *Carlisle Evening News* 12 July 1916; Duncan 2010, 128; Seabury 2007, 60
- 132 The General Post Office was located in the building to the south of Athenaeum, but the General Post Office extended into the Athenaeum at the end of the 19th century: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 sheets published 1874 and 1901; *Carlisle Evening News* 8 July 1916, 4
- 133 *Carlisle Evening News* 12 July 1916; *Country Life*, 23 September 1916; Seabury 2007, 64

- 134 Thorne 1976, 110
- 135 Oliver 1947, 59; Hunt 1971, 25
- 136 Oliver 1947, 58; Seabury 2007, 65
- 137 NHLE 1196930
- 138 Greenwood 1920, 180
- 139 Gutzke 1994, 369
- 140 Report of the Committee on the Disinterested Management of Public Houses 1927, 16
- 141 Emily Cole, pers comm 6 November 2020
- 142 TNA HO 190/992 – Malt Shovel, Carlisle: discussion relating to off-sales at the new inn or at the nearby Fox and Hounds.
- 143 Emily Cole, pers comm, 6 November 2020
- 144 *Morning Advertiser* 2 January 1920; Gutzke 2006, 61
- 145 CACC TSMS 3/2/244 – Bounty Inn, Netherton
- 146 Gutzke 2006, 61
- 147 Greenwood 1920, 180
- 148 Providing establishments which offered alternative beverages and food was a key aim of Temperance campaigners from the 1860s onwards with the first British Workman's Public House founded in Bradford in 1867: Brandwood *et al* 2004, 43
- 149 Carter 1919, 174-5
- 150 Pam 1998, 138; *The Builder* 8 December 1916, 364
- 151 Boudier 2000, 109-111
- 152 Boudier 2000, 265-6
- 153 Site visit by Emily Cole and Matthew Bristow on 4 August 2016: the exact date of demolition of the dining hall is unknown, but this is believed to have taken place between 2008 and 2016 following damage caused by fire and a period of abandonment.
- 154 Report of the Committee on the Disinterested Management of Public Houses 1927, 14
- 155 General Manager's Report 27 January 1917, 6
- 156 Oliver 1947, 60; Seabury 2007, 62; Gutzke 2006, 59-60
- 157 NRS HH1/1903 - Licensing. Carlisle, Gretna and Cromarty Firth Districts. Memorandum on Direct Control &c Accounts, statistics etc
- 158 General Manager's Report January 1917 available via <https://thestatemanagementstory.org/the-history/historical-documents-about-the-state-management-scheme/> (accessed 12 November 2018); TNA HO 190/1021 – Citadel Tavern, Carlisle; Seabury 2007, 60

- 159 TNA HO 190/1021 – Citadel Tavern, Carlisle
- 160 General Manager’s Report January 1917 available via <https://thestatemanagementstory.org/the-history/historical-documents-about-the-state-management-scheme/> (accessed 12 November 2018); Seabury 2007, 60
- 161 Greenwood 1920, 178
- 162 Gutzke 2006, 61
- 163 General Manager’s Report January 1917 available via <https://thestatemanagementstory.org/the-history/historical-documents-about-the-state-management-scheme/> (accessed 12 November 2018); Seabury 2007, 75
- 164 Report of the Committee on the Disinterested Management of Public Houses 1927, 14
- 165 Reiss 1925, 929
- 166 Oliver 1940, 65
- 167 The green is particularly small and may have been more appropriate for other games such as skittles. The General Manager’s Report January 1917 (available via <https://thestatemanagementstory.org/the-history/historical-documents-about-the-state-management-scheme/> accessed 12 November 2018) refers to the green as a bowling green.
- 168 Oliver 1947, 61
- 169 *Carlisle Evening News* 13 November 1916; Oliver 1947, 61
- 170 Oliver 1947, 61
- 171 TNA HO 190/459- Correspondence between E Selley and J S Eagles, February 20, 1917; Seabury 2007, 74
- 172 Oliver 1947, 61
- 173 Talbot 2004, 24
- 174 Greenwood 1920, 182
- 175 Thorne 1976, 107
- 176 Most of these were entirely new buildings, although the Green Bank Inn at Carleton was largely extended and remodelled.
- 177 Oliver 1947, 74
- 178 TNA HO 190/957 – Cumberland Inn, Carlisle, notes referring to the ‘undesirability of back doors’, 12 December 1928
- 179 Seabury 2007, 133
- 180 TNA HO 190/1242 – Crown Inn, letter from Mitchell to Redfern, 4 February 1937
- 181 Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery, Carlisle, hold three SMS public house signs including one for the Apple Tree (Carlisle), a second for the Irishgate Tavern (Carlisle) and a third for the Rose and Crown (presumably the former public house at Upperby, now demolished): Sebastian Smith, pers comm, 9 November 2018



- 182 TNA HO 190/67 – Crown Inn, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 14 February 1935
- 183 TNA HO 190/948 – Photograph of the buildings occupying the plot of the present Apple Tree, Lowther Street, Carlisle
- 184 Oliver 1940, 65
- 185 Gutzke 1994, 377; Gutzke 2006, 62; Butler 1990, 40
- 186 Gutzke 2006, 63
- 187 TNA HO 190/72 – Cumberland Inn, Carlisle, notes 24 September 1930
- 188 ‘The Carlisle Experiment, the Inter-war Pub, and Me’ <https://www.sahgb.org.uk/features/the-carlisle-experiment-the-inter-war-pub-and-me?rq=carlisle%20experiment> accessed 6 November 2020; Holder forthcoming, 18-19
- 189 Redfern 1939, 553
- 190 Seabury 2007, 133
- 191 TNA HO 190/47 – Apple Tree, Carlisle, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 19 December 1929
- 192 TNA HO 190/72 – Cumberland Inn, Carlisle: letter from Redfern to Mitchell 6 August 1930
- 193 A rebus is a combination of pictures and/or letters to depict a word. In this instance, rebuses were used to represent the names of the key people involved in the design and construction of the Cumberland Inn.
- 194 CACC TSMS 3/2/244 – Bounty Inn, Netherton; TNA HO 190/964 – Earl Grey, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 21 May 1935: ‘As it is we have had a good deal of trouble – and shall have more – to get made the exact stuff I want. That is the worst (or the best) of wanting something just a little different from reach-me-down stuff’.
- 195 TNA HO 190/1242 – Crown, Stanwix, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 6 May 1936
- 196 TNA HO 190/67 – Crown Inn, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 15 October 1936
- 197 TNA HO 190/96 – Malt Shovel, circular for information of Council, 30 September 1926
- 198 Seabury 2007, 139-40
- 199 TNA HO 190/96 – Malt Shovel, circular for information of Council, 30 September 1926
- 200 *Ibid*
- 201 *Ibid*
- 202 TNA HO 190/96 – Malt Shovel, Carlisle; Seabury 2007, 137
- 203 CACC TSMS 1/1/1/1 – 4 – Minute book of the Local Advisory Committee, including Annual Report for the year ending 31st March 1937.

- 204 TNA HO 190/232 – Spinners Arms, Cummersdale, letter from Mitchell to Stead of Dalston Hall, 13 March 1930
- 205 This is referred to as a ‘Bostwick gate’. Bostwick Gate and Shutter Company Limited were the original patentees of the collapsible metal gate.
- 206 TNA HO 190/991 – Crescent, Carlisle, letter from Redfern to Burrill 25 April 1932
- 207 Oliver 1947, 67
- 208 *Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer* 30 September 1932, 5
- 209 TNA HO 190/964 – Earl Grey, notes for press release July 1935
- 210 TNA HO 190/964 – Earl Grey, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 6 April 1935
- 211 TNA HO 190/963 – Earl Grey, anonymous letter to Redfern, 18 September 1923
- 212 TNA 190/958 – Cumberland Wrestlers, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 2 June 1936
- 213 TNA HO 190/67 – Crown Inn, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 20 February 1934
- 214 TNA HO 190/67 – Crown Inn, notes for Council, 14 March 1935
- 215 Hunt 1971, 37
- 216 *Carlisle Evening News Supplement* 1966
- 217 CACC TSMS 1/2/2/6 - State Management Districts Council Minutes 1st October 1953
- 218 Letters on the wall of the public bar discuss the introduction and completion of the darts alley in 1949. The letters have been copied from the registry files held at Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle.
- 219 CACC TSMS 1/2/2/6 – State Management Districts Council Minutes, 27 April 1954
- 220 CACC TSMS 1/2/2/5 – State Management Districts Council Minutes, 1 October 1953; Wilson 1977, 35
- 221 CACC TSMS 1/2/2/8 – State Management Districts Council Minutes, 9 April 1959; TSMS 1/2/2/9 – State Management District Council Minutes, 14 October 1960; TSMS 1/2/3/3 – State Management District Council Minutes, October 1966
- 222 CACC TSMS 1/2/2/6 – State Management Districts Council Minutes, 27 April 1954
- 223 CACC TSMS 1/2/2/7 – State Management Districts Council Minutes, 17 January 1957; CACC TSMS 1/2/2/3 – State Management Districts Council Minutes January 1968. It should be noted that the scheme already had some tenancies with establishments outside of the statutory area. These tended to be acquisitions following the purchase of breweries and their assets. One example is the Green Dragon in Workington.
- 224 CACC TSMS 1/2/3/3 – State Management Districts Council Minutes January 1966

- 225 CACC TSMS 1/2/3/3 – State Management Districts Council Minutes January 1966
- 226 CACC TSMS 1/2/3/3 - State Management Districts Council Minutes July 1967
- 227 CACC TSMS 1/2/3/3 - State Management Districts Council Minutes 1968
- 228 CACC TSMS 3/2/244 – Bounty Inn, Netherton; *Dumfries and Galloway Standard* 17 January 1942, 3
- 229 CACC TSMS 3/2/244 – Bounty Inn, Netherton
- 230 CACC TSMS 3/2/208 – Inglewood Forest, Harraby
- 231 CACC TSMS 3/2/208 – Inglewood Forest, Harraby
- 232 CACC TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms, letter from Greaves to Shepherd, 21 December 1956
- 233 CACC TSMS 3/2/244 – Bounty Inn, Netherton
- 234 *Ibid*
- 235 CACC TSMS 1/2/2/9 – State Management Districts Council Minutes, 14 October
- 236 CACC TSMS 1/1/1/3 – Minute book, 23 March 1967
- 237 *Carlisle Evening News Supplement* 1966
- 238 CACC TSMS 1/1/1/3 – Minute book, 14 December 1967
- 239 CACC TSMS 1/2/2/9 – State Management Districts Council Minutes, 13 July 1960
- 240 *The Builder* 30 September 1960, p 610-312
- 241 This figure comprises 381 in the Carlisle District, 4 in Enfield Lock and 32 in Cromarty Firth (see also Appendix C).
- 242 There is no single document which lists the total number of public houses acquired as part of the scheme over the course of its 57-year lifespan; this figure has been estimated using a range of primary sources (see Appendix C). One location is unknown (The Ship near Sandsfield) and is therefore not included in the figures. 13 (3%) properties, all in England, were unoccupied at the time of survey in 2018.
- 243 Cole 2015, 102
- 244 *News and Star* 21 July 2015
- 245 Carlisle City Council planning application 18/0172 - Repair, Refurbish, Alterations And Extensions To Existing Pub Including Conversion Of First Floor To 5no. En-Suite Bedrooms
- 246 Most of these were entirely new buildings, although the Green Bank Inn at Carleton was largely extended and remodelled.



- 247 The seven comprise the Globe, Horse and Farrier, Rose and Crown, Magpie, Wheatsheaf, Redfern, Bounty and Inglewood Forest. The four public houses retaining their bowling greens included the Globe Tavern, Longtown; Horse and Farrier, Wigton Road, Carlisle; Magpie, Botcherby, Carlisle and Redfern, Etterby.
- 248 Carlisle City Council planning application 15/1107 - Erection of 7no. dwellings land to the rear of Redfern Inn, Kingmoor Road, Carlisle, CA3 9PS
- 249 Cole 2015,102
- 250 Email from Richard Wood, Planning Officer at Carlisle City Council, 12 December 2018
- 251 Enfield Council Local Heritage List published May 2018. Available online: <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/enfield-local-heritage-list-may-18-planning.pdf> accessed February 2019
- 252 Senior Planner, Built Heritage Policy, pers comm 14 February 2019
- 253 Most of these were entirely new buildings, although the Globe at Longtown and the Green Bank Inn at Carleton was largely extended and remodelled.
- 254 These comprise the Apple Tree, Carlisle (NHLE 1119685); the Crescent, Carlisle (NHLE 1291729); the Cumberland, Carlisle (NHLE 1380211); Horse and Farrier, Carlisle (NHLE 1218944); the Magpie, Carlisle (NHLE 1404909); Redfern, Etterby (NHLE 1380323); and Spinners Arms, Cummersdale (NHLE 1087739). Approval for new housing on the latter, however, was approved during the course of this research.
- 255 CACC DSO/36/5 – Miscellaneous material relating to sale of SMS, 1971-3. It should be noted that the Listing files for any buildings assessed before 2005 were held by DCMS and were destroyed if over 15 years' old. The four buildings listed in 1973 comprise the Globe Tavern, Longtown; Crescent, Warwick Road, Carlisle; Horse and Farrier, Wigton Road, Carlisle and Spinners, Cummersdale
- 256 Thorne 1976, 107
- 257 H M Government 1932, 244
- 258 Brandwood, Davison and Slaughter 2011, 87
- 259 Oliver 1947, 76

## ABBREVIATIONS

CACC – Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle

CCB – Central Control Board

CIB – Cumbria Image Bank

HAC – Highland Archive Centre

NHLE – National Heritage List for England

NRS – National Records of Scotland

RIBA – Royal Institute of British Architects

SMDC – State Management Districts Council

SMS – State Management Scheme

TNA – The National Archives

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## APPENDIX A: CHRONOLOGY OF KEY DATES

### Key dates in the history of the Scheme

1915 Defence of the Realm (Amendment, No. 3) Act 1915 under which the Central Control Board for Liquor Traffic (CCB) was formed

1915 Harry Redfern appointed as Chief Architect to the Central Control Board

1916 (January and February) Four public houses are acquired by the CCB in Enfield Lock

1916 (April) The first public houses are acquired by the CCB in Cromarty

1916 Public houses, off licences and breweries are acquired by the CCB in Carlisle

1916 Maryport Brewery and its property in Carlisle acquired

1917 Maryport Brewery's assets beyond Carlisle acquired

1919 (March) the munitions factory between Eastriggs and Gretna was officially closed

1921 Reformation of the Central Control Board into the State Management Scheme (SMS) under the Licensing Act

1922 Scheme was discontinued in Enfield Lock and the four public houses in this district were returned to private ownership in the following year

1927 Southborough Report issued

1931 Royal Commission on Licensing for Scotland published

1932 Royal Commission on Licensing for England and Wales published

1949 Restructure of the scheme leading to the dissolution of the State Management Districts Council Central Office in London and transfer of architectural responsibilities to the Home Office Architects' Branch following the retirement of Harry Redfern in the same year

1949 Licensing Act, which extended State Management into new towns

1952 Licensed Premises in New Towns Act, which abolished State Management in new towns

1961 Licensing Act, which introduced licenses for restaurants

1971 (January) Announcement made by the Home Secretary that the Government intended to abolish the State Management Scheme

1971 (27 July) Licensing (Abolition of State Management) Act passed

1972 (June) Trading under the SMS in the Cromarty district discontinued

1973 (March) Trading under the SMS in the Gretna district discontinued

1973 (31 August) Trading under the SMS in the in the Carlisle district discontinued

## Completion dates for new public houses

1916 Gracie's Banking, Butts Street, Annan (Scotland)  
1917 Globe, Bank Street, Longtown  
1927 Apple Tree, Lowther Street, Carlisle  
1928 Malt Shovel, Rickergate, Carlisle  
1929 Black Lion, Durdar Road, Durdar  
1929 Coach and Horses, Kingstown Road, Kingstown, Carlisle  
1929 Horse and Farrier, Wigton Road, Raffles, Carlisle  
1930 Spinners Arms, Cummersdale Road, Cummersdale  
1930 Cumberland Inn, Botchergate, Carlisle  
1930 Rose and Crown, Upperby Road, Upperby  
1931 Green Bank, Carleton Road, Carleton  
1932 Crescent Inn, Warwick Road, Carlisle  
1933 Magpie, Victoria Road, Botcherby  
1934 Graham Arms Inn, Annan Road, Eastriggs (Scotland)  
1935 Earl Grey, Botchergate, Carlisle  
1935 Wheatsheaf, Abbey Road, Abbeytown  
1937 Crown, Etterby Street, Stanwix, Carlisle  
1938 Cumberland Wrestlers, Currock Street, Carlisle  
1940 Redfern, Kingmoor Road, Etterby, Carlisle  
1952 Bounty Inn, Ellenborough Road, Netherton, Maryport  
1953 Inglewood Forest Inn, Pennine Way, Harraby, Carlisle  
1958 Arroyo Arms, 121 Edgehill Road/Brantwood Avenue, Harraby, Carlisle  
1960 Royal Scot, Langrigg Road, Morton Park, Carlisle  
1960 Throstles, Nest, Wigton  
1967 Border Terrier, Ashness Drive, Morton, Carlisle  
1971 Border Reiver, Holmrook Road, Belle Vue, Carlisle

## APPENDIX B: SUMMARIES OF KEY STATE MANAGEMENT SCHEME PUBLIC HOUSES

The following public houses have been identified as key examples representing the establishment of state control between 1916 and 1920, the development of the new model Redfern inns between the wars (1921-40) and the post-war houses designed by the Home Office Architects' Branch after the Second World War (1949-71). All of these buildings were purpose-built; those which were remodelled under the scheme have been mentioned in the main text and are listed in Appendix C, but often their interiors have been refurbished in subsequent years thereby removing any evidence of remodelling or refurbishment by the Control Board (later State Management Scheme). The following examples are listed in chronological order. Each was researched in detail, through archival research and site investigation, with the exception of the Malt Shovel (Carlisle), Horse and Farrier (Raffles), Green Bank (Carleton), Earl Grey (Carlisle) and Throstles Nest (Wigton) which were closed and/or the occupants were unable to offer access at the time the research was undertaken.

### Public houses under the Liquor Central Control Board (1916-20)

Globe Tavern, High Street/ Bank Street, Longtown, Cumbria (NHLE 1087525: Listed, grade II)

#### *History and Context*

Original architectural drawings of the Globe Tavern have not been found during the course of this research. A plan and description published in 1916, however, suggest that there was an existing public house of the same name, which was almost entirely rebuilt under the auspices of the Control Board. The plan of the new public house suggests that the layout consisted of a large recreation room (also referred to as the beer hall), a refreshment room where teas and food could also be served and a first-floor billiards and reading room, arranged to an L-shaped plan and set along two sides of a small square bowling green (Figure 58).<sup>1</sup> The latter is referred to as a bowling green in the General Manager's Report of 1917, but correspondence in the Control Board registry file suggests that it was not suitable for games, probably due to its small size.<sup>2</sup> The Carlisle District Committee considered including a cinematograph in the beer hall, a feature which had been introduced at Gracie's Banking in Annan (Scotland), but later decided against it in favour of musical entertainment.<sup>3</sup> The 1916 plan suggests that the beer hall had a bar counter at one end and an inglenook, with gallery above, at the other; the gallery was probably used to stage musical entertainment. The room was heated by two fireplaces in each of its long walls. The smaller refreshment room appears to have been used by women as well as men with a ladies' lavatory accessed from it. A separate counter at one end of the room was used for ordering food as well as beverages.

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1 Reiss 1925, 930

2 General Manager's Report January 1917 (available via <https://thestatemanagementstory.org/the-history/historical-documents-about-the-state-management-scheme/> accessed 12 November 2018); TNA HO 190/1050 – Globe, Longtown, letter from J M Beaty, 1 May 1920

3 TNA HO 190/180 – Globe, Longtown



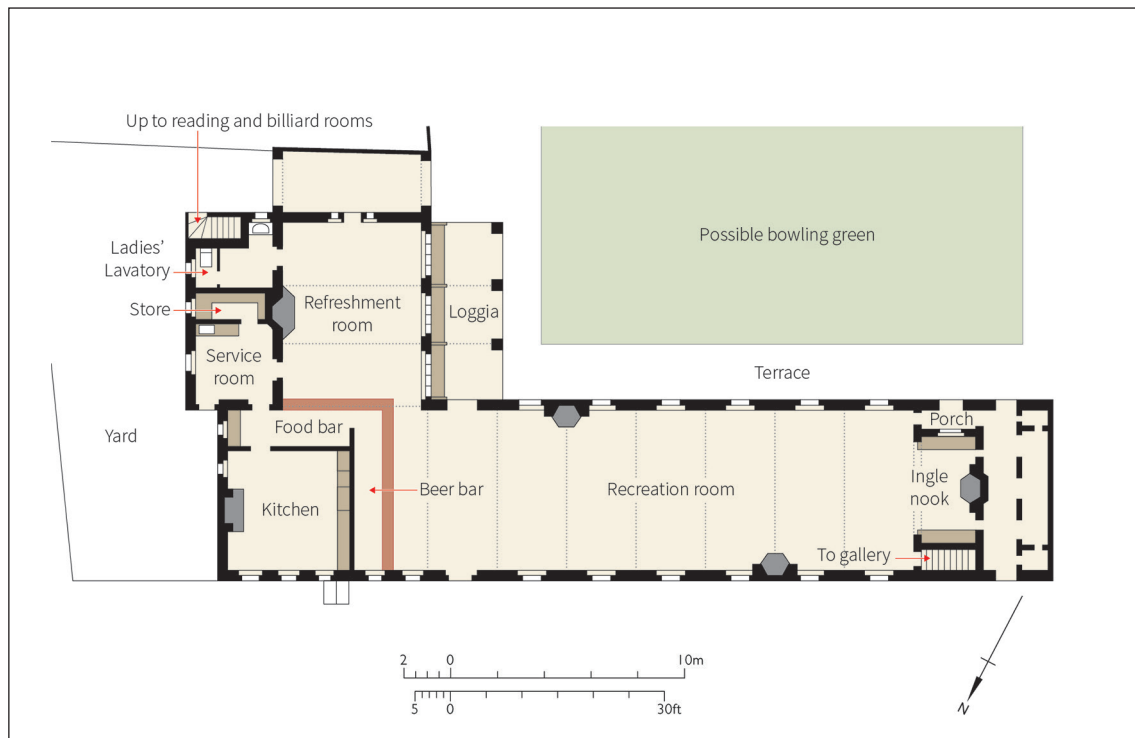


Figure 58: Ground-floor plan of the Globe Tavern, High Street/ Bank Street, Longtown as constructed 1917 (© Historic England, drawn by John Vallender, 2017)

The Globe was opened on 21 June 1917 by Lord Lonsdale, President of the Carlisle Local Advisory Committee; other public houses were closed as a result. The shops adjoining the property at the front were duly let to individual tenants and the first floor above these was used as a manager's flat.<sup>4</sup> The public house was inspected by a select few of the Public House Committee in 1918; they reported that 'They liked this place as a place, but thought it was unsuitable for Longtown, and that too much money had been spent on it'.<sup>5</sup> This may be one of the reasons why there were no other new purpose-built public houses during the initial part of the scheme under the Central Control Board (1916-21).

Alterations were made to the Globe in 1970; it is uncertain what these changes were although a brick extension to the rear of the long range had been added by the publication of the 1973 Ordnance Survey map and the brickwork of this extension is of a 1970s character.<sup>6</sup> The Globe was advertised for sale in 1972 and was described as comprising a lounge, public bar, meeting room, first-floor function room, off-sales shop, ladies' and men's lavatories, beer cellar, two-bedroomed manager's flat and a large garden.<sup>7</sup>

4 TNA HO 190/180 – Globe, Longtown

5 TNA HO 190/1050 – Globe, Longtown, notes from Public House Committee inspection, 1918

6 CACC TSMS 1/1/1/4 – Minute book, 25 June 1970; Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, published 1973

7 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales particulars for the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972

## *Description*

The Globe is located alongside Bank Street in the centre of Longtown, approximately 14 kilometres from Carlisle (Figure 59). It can be accessed directly from Bank Street or via an archway and small passageway between shops along High Street. It is constructed of random, squared red sandstone with a pitched slate roof. Tall red sandstone chimneys protrude through the roof of the long range, while further chimneys are located above the south-west and north-east gables. The public house follows an L-shaped plan which wraps around two sides of a square garden. The long single-storey range accommodates the large open-plan 'hall' and is accessed directly from Bank Street via a wide entrance within the sixth bay of the north-west elevation. The room is well lit by six tall windows in the north-west elevation, each with alternating jamb stones and 12-pane sliding sash frames. A stone located approximately halfway up the external north-west elevation is carved with the date Oct 1916 (Figure 60). There are matching windows in the south-east elevation, but some of these have been concealed by a late 20th-century brick extension, while others have been converted into doorways.



*Figure 59: The Globe Tavern, High Street/ Bank Street, Longtown, constructed in 1917 (© Historic England, photograph: Simon Taylor, 2016)*





*Figure 60: The 1916 datestone in the north-west elevation of the Globe, High Street/ Bank Street, Longtown (© Historic England, photograph: Simon Taylor, 2016)*

The shorter range of the plan is of two storeys with gables (raised above the roofline) on its north-west, north-east and south-east sides. The north-west or Bank Street elevation of this wing is punctuated by five small windows with stone surrounds, which originally lit the kitchen, service area and ladies' lavatories, and the gable above contains three larger windows. To the north of this elevation is a three-centred arch which provides access to a yard and originally provided access to the staff areas with a back door for staff in the return wall of the north-east elevation. A set of external stone steps at the eastern corner of the building provides access to the first floor, which originally accommodated the billiards and reading room. The ground floor of the south-east elevation has a central doorway, which originally led into the refreshment room, with two windows either side, and three on the floor above. All the windows have wooden casement frames. The former refreshment room receives further light via two four-light timber casement windows in its south-west elevation and these windows overlooked the garden at the rear. A single dormer window within the roof above provides light and a good prospect of the garden from the former billiards room at first-floor level.

The interior ground-floor rooms retain much of their original layout with a large room occupying the former beer hall and a smaller bar counter in the refreshment room. The beer hall remains one large open space, with the exception of some partitions at either end, and is open to the roof exposing the principal rafters. The walls are painted stone, as they were designed. Access into the smaller ground-floor room is still via a doorway in the south-east wall and the bar counter remains against the north-west side of the room, albeit refurbished.



Partition walls have been added at either end of the beer hall, thereby removing the arrangement of bar counter at one end and inglenook at the other. The bar counter in this room, a fairly recent addition, has been relocated to the eastern corner and doorways onto the garden at the rear have been inserted in the south-east wall. The fireplaces in the north-west and south-east walls have been removed, while that in the refreshment room has been replaced in the late 20th century. The former staff room (probably used as the meeting room mentioned in the 1972 sales particulars) and store on the north-east side of the refreshment room have been knocked through to create a smaller pool room, which opens from the former refreshment room.<sup>8</sup>

### *Significance*

Structural changes to the Globe Tavern have been fairly minimal with the addition of a brick extension along the rear wall of the long range, the addition of some partition walls internally and the knocking through of some of the original walls. Many of the internal fixtures including the bar counters, inglenook and fireplaces have, unfortunately, been removed. The original plan of beer hall and refreshment room –notably their general layout and their setting around a square garden –however, is well preserved and can be easily read. The first-floor rooms were not inspected; access to them via an external stone staircase is unusual and also well preserved. The historical significance of this building lies in the fact that it was one of the first purpose-built state managed public houses and it remains the only example of a new purpose-built public house constructed during the First World War in England under the scheme.<sup>9</sup>

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8 CACCC TSMS 3/4/2 - Sale catalogue for sale by tender the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme

9 Gracie's Banking was also a purpose-built public house constructed during the First World War, but in Scotland. All other public houses managed by the Control Board at this time were remodelled, where believed necessary, rather than rebuilt

## Public houses designed and overseen by Harry Redfern, Carlisle and District (1921-49)

### The Apple Tree, Lowther Street, Carlisle (NHLE 1119685: Listed, grade II)

#### *History and Context*

The Apple Tree was the first of the new model inns designed by Harry Redfern in 1925 following the extension of the scheme in 1921. The State Management Scheme were particularly keen to establish a public house that would allow them to close others nearby and the State Management Districts Council insisted, therefore, that the new building provide accommodation for a large number of patrons utilising as much space as possible over two floors.<sup>10</sup> Proposed plans of the public house, signed by Redfern and dated 29 May 1925, suggest – assuming that the plans were accurately followed, as seems to be the case from the site inspection, see below – that the public rooms occupied two floors with a three-bedroomed flat for the manager at second-floor level.<sup>11</sup> The ground and first floors had a central service area with counters opening onto each of the public rooms, a separate wash-up area at the back and a lift to transport food from a first-floor kitchen to the ground floor (Figures 61 and 62). A staircase behind the wash-up area also allowed easy access for staff between the two bars on each floor and to the kitchen and staff room. At ground-floor level there were four public rooms arranged in a U-shaped plan around the service area and individually labelled as ‘women 2nd class’ (although there wasn’t a women’s first class room), ‘mixed 2nd class’, ‘men 2nd class’ and ‘weekend’. The latter could be opened for special occasions and during busy periods to extend the space in the men’s second-class room. Each of the second-class rooms had a separate entrance from the street (the men’s room had two entrances from Lowther Street), a fireplace and large windows to ensure comfort for all. Women’s lavatories were provided off the women’s second-class room and also served the women in the mixed room, while men’s lavatories were provided alongside the men’s room and conversely could be used by men using the mixed room.

A third separate entrance from Lowther Street provided access to a staircase which led to two further large public rooms labelled ‘men’s 1st class’ and ‘mixed 1st class’. Each room had a separate entrance from the staircase landing and was lit by mullioned windows in the external elevations. Two large fireplaces heated the men’s room and a matching fireplace heated the mixed room. The service counter opened onto to each room and doorways directly from the service area into each room enabled the efficient delivery of food and beverages; the first-class rooms were afforded table service. The design catered for different types of people with a dedicated room for women only and different classes of rooms to suit individual budgets. An off-sales department was not provided at the house, but since it was reported that these departments were particularly popular with women, it is possible that Redfern off-set this requirement with a dedicated space for women within the public house.

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10 TNA HO 185/274 – Apple Tree, circular for Council meeting, 20 December 1924

11 CACC CA/E/6/1/3 – Apple Tree Inn, Lowther Street

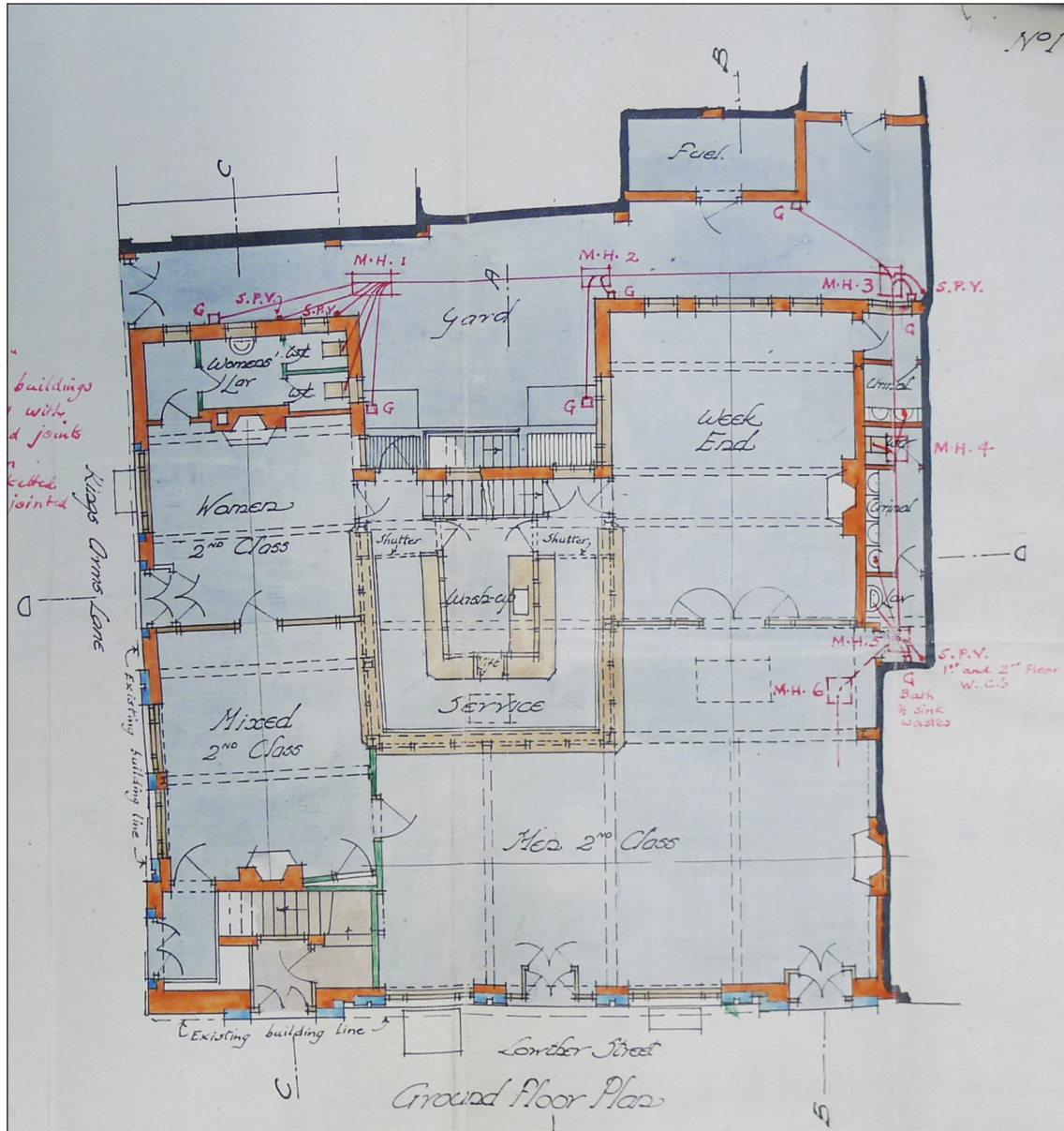


Figure 61: Ground-floor plan of the Apple Tree, Lowther Street, Carlisle, drawn in 1925 (CACCA/E/6/1/3 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)





The interior was furnished with mahogany chairs with Rexine upholstery of different designs.<sup>12</sup> The beer engines and equipment were provided by Gaskell and Chambers of Preston (Lancashire).<sup>13</sup>

The Apple Tree was constructed on the site of a former public house (of the same name), two shops and three cottages and was built by the builders John Laing and Son. It was opened for business in May 1927.<sup>14</sup> The public house was sold in 1972 upon the abandonment of the scheme and is described in the sales particulars as Redfern designed it with three bars, two men's lavatories and a women's lavatory on the ground floor, two smoking rooms and a men's and women's lavatory on the first floor, and three-bedroomed manager's flat on the second floor.<sup>15</sup>

### *Description*

The Apple Tree occupies a plot alongside Lowther Street in Carlisle's city centre and is abutted on its north side by the Lanes shopping centre, while a street runs alongside its south and west elevations affording a means by which daylight could reach all the public rooms, and providing access to the rear for staff and goods. The building is constructed of brown brick laid in Flemish bond with stone dressings, ashlar plat band and ashlar eaves cornice and has three-storeys plus cellar. The upper courses of the front elevation are also faced with ashlar. The five-bay Lowther Street, east, elevation has projecting bays at either end topped by triangular pediments constructed of dressed stone (Figure 63). The elevation is clad with pale terracotta at ground-floor level and incorporates four sets of pilasters which separate a central door, windows either side of it and outer doors. The window frames, which incorporate round-headed arches with margin lights and leaded glass, have been replaced, although their design is similar to the originals (*see* Figure 25). The doors have also been replaced, but retain their fanlights and leaded glass; the central doorway also has a rounded-arch design above it. The first-floor windows are of nine lights (three over three) divided by stone mullions and transoms and incorporate stained glass in the top central lights in the form of apple trees (*see* Figure 33). Each of the end projecting bays has a five-light stone-mullioned window and there are three dormer windows between these. The roof is covered with grey slate and there are three brick stacks each with three chimney pots.

The south elevation is constructed in the same way as the east elevation, of brick with terracotta cladding to the lower part of the wall. The three eastern bays are of three storeys, while the other two are of single-storey height. At ground-floor level, the elevation incorporates two doorways (the western one originally leading to the former women's room and the eastern into the former mixed second-class room) and three windows. The first-floor windows have stone mullions and transoms, while the projecting eastern bay has a three-light mullioned window and a dormer within the roof to the west of it.

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12 TNA HO 190/47 – Apple Tree, drawing of chairs

13 TNA HO 190/47 – Apple Tree, notes

14 Seabury 2007, 127

15 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales particulars for the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972



Figure 63: The front elevation of the Apple Tree, Lowther Street, Carlisle, completed in 1927 (DP188289 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)

The ground-floor area has been extensively modernised and is now one large open-plan space. The refurbished bar counter is located further to the west and south than the original. In contrast, the first-floor rooms are currently not in use and as such have remained fairly well preserved, complete with panelled walls in both rooms and wall paintings depicting the Golden Apples of the Hesperides in the former men's first-class, southern, room (Figure 64). The latter were painted by Miss Helena W Brown and Mr C H Lawrence, while the frieze was painted by Miss G Anderson Brown, all of the Carlisle School of Art, formerly based at Tullie House.<sup>16</sup> The layout matches that shown on Redfern's proposed plans of 1925 with a central service bar and two large rooms, each with its own bar counter. The two fireplaces in the former men's first-class room (southern room) and the fireplace in the mixed first-class room (eastern room) survive in their original locations and retain their surrounds, hearths and tiles, although parts of these have been painted over in recent years (Figure 65). The floors are covered with wood-blocks and are edged with red vinyl. The bar counter fronts are panelled to their lower halves with glazed screens above the counter opening. The arrangement of service corridor around a central wash-up area and the food lift are also preserved (Figure 66).

16 Seabury 2007, 133





Figure 64: The former men's first-class room at the Apple Tree, Lowther Street, Carlisle, completed in 1927 (DP188293 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)



Figure 65: An undated photograph of the mixed first-class room at the Apple Tree, Lowther Street, Carlisle (ct40905 © Cumbria Image Bank)





*Figure 66: Detail of the food lift behind bar counter at the Apple Tree, Lowther Street, Carlisle completed 1927 (DP188297 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)*

There have been no major structural additions to the building since its construction. A few minor alterations to the exterior, however, have been undertaken during the latter part of the 20th century/ early 21st century including the introduction of new doors and windows and the replacement of the leaded glass in the fanlight over the northernmost doorway in the front elevation with plain glass. The flag poles and signage are also all late 20th-/ early 21st-century additions. The ground-floor rooms have been extensively modernised; all of the partitions and many of the original features, including fireplaces, bar counter and decoration, have been removed. A disabled toilet was added in 2003 and some changes were made to the kitchen access and bar counter at the same time.<sup>17</sup> Other changes were probably introduced incrementally over the course of the late 1990s,<sup>18</sup> although the present decor is certainly the result of a fairly recent refurbishment in 2012/3.<sup>19</sup>

17 Carlisle City Council planning application 03/0251 - Minor internal alterations including formation of disabled toilet, closing access in kitchen wall, reduction of bar servery and replacement of fixed furniture (LBC), Pippins, Lowther Street, Carlisle, CA3 8EQ

18 Carlisle City Council planning application 98/0690 - Refurbishment of ground floor bar and alteration to ground floor front elevation (LBC), Pippins, Lowther Street, Carlisle, Cumbria

19 Carlisle City Council planning application 12/1006 - Internal Refurbishment; New Inner and External Entrance Lobby Doors (LBC), Pippins, Lowther Street, Carlisle, CA3 8EQ

## *Significance*

Although the ground-floor of the Apple Tree has been extensively modernised with the removal of its partition walls at ground level and introduction of new fixtures and fittings, its well-preserved exterior and first-floor rooms, with surviving decoration and layout, make this public house of considerable significance. Furthermore, it has a particularly high historical significance given that it was the first new model inn to be designed and constructed by Harry Redfern under the reformed State Management Scheme. As such there were some new innovative concepts used in its design particularly the layout, which accommodated different classes and budgets and allowed accommodation for different groups in segregated spaces. The internal decoration of the rooms, with their panelling and wall paintings, was also a move towards making public houses more comfortable and less austere, as some of the early remodelled interiors were first considered. The Apple Tree remains a very popular venue in Carlisle, although the public use is restricted to the ground floor. Careful restoration of the first-floor rooms might be advantageous and would offer an opportunity to publicise the State Management Scheme story.

## **The Malt Shovel, Rickergate, Carlisle (unlisted)**

### *History and Context*

There are no plans of the Malt Shovel held within the registry files or the Carlisle building control plans collection. Correspondence held in the State Management Scheme files and a plan showing the pub as built and published by Basil Oliver, however, suggests that the original layout of the Malt Shovel comprised a suite of ground-floor public rooms including a public bar (for men only) accessed from Rickergate with an attached billiards room (also for men only), a parlour and a large enclosed winter garden (for men and women) with a glazed roof (Figure 67).<sup>20</sup> The first floor was occupied by the manager's flat. The rooms were arranged around a central service area with a separate wash-up section and counters opening on to each room. A small counter, and table service, was intended to discourage stand-up drinking, although removable panels extended the bar counter as required at particularly busy times when stand-up drinking was inevitable and difficult to manage.<sup>21</sup> Olive Seabury describes the interior as finished with African mahogany and scarlet drapes with tub chairs and arm chairs upholstered with red and black Rexine, while the windows contained stained glass depicting the production of malt in a series of different scenes (Figure 68).<sup>22</sup> The Local Advisory Committee decided that the house would serve pies and sandwiches and was not expected to provide hot meals therefore, a large kitchen was not necessary. Correspondence suggests that the architect, Harry Redfern, was also keen to ensure that there was parking and stabling for the farmers on hiring and market days and therefore, provided stabling for eight horses, a garage for five cars and a market room within the outbuildings at the rear.<sup>23</sup> It was decided that the Malt Shovel should not incorporate an off-sales department, but instead this should be accommodated at the nearby Fox and Hounds.<sup>24</sup>

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20 Oliver 1947, 62

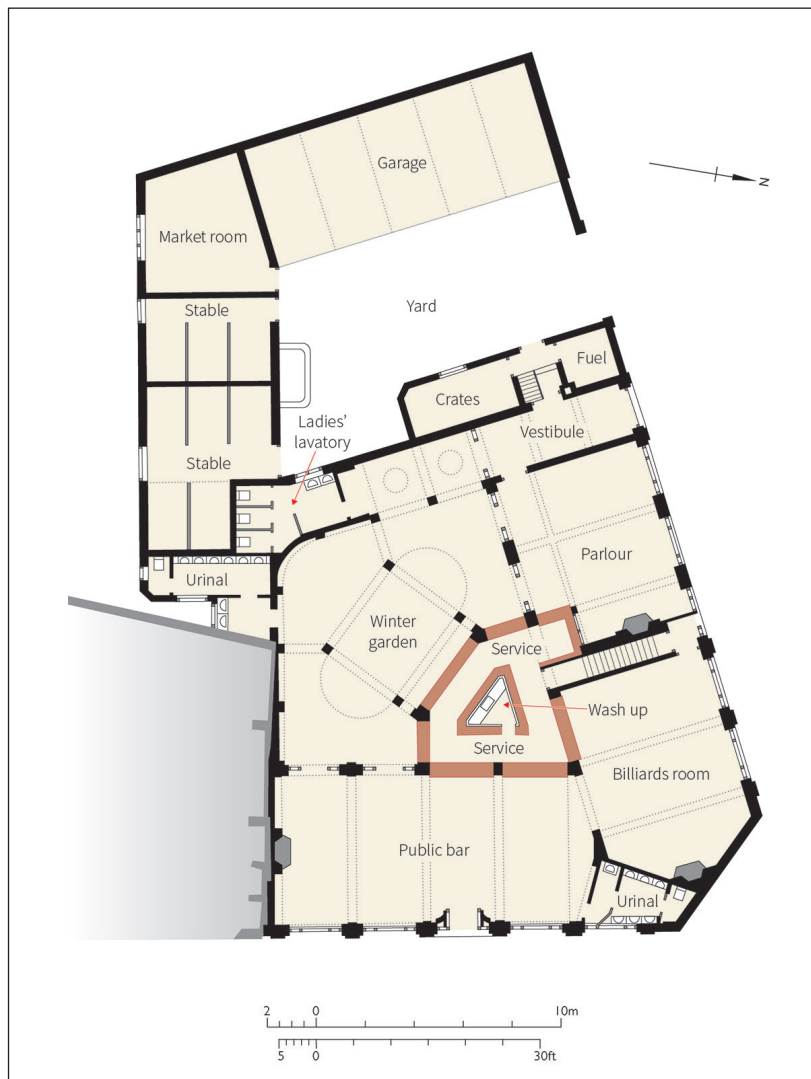
21 TNA HO 190/96 – Malt Shovel, Rickergate

22 Seabury 2007, 139-40; CIB ct22852 – Photograph of the exterior of the Malt Shovel, undated

23 TNA HO 190/992 – Malt Shovel, Rickergate

24 TNA HO 190/96 – Malt Shovel, Rickergate





*Figure 67: Ground-floor plan of the Malt Shovel, Rickergate, Carlisle (as built) opened 1928 (© Historic England, drawn by John Vallender, 2017)*

The public house was constructed on the site of a former public house of the same name and was completed on 4 August 1928 by the builders John Laing and Sons.<sup>25</sup> The building was sold in 1972 along with other assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme. It is described in the sales particulars as comprising a central bar counter with two smoking rooms (presumably the former parlour and winter garden) and billiards room, one women's lavatory and two men's lavatories, store room and vestibule at ground level with a three-bedroomed manager's flat above – as shown on the plan published in 1947 and as Redfern designed it.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Seabury 2007, 138

<sup>26</sup> CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales particulars for the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972



*Figure 68: An undated photograph of the Malt Shovel, Rickergate, Carlisle showing the stained glass and unpainted elevations (ct22852 © Cumbria Image Bank)*

### **Description**

The former two-storey public house (most recently used as a restaurant) occupies a position at the corner of Rickergate and Corporation Road on the northern fringe of Carlisle's city centre (Figure 69). It is constructed of brown brick laid in Flemish bond above stone footings. The majority of the roof is hipped, but is pitched at its south end, and is covered with grey slate tiles. There are brick chimney stacks at either end of the main two-storey block, a third to the chamfered corner and a fourth at the rear, all with three pots each. The Rickergate elevation has a large central doorway, which originally provided access into the main public bar; this is flanked by large windows with moulded stone surrounds. There are five smaller windows at first-floor level and the bays are separated by brick pilasters with stone capitals. Two bays of the Corporation Road elevation stand to two-storeys high and follow the design of the Rickergate elevation with two large windows (the right hand of which has been modified to accommodate a door) at ground level and two smaller ones above at first-floor level with pilasters between the bays. To the right of this the elevation continues at single-storey height and is punctuated by three large windows (the left window has been transformed into a door) and a doorway. The latter originally led to a vestibule, which in turn provided access to the parlour alongside Corporation Road and the winter garden at the rear. It is possible that the flat roof above the parlour may have been used as a garden terrace for the use of the manager. A small brick building, with hipped slate roof and a single chimney, stands at its west end. Enclosing a yard at the rear of the property are single-storey garage and stable ranges.

Like the Apple Tree, there have been no major structural additions to this former public house; the ground-floor interiors, however, have been stripped and none of the interior features or decoration survive. This may be a result of refurbishment following the sale of the property in 1972.<sup>27</sup> The building became a restaurant in the first decade of the 21st century and may also have undergone a certain amount of alteration at this time – certainly the uPVC windows, new doors and signage may relate to its use as a restaurant, while the illuminated canopy over the doorway on Rickergate was added in 2000.<sup>28</sup> The restaurant is, at the time of writing (November 2016), closed for further refurbishment following damage caused by the 2015 floods, which affected a number of properties in this area. It is possible that much of the historic interior was lost in this way in previous floods.



Figure 69: The former Malt Shovel, Rickergate, Carlisle, opened 1928 (DP188301 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)

## Significance

The public house has been extensively modified internally leaving only its exterior and certain aspects of its layout (such as access from the exterior and some of the internal partition walls) in their original condition. Its significance lies within its history as one of the earliest entirely new public houses to be designed by Harry Redfern. It is the only one of the Redfern model inns to incorporate a winter garden, which was really a novel name for the mixed smoking room. The design of the public house shows that Redfern was really considering the type of customers that would visit it, ensuring that he could accommodate increased trade on market days with a bar counter that could be extended and outbuildings that could accommodate horses, vehicles and goods. Despite some modifications, the exterior of the building, occupying a corner position, remains attractive and its careful restoration and refurbishment would help to maintain its character and significance.

27 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales particulars for the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972

28 Carlisle City Council planning application 00/0595 - Erection of entrance canopy, The Malt Shovel, Rickergate, Carlisle, Cumbria



## The Black Lion, Durdar Road, Durdar (unlisted)

### *History and Context*

Proposed plans of the Black Lion, signed by Harry Redfern and dated 29 October 1927, suggest that the public house had two storeys with public rooms, service area and cellar at ground level and a two-bedroomed manager's flat on the floor above (Figure 70).<sup>29</sup> The service area was located in the centre of the plan enabling counter service to the public bar and table service via a lobby to the smoking room and tea room. Each room had a separate entrance from the outside and was well lit with large windows and heated by individual fireplaces. The tea room and smoking room was separated by a glazed screen.<sup>30</sup> Both the public bar and smoking room were provided with men's lavatory facilities, but there was only one lavatory for women, accessed from the tea room via a covered porch in the south-west corner. The smoking room and public bar were furnished with brown chairs from Messrs North of City Road, London, while the tea room was to have black Windsor chairs.<sup>31</sup> The chosen plot of land was large enough for a bowling green, but only a garden laid with strips of grass, paving and a small rose bed appear to have been contemplated from the outset.<sup>32</sup>

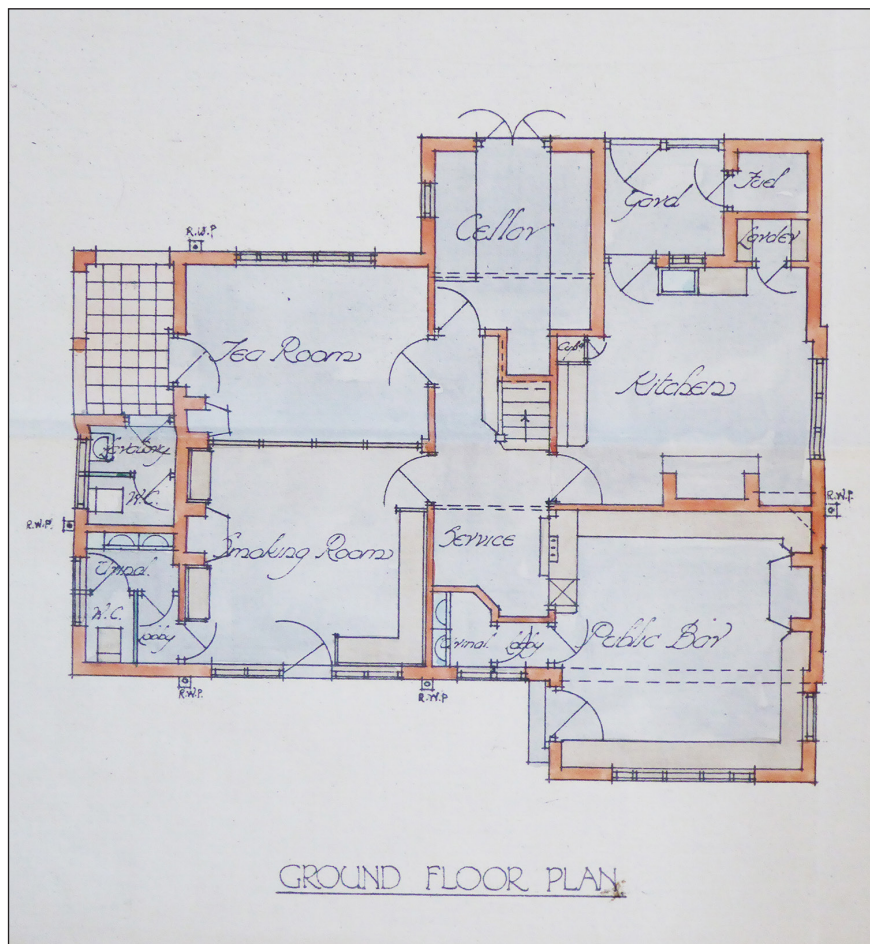


Figure 70:  
Ground-floor  
plan of the Black  
Lion, Durdar  
Road, Durdar,  
drawn in 1927  
(CACC SRDBB/3/  
PLANS/6-1928  
Reproduced  
under the Open  
Government  
Licence)

29 CACC SRDBB/3/PLANS/6-1928 – Plans of the Black Lion, Durdar

30 TNA HO 190/1078 – The Black Lion, Durdar

31 TNA HO 190/1078 – The Black Lion, Durdar: letter from Redfern to Mitchell dated 25 March 1929

32 *Ibid*

The Black Lion was constructed by John and Robert Bell of Carlisle to replace the adjacent inn of the same name. It was opened on 6 May 1929.<sup>33</sup> According to the sales particulars of 1972, the building was extended in 1969 under the scheme and the pub consisted of a public bar and lounge bar with ladies' and men's lavatories, bottle store, cellar and two-bedroomed manager's flat.<sup>34</sup>

### *Description*

The Black Lion stands within a fairly large corner plot at the junction of Durdar Road and Newbiggin Road in the small hamlet of Durdar, approximately 5 kilometres south of Carlisle (Figure 71). It is of two storeys and is constructed of brick, which has been painted, with a steeply pitched hipped roof covered with red/ brown clay tiles.

The front elevation of the Black Lion has a central projecting gable with a ground-floor doorway and window above. To the left of this is a single-storey wing, which accommodates the kitchen and has a flat roof and a large sign advertising the pub name (a later replacement). The opposite end of this elevation is set back and features a wide casement window, which originally lit the tea room, and a partially blocked round-headed doorway, which has been transformed into a window. Above is a dormer window. The east elevation also features two round-headed windows that were previously open doorways onto a covered porch and a third round-headed window at its north end, which previously lit the men's lavatories. The rear or north elevation has been largely concealed by a late 20th-century single-storey extension, but there are three dormer windows in the roof above. It was not possible to view the west elevation.

The single-storey extension has a flat roof and has been added to the east and north sides of the building obscuring much of the building's original layout and appearance. The north elevation of the extension accommodates the main public entrance into the public house at its east end and features two wide bay windows, which light the lounge (extended former public bar). All of the windows, including the dormers at first-floor level, have replacement uPVC frames.

The interior of the building has been extensively modified and now comprises two main public rooms accessed from a lobby within the later extension. Both doorways into the main bar (former smoking room) and the lounge (former public bar) from the lobby remain in the position of the original external entrances, albeit modified. As mentioned above, the small porch located in the south-west corner on Redfern's proposed plan has been infilled and the majority of the walls, which once separated the porch from the tea room and the lavatories from the smoking room and tea room, have been removed to create one large public bar. In the lounge bar (former public bar) the fireplace, which originally occupied the north wall, has been moved eastwards and modernised and the east wall has been knocked through into the later extension. Although the service area remains at the heart of the plan, this has again been extensively modified with a new (late 20th-century) bar counter protruding into the new public and lounge bars. It is uncertain when these changes took place, although a description in the sales particulars of 1972 suggests that the building was extended in 1969

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33 Seabury 2007, 140

34 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales particulars for the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972

to accommodate the growing community of Durdar. This is somewhat corroborated by a photograph taken between 1960 and 1969, which shows the original lobby still in use and before an extension had been added to the rear (Figure 72), and a photograph in the 1972 sales catalogue which shows that the porch had been infilled and an extension added to the rear.<sup>35</sup>

### *Significance*

This public house has been extensively altered making it difficult to understand its original layout, external appearance and interior furnishing without the use of historical photographs and plans. It is therefore architecturally and evidentially of low significance. Historically, however, it was one of Harry Redfern's vernacular designs and is similar to the Wheatsheaf at Abbeytown and the Horse and Farrier at Raffles. It was also the first rural new model public house to be constructed by the scheme and the first to include a dual-purpose tea room and smoking room. Harry Redfern wrote that he had 'been working on this little building over the holiday, because it interests me very much and I think the result would be a success', suggesting he had invested a great deal in its design.<sup>36</sup> The extensions and internal modifications were probably undertaken in 1969 when the public house was under state management and thus the changes are significant in that they show the changing attitudes of the SMS. The public house remains a popular venue, particularly with those attending the races nearby, but it is currently (2016) advertised for sale. It is hoped that new owners will continue to operate the building as a public house and any refurbishment will be sympathetic to the building's character.

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35 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales particulars for the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972; CIB ct40905 – Photograph of Black Lion, Durdar *circa* 1960-9.

36 TNA HO 190/1078 – The Black Lion, Durdar: letter from Redfern to Eagles dated 19 April 1927





Figure 71: The Black Lion, Durdar Road, Durdar completed 1929 (© Historic England, photograph: Rebecca Pullen, 2016)



Figure 72: A photograph of the Black Lion, Durdar Road, Durdar taken between 1960 and 1969 (ct06082 © Cumbria Image Bank)

## The Coach and Horses, Kingstown Road, Kingstown (Carlisle) (unlisted)

### *History and Context*

Proposed plans for a new public house along Kingstown Road were drawn by Harry Redfern and are dated 17 May 1928.<sup>37</sup> The plans suggest it had a fairly simple design with cellar, a suite of ground-floor public rooms and a manager's flat at attic level. The ground-floor plan comprised a public bar at the south end of the building accessed from a small lobby at the front of the building, with a large fireplace and a small service counter (Figure 73). The lobby also incorporated an off-sales department, while on the north side of this was a central smoking room which had a large inglenook fireplace. At the north end of the building was a tea or club room with its own fireplace and small service area for the preparation of teas.<sup>38</sup> A passage on the east side of the smoking room provided access to the manager's flat. A lavatory (presumably for women given the others are urinals) was located in the north-east corner of the tea room, while there was a men's urinal in the corner of the smoking room and a detached men's urinal to the south-east of the public bar.

The Coach and Horses was built on the site of a former public house (of the same name) and two cottages. The contractors were John and Robert Bell of Carlisle.<sup>39</sup> The new public house opened on 10 August 1929, having cost just over £4,480.2.10 to build, and was intended to serve the growing suburban area to the north of Carlisle.<sup>40</sup> The interior of the public house was to be fitted with bench seating in the public bar and smoking room, with additional arm chairs from Messrs North of City Road, London, in the smoking room, and oblong tables.<sup>41</sup> The tea room had a second use as a mixed smoking room and was to be furnished with some fixed seating, loose chairs and tables and was to have bell pushes for table service.<sup>42</sup> The floors were to be covered with linoleum and the woodwork was to be Californian pine.<sup>43</sup>

A petition for a bowling green at the Coach and Horses was drawn up in 1934 by patrons of the pub, but the plot was deemed too small by Redfern, being a mere 90 feet square and not the required 130 feet square.<sup>44</sup> The public house was offered for sale along with other assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme in 1972. The sales particulars describe the pub as comprising a public bar, two smoking rooms and off-sales department with a three-bedroomed manager's flat above.<sup>45</sup>

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37 CACC SRDBB/3/PLANS/6-1928 – Plans of the Coach and Horses, Carlisle, 1928

38 Basil Oliver wrote that 'The tea room has its own small tea service, a novel feature, which saves all the trouble of sending down teas from the manager's living quarters on the first floor': Oliver 1947, 169

39 TNA HO 190/182 – The Coach and Horses, letter from Bell (builder) to Redfern, November 1929

40 TNA HO 190/182 – Coach and Horses, Carlisle: final invoice from John and Robert Bell to Redfern November 1929; Seabury 2007, 142

41 TNA HO 190/182 – Coach and Horses, Carlisle: letter from Redfern to Mitchell 18 April 1929

42 TNA HO 190/182 – Coach and Horses, Carlisle, Notes on proposals of 20 February as to seats, tables and bell communications, 1929

43 TNA HO 190/182 – Coach and Horses, Carlisle, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 11 April 1929

44 TNA HO 190/182 – The Coach and Horses, Carlisle: letter from Redfern to Burrill dated 20 August 1934

45 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales particulars for the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972



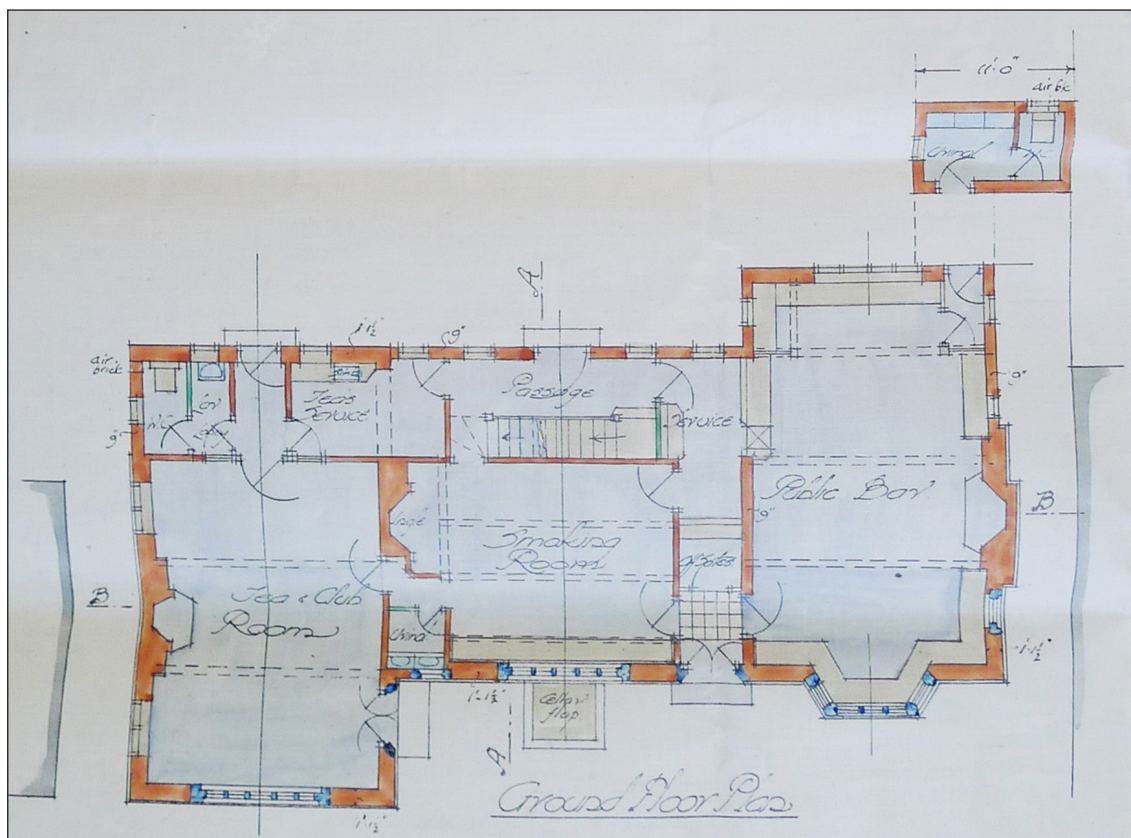


Figure 73: Ground-floor plan of the Coach and Horses, Kingstown Road, Kingstown (Carlisle), drawn in 1928 (CACC SRDBB/3/PLANS/6-1928 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)

## Description

The Coach and Horses occupies a fairly large plot set back slightly from Kingstown Road in the suburb of Kingstown, north of Carlisle.<sup>46</sup> The property is bounded at the front by a brick wall, which has been rendered and has stone copings. There are three entrances within the wall: the outer of these are marked by brick piers. A free-standing pub sign, encased within a tall post and frame, stands to the left of the central entrance probably in its original location. The signpost is constructed of timber and has its own tiled canopy (the latter is a later addition); the sign itself has been replaced.<sup>47</sup> Immediately in front of the public house, the forecourt is paved with stone setts and is furnished with two trees, although the proposed design had four trees.<sup>48</sup> The building is of two storeys with cellar and is constructed of brick – which is rendered and painted – with stone dressings; the brickwork underneath the render is a mixture of different colours and is arranged in diaper patterns. Redfern recalled that he always intended to cover the brickwork with render ‘but was asked not to do so as the brickwork was so pretty’.<sup>49</sup> The render appears to have been applied in an attempt to remedy issues with damp due to poor quality brickwork and porous stone as

46 For a detailed description of the Coach and Horse see also Cole 2015, 236-47

47 There is a pub sign shown on a photograph taken in 1974 in the same location, but the post does not have a tiled canopy: CIB ct21459 – Photograph of Coach and Horses, Kingstown, 1974

48 TNA HO 190/182 – Coach and Horses, Carlisle; These trees are shown as saplings in the photograph published in: Denis Perriam, *Carlisle from the Kendall Collection*, p. 96

49 TNA HO 190/182 – Coach and Horses, Carlisle: letter from Redfern to Streatfield 28 November 1935



early as 1935.<sup>50</sup> The roof is pitched and is covered with grey slate tiles. The public house is built in the 16th-century Tudor vernacular revival style with its overall asymmetrical plan resembling a hall with gabled cross wings.

The front elevation is of four bays with the right bay containing a two-storey canted bay window and the left projecting forward and featuring stone-mullioned windows on each floor (Figure 74). The doorway in the right return wall is shown on Redfern's proposed architectural drawings as a mullioned window, perhaps suggesting a change in design or an early modification. Furthermore a photograph taken in 1974 shows a doorway in the centre of the left projecting bay – this was converted to a window in the 1980s.<sup>51</sup> In the centre of the front elevation is a four-light mullioned window and a projecting gabled porch at ground level with two dormer windows with brick gables above. The main doorway originally led into a lobby with an off-sales department directly ahead of it and doorways to the smoking room (to the left) and the public bar (to the right).

The north elevation has two mullioned windows and a smaller window at ground level and a third mullioned window at first-floor level with chimney stack above (the flues for this chimney split at first-floor level to negotiate the window). The east (rear) elevation is composed of two two-storey projecting gable ends separated by a lower elevation with a low sweeping roof. The ground floor is obscured by later extensions but there are three windows in the south (left) gable end and a wide window in the north (right) gable end with two hipped dormer windows in the sloping roof between them. There is a small manager's yard enclosing an area in front of the south elevation.

The interior retains much of its former layout with public bar in the south wing. The partition wall and inglenook fireplace between the central smoking room and the tea/club room in the north wing have been removed to create one large lounge bar; a large timber beam marks the position of the former partition. This change must have taken place after the sale in 1972 since the particulars describe two separate smoking rooms. The bar counter and service area remains approximately in their original location and the lobby arrangement with former off-sales department can still be identified, although the off-sales counter window is now blocked. The public bar maintains its proportions and is lit by a canted bay window in the west wall, a four-light window in the east wall and smaller windows in the south wall, which flank a central fireplace. The inglenook in the north-east corner has been retained, as has the external urinal block and lobby leading to it (Figure 75). The bench seating survives along the walls, albeit reupholstered, and slightly reduced along the west wall.

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50 TNA HO 190/182 – Coach and Horses, Carlisle; Seabury 2007, 143-4

51 CIB ct21459 – Photograph of the Coach and Horses, 1974; information and building control drawings for these changes were kindly supplied to Emily Cole, Investigator at Historic England, by Roger Higgins of Carlisle City Council (2014).



Figure 74: The Coach and Horses, Kingstown Road, Kingstown (Carlisle), opened 1929 (DP168495 © Historic England, photograph: Alun Bull, 2014)



Figure 75: The public bar at the Coach and Horses, Kingstown Road, Kingstown (Carlisle), opened 1929 (DP168502 © Historic England, photograph: Alun Bull, 2014)



The central smoking room, to the north of the small lobby and former off-sales department, remains lit by a four-light window in its west wall and has a doorway in the opposite wall providing access to the staircase leading to the manager's flat. The former tea room in the north wing is particularly well-lit in contrast to the darker public bar, with windows in its north-west and south walls.

The Coach and Horses has been subject to some structural changes both externally and internally and these are evident within the fabric of the present building. Despite the '1929' datestone over the doorway in the front porch, a photograph taken of the building in 1974 suggests that the porch is a later addition and that the datestone was presumably moved or is a replacement.<sup>52</sup> Furthermore, the rear elevation has been largely concealed at ground level by two later single-storey extensions, which are also rendered and have flat roofs; the extension to the rear of the former tea/club room, housing lavatories, was apparently added in the 1970s or early 1980s, while a larger extension to the left (south) of this was added in *circa* 1988 in order to extend the kitchen/'prep. room'.<sup>53</sup> All the windows at the rear, including the windows at first-floor level in the gable ends and the two central dormers, have uPVC replacement frames.

Although the bar counter remains roughly in its original position, it has been extended westwards and northwards into the former smoking room, while the off-sales counter opening has been blocked. These changes probably took place at the same time as the removal of the wall between the former smoking room and tea room and perhaps during the construction of the rear extensions. The small urinal in the north-west corner of the former smoking room has been entirely removed, while the small 'teas service' room to the east end of the tea room has been transformed into the women's lavatories. The remaining fireplaces in the public bar and tea room have been replaced and probably also date from the 1980s refurbishment; it is likely that much of the woodwork and décor was also added and updated at this time.

## *Significance*

The Coach and Horses has certainly undergone a number of changes, but its historic layout survives fairly well and can be readily understood. The survival of the off-sales department and lobby, albeit modified and its counter removed, is a rare survival in the SMS pubs while the interior of the public bar with its inglenook arrangement and lobby leading to the detached urinals (now attached by a later covered lobby) is also of particular note.

It is an interesting example of a public house which incorporates many of the pre-First World War, almost old-fashioned, ideas of a country public house (for example the outside, detached urinals) with those of new model improvements (such as a separate tea room). This pub was considered for listing in 2015, following on from the recommendations and findings of the inter-war pubs project.<sup>54</sup> Unfortunately the application was unsuccessful as a result of the amount of later alterations.

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52 CIB ct21459 – Photograph of the Coach and Horses taken in 1974 showing the front or west elevation without the porch.

53 Building control drawings of July 1988 (Roger Higgins, pers comm October 2014)

54 Cole 2015, 236-47



## The Horse and Farrier, Wigton Road, Raffles (Carlisle) (NHLE 1218944: Listed, grade II)

### *History and Context*

Proposals for a new, larger, public house at Raffles were first proposed at the State Management Districts Council meeting on 23 February 1927 in response to calls for improving the existing over-crowded pub and the construction of two new housing developments along Wigton Road.<sup>55</sup> Proposed plans for the Horse and Farrier, dated 17 June 1927, show that Redfern designed this public house to an L-shaped plan consisting of a series of ground-floor public rooms with cellar underneath and manager's flat above.<sup>56</sup> The plan suggests that the public rooms comprised a public bar and smoking room at the front of the house (for men only), which are accessed via individual entrances from the front of the building, and a dual-purpose tea and club room (which was probably also used as a mixed smoking room) to the north (Figure 76). Each room was well lit by canted bays and heated by individual fireplaces. A long service area ran across the north-west side of the public bar with a counter opening on to this room and a smaller counter onto the off-sales department on its opposite side. The smoking room did not have its own counter with the intention that customers would be offered table service; this room accommodating the first-class customers and probably charging the higher prices. To the north of the service area was a tea room and club room, which was well-lit by windows on both sides and had its own entrance as well as a second entrance on to the veranda, which ran the full length of the south-west elevation and overlooked the bowling green. Each of the three public rooms had separate lavatories leading off them, those in both the smoking room and public bar were men's and the ladies' were provided to the north-west of the tea room. A wash house, bowls store, tools shed and coal store, arranged either side of a small yard, were provided at the very north-west end of the plan. The seating in each of the three public rooms was to include bench seating of African mahogany in the tea room and public bar and of Japanese oak in the smoking room, provided by G Simpson and Sons.<sup>57</sup> Additional arm chairs for the smoking room were to be provided by Messrs North of City Road, London.<sup>58</sup> There were to be bell pushes for table service in the tea and club room.<sup>59</sup> The Horse and Farrier was opened on 16 September 1929, although this appears to have been slightly delayed, perhaps due to awaiting an order for furniture.<sup>60</sup> The public house was advertised for sale in 1972 along with other assets of the State Management Scheme and is described in the particulars as comprising a public bar, off-sales counter, smoking room, rear lounge (former tea room), darts alley, three-bedroomed manager's flat, bowling green and terraces.<sup>61</sup>

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55 TNA HO 185/202 – Horse and Farrier, Raffles, circular for information of council, 24 March 1927

56 CACC Ca/E/6/1/2 – Plans of the Horse and Farrier, Raffles

57 TNA HO 190/982 – Horse and Farrier, Raffles, letter from Simpson and Sons to Redfern, 4 April 1929

58 TNA HO 190/982 – Horse and Farrier, Raffles, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 18 April 1929

59 TNA HO 190/982 – Horse and Farrier, Raffles, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 22 February 1929

60 TNA HO 190/983 – Horse and Farrier, Raffles, notice of closure and re-opening of new premises and letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 29 July 1929

61 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales particulars for the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972

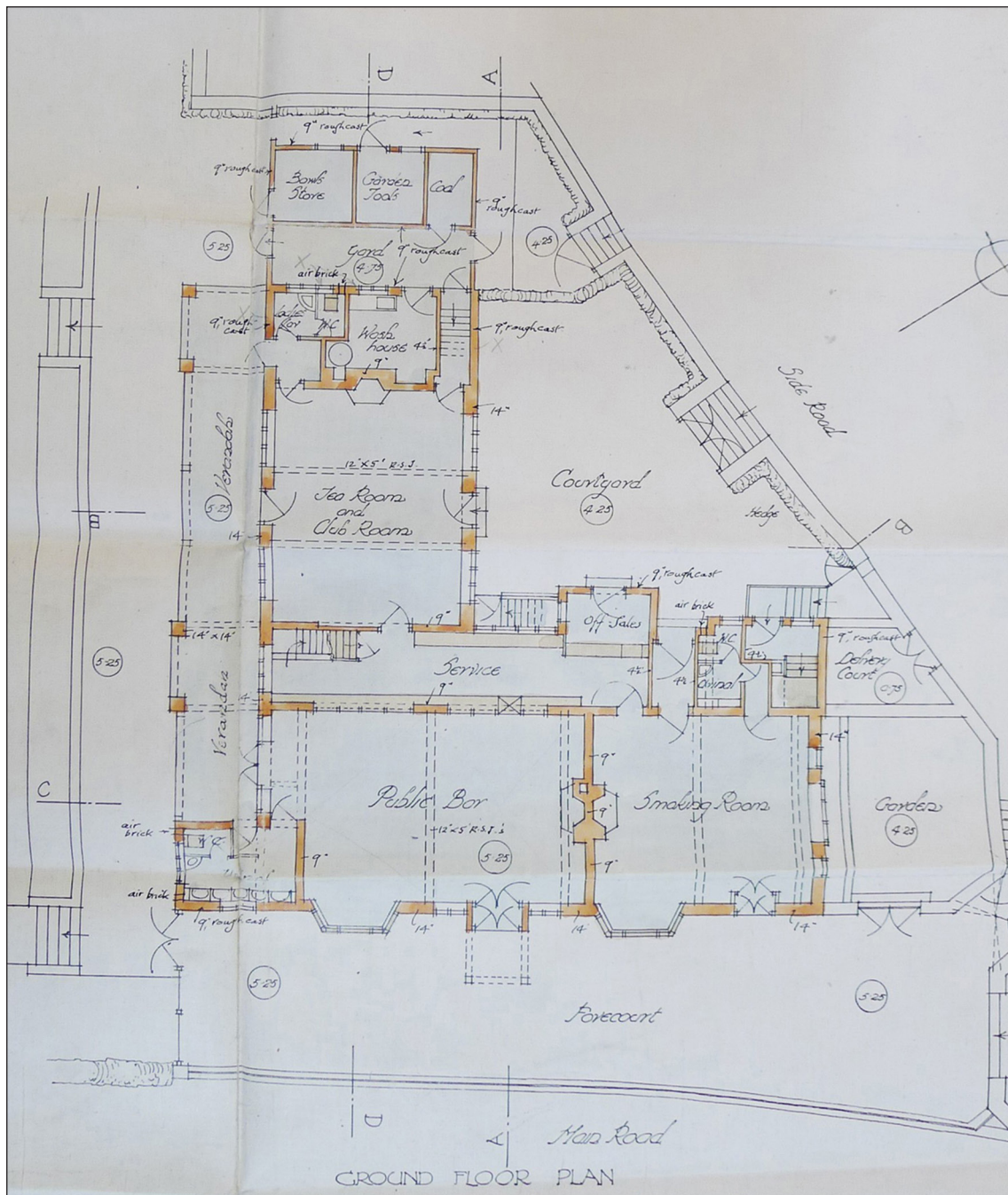


Figure 76: Ground-floor plan of the Horse and Farrier, Wigton Road, Raffles (Carlisle), drawn in 1927 (CACC Ca/E/6/1/2 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)

## *Description*

The Horse and Farrier is located at the corner of Wigton Road and Orton Road and is set back from the main road within a fairly large plot enclosed by a boundary wall with cast-iron railings at the front (Figure 77). There is a large wrought-iron arch to the north-east side and a simpler iron gate at the front. The wall and railings are listed separately at grade II.<sup>62</sup> At the back of the property (on its south-west side) is a bowling green. The public house is of two storeys with cellar and is constructed of brick, which is covered with roughcast. The roof is hipped, steeply pitched and is covered with red clay tiles. Brick chimney stacks are located in the centre of the south-west to north-east block and at the south-west end of this block, while a third is located at the north-west end of the north-west to south-east wing. The main south-east elevation consists of a central doorway at ground level (originally leading into the public bar) flanked by two-storey canted bay windows with gables. An undated photograph shows that the glazing was similar to that used at the Apple Tree and later used at the Redfern (Figure 78). A second doorway to the right originally provided direct access into the smoking room. There is a central dormer window above the main door.

The north-west to south-east wing is largely concealed on its north-east side by a later extension and on its south-west side by the enclosed veranda. Its roof is punctuated by dormer windows (two on its north-east side and three on its south-west side). The brick-built wash house with its flat roof survives to the north-west side, but the detached bowls, tools and coal stores have been removed.

At the time of writing (December 2016) the Horse and Farrier is vacant, boarded up and advertised for sale. Only an external inspection of the building was therefore, possible. However, plans included as part of the sales particulars, drawn in 2009, suggest that the layout is very well preserved with the L-shaped composition of public bar, smoking room (now known as the second lounge bar) and tea room (known as the first lounge bar) with a central servery all surviving as proposed by Redfern in 1927.<sup>63</sup>

Structural additions include a brick extension with a flat hipped roof on the north-east side to accommodate a new kitchen and alterations to enclose the former veranda on the south-west side of the building, which became an extension of the public bar and lounge bar. A ladies' lavatory has also been added at the east end of this former corridor. Furthermore, the access arrangements between the main rooms appear to have been altered with an inserted door between the public bar and smoking room; the doorways to the north-west of the smoking room have been blocked. The off-sales area has been extended and become part of the kitchen. It is unclear when these changes were undertaken but it was most likely after the public houses were sold off in 1972.

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62 NHLE 1197152

63 The plans were drawn by Archer Architects and were included as part of the sales particulars prepared by Davison Blackett Ltd





Figure 77: The Horse and Farrier, Wigton Road, Raffles (Carlisle), opened 1929, from the air (28973\_048 © Historic England, photograph: Emma Trevarthen, 2016)



Figure 78: An undated photograph of the Horse and Farrier, Wigton Road, Raffles (Carlisle), (ct32347 © Cumbria Image Bank)

## *Significance*

Despite its poor and deteriorating condition, an inspection of the exterior and the 2009 plans of the building suggest that the original character of the Horse and Farrier is very well preserved, particularly with regards its layout. The survival of the public house with its bowling green (the first purpose-built bowling green to accompany a new model SMS public house) is extremely significant since these were key features of the new model inns designed to promote family activities, yet many of the attached bowling greens have been lost to car parks or later development. The survival of the contemporary iron archway and railings are also worthy of note. It is hoped that the public house, including its bowling green, can be purchased and carefully restored before its condition deteriorates further.

## **The Spinners Arms, Cummersdale Road, Cummersdale (NHLE 1087739: Listed, grade II)**

### *History and Context*

Redfern's proposed plans, dated 7 May 1929, show that the architect intended to build a fairly small pub with cellar, public rooms at ground-floor level and a manager's flat above, on the site of a smaller public house of the same name (Figure 79).<sup>64</sup> The area in front of the public house was to be laid out with paved paths to the entrances and a lawn planted with four trees. The proposed plans suggest that the ground-floor rooms comprised a public bar in the south-east corner and a mixed smoking room to the south-west with a men's smoking room immediately to the north. There was a central service area, which provided a counter on to the public bar and a second counter onto a small off-sales department on its south side – table service was to be offered in the smoking rooms. A kitchen was located to the north-east side of the service area. A north-south corridor provided access from the lobby at the central front entrance to the individual smoking rooms, while a small porch entrance gave direct access to the public bar. The small off-sales department was also entered from the lobby at the central entrance. There was a small lavatory at the north end of the north-south corridor and set of urinals to the north of the men's smoking room and public bar. These were particularly small in number and may have been some reflection of the sort of numbers they were expecting to accommodate. The seating arrangements were proposed to follow those at the Horse and Farrier in Raffles and although not indicated on the plan, this was also to include some fixed seating in the smoking rooms as well as loose tables and chairs.<sup>65</sup> The public bar seating was to consist of oak frames upholstered with Rexine and stuffed with hair.<sup>66</sup> Bell points were to be provided at the front entrance as well as within the smoking room and 'tea room' (which presumably doubled as the mixed smoking room).<sup>67</sup> A bowling green was proposed after the building was completed but its location, beside the main road, was considered impractical and this was not pursued further.<sup>68</sup>

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64 CCAC SRDB/3/PLANS/11-19 – Plans of the Spinners Arms, Cumersdale

65 TNA HO 190/232 – Spinners Arms, Cummersdale: letter from Redfern to Mitchell dated 17 February 1930

66 TNA HO 190/232 – Spinners Arms, Cummersdale, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 7 April 1930

67 TNA HO 190/232 – Spinners Arms, Cummersdale:

68 TNA HO 190/232 – Spinners Arms, Cummersdale: letter from Mitchell to the Spinners Arms manager 3 September 1930



The Spinners Arms was built by John and Robert Bell of Carlisle in 1930; it opened for business on 30 June in the same year.<sup>69</sup> A description of the public house, given in the sales particulars of 1972, suggests that the original layout had been retained and comprised two smoking rooms, public bar, ladies' lavatories and two men's lavatories, cellar and manager's flat. The off-sales department is not mentioned and may have been removed by this date.<sup>70</sup>

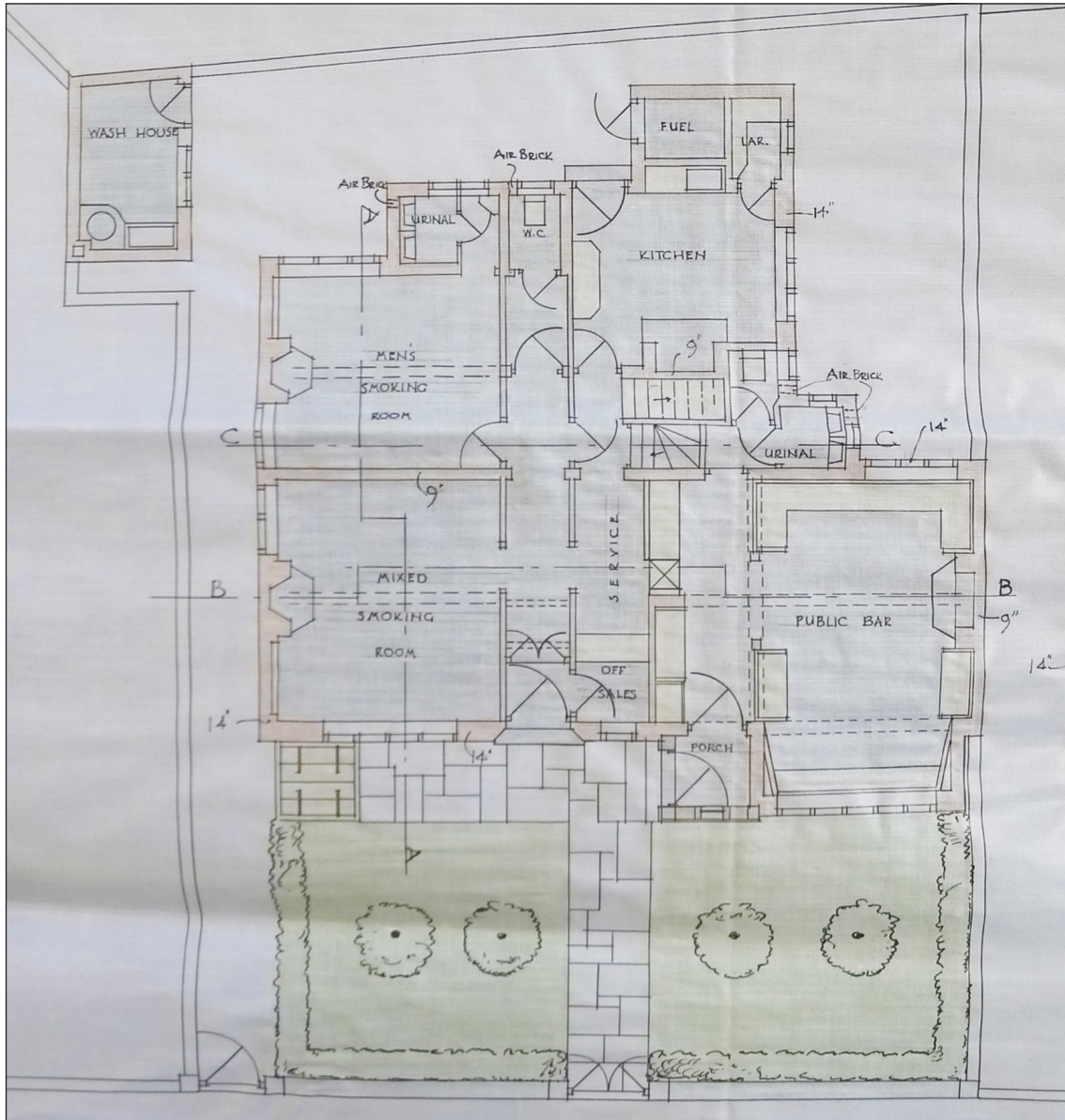


Figure 79: Ground-floor plan of the Spinners Arms, Cummersdale Road, Cummersdale, drawn in 1929 (CACC SRDB/3/PLANS/11-19 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)

69 TNA HO 190/232 – Spinners Arms, Cummersdale, letter from Mitchell to the public house manager dated 21 June 1930; Seabury 2007, 167

70 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales particulars for the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972



## Description

The Spinners Arms is set back from Cummersdale Road and its paved forecourt is bounded by a low brick wall. The public house is of two storeys and is constructed of brick, which has been painted (Figure 80). The steeply pitched roof is covered with red clay tiles and is punctuated by three brick chimneys. The building is of the vernacular revival style. The front elevation includes a central round-headed doorway complete with timber plank door furnished with iron strapwork, which originally provided access into a lobby, which in turn led to the smoking rooms, and this is accompanied to its left-hand side by a four-light timber casement window, with square leaded glass, and a single light with matching frame to the right. There are two windows at first-floor level: a three-light timber casement set within a brick gable and a two-light timber casement formed as a dormer. The cross wing, which formerly accommodated the public bar, also has its own doorway in its left return wall, which is of similar type to the central doorway but has a square header. This doorway originally led to a small lobby, which in turn opened onto the public bar and is lit by a small window in the south elevation. Above this window is a section of hung clay tiles. The gable end of the cross wing has a six-light timber casement window at ground level with a five-light oriel at first-floor level. The gable above the window is also decorated with hung clay tiles. The front elevation retains its lead guttering and downpipes. Those on the cross wing are decorated with animals and mythical beasts; the leadwork was provided by Mr Corse of London <sup>71</sup>



Figure 80: The Spinners Arms, Cummersdale Road, Cummersdale, opened 1930 (© Historic England, photograph: Rebecca Pullen 2016)

71 TNA HO 190/232 – Spinners Arms, Cummersdale, letter from Streatfield to Ferrier dated 14 October 1932

The west elevation retains its two two-light timber casement windows at ground level and its single casement at first-floor level. The rear elevation also retains its original timber casement windows including a three-light at ground level, which originally lit the men's smoking room, windows into the former urinals (now the disabled lavatory) and those at first-floor level. The east elevation is built up against the neighbouring school boundary wall and there are no windows on this side.

Internally, some of the original features survive including the fireplace in the east wall of the former public bar, which has lost its surround but has a back composed of Delft tiles – presumably reused from elsewhere, perhaps one of Redfern's restorations (Figure 81). Similar tiles appear to have been used at the Rose and Crown, Upperby.<sup>72</sup> The fireplace of the former mixed smoking room at the front of the building also survives in its original position and the bolection moulded surround may be original but has probably been otherwise modified. Some of the bench seats along the north and south walls of the public bar have also been retained, albeit reupholstered. The timber post and partition either side of the north bank of seats may be reused from elsewhere within the building. The eastern side of the present bar survives in its original position, although the counter itself is a later introduction.

Many of the walls which separated the individual public rooms have been removed creating one large open space with a central bar counter. This is with the exception of the urinals, which are now used as a disabled lavatory and the gentlemen's lavatory, which retains its original use. It is unclear when these changes took place. A certain amount of refurbishment took place in 2003 including replacing some of the windows, repositioning of an existing screen partition, alterations to the serving bar, refurbishment of the toilets and the introduction of a new ceiling.<sup>73</sup> The window in the north wall of the former public bar was converted to a double-leaf doorway in 2008, but otherwise more recent changes have been minimal.<sup>74</sup>

## *Significance*

The Spinners Arms is a good and very attractive example of one of Redfern's smaller new model inns. Despite the loss of some internal walls, part of the layout can still be understood with the aid of the historical plan. The exterior, including its windows, doors and decorative leadwork, is very well preserved and demonstrates the true character of the vernacular style that Redfern was creating in his new model inns. The decoration on the guttering is also an unusual and novel feature. Some of the internal features, including fireplaces (albeit refurbished) and possibly some of the bench seats, have also been preserved.

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72 Oliver, 1947, 68-9, plate 15

73 Carlisle City Council planning application 03/0918 | Replacement windows, internal alterations to reposition existing screen partition, alteration of serving bar, refurbishment of toilets and provision of new ceiling below existing (LBC) | The Spinners Arms, Cummersdale, Carlisle, CA2 6BD

74 Carlisle City Council planning application 08/0296 - Alterations to window in the bar area to form a new double door opening to provide access to rear yard for customers, The Spinners Arms, Cummersdale, Carlisle, CA2 6BD





Figure 81: The former public bar in the Spinners Arms, Cummersdale Road, Cummersdale, opened 1930 (DP188262 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)

## The Cumberland Inn, Botchergate, Carlisle (NHLE 1380211: Listed, grade II)

### *History and Context*

Plans drawn by Harry Redfern in November 1928 show that the design for the new Cumberland was fairly complex, owing to the need to provide as many well-lit public rooms as possible within a very narrow and fairly restrictive plot.<sup>75</sup> The plans suggest a linear layout with cellar, public rooms on both the ground and first floors and a manager's flat at second-floor level. The ground floor accommodated a second-class mixed room at the front, a large public bar and a weekend room, which could become an extension of the public bar during busy periods (Figure 82). A corridor from the main entrance provided separate entrances to the mixed room and public bar and there were urinals on the west side of the public bar and the weekend room and a small staircase leading to ladies' lavatories at cellar level on the north side of the mixed room. The service area at ground level was 'placed in such a position as to ensure quick service and complete supervision' and provided a long counter that could serve all the rooms adequately with a small wash-up area behind the servery.<sup>76</sup> A staircase within the service area also allowed the staff to move and communicate quickly and easily between the two floors. The public bar and weekend room were both provided with fireplaces as well as radiators, but the mixed room had radiators only. The public bar had only two windows making it particularly dark for such a large space; to counter this, Redfern designed a light well in the centre of the building to allow more light into the room from above.

75 CACC Ca/E/6/1/24 – Plans of the Cumberland, Carlisle

76 TNA HO 190/72 – Cumberland Inn, Carlisle: minutes of the council meeting



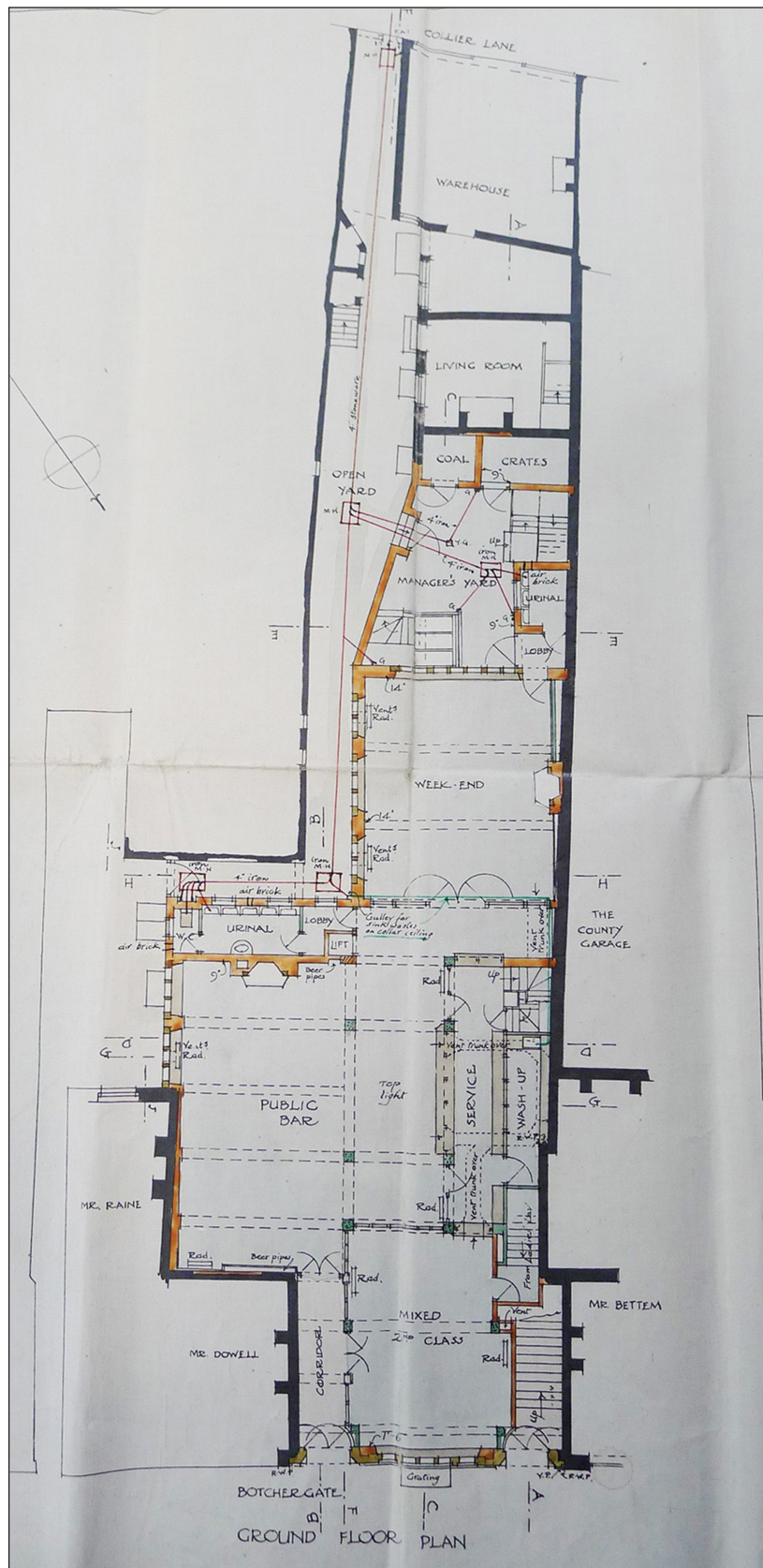


Figure 82: Ground-floor plan of the Cumberland, Botchergate, Carlisle, drawn in 1928 (CACC Ca/E/6/1/24 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)

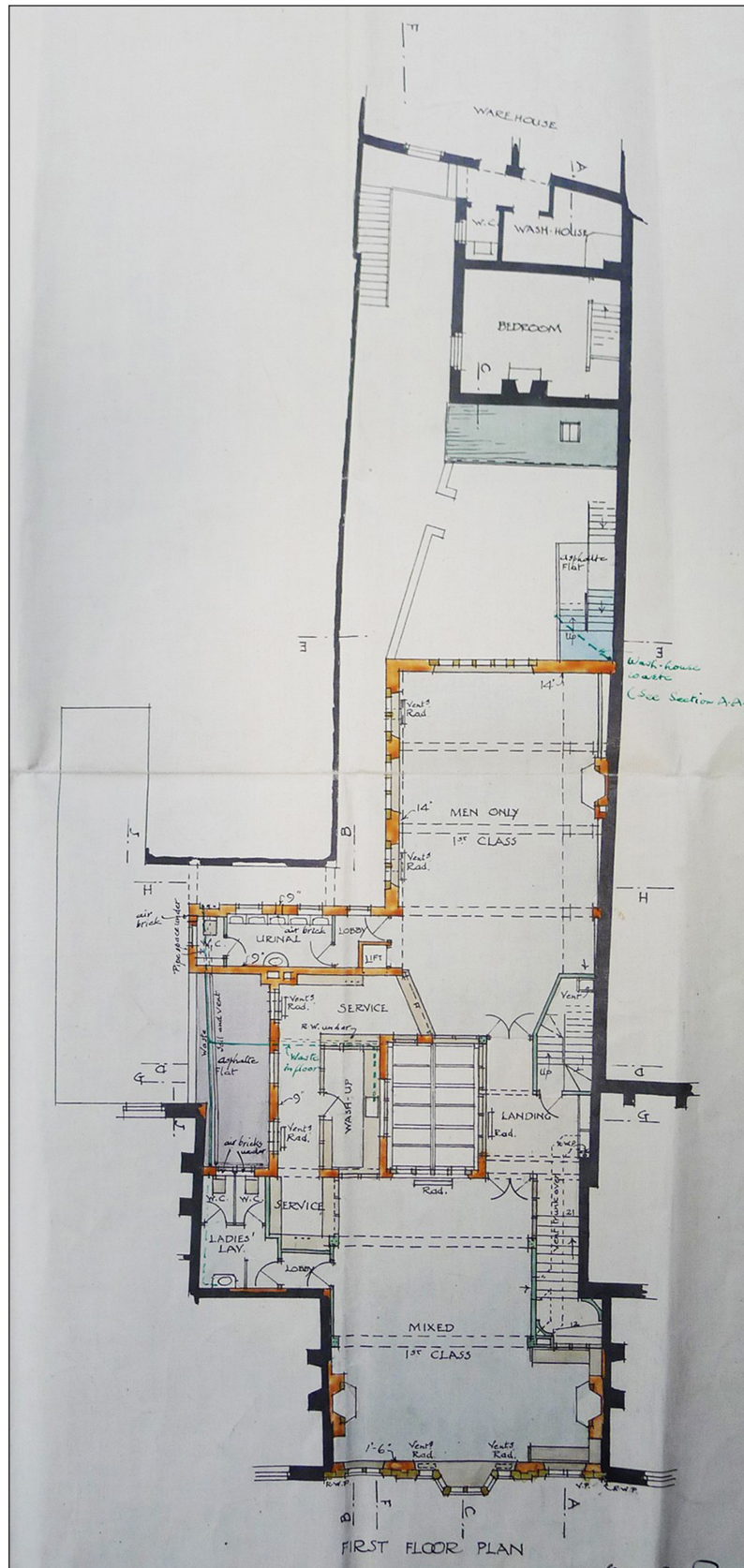


Figure 83: First-floor plan of the Cumberland, Botchergate, Carlisle, drawn in 1928 (CACC Ca/E/6/1/24 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)

The first-floor plan comprised of a mixed first-class room at the front and a men only first-class room to the rear accessed via a staircase from the street entrance at ground level (Figure 83). Between the two rooms was the light well, which had windows to allow light into each of the public rooms and the landing. The service area was located to the south of this with counters facing into each of the rooms. It was hoped that on quieter days, both rooms could be served and supervised by a single member of staff.<sup>77</sup> The staff staircase from the ground floor opened onto the landing and continued upwards to the manager's flat. There were men's urinals off the men's room and ladies' lavatories off the mixed room, both on the south side of the plan, beside the service areas.

The heating and ventilation in the new pub was 'very carefully considered' with a low-pressure hot-water heating system and radiators connected to air ventilators in addition to fireplaces and an electric extractor fan designed to remove tobacco smoke.<sup>78</sup> Settees, tables, chairs and loose seats were provided by Matthew Pollock of the Caledonia Cabinet Factory, Ayreshire (Scotland) and were to be of oak; those in the ground-floor rooms were to be upholstered with Rexine and those in the upper rooms were to be horsehair.<sup>79</sup> The beer pumps and pipework were to be installed by Gaskell and Chambers and the floors were to be covered with Korkoid.<sup>80</sup>

The Cumberland Inn was constructed on the site of a former public house called the Cumberland Hotel (previously the Three Horse Shoes) and several cottages to the south and west; the contractors were John and Robert Bell, whose initial estimate was £13,355.<sup>81</sup> The Cumberland Inn was officially opened for business on 29 September 1930.<sup>82</sup> An external sign was not provided and Redfern suggests that this was a result of the name of the public house being too long for a sign that could only extend so far over the street in accordance with the Carlisle Corporation Regulations.<sup>83</sup>

The public house was advertised for sale in 1972 and is described in the particulars as comprising a public bar, lounge bar and men's bar at ground level, two lounge bars at first-floor level and a three-bedroomed manager's flat at second-floor level – suggesting the original layout had remained as it was when built, although the room uses and names had changed.<sup>84</sup>

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77 TNA HO 190/957 – Cumberland Inn, Carlisle, letter from Mitchell to Redfern, 17 December 1928

78 TNA HO 190/72 – Cumberland Inn, Carlisle: minutes of the council meeting

79 TNA HO 190/72 – Cumberland Inn, Carlisle: letter from Mitchell to Pollock

80 TNA HO 190/72 – Cumberland Inn, Carlisle: letter from Redfern to Mitchell 18 July 1930 and TNA HO 190/72 – Cumberland Inn, Carlisle: letter from Korkoid Decorative Floors to Redfern 16 May 1930

81 TNA HO 190/72 – Cumberland Inn, Carlisle: minutes of the council meeting; TNA HO 190/957 – Cumberland Inn, Carlisle: letter from Redfern to Mitchell 31 December 1928

82 TNA HO 190/72 – Cumberland Inn, Carlisle; notice of closure of Carlisle Arms and opening of Cumberland Inn

83 TNA HO 190/72 – Cumberland Inn, Carlisle: letter from Redfern to Mitchell 26 May 1930.

84 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales particulars for the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972



## Description

The Cumberland Inn occupies a narrow plot along Botchergate in the heart of Carlisle's town centre and is built in the 16th-century revival style. The majority of the building is of three storeys plus attics, while the rear wings are of two storeys, with cellar underneath. The front, Botchergate, elevation is constructed of ashlar sandstone with pitched slate roof and two stone-built chimney stacks (Figure 84). At ground level there are two segmental arched doorways with four-light transomed windows over, flanking a six-light transomed window; the left doorway leads directly into the ground-floor public rooms, while the right doorway opens onto a staircase which leads to the first-floor public rooms. At first-floor level is a large canted oriel with carved panels above it and two-light transomed windows either side of it. At third-floor level is a central five-light mullioned window with two-light mullioned windows to either side. The whole is surmounted by a pitched gable punctuated by a diamond-shaped window. In contrast to the front, the rear and side elevations are constructed of red brick laid in a random bond with stone dressings. The windows along the side elevation have stone mullions and transoms, while those at the back have wooden frames.



Figure 84: The Cumberland, Botchergate, Carlisle opened 1930 (DP188274 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)

At the time of writing (December 2016) the ground floor of the Cumberland Inn continues to operate as a public house, while the first floor accommodates a restaurant. At ground level, the partitions between the mixed second-class room at the front of the building, public bar in the centre and weekend room at the rear have all been removed creating an open plan space; the bar counter and service area remains in its original position. The fragmentary remains of the upper part of a former glazed partition can be seen in the south-west wall between the mixed room and public bar (Figure 85). The timber posts within the public bar have also been retained and clad with plank panelling, while the beams are boxed and painted (Figure 86 and 87). All the rooms retain their panelling and the fireplace surrounds survive in the public bar and the weekend rooms (Figure 88). The rooms are all lit by windows as depicted on Redfern's plans and both the ladies' lavatories at cellar level and the men's urinals off the public bar remain in their 1930 positions.



*Figure 85: The partial remains of a glazed screen between the former ground-floor mixed room and public bar of the Cumberland, Botchergate, Carlisle (© Historic England, photograph: Rebecca Pullen, 2016)*



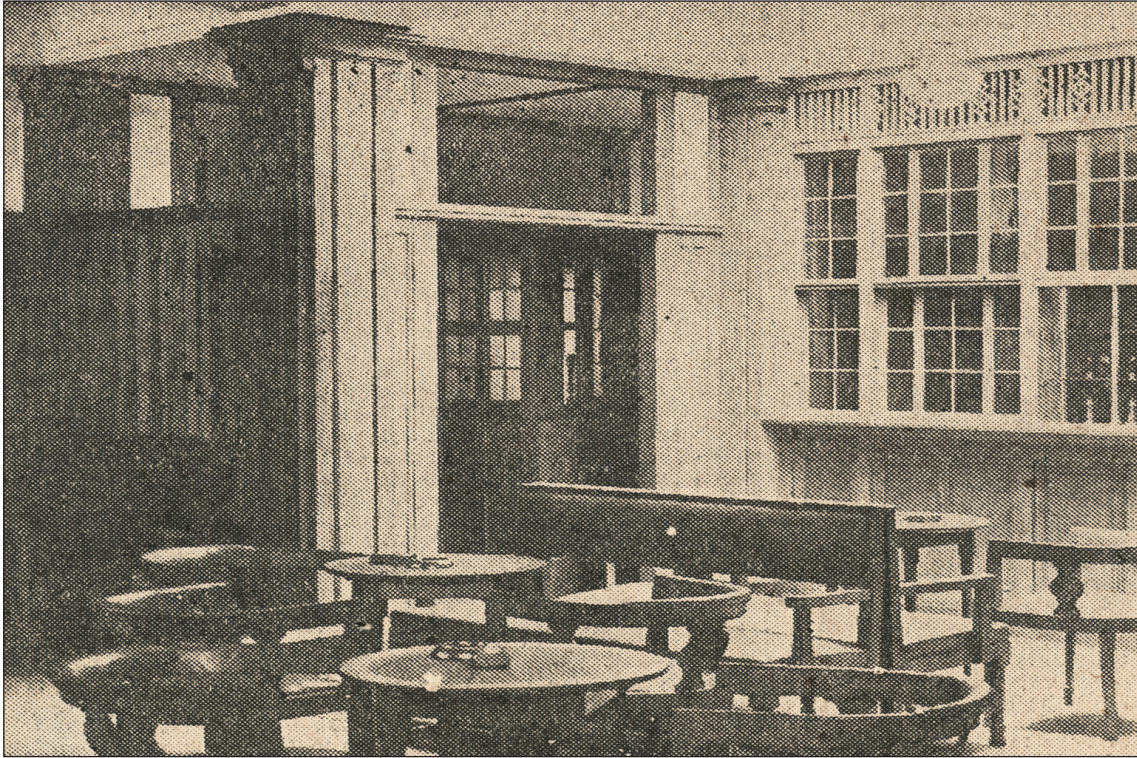


Figure 86: The public bar at the Cumberland, Botchergate, Carlisle, 1930 (ct50458 © Cumbria Image Bank)



Figure 87: The public bar at the Cumberland, Botchergate, Carlisle facing north towards the mixed smoking room (© Historic England, photograph: Rebecca Pullen, 2016)





Figure 88: The former weekend room at the Cumberland, Botchergate, Carlisle opened 1930 (DP188287 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)

The first floor is the most well preserved retaining the arrangement of one large room to the front (former mixed first class) and one large room to the rear (formerly men's first class) accessed from a staircase and first-floor landing. The front room has panelled walls with matching doors (Figure 89). The ceiling is composed of exposed beams and joists. The room is well lit by a large oriel and flanking transomed windows, which incorporate leaded glass and small rebus motifs in stained glass located within the central lights. These are to commemorate those involved in the design and construction of the building and comprise (from left to right) E A Streatfield (Harry Redfern's assistant and clerk of works), Robert Bell (builder), Harry Redfern (architect), A E Mitchell (Carlisle State Management Scheme General Manager), John Bell (builder) and Joseph Seddon (Harry Redfern's assistant) (Figure 90). There are two fireplaces in the north and south walls of this room; both have stone surrounds with shallow pointed arched openings, black tiling to the cheeks and green tiling with stone edging to the hearth (Figure 91). The south fireplace has the incised date '1930' set within a ribbon.

Redfern was very keen to have some colour at the Cumberland stating 'To omit it would be like dressing a man in good clothes and forgetting his collar and tie'.<sup>85</sup> Most of the decoration has been covered over with later paint and wallpaper but the stencilling above the fireplaces survives in a well-preserved condition (Figure 92). The decoration, painted by the artist E M Dinkel, includes verses by Robert Burns, G K Chesterton (above the north fireplace) and Omar Khayyam (above the south fireplace) painted in gold lettering and placed within two panels over each fireplace. The panels containing the verses are interspersed by three panels

85 TNA HO 190/72 – Cumberland Inn, Carlisle: letter from Redfern to Mitchell 6 August 1930.

containing grape vines. Correspondence and photographs suggest that there was also painted decoration to the ceilings and walls, some of it very elaborate, but this was probably painted over fairly early in the building's history owing to staining from tobacco smoke.<sup>86</sup> The small area to the north-east corner of the room is raised by one step and has a polished stone floor of white and green. This corner is exceptionally well preserved retaining its fixed benches with fireplace, panelling and painted decoration. The ladies' lavatories located to the south-west are also very well preserved retaining their original timber cubicles as depicted on Redfern's proposed plans.

The back, or former men's first-class, room is similarly decorated with panelled walls and exposed beams and joists. The room is well lit by windows in the south and west walls, as shown on Redfern's proposed plan, and has a large fireplace in the north wall complete with its stone surround (inscribed with the date 1930 within a ribbon) and tiled cheeks. The radiators, with the fresh air outlet mechanisms behind them, also survive.

Later structural changes to the building have been fairly minimal. The light well which runs through the heart of the building remains in place, but the ceiling window filtering light into the ground-floor public bar has been concealed by a stained-glass panel lit by electric lights, while at first-floor level the windows onto the lobby have been panelled over. The style of the stained-glass panel suggests that it was installed in the 1970s or 1980s. Two windows in the ground-floor weekend room have been transformed into doorways: the first was placed in the south-east elevation in 2006 and the second was inserted in 2009 to provide access to the rear yard and also serve as fire escapes.<sup>87</sup> While the timber posts demarcating the original ground-floor bar counter survive in place, albeit boxed, the furniture of the present bar counter is a later replacement. At first-floor level, the current bar counter along the west wall of the front room (former mixed first class) is a later insertion; the original counter was located on the right-hand side of the doorway leading to the ladies' lavatory, but has been modified to provide access to the later kitchen. The panelling to the front of this later counter, however, closely matches that found on the walls and doors and may be reused. Similarly, the counter in the rear room (former men's first class) was originally located across the south-east corner and has been modified so that it extends further into the room to conceal the entrance to the kitchen, again the panelling on the counter front matches that found on the walls.

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86 TNA HO 190/72 – Cumberland Inn, Carlisle: letter from Mitchell to Redfern 9 September 1930.

87 Carlisle City Council planning application 06/0135 - Widening of existing internal doors and insertion of new rear door (LBC), The Cumberland Inn Public House, 22 Botchergate, Carlisle CA1 1QS and Carlisle City Council planning application 09/0346 - Removal of part of rear window and fitting of new doorway, The Cumberland Inn, 22 Botchergate, Carlisle, CA1 1QS





Figure 89: The former mixed first-class room at the Cumberland, Botchergate, Carlisle opened 1930 (DP188279 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)

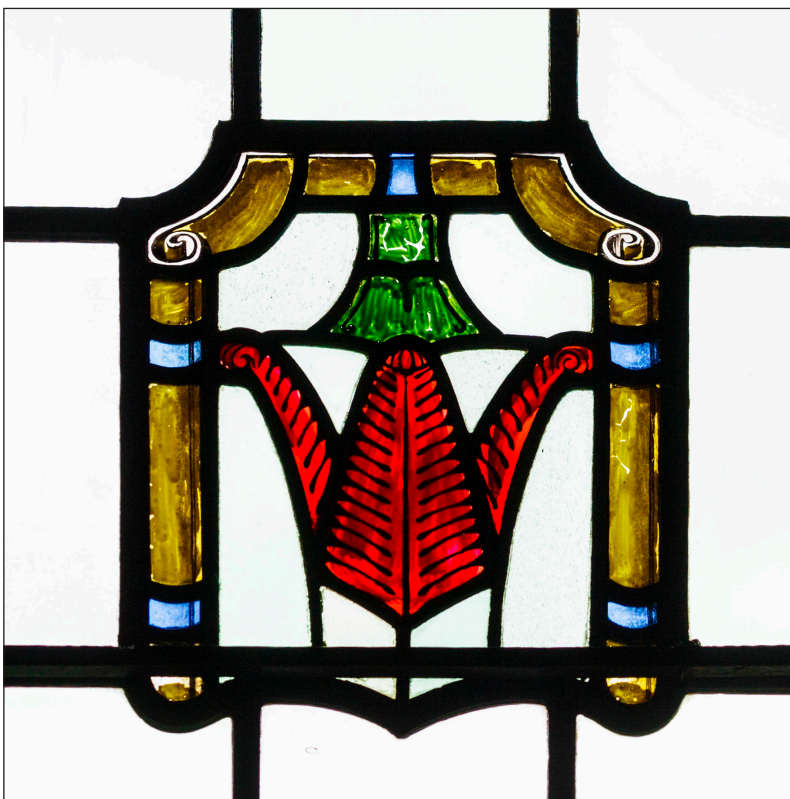


Figure 90: Detail of stained glass rebus representing Harry Redfern in the former mixed first-class room at the Cumberland, Botchergate, Carlisle (DP188281 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)





*Figure 91: The fireplace in west wall of former mixed first-class room at the Cumberland, Botchergate, Carlisle (DP188278 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)*



*Figure 92: An undated photograph of the mixed first-class room at the Cumberland, Botchergate, Carlisle showing the painted wall decoration (ct50459 © Cumbria Image Bank)*



## *Significance*

The Cumberland Inn is the best preserved of Redfern's inter-war public houses retaining not only the majority of its layout but many of its features, decoration and detailing. The painted decoration above the fireplaces was undertaken by E M Dinkel and although this artist was used regularly by Redfern, none of the other SMS new model inns retain their original decoration by him. The arrangement of bench seating either side of the fireplace in the front first-floor room is also a rarity. The fact that the stained glass in the first-floor windows also commemorates the key figures involved in not only its construction, but also that of many of the SMS public houses, is a novel feature and is of considerable significance.

## **Green Bank Inn, Carleton Road, Carleton (unlisted)**

### *History and Context*

Proposals for a new public house in Carleton to replace the Golden Fleece, which was closed at the beginning of the scheme, and the inadequate Blue Bell (both in Carleton), were put forward at the Direct Control Committee meeting as early as 1919.<sup>88</sup> Shortly afterwards, a house and adjoining cottage known as Green Bank were acquired and were remodelled to provide a tea room, public bar and smaller smoking room.<sup>89</sup> A decade later, however, Carlisle City Council approached the State Management Scheme to propose the relocation and rebuilding of the Green Bank Inn to enable Carleton Road to be widened. Thus, plans for a new public house at Carleton were drawn by Harry Redfern on 28 August 1930 and show that it was to be a small house incorporating fabric of an earlier building, perhaps formerly a pair of cottages (Figure 93).<sup>90</sup> The plan included a mixed smoking room and a men's smoking room within the earlier building and a public bar within the new extension. There was a central servery with counter onto the public bar and access to a lobby enabling table service to the two smoking rooms. A men's lavatory was located off the public bar, while a second was located in the lobby along with a ladies lavatory. A large kitchen and wash house were situated in a wing to the rear.

The public house was completed on 1 September 1931. At the time of sale of the public house in 1972, it was described as comprising a public bar, two smoking rooms, ladies' and men's lavatories, cellar and four-bedroomed manager's flat.<sup>91</sup>

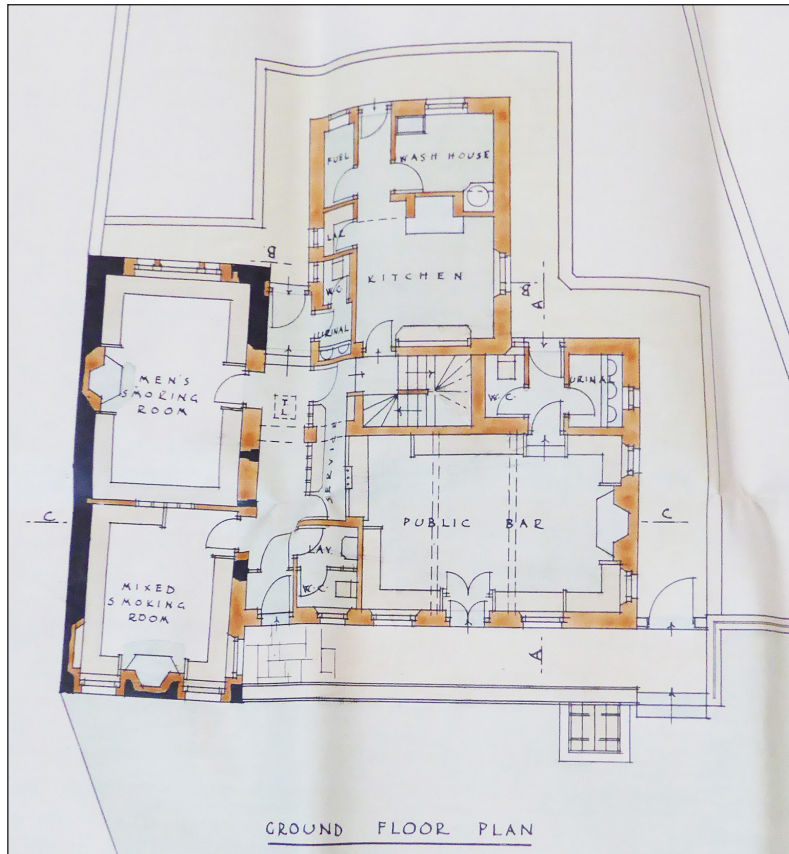
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88 TNA HO 185/288 – Green Bank, Carleton, notes to Committee 1919

89 *Ibid*

90 CACC SRDBB/3/PLANS/38-1930 - Rebuilding of inn at Green Bank Inn, Carleton, 1930

91 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales catalogue of the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972



*Figure 93: Ground-floor plan of the Green Bank Inn, Carleton Road, Carleton, drawn in 1930 (CACC SRDBB/3/PLANS/38-1930 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)*

### **Description**

The Green Bank is located alongside the busy A6 Carleton Road, approximately 3.2 kilometres from Carlisle city centre. It is set back from the road with a small garden at the front, which is contained within a low stone wall with iron railings above. The iron frame of a free-standing pub sign stands within this garden; the sign has been removed. The public house was closed for refurbishment during the course of this research and an interior inspection of the property was not possible. The building is constructed of random squared stone with dressed stone quoins and a pitched slate roof (Figure 94). Redfern's proposed plans suggest that the north-south wing is an older building, which has been remodelled and incorporated into the 1931 building, but the construction and detailing of the two wings is almost identical. The older north-south wing containing the former mixed smoking room and men's smoking room is lit on the south side by two windows and by a third in the east wall. There is another window in the west elevation, which does not appear on Redfern's plan and may, therefore, be a later insertion – this is somewhat corroborated by the packing around the jambs of the window. A further two windows in the west elevation and one in the east elevation light the manager's flat at first-floor level. The south elevation of the main 1931 east-west block features two doorways at ground level. The west doorway originally provided access to the lobby, which in turn led to the smoking rooms and the doorway within the fourth bay led into the public bar. The doorways are interspersed by windows and there are four windows to the manager's flat at first-floor level. The east gable end of this block has two windows at ground level only, which originally lit the public bar. All of the window and door openings have stone surrounds while the frames of the windows have been replaced with uPVC. The rear of the property was not inspected.





*Figure 94: The Green Bank, Carleton Road, Carleton opened 1931 (© Historic England, photograph: Simon Taylor)*

### ***Significance***

This is the one of the few examples in which Redfern chose to retain an earlier building and incorporate it into his design for a new model inn. Unfortunately, it appears that much of the building has been extensively refurbished with new window frames throughout and most of its original interior has probably been removed. Its external appearance is so closely matched to the other 19th-century buildings in the vicinity that it could be mistaken for an older building. It was unusual for Redfern to blend the public house design so carefully with its surroundings.

## The Crescent Inn, Warwick Road, Carlisle (NHLE 1291729: Listed, grade II)

### *History and Context*

Plans signed by Redfern and dated 15 January 1931 show that the new public house along Warwick Road was to consist of three storeys with cellar.<sup>92</sup> The plan was fairly simple owing to the restrictions of a mid-terrace plot, which only allowed the rooms to be lit from the front and back. The ground floor encompassed two large public rooms arranged either side of a central service area – a mixed second-class smoking room on the east side and men only public bar on the west side – with counters facing onto each public room (Figure 95). These rooms were reached directly from the street via doorways in the north wall and were lit by windows in the north and south walls. Each had its own fireplace as well as radiators. To the north of the central service area was a self-contained vestibule, which accommodated a small lobby with staircase to the first-floor rooms. There was a separate service staircase and food lift on the south side of the service area and the men's lavatories with urinals were arranged either side of this. A small ladies' lavatory was provided in the south-east corner of the mixed second-class room.

The layout at first-floor level was similar to that of the ground floor below with two large public rooms and central service area (Figure 96). The mixed first-class room was located on the east side, while the men's first-class room was on the west and each room was entered from the first-floor landing. The rooms were well lit from the north and south and also had large fireplaces as well as radiators. A doorway from the mixed room also provided access to the balcony at the front of the building. A single lavatory for ladies was provided in the south-west corner of the mixed room and a set of men's urinals were depicted in the south-east corner. The service staircase arranged between the lavatories provided access to a mezzanine level which incorporated two small gallery rooms (perhaps for staging musical entertainment), extraction fan chamber and a space for service trunking to be concealed. The service staircase also continued up to the manager's three-bedroomed flat at third-floor level.

There was some discussion over the possibility of locating the beer cellars between the first floor and the domestic accommodation thereby providing beer by means of gravitation as an experiment.<sup>93</sup> This idea, however, does not appear to have followed through to the design drawings and the cellar is traditionally located at basement level. The Crescent was constructed by John Laing and Son of Carlisle on a site next to the General Post Office.<sup>94</sup> The public house was to replace that over the road called the Lord Brougham; an off-sales department was not deemed necessary.<sup>95</sup> The inventory of furniture drawn up in 1932 indicates that the public rooms were furnished with a mixture of arm chairs, chairs, settles, stools and oval and rectangular tables; there was no fixed seating.<sup>96</sup> Redfern was particularly keen to have moveable furniture since fixed bench seating 'would ruin the good effect we all hope the rooms to produce'.<sup>97</sup> A note in the registry file for the Crescent

92 CACC Ca/E/6/1/17 – Plans of the Crescent Inn, Warwick Road, Carlisle

93 TNA HO 190/991 – Crescent Inn, Carlisle, circular providing information for council, 11 September 1930

94 TNA HO 190/991 – Crescent Inn, Carlisle: contractors' bill from John Laing dated November 1932.

95 TNA HO 190/991 – Crescent Inn, Carlisle: council minutes 11 September 1930

96 TNA HO 190/991 – Crescent Inn, Carlisle: inventory of dry stock 3 October 1932

97 TNA HO 190/991 – Crescent Inn, Carlisle, letter from Redfern to Burriel, 25 April 1932

states 'it may be worthwhile to call attention to the groups of Encaustic lustre tiles in the upper rooms and to the Conrad Dressler tiles in the public bars. These tiles and the mural decorations give a note of bright colour to a scheme which is very restrained and perhaps might otherwise have been a trifle dull'. Furthermore, the woodwork was described as tobacco mahogany, the external doors were of oak, fireplaces of Hopton Wood stone, the fires had dog grates and there was a central heating system and mechanical ventilation.<sup>98</sup> The public house was opened on 3 October 1932 and was initially considered too exotic for Carlisle.<sup>99</sup>

The Crescent was advertised for sale in 1972 and is described in the particulars as comprising a beer cellar and bottle store at basement level, two bars with ladies' and men's lavatories at ground level, two smoking room with ladies' and men's lavatories at first-floor level and a three-bedroom manager's flat at second floor level, suggesting the layout of the public house had changed very little since it was built.<sup>100</sup>

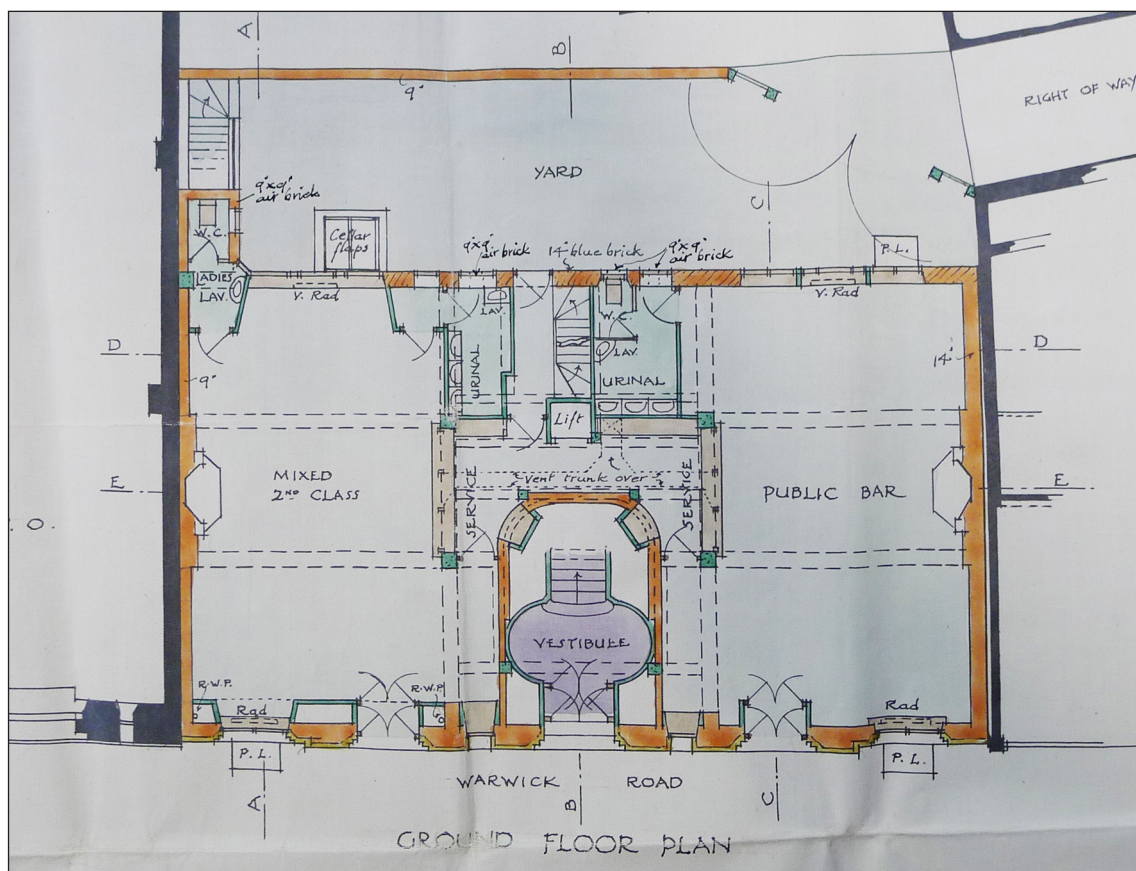


Figure 95: Ground-floor plan of the Crescent, Warwick Road, Carlisle, drawn in 1931 (CACC Ca/E/6/1/17 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)

98 TNA HO 190/991 – Crescent Inn, Carlisle: note in the file dated 27 September 1932

99 TNA HO 190/991 – Crescent Inn, Carlisle, letter from Mitchell to HM Inspector of Taxes notifying that the Crescent is now open, 18 April 1933; Hunt 1971, 35

100 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales particulars for the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972



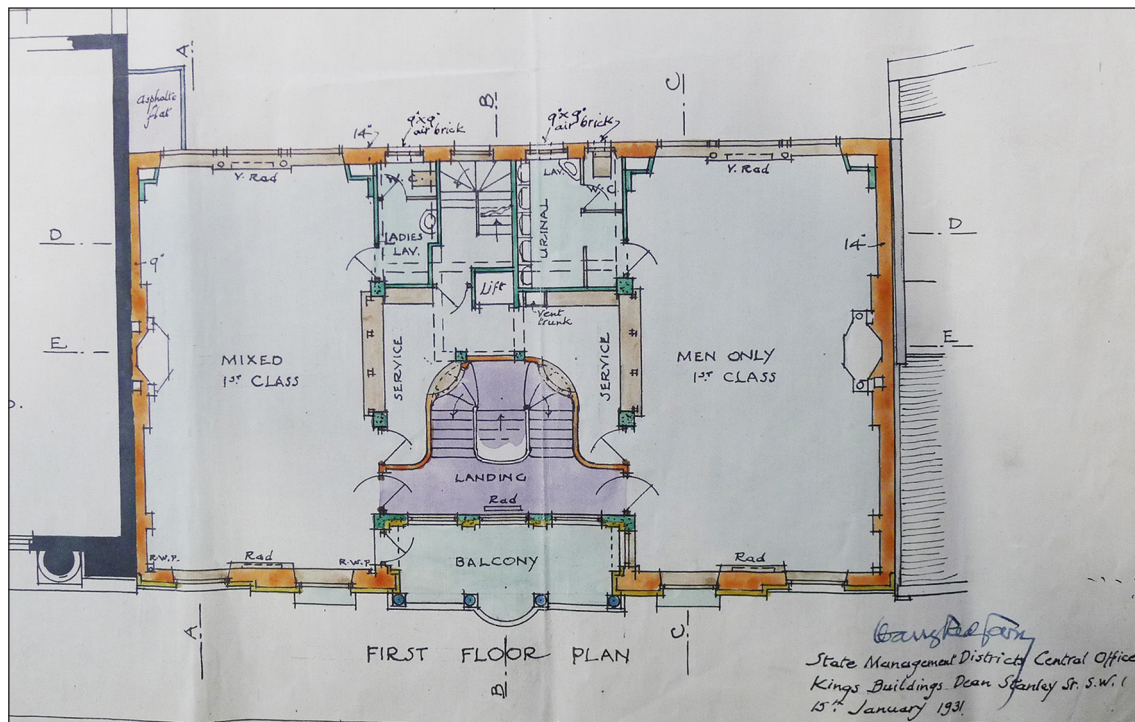


Figure 96: First-floor plan of the Crescent, Warwick Road, Carlisle, drawn in 1931 (CACC Ca/E/6/1/17 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)

## Description

The Crescent is a mid-terrace building located on the south side of Warwick Road in the centre of Carlisle. It is of three storeys with a mansard roof covered with green glazed pantiles, supplied by Adlard's of London, at the front and slate tiles at the back (Figure 97).<sup>101</sup> The main, Warwick Road, elevation is faced with ivory-tinted Biancola supplied by Art Pavements and Decoration of London with a volcanic stone ashlar plinth, while the side and rear elevations are constructed of red brick laid in Flemish bond.<sup>102</sup> The style is Hispano-Moresque. There are three doorways leading from Warwick Road all with double-leaf timber doors decorated with timber strapwork set within stepped chamfered, square-headed surrounds. The central doorway, leading to the vestibule and staircases to the former first-class rooms, is raised by three steps while those either side are lower and have square-headed radial fanlights. The windows in the outer bays also have similar timber casement window frames set within stepped surrounds. There are smaller narrow windows lighting the lobby from the main entrance with square panes and iron bars. The first-floor balcony is the centrepiece of the elevation and is composed of three rounded arches supported by Doric columns interspersed with arabesque iron railings. The composition is set forward from the main elevation and is surmounted by a shaped pediment. Set back from the main elevation and behind the balcony front are three mullioned and transomed casement windows, each surmounted by a rounded-arch panel, which is filled with gold mosaic tiles. There are doorways within the return walls providing access between the balcony and the public rooms.

<sup>101</sup> Seabury 2007, 155

<sup>102</sup> TNA HO 190/991 – Crescent Inn, Carlisle: note in the file dated 27 September 1932; Biancola is a material resembling terrazzo or granite and containing marble aggregate: *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*, Volume 46, 70



*Figure 97: The former Crescent Inn, Warwick Road, Carlisle opened 1932 (DP188249 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)*

Either side of the balcony composition are two windows, all with raised surrounds and shaped lintels and containing mullioned and transomed casements with arabesque ironwork below. At third-floor level the roof is punctuated by four dormers with flat roofs and two-light casement windows. The end bays have boxed dormers which project beyond the roofline, each capped by a hipped roof arrangement. The casement windows are mullioned and transomed and are recessed within the bays.

Much of the interior layout and many of the fixtures of the former public house have survived well despite its most recent transformation into a Prezzo restaurant in 2016, and prior to this, the Andalusian restaurant. At ground-floor level, the former mixed second-class room (Figure 98) and public bar now form one large space; the service area and urinals, which were originally located between the two, have been removed but the pillars demarcating the four corners of the original bar counter have been retained and are decorated with Conrad Dressler tiles, which are imprinted with foliage and vines in greens, blues and browns. Within the block separating the two former rooms, at the back of the central lobby, is a doorway which marks the position of the former lift for transporting food and other items between the floors. Tiles with similar designs appear along the lower part of the north and east walls of the former mixed second-class room (western room) and the west, north and east walls of the former public bar (eastern room). Furthermore, the ceiling is finished with plasterwork cornices in the form of foliage with sculpted heads to some of the corners. Large fireplaces with stone surrounds, fenders and projecting, tapered hoods feature in the east and west walls of the former public rooms and large windows light the rooms from the north.





*Figure 98: The former mixed second-class room at the Crescent, Warwick Road, Carlisle, opened 1932 (DP174243 © Historic England, photograph: Alun Bull, 2016)*

The central lobby, accessed directly from Warwick Road, has an elliptical plan with a central three-centred arch in its south side closed by a pair of iron gates and opening on to a combination staircase (Figure 99). The nose of each step is fronted with tiles imprinted with floral and foliage designs in green, yellow, blue and red while the tread of each step is composed of polished green stone. Banisters of arabesque ironwork sweep along the staircase as it rises to the left and right to first-floor level. Within the corners of the stairwell, at first-floor level, are small display cabinets, which originally backed onto the service area and thereby also served as a window through which the staff could monitor the staircase as well as providing natural light into the centre of the building. The first-floor landing is lit by three mullioned and transomed windows, which feature within the recessed balcony area at the front of the building. Double-leaf panelled doors, with shaped brass handles, to the left and right of the landing provide access to the former public rooms.

Again, the former mixed first-class and men's first-class rooms have been amalgamated and the lavatories between them have been reduced and modified (Figure 100). The tall, double-height, former public rooms have vaulted ceilings each composed of three bays with a groin vault in the centre flanked by depressed-arch barrel vaults. The barrel vaults have wide ribs spanning their width with scrolled consoles and pilasters below. The rooms are well lit by large rounded windows at the front and by serliana windows at the back. The service counter at the heart of the first-floor plan stands almost in its original position and has a mezzanine level above it with galleries overlooking the former public rooms. In the east and west walls of the public rooms are large fireplaces with stone surrounds and projecting, tapered hoods. The hoods are decorated with tiles; those in the men only first-class room (west room) are Conrad Dressler tiles of greens, blues, whites and oranges



while those in the mixed room (east) are copper, reds and blues (Figure 101). Despite the difference in design, both sets of tiles are depicted on photographs taken in 1965-6.<sup>103</sup> Although they may be an early modification, it is possible they are original as suggested by an account in the *Cumberland News*, which describes the tiles as the end of the range, and may account for the difference in choice of design.<sup>104</sup>



*Figure 99: The staircase at the Crescent Inn, Warwick Road, Carlisle (DP174250 © Historic England, photograph: Alun Bull, 2016)*

103 CACC DX 324 – Photographs of buildings, Carlisle  
104 *Cumberland News* 1 October 1932, 10



Figure 100: The former mixed first-class room at the Crescent, Warwick Road, Carlisle, opened 1932 (DP174254 © Historic England, photograph: Alun Bull, 2016)



Figure 101: Detail of tiles over fireplace in the former mixed first-class room at the Crescent, Warwick Road, Carlisle (© Historic England, photograph: Clare Howard, 2017)



Although the former public house maintains its overall form, particularly at first-floor level, some of the partition walls separating the individual public rooms, and these from the service area and lavatories, have been removed. Doorways have been inserted in the east and west walls of the central lobby to provide access into the public rooms via the lobby. The ground-floor bar counter and lavatories were added to the rear of the building before 2009, when they are shown on an application to insert the separate disabled lavatory.<sup>105</sup> The first-floor service area is roughly in its original location but the counter is a later replacement. The lift at first-floor level has been entirely removed. The interior was subject to a major refurbishment in 2016 as part of its reopening as a new restaurant, which involved the replacement of the floors throughout and redecoration; no further changes were undertaken to the layout of the building.

### *Significance*

Both the exterior and interior of the Crescent are particularly well preserved with the exterior retaining all its original glazing, doors and mosaic decoration and the interior retaining much of its original layout, decoration and features such as fireplaces, tiling and ironwork. The tiles designed by the sculptor and potter, Conrad Dressler, are certainly an important survival. It is the most unusual and possibly the most distinctive of Redfern's inter-war public houses and was referred to by one reporter as 'Redfern's greatest achievement'.<sup>106</sup> The building is very attractive with its colourful tiles, arabesque work, sweeping staircase and tall, lofty vaulted first-floor rooms, all of which were a far cry from the early public houses of the Central Control Board.

### **The Magpie, Victoria Road, Botcherby (NHLE 1404909: Listed, grade II)**

#### *History and Context*

Proposals to widen Victoria Road by Carlisle City Council offered an opportunity for the SMS to buy some of the excess land for a new public house in Botcherby to replace the nearby Star Inn. Plans drawn up by Redfern and dated 8 November 1932 show that this house was to consist of two storeys and cellar with public areas on the ground floor and the manager's flat at first-floor level.<sup>107</sup> At ground-floor level, the public bar was the largest space occupying the main wing of the plan and this was separated on its north-east side from the tea room (which doubled as a mixed smoking room), and a smoking room by a service area (Figure 102). There were counters from the service area onto the public bar and a small off-sales department on its south-east side, while doorways led from the service area directly into the smoking room and tea room to enable table service. Each of the public rooms had its own entrance directly from the outside, was well lit by large windows and was heated by a fireplace. There were lavatory facilities off each of the rooms including one for ladies off the tea room/ mixed smoking room. An enclosed yard for the use of the manager, together with coal and tools stores, were located to the south-west and these were fronted by a bowls store relating to the bowling green at the rear of the property. Direct access to the bowling green was provided from both the public bar and the dual-purpose tea room/ mixed smoking room via a veranda.

105 Carlisle City Council planning application 09/0654 - Installation Of Disabled Toilets And Up-Grading Of Existing Toilets Together With Internal Alterations (LBC), The White House, Warwick Road, Carlisle, CA1 1DN

106 *Cumberland News* 1 October 1932, 10

107 CACC CA/E/6/1/23 – Plans of the Magpie, Botcherby



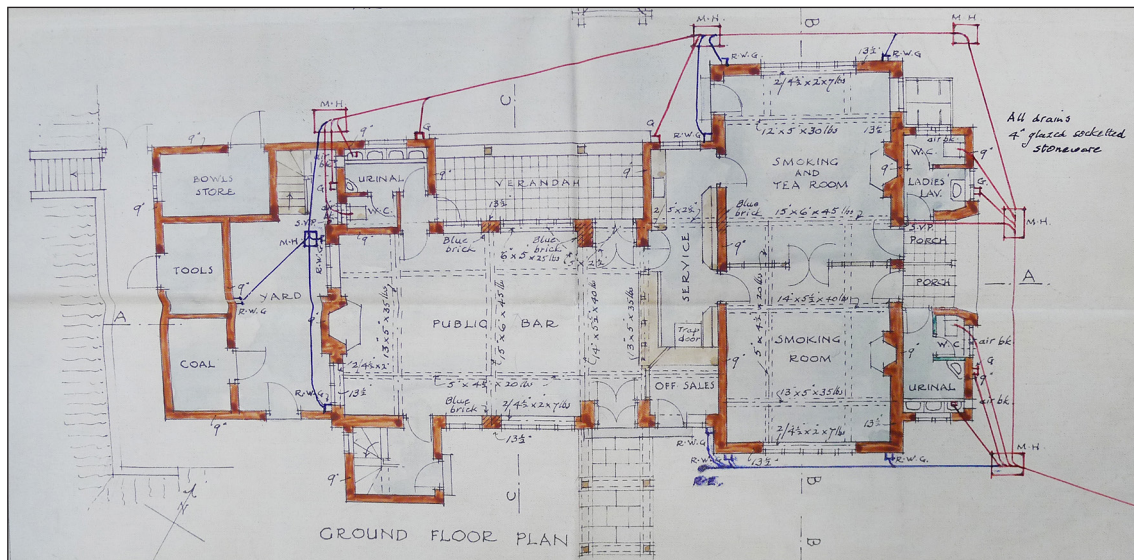


Figure 102: Proposed ground-floor plan of the Magpie, Victoria Road, Botcherby, drawn in 1932 (CACC CA/E/6/1/23 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)

The Magpie was built by John Laing and Son of Carlisle and was opened for business on 4 December 1933.<sup>108</sup> The public house was advertised for sale in 1972 and is described as one smoking room (perhaps suggesting the dual-purpose smoking room and tea room had been amalgamated with the second smoking room), public bar, darts area, off-sales shop, two men's lavatories, one ladies' lavatory, beer cellar, bottled beer store, wine and spirit store, three-bedroomed manager's flat, bowling green and gardens.<sup>109</sup>

### Description

The Magpie stands on the south-west side of Victoria Road in the suburb of Botcherby on the eastern side of Carlisle. It is set back slightly from the road with a large car park to the front and bowling green to the rear (Figure 89, and see Figure 91). The north-east side of the property, along the main road, is bounded by a low stone wall which is punctuated by a pair of stone piers supporting an iron arch with lantern over; this matches designs seen at the Cumberland Wrestlers and the Horse and Farrier. The gateway is closed by a pair of iron gates. A free-standing sign of wrought-iron is located just inside the boundary wall and is accompanied by a series of lampstands.

For the most part, the public house is of two storeys and is constructed of brick, which has been painted, with steeply pitched roofs (the north-east single-storey wing has a hipped roof) covered with red clay tiles. Three pairs of angled brick chimney stacks, an end stack and dormer windows punctuate the roofline while contributing to the overall style, which is 16th- or 17th-century vernacular revival and as such the building has been designed to imitate a hall with gabled cross wings (Figure 104). The south-east side of the building is composed of two projecting gabled ends flanking a lower section with low-slung roof. The narrower, left, gabled end has a three-light window at first-floor level and a single doorway

<sup>108</sup> *Carlisle Journal* 5 December 1933

<sup>109</sup> CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales catalogue of the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972

in its right return wall, which leads to the manager's flat via a staircase. The right gabled end has a five-light transomed window at ground level and a three-light window flanked by single lights at first-floor level with a diamond window in the apex of the gable. Between the two projecting wings, the public bar is lit by a two-light and a four-light transomed window, while access is provided by a doorway set just off centre. The second doorway, and accompanying two-light window to the right of this, originally provided access and light to the small off-sales department. At first-floor level timber planks have been applied to the brickwork to imitate timber stud framing, while two dormer windows within the slope of the roof above light the rooms of the manager's flat.

A small yard incorporating the original bowls, tools and coal stores is located on the south-west side of the building, enclosed by a brick wall with tiled copings and punctuated by round-headed doorways in the south-east and north-west elevations. The south-west elevation is largely concealed by the yard; two first-floor windows and a doorway with adjoining steps can be seen above. The opposite, north-east end elevation is, by way of contrast, much more attractive. Designed to please the eye as it is observed from the road, it is almost symmetrical with a wide central ground-floor entrance (leading to paired entrances via a flight of steps) flanked by two-light windows, and with a dormer window within the sloping roof above and chimney stacks either side. This entrance provided access to separate doorways opening on to the smoking room and dual-purpose tea room and mixed smoking room. The latter was open for non-alcoholic beverages when the bar was closed and became a smoking room when the bar was open. Mirroring the front and overlooking the bowling green, the rear elevation is composed of two gabled two-storey elevations separated by a lower elevation with low slung roof. The left, wider, gabled end has a five-light transomed window at ground level, which originally lit the tea room, and a similar four-light window above with a diamond window in the apex of the gable. The lower and narrower gable end has a similar three-light at first-floor level and a two-light at ground level. Between the two projecting wings is a late 20th-century window with accompanying door. Above this, within the slope of the roof is a central angled chimney stack with dormer windows to either side.

The interior of the public house is composed of three main rooms including the public bar in the main range and two rooms within the north-east cross wing, formerly the dual-purpose tea room and mixed smoking room and men's smoking room. The service bar separates the public bar from the other rooms, while a corridor separates the two rooms within the cross wing. According to Redfern's proposed plans, it was intended that there would only be one partition to separate the tea room and men's smoking room, perhaps suggesting a modification to the design or that the partitions are a later insertion. The public bar is the largest of the public rooms and, with its large windows at front and rear, is a bright and airy space. The ceiling is supported by exposed timber beams and joists, while the floor is covered with parquet – a later addition. Although the bar counter at the north-east side of the room could plausibly be original, a photograph which appears on the wall and was taken in *circa* 1940 suggests this is a later replacement in the same position. The panelling, however, may be reused from elsewhere in the building. There is a single fireplace of stone with a pointed-arch opening around the firebox; the copper inset and tiled hearth are a later insertion.





*Figure 103: The Magpie, Victoria Road, Botcherby opened 1933 (© Historic England, photograph: Simon Taylor, 2016)*



*Figure 104: The Magpie, Victoria Road, Botcherby opened 1933 (DP188244 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)*



The former dual-purpose tea room and smoking room in the north-west half of the north-east cross wing is separated from a corridor to the south-east by a glazed partition as depicted on Redfern's proposed plans. The doorway at the centre of this partition is now the only means of accessing the room, but according to the 1932 proposed plans, access from the outside was originally intended via the doorway in the north-east wall, which now leads to the ladies' lavatories. The second doorway in the opposite wall, which provided access to the bowling green, has been blocked and concealed by the later panelling – the external door remains in place. A doorway to the south of this, which originally provided access from the service area, remains in place but has been sealed. The fireplace in the centre of the north-east wall retains its bolection moulded surround. The blue and white tiles to the cheeks of the firebox and the hearth are a later replacement; a photograph hung on the wall suggests that the original tiles were Delft tiles like those used at the Rose and Crown and the Spinners Arms. The former smoking room in the south-east portion of the north-east cross wing is also divided from the corridor by a glazed partition, although, as explained above, this was not intended according to Redfern's proposed plans and therefore may be a diversion from the design or a later insertion. The room has panelled walls and a fireplace, matching that in the former tea room, in its north-east wall.

Later changes include the conversion of the covered veranda on the north-west side of the building into an enclosed darts alley, which was undertaken in 1949.<sup>110</sup> Other changes appear to have happened much later, probably after the sale of the property in 1972. The off-sales department previously stood to the south-east side of the bar counter so that it could be served from the central service area; the partition walls of this small room have since been removed and an entrance between the public bar and former smoking room has been inserted. The public house underwent refurbishment in 2010, which restored much of its original appearance and this may be the date of many of the panelled partitions and redecoration.<sup>111</sup>

### *Significance*

The exterior of this public house is exceptionally well preserved and the interior has also been subject to very minimal structural changes, including the removal of some partition walls and some sympathetic restoration of the key features. The layout of the public house, with its separate rooms for different groups of customers, can be easily understood and it is a very good example of the high quality and design Redfern was trying to achieve in his new model inns. The survival of the bowling green is of high significance since it is only one of four remaining, the others at the Globe, Horse and Farrier and the Redfern – although approval for new housing on the latter was approved during the course of this research. (Figure 105).

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110 Letters on the wall of the public bar discussing the introduction and completion of the darts alley in 1949. The letters have been copied from the registry files held at Cumbria Archive Centre, Carlisle.

111 NHLE 1404909



Figure 105: An aerial view of the Magpie Inn, Victoria Road, Botcherby (opened 1933) showing bowling green (28973\_002 © Historic England, photograph: Emma Trevarthen, 2017)

## The Earl Grey, Botchergate, Carlisle (unlisted)

### *History and Context*

Plans dated 5 February 1934, signed by Harry Redfern and described by him as ‘so plain and straight forward that little, by way of an explanation, seems necessary’, show proposals for a public house with cellar, a series of ground-floor public rooms and a first-floor manager’s flat.<sup>112</sup> Redfern was against first-floor public rooms at the Earl Grey, perhaps because he did not think the two-storey arrangement at the Crescent worked well or that creating first and second-class areas was no longer necessary in the changing social climate.<sup>113</sup> The ground-floor proposed plan for the Earl Grey included a large public bar at the front accessed directly from Botchergate, a large smoking room (for men and women) at the back of the property and a second smaller women’s room beside this (Figure 106). A small off-sales department, with its own entrance directly from Union Street (renamed Rydal Street between 1926 and 1938), is provided on the west side of the service area.<sup>114</sup> Bar counters in each room were served from a central service area with wash-up suggesting that table service was not offered. The central service area was important to maintain close supervision as well as provide good service. The corner plot allowed the provision of separate entrances to each of the rooms, an arrangement which was described by the General Manager of the Carlisle District as ‘desirable’.<sup>115</sup> Men’s lavatories were located between the public bar and smoking room, while there was a small ladies’ lavatory to the south-west corner of the women’s room and a second off the vestibule to the north of the

112 TNA HO 190/964 – Earl Grey, letter from Redfern to Burrill, 2 September 1931 and CACC Ca/E/6/1/19 – Plans of the Earl Grey, Botchergate, Carlisle

113 TNA HO 190/964 – Earl Grey, letter from Redfern to Burrill, 24 August 1931

114 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500, published 1926 and 1938

115 TNA HO 190/964 – Earl Grey, notes for press release July 1935

women's room for women using the smoking room accompanied by gentlemen (preferably their husbands). The public bar was well heated by two fairly large fireplaces at either end of the room as well as radiators, and was well lit by windows in the south wall. The smoking room was lit by windows in its north wall; its size and shape meant that additional light was required in the form of an octagonal roof light. Like the public bar, the room had a single fireplace as well as radiators. The women's room was lit by windows in its west wall, and heated by a fireplace in its north wall and a radiator in the south wall. The manager's flat was self-contained and had entrances both to the front and rear.

Notes for a press release upon the completion of the public house, written by the State Management Scheme, stated 'The general design of the new building and its furnishings is a departure from traditional types and follows modern developments'.<sup>116</sup> The bricks were described as a 'fawn-grey', while the roof was covered with blue glazed pantiles and the metal window frames were painted green. The public bar and women's rooms were finished with wainscot oak with linoleum panels and dado, while the smoking room was panelled with Australian Walnut and the floors throughout were covered with Korkoid of different colours. The public house was heated by a low-pressure hot-water system, which was supplemented by open fires.<sup>117</sup> Redfern proposed Moquette for the floor covering (presumably substituted with Korkoid), tables with black 'Turnal' glazed tops in the smoking room and green tops in the other rooms, while the seats were to have chromium plated tubular frames to match the chromium door furniture, beer engine equipment and light fittings.<sup>118</sup>

The Earl Grey was built on the site of a smaller public house (of the same name) and an adjacent property comprising shops with tenements above, along Union Street (now Rydal Street).<sup>119</sup> Two tenders for the building contract were received from John Laing and John and Robert Bell, both of whom had undertaken other projects for the SMS. The prices were extremely close, but Redfern negotiated a lower price of £7,850 with John and Robert Bell, perhaps his most favoured builder of the two.<sup>120</sup> The Earl Grey opened on 9 July 1935 and the St Nicholas, Queen Adelaide and the Golden Fleece, which were located nearby, were closed as a result.

The Earl Grey was sold at the end of the State Management Scheme in 1972 and is described as comprising a public bar, two lounge bars, two ladies' and two men's lavatories, off-sales department, cellar and flat with two bedrooms at first-floor level and a third attic bedroom.<sup>121</sup> The public house, later renamed as Jesters, was transformed into the Carlisle Taekwondo School in 2009. Existing plans of the building included with the planning application suggest that much of the internal layout had already changed by this date, with the servery relocated to the area of the men's urinals and the introduction of lavatories into the area of the former vestibule and women's room.<sup>122</sup>

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116 *Ibid*

117 *Ibid*

118 TNA HO 190/964 – Earl Grey, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 17 May 1935; letter from the Superintendent to the General Manager, 20 May 1935

119 TNA HO 190/964 – Earl Grey, notes 17 April 1934

120 TNA HO 190/964 – Earl Grey, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 11 May 1934

121 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales particulars for the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972

122 Carlisle City Council planning application 09/0773 - Change of use from a public house into tae kwon do studio to ground and basement floors with owner/manager living accommodation on first floor together with 2no. additional living units, Jesters Pub, 161-163 Botchergate, Carlisle, CA1



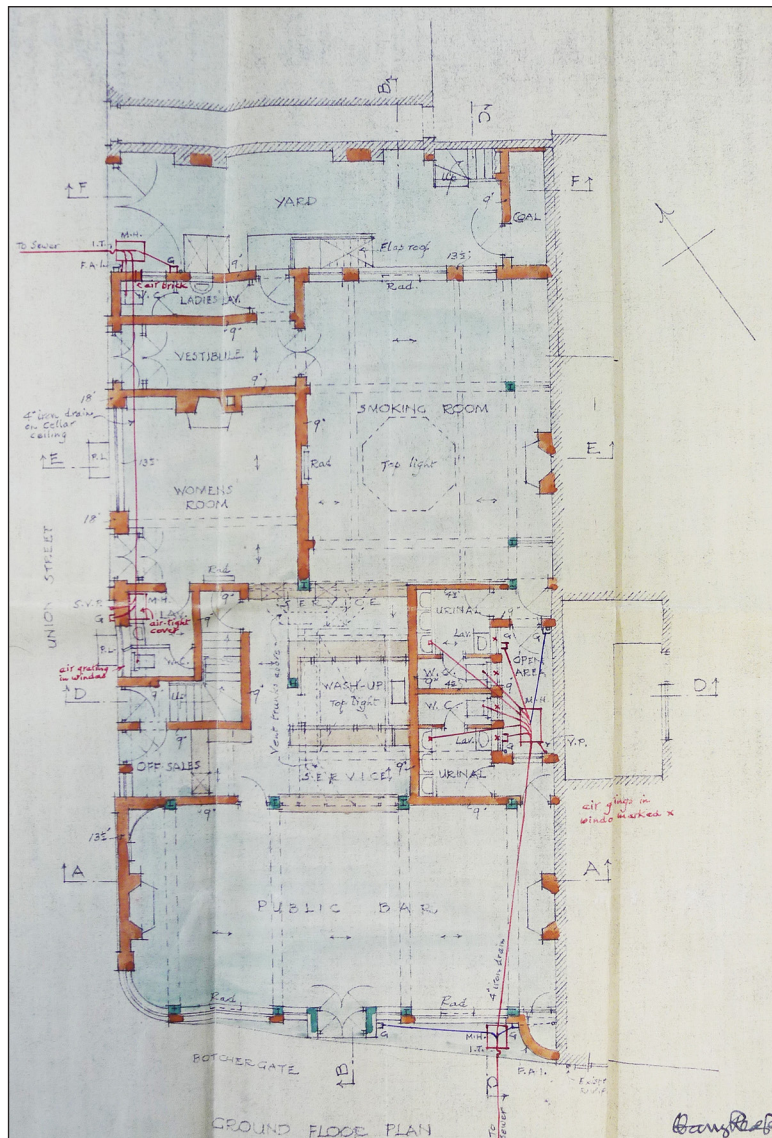


Figure 106: Ground-floor plan of the Earl Grey, Botchergate, Carlisle, drawn in 1934 (CACC Ca/E/6/1/19 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)

## Description

At the time of writing (2017), the former public house is still occupied by the Carlisle Taekwondo School and an internal inspection was not possible, although much of the interior is believed to have been modified and all of the fixtures and fittings removed.<sup>123</sup> The building stands at the corner of Botchergate and Rydal Street in the town centre of Carlisle. The majority is of two storeys with a tower of three storeys at the front of the building (along Botchergate) and is constructed of brown brick laid in different patterns with a darker brick plinth (Figure 107). The roofs are pitched and are mostly covered with blue pantiles, while the rear extension has a flat roof and a domed rooflight (Figure 108). The south-west, or Botchergate, elevation is composed of three bays with a shallow projecting porch and doorway in the centre at ground-floor level, which originally led into the public bar. The porch is flanked on either side by a narrow margin window and a wider window, all with

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123 Photographs of the Taekwondo rooms show large open spaces with modern furnishings and decoration: <http://www.carlisle-taekwondo.com/>, accessed 3 August 2017.

their original metal frame casements. At first-floor level there are three more windows matching the wider designs on the ground floor. The central bay is recessed and rises above to form the upper storey of the tower, which also features a wide window and a flat roof. The two elevations along Botchergate and Rydal Street are linked by a bull-nose corner at ground level with a curved ground-floor window; this is in imitation of the former public house, which was demolished and replaced. The Rydal Street elevation is of eight bays, the outer two bays of which have gabled ends while the central four bays are recessed at first-floor level. At ground level, the openings for the former doorways to the smoking room (via the vestibule), women's room, manager's flat (via a staircase) and off-sales department have all been retained, albeit modified. The openings for the windows into the former women's room and women's lavatories have also been retained. The windows at first-floor level have all been retained as they were built, complete with metal frames. These are all tall and narrow with the exception of a wider window in the second bay.

Later changes to the exterior of the building have included the blocking of the former entrance to the vestibule which led to the smoking room and which in turn led to the women's room, as well as the window into the former women's room and the women's lavatory. A garage has also been added to the north-east side of the building. The pantiles on the roof at the south-east corner have been replaced with slates.



*Figure 107: The Earl Grey, Botchergate, Carlisle opened 1935 (DP188251 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)*



## *Significance*

The external appearance of the Earl Grey, despite the blocking of some openings along the Rydal Street elevation and a change in roofing material at one corner of the building, is very well preserved. The building retains its overall external appearance, including its metal casement windows and domed rooflight window. The interior, however, is believed to have been significantly altered with the removal of partition walls and all of the fixtures and fittings such as the bar counters and seating. The design of this public house moves away from the traditional vernacular revival styles Redfern had used elsewhere – the influence of the Moderne and Art Deco styles is clearly evident – and its plan is certainly more simplified. The brickwork patterns, blue pantiles and bull-nose corner make the building stand out amongst its neighbours – something which Redfern almost always seemed keen to achieve.



*Figure 108: An aerial view of the Earl Grey, Botchergate, Carlisle (opened 1935), showing the surviving domed rooflight (28972\_074 © Historic England, photograph: Emma Trevarthen, 2017)*



## The Wheatsheaf, Abbey Road, Abbeytown (unlisted)

### *History and Context*

A plan of the Wheatsheaf, as designed by Redfern and as built, is printed in Basil Oliver's book of 1947 and shows that it had a T-shaped plan with a dual-purpose smoking and tea room, smaller smoking room and a large public bar arranged along one long axis (Figure 109).<sup>124</sup> Similar to the Rose and Crown, there was a loggia on one side of the tea room, facing onto the garden at the rear. The lavatories were accessed via small lobbies and not directly from the public rooms and could be accessed from the exterior, perhaps to allow easy access for those using the bowling green and gardens. There was a small off-sales department between the smoking room and public bar and the service area was located in the centre of the plan, enabling counter service to the public bar and table service to the other two rooms. The rear wing, behind the service area, featured a kitchen, scullery, fuel store and bowls store. Redfern deliberately placed the kitchen on the ground floor for easy access to the tea room and to enable the manager to maintain supervision from the kitchen at quieter periods when there might be less staff.<sup>125</sup> Redfern was also keen to highlight that there was direct access to the bowling green from both the public bar and the dual-purpose tea and smoking room.<sup>126</sup>

The building was completed on 16 December 1935.<sup>127</sup> It was advertised for sale at the end of the State Management Scheme in 1972 and is described in the particulars as comprising a public bar, two smoking rooms, a ladies' lavatory, two men's lavatories, cellar, three-bedroomed manager's flat and a bowling green.<sup>128</sup> A new function room was added to the rear of the property, behind the public bar, in 1977.<sup>129</sup>

### *Description*

The Wheatsheaf is situated on the north-west side of Abbey Road in the heart of Abbeytown. It is set back from the main road with a large car park on its north-east and north-west side and a beer garden along its south-west side. A large bowling green was originally located at the rear of the property but this has been partly sold off for housing and is partly in use as the car park. There is a small paved forecourt in front of the building bounded by a low stone wall and incorporating a set of stone steps leading to a central main entrance. The public house is of two storeys and is constructed of brick – which is painted – with steep, low, hipped roof covered with brown tiles (Figure 110). A tall brick chimney punctuates the slope of the roof on the north-east side of the building, while a second is located within the ridge.

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124 Oliver 1947, 73

125 TNA HO 190/263 – Wheatsheaf, Abbeytown, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 19 December 1933

126 TNA HO 190/263 – Wheatsheaf, Abbeytown, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 19 December 1933

127 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales catalogue of the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972

128 *Ibid*

129 Allerdale Borough Council planning application 2/1977/0461 - Extension to form function room, Wheatsheaf Inn, Abbeytown



Figure 109: Ground-floor plan of the Wheatsheaf, Abbey Road, Abbeytown (as built) based on Oliver's 1947 plan (© Historic England, drawn by John Vallender, 2017)

The main, front, elevation is of four bays with a doorway at ground level set just off centre within a projecting frame. Either side of the doorway are wide four-light casement windows with shutters. The area over the windows is covered with weatherboarding and above this, the roofline is punctuated by four dormer windows. Each of these has a pitched roof with tiled gable with the exception of one which has a flat roof. The flat-roofed dormer is depicted in a photograph in Basil Oliver's book, published in 1947, suggesting that this was an early modification, although the reason for the change of form is unknown.<sup>130</sup> It is possible that there was a sign or sculpture set above this dormer which had been removed by *circa* 1947. The hipped roof extends lower over the north-east elevation and is punctuated by two dormer windows set either side of a central chimney. At ground level the north-east elevation is punctuated by three small windows and a door in a slightly different arrangement to that shown on Oliver's plan which depicts two windows and a doorway leading to a lobby or porch at the northern corner, which in turn provided a secondary access into the public bar. The present, narrower doorway is a later insertion approximately in the position of the original entrance. The rear, or north-west elevation, is largely concealed by the later flat-roofed extension, but above this in the roof is a large central gable with a two-light window flanked by smaller dormers with three-light windows. The south-west elevation is punctuated by two sets of two-light windows, each lighting the ladies' and men's lavatories as intended. There is a single dormer above set within the low hanging roof.

130 Oliver 1947, plate 19



*Figure 110: The Wheatsheaf, Abbey Road, Abbeytown opened 1935 (© Historic England, photograph: Rebecca Pullen, 2016)*

The former public bar retains much of its original layout with access from the lobby at the front of the building, bar counter in the south-west wall (albeit refurbished), fireplace in the opposite wall (also probably refurbished) and the men's lavatories to the east corner. The window at the back of the room, in the former exterior north-west wall, has, however, been knocked through to the later extension (Figure 111). The ladies' and men's lavatories from the tea room and the loggia arrangement also survive in their original positions with some minor modifications. The kitchen and service area also remain largely in their original locations.

The exterior of the building has been subject to a number of changes with the greatest of these involving the extension to the rear, to the north-west of the former public bar. The former entrances into the public bar at the front of the property in the east end of the south-east elevation, and the former tea room at the opposite end of the elevation, have been blocked leaving the central entrance as the primary access into the former public bar and former smoking room. A photograph in the sales catalogue of 1972 shows that the doorways were still in place at this date.<sup>131</sup> All the windows have been replaced with uPVC frames. The largest interior structural change has involved the removal of the partition walls between the former tea room, the smaller smoking room and the service area to create one large open-plan space with a new bar counter in the north corner of the room and a new fireplace in the south-west wall. All of the original fixtures and fittings have been removed.

<sup>131</sup> CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales catalogue of the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972





*Figure 111: The former public bar in the Wheatsheaf, Abbey Road, Abbeytown (opened 1935) with bar counter in the same position, albeit refurbished (© Historic England, photograph: Rebecca Pullen, 2016)*

### *Significance*

The exterior appearance of the Wheatsheaf is fairly well preserved with the exception of the extension added to the rear of the property and some changes to access and fenestration. Internally, the layout of the public bar, off-sales and arrangement of the lavatories are as Redfern intended, but some of the other partitions have been removed as well as all the fixtures and fittings. The design for the Wheatsheaf closely follows that of the Black Lion at Durdar and as such demonstrates some of Redfern's ideas for rural public houses, such as the loggia onto the gardens and bowling green, a downstairs kitchen to allow easy access and supervision by the manager during quieter periods and simple accommodation that could be adapted for different times of the day. The charming, yet striking, external appearance of the public house certainly appeals to the eye with its aim of attracting families and encouraging civilised drinking and behaviour.

## The Crown, Scotland Road, Stanwix (Carlisle) (unlisted)

### *History and Context*

The area of Stanwix village – a district previously separate from the city of Carlisle until 1912 – began to expand in the mid-1930s with new housing, leading to the decision by the SMS to accordingly improve and increase the size of the Crown Hotel at Stanwix.<sup>132</sup> Proposed draft designs were drawn up by Redfern in February 1934, and suggest that the plan comprised a public bar, two smoking rooms (one to be doubled as a tea room), a billiards room and an off-sales department with manager's accommodation at first-floor level (Figure 112). The public bar and tea room (or refreshment room) were located at the front of the property along Scotland Road. Each room had a separate entrance from the street, was lit by windows at the front and had a counter opening on to a central service area, which separated the two rooms from the billiards and smoking rooms at the back of the property. A set of both men's and ladies' lavatories were located off the tea room, while a men's was located off the public bar. The small off-sales department was served by a counter from the central service area and was accessed via a separate entrance along Etterby Street. Both the billiards room and smoking room also had counters opening onto the central service area suggesting there was no, or limited, table service at the Crown. The two rooms shared a men's lavatory at the back of the building. The service area formed an L-shaped corridor between the rooms providing access to the kitchen and staircase to the manager's flat on the north side of the plan. The main points for consideration in the design of this public house appear to have been setting the building back from the street front to provide a small parking area, locating the kitchen on the ground floor and arranging the tea room (mixed smoking room) in a position to enable it to be closed off from the remainder of the public house during the day with the use of a collapsible metal gate.<sup>133</sup>

The mixed smoking room/ tea room or refreshment room was to be furnished with silver greywood panelling and settees of walnut and hide with open backs to allow the panelling to have full effect.<sup>134</sup> The public bar was also to be furnished with settees of oak upholstered with Rexine (as well as Lancashire spindle back chairs with oak frames and rush seats and stools with oak frames), and the billiards room was to be filled with chairs of walnut and hair cloth.<sup>135</sup>

Two tenders were submitted for the rebuilding of the public house, one from John Laing and the other from John and Robert Bell. The latter was the cheapest quotation and was selected for this reason.<sup>136</sup> The Crown was completed in December 1937. It was advertised for sale along with other assets of the State Management Scheme in 1972 and is described as comprising a public bar with men's lavatories, a mixed smoking room (former tea room) with lavatories for both sexes, a men's smoking room, a third set of men's lavatories off a vestibule, a billiards room, an off-sales shop, cellar, spirit store and three-bedroomed flat.<sup>137</sup>

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132 TNA HO 190/67 – Crown Inn, notes for Council, 14 March 1935

133 TNA HO 190/67 – Crown Inn, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 20 February 1934

134 TNA HO 190/67 – Crown Inn, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 15 October 1936

135 TNA HO 190/1242 – Crown Inn, letter to Streatfield, 2 June 1937 and TNA HO 190/1242 – Crown Inn, quotation from Beresford and Hicks, 1936

136 TNA HO 190/67 – Crown Inn, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 30 August 1935

137 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales catalogue of the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972



Figure 112: Ground-floor plan of the Crown, Scotland Road, Stanwix (Carlisle), based on Oliver's 1947 plan (© Historic England, drawn by John Vallender, 2017)

### Description

The Crown stands proudly at the corner of Etterby Street and Scotland Road in the suburb of Stanwix, on the north side of Carlisle (Figure 113). The forecourt area in front of the public house along Scotland Road is paved with stone and there is a free-standing sign composed of a wooden post with wrought-ironwork framing the pub sign, which is itself a later replacement. The public house is constructed of red brick laid in Flemish bond with stone dressings and a hipped roof covered with slate. The roofline is punctuated by tall brick chimneys and an iron weather vane with cockerel. It is, for the most part, of two storeys with single-storey wings to the north, south and rear (west). The main elevation along Scotland Road is of two storeys and five bays with stone plinth, quoins, moulded



eaves course and a central triangular pediment, which rises above the roofline. The central bay projects forward slightly and is composed of dressed stone; it incorporates a doorway (which previously led to the tea room) set within a stone surround with scrolled consoles carrying a broken segmental pediment. A carved stone cartouche depicting a crown and inscribed with the date '1937' is located at the centre of the pediment. All the windows have dressed stone surrounds and sliding sash frames.

Flanking either side of the main, east, elevation, and set back from it, are single-storey blocks. That to the right has a single hexagonal window (originally lighting the men's lavatories), while to the left is a single doorway set within a stone surround, which originally provided access to the public bar. The south elevation of the public house is composed of the main two-storey, two-bay elevation, which is concealed at ground level by a projecting single-storey block and to the left of this is a two-storey bay. The two windows in the main elevation, at the end of the single projecting bay, have sliding sash frames with stone surrounds. At ground level, there is a central doorway with stone surround, which originally provided access to the off-sales department, flanked by a rectangular casement to the right and a larger square casement to the left. Attached to the west side of the two-storey projecting bay is another contemporary single-storey block and beyond this is a brick wall, which encloses the rear yard. A wide doorway with stone surround and steps leads to a vestibule, which in turn originally provided access to the men's smoking room and billiards room, while a round-headed doorway in the yard wall provided separate access to the rear. A tripartite window with stone frame located to the right of the vestibule doorway lit the former smoking room.



*Figure 113: The Crown, Scotland Road, Stanwix (Carlisle), opened 1937 (© Historic England, photograph: Rebecca Pullen, 2016)*

The interior of this public house has been subject to major modification and refurbishment – probably undertaken in the late 1980s – resulting in the removal of many of the internal partition walls and making the original layout difficult to read without the aid of historical plans. Furthermore, fixtures such as the original panelling and the remaining fireplaces have been replaced.

### *Significance*

The exterior of this public house survives to a high degree, probably as a result of its location in a conservation area, but the unfortunate drastic remodelling of the interior has resulted in a significant loss of the original layout and fixtures and fittings, making the overall significance of the building relatively low. The design of the house incorporates many of the key elements of the new model inns, with a room that could be closed off from the bar and used during the day as a tea room. There appears to have been an emphasis on this function with the main central doorway leading directly into the tea room and not the public bar as seen elsewhere. The external appearance is sophisticated and is intended to reflect the character of the local area which it still does although, as typical with Redfern's designs, it is a striking building, which makes it stand out amongst its neighbours.

## **The Cumberland Wrestlers, Currock Street, Carlisle (unlisted)**

### *History and Context*

Plans for this public house were drawn up by Redfern in January 1937 and suggest that the building comprised a cellar, a suite of ground-floor public rooms and a manager's flat above at first-floor level.<sup>138</sup> He described the plan as 'so simple that a detailed explanation of it is uncalled for'.<sup>139</sup> The ground floor consisted of a public bar and a men's smoking room alongside Currock Street, while a mixed smoking room was located at the back along Rome Street (Figure 114). There was a separate entrance from Currock Street into the public bar and a second for the off-sales department. The two smoking rooms were reached via the doorway off Rome Street via an L-shaped corridor. A service area to the south-west of the front two rooms (public bar and men's smoking room) was located in the centre of the building and provided a counter onto the public bar and a separate counter to the off-sales department, situated between the public bar and men's smoking room. There were men's urinals to the south corner of the public bar and a second set, along with an adjacent set of ladies' lavatories, between the two smoking rooms. The wash house and fuel store were located in the south corner of the plan and there was a courtyard area between these rooms and the rear mixed smoking room. Owing to the topography of the site, a raised terrace was designed along the Currock Street front.

The Cumberland Wrestlers was constructed by John and Robert Bell of Carlisle, who won the contract out of two other tenders from John Laing and Hodgson and Company.<sup>140</sup> The public bar was to be furnished with fixed bench seats, stools and chairs all covered with

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138 CACC Ca/E/6/1/18 – Plans of the Cumberland Wrestlers, Currock Street

139 TNA HO 190/958 – Cumberland Wrestlers, Carlisle: letter from Redfern to Mitchell 2 June 1936

140 TNA HO 190/958 – Cumberland Wrestlers, Carlisle, letter from Redfern to Mitchell, 13 May 1937



Rexine, while the smoking rooms were to have settles and chairs covered with hide.<sup>141</sup> The external pub sign was to be provided by the artist E M Dinkel and was to be painted with portraits of the celebrated Cumberland and Westmorland wrestlers Matthew Steadman and George Lowden.<sup>142</sup>

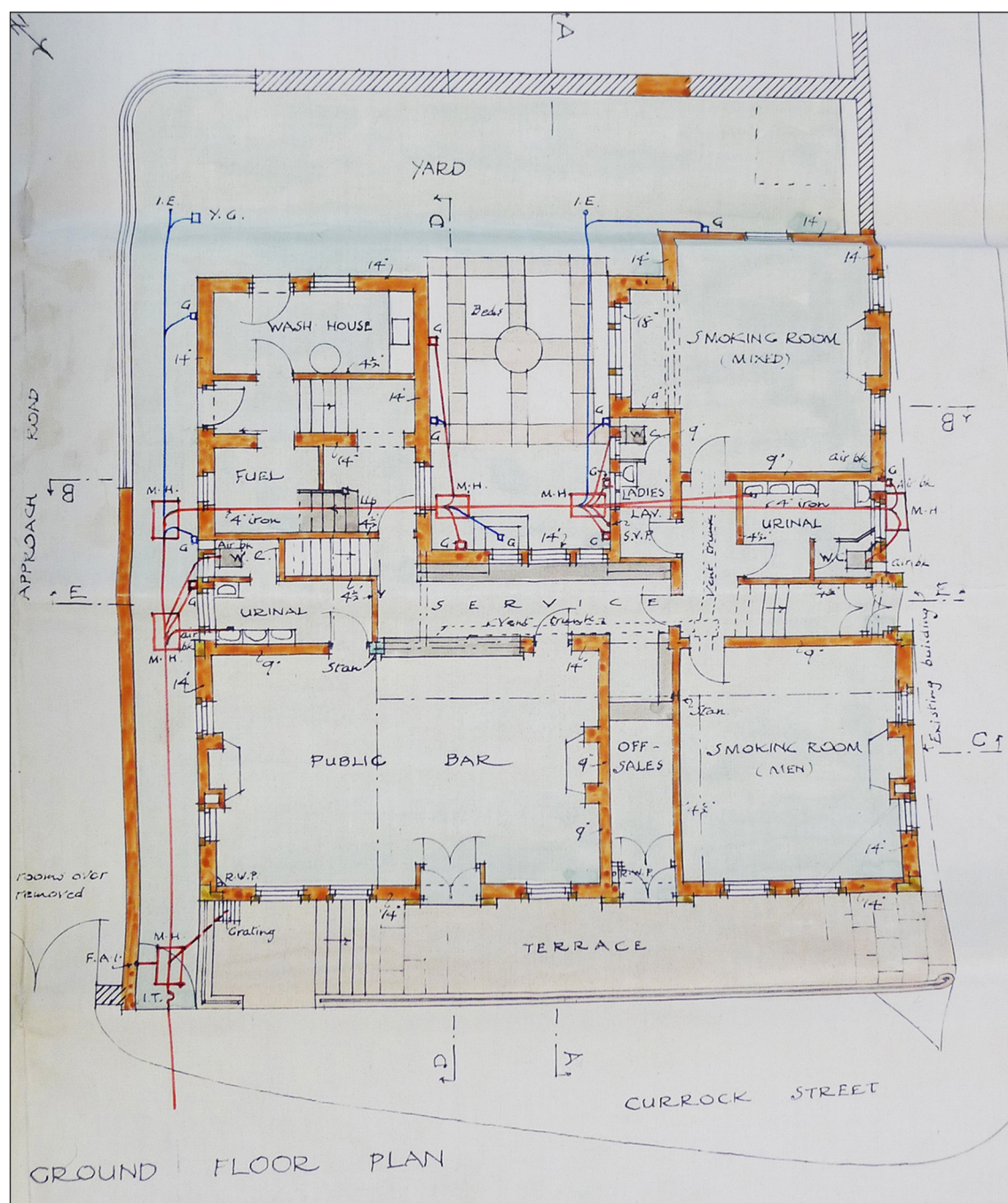


Figure 114: Ground-floor plan of the Cumberland Wrestlers, Currock Street, Carlisle, drawn in 1937 (CACC Ca/E6/1/18 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)

141 TNA HO 190/958 – Cumberland Wrestlers, Carlisle: letter from the Superintendent of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme to the General Manager 11 May 1938.

142 TNA HO 190/958 – Cumberland Wrestlers, Carlisle: letter from Redfern to Mitchell 3 January 1938



The public house was opened on 3 October 1938 on the site of an existing public house.<sup>143</sup> The larger premises allowed the State Management Scheme to close the nearby Golliah and the LNW Railway Inn. It was advertised for sale in 1972 and is described as consisting of a public bar, two smoking rooms, off-sales shop, two men's lavatories, one ladies' lavatory, beer cellar, spirit store and three-bedroomed manager's flat.<sup>144</sup> The Cumberland Wrestlers was closed in 2004 and the building was transformed into a showroom and offices in 2006, which involved alterations to the existing layout (particularly the lavatories) and the introduction of a new fire escape. Plans submitted with the application, however, suggest that alterations to the interior, including the removal of the central servery and some of the key features, had already taken place.<sup>145</sup> It is at the time of writing (2016) used as a showroom and offices for the Crown Fireplace Centre.

### *Description*

The Cumberland Wrestlers stands proudly at the corner of Currock Street and Rome Street (Figure 115). Owing to the topography of the site, the raised terrace along the Currock Street elevation is level with Rome Street and has steps at its opposite end. This is fronted by iron railings and a wrought-iron arched gateway similar to that found in front of the Horse and Farrier, Raffles. The building is of two storeys with one-and-a-half-storey wings to the rear and an additional single-storey wing attached to the south wing (formerly the wash house). It is constructed of red brick laid in Flemish bond above stone footings with stone dressings and pitched slate roofs. The style is late Georgian revival. The front, Currock Street, elevation is the most striking and is of seven bays with dressed stone quoins and eaves cornice. The third and fifth bays project forward slightly and are surmounted by triangular pediments; these sections incorporate the two main doors, that to the left leading to the former public bar and that to the right leading to the former off-sales department. Both of the doorways have panelled double-leaf doors with transom windows over, set within heavy stone surrounds. All the windows have stone surrounds and have sash frames, those at ground level being of 15 panes and those at first floor of 12 panes.

The north-west, Rome Street, elevation consists of a two-bay gable end with a lower one and a half storey wing attached to its south-west side. The gable end has two windows at each floor level matching those on the front. The lower wing has a single doorway with double-leaf panelled doors and fanlight over set within a stone doorcase, accompanied by three smaller windows to its south-west side and a single dormer window above. There is a single, slightly projecting, brick chimney stack relating to the fireplace in the former mixed smoking room. The south-east elevation is similar to the north-west with a two-storey gable end to the right punctuated by windows at each storey, a two-storey wing with hipped roof attached to it on the left and a third single-storey elevation of the wash house. The cellar is raised slightly above ground level here, as a result of the sloping site, and there are three narrow windows to light the cellar along the elevation. The two-storey wing has two small windows (a third appears to have been replaced by a door) with fixed casement frames and stone surrounds at ground level and a dormer with 12-pane sash above. A single doorway within the wash-house wing has a simple stone lintel. The rear elevations are punctuated by

143 Seabury 2007, 165

144 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales catalogue of the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972

145 [http://www.closedpubs.co.uk/cumberland/carlisle\\_cumberlandwrestlers.html](http://www.closedpubs.co.uk/cumberland/carlisle_cumberlandwrestlers.html), accessed 2 August 2017

a series of windows and doors at ground level; these have been boarded but the window in the west wing retains its stone surround. The windows at first-floor level retain their sash frames.

The majority of the exterior survives in its original form with the exception of an inserted door in the south-east elevation and a second at first-floor level in the north-west elevation of the south wing. Redfern's proposed design shows that the space between the two wings was intended to incorporate a garden with flower beds but a later single-storey extension has enclosed this area creating a roof garden. The interior was not fully inspected during the site visit, but it appears to have been completely stripped of its original features, furnishings and decoration and some partition walls have also been removed.



*Figure 115: The former Cumberland Wrestlers, Currock Street, Carlisle opened 1938 (© Historic England, photograph: Rebecca Pullen, 2016)*

### **Significance**

Although much of the original interior of this building has been lost, its striking exterior, particularly at the front and sides, is very well preserved. It is a strong design making excellent use of a difficult plot with a raised terrace at the front. The layout follows the main concepts of Redfern's model inn designs with central service area and separate rooms for different types of customer, although this is difficult to discern within the present layout of the building.

## The Redfern, Kingmoor Road, Etterby (Carlisle) (NHLE 1380323: Listed, grade II)

### *History and Context*

The design for a new inn at Etterby was a response to the proposals for new public houses to accommodate the workers at the Royal Air Force Equipment Factories in the village, which was expected to place further congestion on the already overcrowded nearby Crown and Crown and Thistle.<sup>146</sup> Proposals for a new public house were met with opposition from local residents and three temperance societies – namely the British Women’s Total Abstinence Union, the International Order of Good Templars and the Independent Order of Rechabites – but this was considered by the SMS to be a minority and proposals went ahead.<sup>147</sup>

The public house was built on an open site in a small residential area and was always intended to incorporate a bowling green at the rear, thus its ‘expanded L-shape’ plan – intended to have the character of an 18th-century yeoman’s house in Kent or Essex – was also designed to allow the best views of the green from the public house and its veranda.<sup>148</sup> Plans dated 15 December 1938 are signed by Harry Redfern, but a letter from Redfern states, ‘I fell in love with the building when I saw it the other day and should be proud to think I had designed it. But all the kudos for that goes to our good [Joseph] Seddon [Redfern’s assistant]’.<sup>149</sup> It was so-named ‘as a memento of the distinguished services of Mr Redfern’.<sup>150</sup> The plans show that the new pub was to have two storeys and a cellar with a large public bar, smoking room for men only, dual-purpose tea room and smoking room for men and women and a small off-sales department all served by a central service area (Figure 116).<sup>151</sup> The public bar was entirely separate from the smoking rooms with separate urinals at one end, while the smoking room and mixed smoking room/ tea room were entered from a lobby with a set of men’s lavatories off this lobby, which served men in both rooms. A small ladies’ lavatory was provided from the mixed room/ tea room. The yard at the northern side of the plan provided access to the manager’s flat via a staircase.

The Redfern Inn was opened on 1 October 1940.<sup>152</sup> It was advertised for sale in 1972 and is described as comprising a public bar, two smoking rooms, darts area, off-sales shop, ladies’ lavatory, two men’s lavatories, veranda, beer cellar, bottled beer store, three-bedroomed flat and bowling green.<sup>153</sup>

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146 TNA HO 185/296 – Redfern Inn, undated notes for the council

147 *Cumberland News* 12 November 1938

148 Copy of a letter hung on the wall of the Redfern Inn from Redfern to Henderson, 21 November 1940 and *Carlisle Journal* 27 September 1940

149 Copy of a letter hung on the wall of the Redfern Inn from Redfern to Henderson, 21 November 1940

150 CACC TSMS 1/1/1/1 – 4 – Minute book of the Local Advisory Committee 1928-50

151 CACC Ca/E/6/1/26 – Plans of the Redfern Inn, Etterby

152 *Carlisle Journal* 27 September 1940

153 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales catalogue of the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972



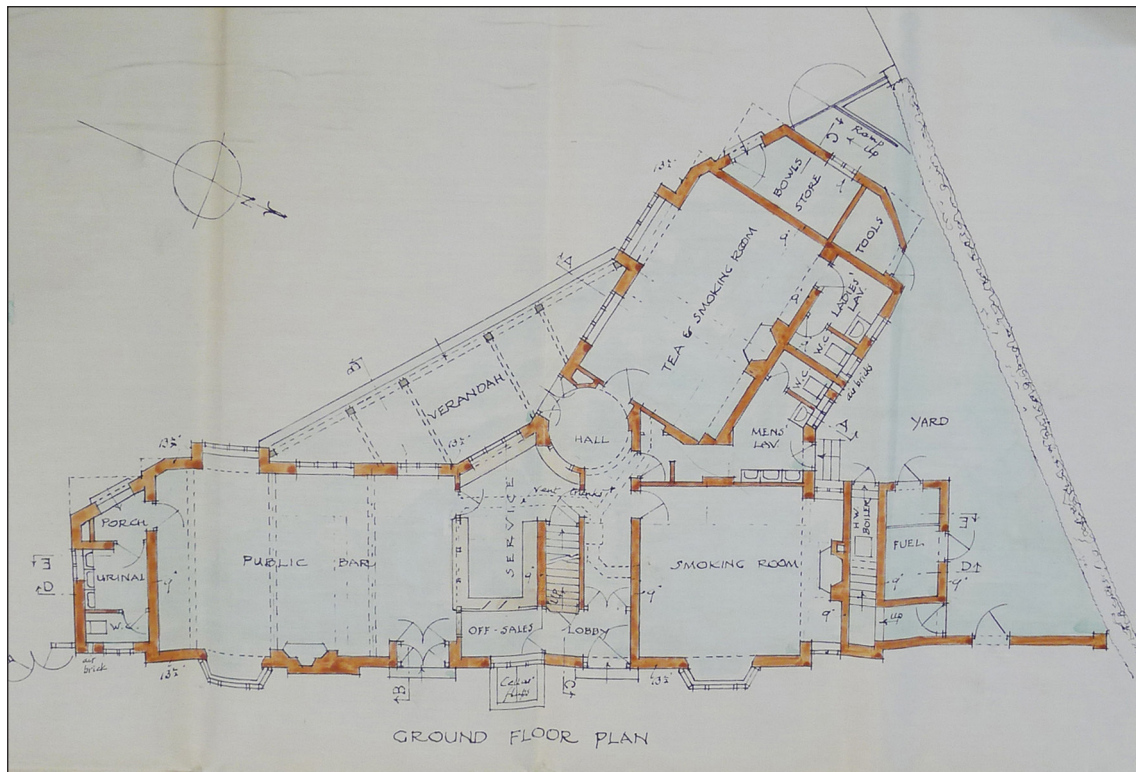


Figure 116: Ground-floor plan of the Redfern, Kingmoor Road, Etterby, drawn in 1938 (CACC Ca/E/6/26 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)

## Description

The Redfern Inn stands within a corner plot bounded on three sides by Kingmoor Road, Etterby Road and St Ann's Road and by gardens relating to neighbouring properties on its north-west side. One of the features that make the Redfern particularly significant is the survival of its large, contemporary bowling green at the rear (Figure 117). However, planning consent was granted in September 2016 for the construction of seven new dwellings at the rear of the Redfern, on the site of this space.<sup>154</sup>

The public house is constructed of red brick laid in Flemish bond, although the majority of the first-floor level is concealed by hung tiles. The building has a steeply pitched hipped roof covered with red tiles punctuated by tall brick chimneys and a copper cupola over the ridge. The main, front, seven-bay elevation facing Kingmoor Road is almost symmetrical with two doorways at its centre flanking a central window at ground level, and three dormer windows under hipped gables above at first-floor level. The doorways each have flat canopies finished with decorative leadwork; the left doorway leads directly into the public bar, while the right originally led into a lobby which ultimately led to the off-sales shop, smoking room and tea room. To the left of this composition is a large projecting chimney stack. There are matching two-storey canted bays at either end of the elevation, which have gables covered with hung tiles. The end bays of this elevation are of single-storey height with hipped low-slung roofs, are set back from the main elevation and each incorporates a single two-light window. All the window frames are constructed of wood with square leaded

<sup>154</sup> Carlisle City Council planning application 15/1107 - Erection of 7no. dwellings land to the rear of Redfern Inn, Kingmoor Road, Carlisle, CA3 9PS

glass; those in the outer, canted bays have central round-headed arches with margin lights. The north elevation is largely concealed by the yard wall, but windows at first-floor level have the same leaded glazing as those at the front of the building.

The rear elevation is canted in order to maximise the view of the bowling green from inside the building and from the veranda (Figure 118). It is of nine bays with set-back end bays, each punctuated by a round-headed doorway. The second and seventh bays are set forward, capped by pointed gables and are punctuated by a four-light transomed window at ground level and a three-light at first-floor level. In the centre of the elevation at ground level, the timber veranda has been retained and is flanked by three-light windows, as per the proposed design drawings, although it has been enclosed and now accommodates a kitchen. At first-floor level the veranda (now accessed from the manager's flat only) is fronted by a timber balcony front and behind it is a central doorway with pointed gable over and sets of two dormers to either side. The south elevation is rather plain by comparison with a single window lighting the men's lavatories and a single dormer within the slope of the roof above.

The public bar is accessed directly from the main entrance on Kingmoor Road, as intended in the proposed designs, and retains much of its original size and shape. It is well lit by windows at the front and back. The fireplace in the north-east wall is probably in its original form with chamfered stone surround, hearth and tiled back. Although access into the former smoking room (now the lounge) has changed, it retains its original panelling (albeit some sections have been reused as a result of later modifications), fireplace and plaster cornice, and the position of the former bell pushes can be clearly seen (Figure 119). The former tea room is similarly decorated and also retains its panelling and fireplace.



*Figure 117: An aerial view of the Redfern Inn, Kingmoor Road, Etterby (Carlisle), opened 1940 (28973\_030 © Historic England, photograph: Emma Trevarthen, 2017)*





Figure 118: The Redfern, Kingmoor Road, Etterby (Carlisle), opened 1940 (DP188254 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)



Figure 119: The former smoking room at the Redfern, Kingmoor Road, Etterby (Carlisle), opened 1940 (DP188255 © Historic England, photograph: Anna Bridson, 2016)



Some of the partition walls have been removed including those demarcating the former off-sales area from the public bar and those creating the 'hall' (or lobby) between the tea room, smoking room and men's lavatories. Access into the smoking room is now via an inserted doorway in the north-west wall of the lobby and the passageway that originally led to the mixed smoking room and tea room, via the 'hall', has been infilled with a bar counter which opens onto the former men's smoking room and former hall and tea room. The bar counter in the former public bar has also been resited further to the south-west, probably as a result of the removal of the off-sales department. The public bar is the room which has been most heavily refurnished, with later panelling and flooring. It is unclear when these changes took place. The interior underwent refurbishment in 2013, which involved new flooring, stripping and revarnishing the panelling, new bench seating and redecoration.<sup>155</sup>

### *Significance*

There have been very few structural changes to the Redfern Inn and the exterior remains almost untouched since it was completed, with the exception of the enclosed veranda to form a kitchen. The interior is also very well preserved and retains many of its original features including panelling and fireplaces. The historical significance of this public house lies in the fact that it was the last to be designed or at least overseen by Harry Redfern, in collaboration with Joseph Seddon, and as a fitting tribute to the architect and his work was named after him. It was the last of the new model inns which involved Redfern's input and was completed before he retired in 1949. Redfern's influence on the design – although he may not have been involved directly – is evident within the architectural detailing, clear planning orientated towards the bowling green and providing separate, comfortable and sophisticated spaces for different types of customer and encouraging civilised drinking and behaviour. The survival of the bowling green was of considerable significance and its loss to a housing development is unfortunate.

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155 Carlisle City Council planning application 13/0788 - Internal alterations and refurbishment (LBC) | Redfern Inn, Kingmoor Road, Carlisle, CA3 9PS

## Public houses designed by the Home Office Architects' Branch, Carlisle and District (1949-71)

Bounty Inn, Ellenborough Road, Netherton, Maryport (unlisted)

### *History and Context*

The need for a new public house to serve the new housing estate at Netherton, Maryport, was identified shortly after the war had finished and a site for a new inn was obtained in 1945. The initial designs for a new inn at Netherton were prepared by Harry Redfern assisted by Joseph Seddon in 1948 and were revised significantly by Leonard Ernest Luck of the Home Office Architects' Branch in 1950 following Seddon's retirement and with the intention of reducing the cost for the new building.<sup>156</sup> The Local Advisory Committee proposed the name the Bounty for the new inn at the State Management Districts Council meeting on 21 June 1951 in light of the local associations with the Christian family of nearby Ewanrigg Hall – who owned the land on which the pub was built – and in particular Lieutenant Fletcher Christian (1764-93), who led a mutiny on the HMS *Bounty* on its voyage to Tahiti in 1789.<sup>157</sup>

A plan of the building showing a proposed layout for the furniture dated 1951 shows that the ground floor was to have a large public bar accessed from a central entrance in the front elevation and two adjacent smaller smoking rooms (one for men at the front and one mixed at the back) separated by a central servery, which included an off-sales department. Separate entrances in the side elevation provided access into the smoking rooms and the two rooms were separated by a narrow screen with a glass cabinet containing a model of the HMS *Bounty* at its centre. It is notable that while the public bar had a counter, the smoking rooms were to be served only by hatches from the servery and attended by waiting staff. Each of the three rooms was to be heated by a large fireplace and seating was provided by a mixture of fixed benches and stools accompanied by round and rectangular tables. A canted bay in the rear elevation of the mixed smoking room, comprising a central door flanked by windows, provided access to the bowling green and gardens at the rear.<sup>158</sup> An undated photograph shows that the pub had some of the same characteristics of Redfern's country inns, such as the Horse and Farrier and the Wheatsheaf with their tall sweeping hipped roofs, albeit over a much smaller plan and with less architectural detail (Figure 120).<sup>159</sup> A second photograph published in *A Monthly Bulletin* in 1953 shows the rear of the building with a balcony overlooking the bowling green similar to that at the Redfern but on a much smaller and modest scale.<sup>160</sup>

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156 CACC TSMS 3/2/244 – Bounty Inn, Netherton, letter to Williamson, Architect at the Home Office Branch, 20 October 1950

157 CACC TSMS 1/2/3/1 – State Management Districts Council Minutes 21st June 1951; *A Monthly Bulletin* vol. 23 no. 12 (Dec. 1953), 182

158 CACC TSMS 3/2/244 – Bounty Inn, Netherton, plan showing layout of furniture, 1951

159 CIB ct07429 – Photograph of the Bounty Inn, Netherton, undated

160 *A Monthly Bulletin* vol. 23 no. 12 (Dec. 1953), 182



Figure 120: An undated photograph of the Bounty, Ellenborough Road, Netherton completed 1952 (ct07429 © Cumbria Image Bank)

The pub opened on 28 August 1952, but the bowling green, paths and flower borders were only fully completed that autumn (the cost of laying out the bowling green was estimated to be £1,500).<sup>161</sup> The sales particulars of 1972 describe the building as consisting of a public bar, two smoking rooms, an off-sales department, lavatories for men and women, three-bedroomed manager's flat and a bowling green and garden to the rear.<sup>162</sup>

An application to convert the former bowls store into a betting office was submitted in 1995, while in 1996 the building was extended to the rear with a new pool room and store (accommodated in a flat-roofed block) filling the area between the main building and former stores. The windows were also replaced with uPVC frames.<sup>163</sup> The bowling green appears to have been given over to housing development in the late 1990s.<sup>164</sup> A second extension was added to the north-west side of the building in *circa* 2000 to accommodate new lavatories. This extension concealed the original side entrance leading to the smoking room and subsequently a new doorway and porch were added in the right-hand bay of the front elevation.<sup>165</sup>

161 CACC TSMS 3/2/244 – Bounty Inn, Netherton, letter to Shepherd, General Manager, 30 July 1952; *A Monthly Bulletin* vol. 23 no. 12 (Dec. 1953), 182

162 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales catalogue of the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972

163 Allerdale Borough Council planning application 2/1995/0181 Change of use of bowling green shed to betting office; Allerdale Borough Council planning application 2/1996/0272 Extension to form pool room and store, and to replace existing windows with PVC

164 Allerdale Borough Council planning application 2/1997/0426 Outline application for residential development

165 Allerdale Borough Council planning application 2/2000/0102 Erection of extension to existing Public House, as amended by letters received on 18 April 2000 and 25 August 2000 and plans received on 2 October 2000



In 2014, planning permission was sought to convert the pub into a large open-plan ground-floor shop unit with flat above. Plans showing the existing layout of the building prepared in 2014 and submitted as part of the application show that the building then consisted of two main rooms (public bar and lounge) with a central bar counter; the two smoking rooms had been amalgamated. The bar counter maintained its 1952 configuration with the off-sales converted to a kitchen. Each room had a separate entrance from the front (the entrance to the lounge was an insertion of *circa* 2000). A kitchen had been added to the rear extension, adjacent to the pool room (or games room) and store. Permission for the conversion was granted and the new One Stop (now Tesco) supermarket was opened on 3 March 2016.<sup>166</sup>

### *Description*

The former Bounty Inn stands within a roughly triangular plot bounded by Victory Crescent to the north-west, Ellenborough Old Road and Shaw Street to the east and housing to the south-west. It is located within the suburb of Netherton on the outskirts of Maryport. The former pub is constructed of red brick, which is rendered at ground level and clad with hung tiles at first-floor level. The roof is hipped and covered with red clay tiles and a tall brick chimney protrudes through its western end. The building is, for the most part, of two storeys with contemporary single-storey former bowls store to the south-east and an early 21st-century single-storey extension to the north-west. A single-storey flat-roofed extension (added in the late 1990s) extends to the rear. The rear elevations are concealed by a high boundary wall.

The central three bays (of the five-bay front elevation) are of two storeys, while the end bays are of single-storey height. The main central entrance has a three-pointed arch header and stone surround. There are three windows at first-floor level: a central window of three lights flanked by four-light casements. All the windows are uPVC replacements. The former public house has undergone extensive changes since the late 20th century. The single-storey extension to the north-west (built *circa* 2000) is also rendered with a hipped roof covered with clay tiles.

Recent changes undertaken *circa* 2015-16, as part of the conversion of the building into a supermarket, have involved the insertion of large shop windows either side of the main entrance, the replacement of four-light windows (with uPVC frames), the removal of the second entrance and its associated porch to the right-hand end bay of the 1950s building and the insertion of a cash machine into the left-hand bay. The interior has been entirely stripped and transformed into an open-plan shop unit.

### *Significance*

The building's historical significance lies in it being the first State Management Scheme pub built following the Second World War (the last of that period being the Redfern Inn of 1940) and it was also the first new SMS pub in Maryport. Indeed, the Bounty was one of the earliest permanent post-war pubs built nationally. At the time of its completion, building restrictions were still in place, and these made the construction of permanent premises impossible in all but the most pressing situations (eg pubs built to serve new housing estates). At this date, a new style and plan for public houses had not yet been developed;

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<sup>166</sup> Times and Star 10 September 2015; Times and Star 18 February 2016

hence it is more inter-war than post-war in its character.<sup>167</sup> However, the design for this public house marked a slight diversion from those prepared by Redfern and his team before the Second World War. It has some of the same characteristics of the earlier inns – namely a low sweeping roof, tall chimneys and a vernacular style – but the building is much smaller and the architectural details are more restrained, perhaps reflecting and unaffordable costs and a national shortage of building materials at the time.

The Bounty Inn has been extensively modified. Some major changes took place in the 1990s with the conversion of the bowls store into a betting office, the loss of the bowling green to a new housing development and with new extensions to the main building. The greatest impact on the fabric has been the conversion of the building into a supermarket, work which has removed the ground-floor internal layout entirely and replaced the window openings at the front of the building, which are a significant contrast to the character of the originals. The overall appearance of the building with its sweeping hipped roof and tall chimney (only one of three surviving) is the only aspect that retains some glimpse of its earlier appearance and use.

## Arroyo Arms, Edgehill Road/Brantwood Avenue, Harraby (unlisted)

### *History and Context*

The Arroyo public house is located at the corner of Edgehill Road and Brantwood Avenue, amongst a contemporary housing estate within the suburb of Harraby. Following the success of the nearby Inglewood Forest (built 1953, since demolished), it was clearly built to serve the residents of this new area at a time when many towns and cities were focusing on regeneration.

The public house was designed by H A Metayers, Chief Architect of the Home Office Architects' Branch, assisted by his colleague R A Greaves who was Architect in Charge and M A Brooks, Assistant Architect. Early correspondence about a new public house at Harraby in 1953 between Metayers' predecessor, Williamson, and the General Manager, G W B Shepherd, however, suggests that the design was initially to be prepared by Colonel W A Ford.<sup>168</sup> Progress was slow, probably due to some restrictions on building, spending and materials, and so it is likely that Ford had moved onto other projects or a different role by the time the project gained momentum. The site for the public house was first identified in 1955 and was purchased by the SMS in early 1956.<sup>169</sup> Correspondence and other documentation held within the registry file describes the building as comprising a public bar accessed from Brantwood Avenue, an off-sales shop accessed from Edgehill Road, a smoking room (or mixed room) also entered from Edgehill Road, a rear service area, bottle store and cellar.<sup>170</sup> The cellar was not placed underground due to a former water course crossing the site and the possibility that an underground chamber would flood. Instead, it was suggested that the cellar be at ground level and temperature controlled by an electric cooling system – a first

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167 Emily Cole, pers comm 6 November 2017

168 CACC TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms, letter from Williamson to Shepherd 27 May 1953

169 CACC TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms

170 CACC TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms, Notice (in lieu of entry) of new premises, 25 May 1958.

for the State Management public houses.<sup>171</sup> There were some concerns over the size of the proposed cellar, which was designed to accommodate a week's supply of alcohol (estimated to be 12 barrels holding 350 gallons), but which the Assistant General Manager initially believed to be too small.<sup>172</sup> Plans showing the arrangement of the furniture indicate that the public bar was entered through a doorway at the west end of the south-west wall, which led into a small lobby with men's lavatories on the left and the public bar on the right (Figure 121). There was a fireplace in the north-west wall. Fixed benches were fitted against the south-west and south-east walls and there was a small darts alley in the south corner of the room.<sup>173</sup> The smoking room was also fitted with a fireplace 'to create a pleasant intimate feeling in the bar and not provide the overall background heating'.<sup>174</sup> Instead 'background heating' was provided by electric storage heaters. There were men's and women's lavatories to the north of the mixed smoking room. Women's lavatories off the public bar were considered since it was thought that women using the public bar was gradually becoming more acceptable, but it was agreed that a women's convenience could be added at a later date if deemed necessary.<sup>175</sup> The service area between the two public rooms spanned both public rooms with an off-sales department between the two and direct access to the cellar and stairs leading to the manager's flat at the rear.<sup>176</sup>

One of the main criticisms of the original design from the perspective of the General Manager of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme was that the position of the off-sales door reduced the bar counter in the public bar, where it was expected most customers would be standing and where there would be the most trade. The counter was therefore increased by 16 feet.<sup>177</sup> It was thought that the counters in the two public rooms should be equal, not larger in the public bar as in other public houses. The reasoning behind this appears to be the fact that there were only two rooms, with no separate men's smoking room as elsewhere, meaning the mixed smoking room needed to be fairly large to accommodate all smoking room customers.<sup>178</sup> Increasing the size of the bar counter was a departure from the pre-war state management (CCB) policy of reducing the possibility of perpendicular drinking. The General Manager also recommended that there was a staff entrance into the public bar, not just one for the public, and finally he asked that the off-sales counter be moved forward, thereby reducing the off-sales area, since it was not expected that they would receive many off-sales customers.<sup>179</sup>

171 CACC TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms, unsigned letter to the Joint Secretary at the Home Office, J C H Holden, undated (possibly 1956).

172 CACC TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms, letter from Stewart (Superintendent) to Greaves (Assistant Home Office Architect), 28 May 1956 and letter from Greaves to Ambler (Assistant General Manager), 31 May 1956.

173 CACC TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms, undated plan showing fixed seating.

174 CACC TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms, letter from chief architect (Metayers?) to Shutte (Brickwoods Ltd, The Portsmouth Brewery), 20 March 1956.

175 CACC TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms, letter from chief architect (Metayers?) to Shutte (Brickwoods Ltd, The Portsmouth Brewery), 20 March 1956.

176 *The Builder* 28 November 1958, p 904-8

177 CACC TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms, letter from Greaves to Shepherd, 21 December 1956

178 CACC TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms, letter from chief architect (Metayers?) to Shutte (Brickwoods Ltd, The Portsmouth Brewery), 20 March 1956.

179 CACC TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms, letter from Shepherd (General Manager of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme) to Metayers (Home Office Architect), 18 December 1956



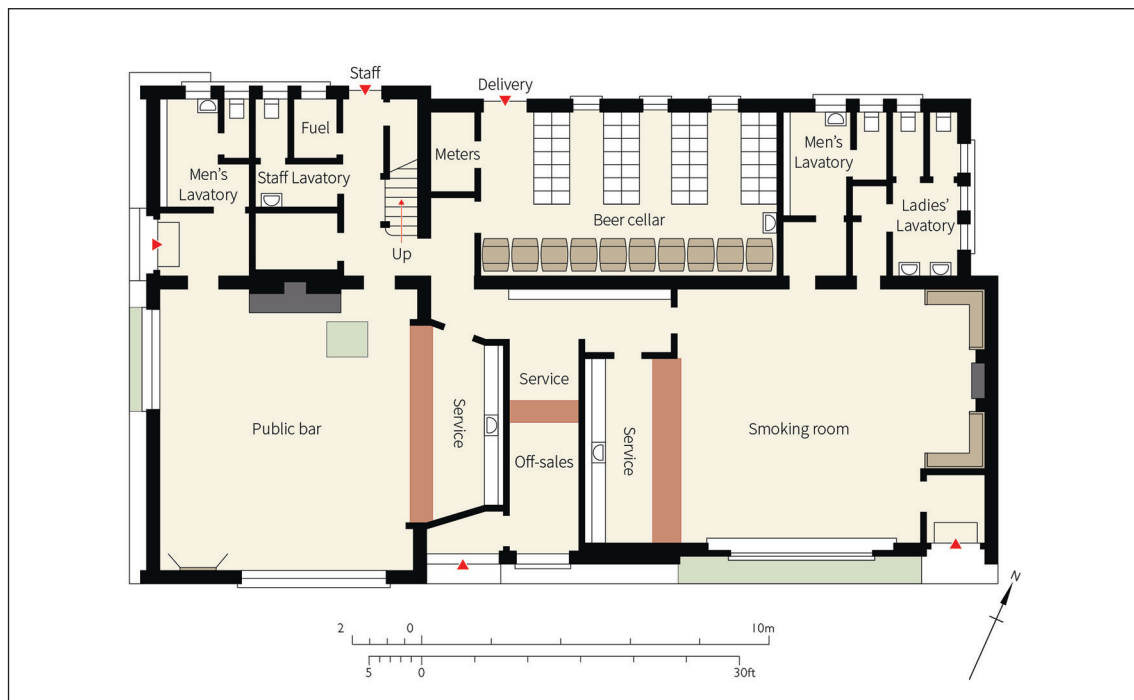


Figure 121: Ground-floor plan of the Arroyo Arms Edgehill Road/Brantwood Avenue, Harraby, based on a plan in *The Builder* (© Historic England, drawn by John Vallender, 2020)

The builders chosen through the tendering process were John Laing and Sons, a local firm who had built a number of the new SMS public houses. Their initial estimate was £17,830.<sup>180</sup> Interior furniture and furnishings were provided by Heal's Contracts Ltd of London. The smoking room (mixed room) was fitted in black and gold, while the public bar was to be in shades of green and yellow.<sup>181</sup> The windows were natural hardwood with metal casements and the doors were also hardwood. A mosaic tiled panel of a jug and bottle (since removed) featured in the off-sales department.<sup>182</sup> The fireplace in the smoking room was formed as an inglenook and had a brick chimney piece with blue slate fireback.<sup>183</sup>

The Arroyo Arms was opened on 23 June 1958 and was so named to commemorate the Battle of Arroyo dos Molinos fought on 28 October 1811 at which the 2nd Battalion of the 34th Infantry Regiment (later the Border Regiment) played a major part in the defeat of the French.<sup>184</sup> The public house was opened by Major John Gibbon of the Border Regiment.<sup>185</sup> Badges of the regiment were originally framed and mounted on the walls and in the back fittings behind the bar counter; these have since been removed.<sup>186</sup> The inn

180 CACC TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms, letter to General Manager 17 July 1957

181 CACC TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms, letter included with order for furniture, carpets, curtains etc 14 April 1958.

182 *The Builder* 28 November 1958, p 904-8

183 *Ibid.*

184 CACC TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms, letter to Mr Shepherd (General Manager of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme) from Major Gibbon, 24 June 1958. The letter explains that it was Mr Shepherd's wife who first suggested the name, 'Arroyo Arms'

185 *Cumberland News* 27 June 1958; TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms.

186 CACC TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms, letter to Major Gibbon requesting badges to hang within the new public house, 20 May 1958.

sign (since removed) was cast in aluminium with the figure of a drummer boy and was free-standing;<sup>187</sup> it was designed by an unnamed master sculptor at the Kingston School of Art.<sup>188</sup> The public house was celebrated in *The Builder* and the *Architectural Journal* – to receive such national recognition was a triumph. It was described as domestic in scale, intended to harmonise with the surrounding housing estate ‘with simple elevations made inviting by the use of warmly coloured materials’.<sup>189</sup>

## Description

This relatively small detached post-war public house stands on the north-west side of Edgehill Road along the edge of the Belle Vue post-war housing estate. It comprises a main two-storey block with pitched roof set at right angles to a single-storey block also with pitched roof and an attached, parallel single-storey block with a flat roof creating an overall rectangular plan. The whole is constructed of brick laid in a stretcher bond (Figure 122). A small area of weatherboarding is located along the south-west elevation of the two-storey block at first-floor level and the main front and side elevations are painted. There is a brick chimney in the centre of the roof over the two-storey block and a second at the north-east end of the single-storey block. Public entrances in the south-east elevation of the single-storey block and in the south-west elevation of the two-storey block provide access to separate trading areas, originally the public bar and a smoking room as at the Royal Scot and the Border Reiver. Most of the windows are wide, rectangular casements and most of these have been replaced with uPVC frames. Smaller windows with security bars light the lavatory block and first-floor flat at the rear of the building. There is a small gated rear yard at the back and an open space currently used as a car park to the side.

What is now the main public bar (former smoking or mixed room) is located within the single-storey range and is open plan with some bench seating to the edges of the room. There is a fireplace in the north-east wall of the main bar, which may be original and some of the furnishings – including parts of the bench seats – may also date from its opening in 1958. A doorway in the north corner of the room leads to the men’s lavatories. The service bar with its wooden counter is located along the rear (north-west) wall and extends into the adjacent room. This second room can be accessed from the public bar through a large doorway, which has been knocked through. The room is similarly decorated to the public bar and also has some bench seating. There may have been an additional service room behind the bar probably accommodating a wash-up area and/or small kitchen, but this was not inspected during the site visit. The lavatories are located in the single-storey annexe to the rear and the fittings, including the full height Shanks urinals, appear to be largely original.

Later alterations appear to have been fairly minimal with the replacement of the windows with uPVC frames and the replacement of external doors. The amalgamation of the two public rooms into one larger space and the present decor, with the addition of the stained-glass screens behind the bench seating, was probably undertaken *circa* 1984 as suggested by a planning application.<sup>190</sup>

187 CACC TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms, undated file note.

188 CACC TSMS 3/2/210 – Registry file for the Arroyo Arms, letter from Metayers (architect) to Shepherd (General Manager), 4 July 1957.

189 *Architectural Journal* 13 Nov. 1958, p728

190 Carlisle City Council planning application 84/0022 – Internal alterations, Arroyo Arms, 121 Edgehill Road, Carlisle, CA1 3SB, 1984. The summary information is included in the building



*Figure 122: The Arroyo Arms, Edgehill Road/Brantwood Avenue, Harraby (opened 1958), taken from the south (© Historic England, photograph: Simon Taylor, 2016)*

### ***Significance***

The Arroyo marks a significant departure in the policy and design of the SMS public houses. It is much smaller than seen elsewhere with only two public rooms and a smaller first-floor area for accommodating the manager's flat. It was the first time that the SMS had proposed a single smoking room for both men and women without an accompanying men's only smoking room. The design does not follow the traditional vernacular styles seen in earlier SMS public houses and is fairly simple and domestic in its appearance. Its external appearance has remained largely unchanged since its construction but the interiors have undergone a number of alterations, including the amalgamation of the two bar rooms, but some features survive including the urinals and possibly some of the bench seating.

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control file held by the Council – the application itself was probably lost in the floods of 2005.



## Royal Scot, Langrigg Road, Morton, Carlisle (unlisted)

### *History and Context*

Plans for a new public house at Morton Park, drawn in October 1958, indicate that the Chief Architect was H A Matayers, the Architect in Charge was A Ball and the Assistant Architect was M A Brooks – all of the Home Office Architects' Branch. The initial design for the new public house was to have three rooms comprising a public bar, mixed smoking room and men's smoking room, all to be of a larger size than those provided at the Inglewood Forest and Arroyo Arms.<sup>191</sup> The proposed architectural plans suggest that the private service areas were contained within a two-storey block with service bar and bottle store at ground level, cellar below and separate three-bedroomed manager's flat at first-floor level (Figure 123). The ground-floor public areas were located either side of the service space with a separate men's smoking room and mixed smoking room on one side and a public bar on the other side. The design shows there was no access between the public bar and the smoking rooms and the two had distinct separate entrances as well as separate lavatory facilities. The rooms were well lit by large windows, particularly the mixed smoking room where the windows followed a saw-tooth arrangement.

In the centre of the main north-east elevation, between the entrances to the public bar and the smoking rooms, was a third doorway leading to the off-sales department complete with large display window; the off-sales department was also served from the central service bar. Next to this was a large bottle store accompanied by a small office, presumably for accounting, administration and for accommodating a safe.

An article published in *The Builder* in 1960 describes how the designers divided the large open public spaces with low partitions and blocks of seating to provide a more 'intimate atmosphere' – something that went against some of the key State Management Scheme principles of open plan and well-supervised spaces as established during the First World War and through Redfern's work. The mixed smoking room was furnished with an 'internal garden' featuring plants, pool and fountain, while a mechanical air extraction system cleaned and cooled the air and electric floor warming elements heated the rooms.<sup>192</sup> There was also a full-scale model of the Royal Scot on display and on permanent loan from the British Transport Commission.<sup>193</sup>

With regards to the outside space, a bowling green was considered in the first instance, but after much discussion, it was agreed that this would restrict the use of the space to bowlers only and the expense was not expected to be proportionate to the frequency of use. Instead, it was proposed that a children's playground be constructed allowing parents to bring their children to the public house, although this was met with some opposition from the SMS board and it was decided to keep the area as a piece of open land.<sup>194</sup> The need for a large car park was also raised fairly early on in the design stages.<sup>195</sup>

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191 CACC TSMS 3/2/281 – Registry file for the Royal Scot, unsigned letter to Matayers (Home Office Architect), 17 April 1957.

192 *The Builder* 30 September 1960, p 610-12

193 *Brewers' Journal* 18 Jan. 1961, p10

194 CACC TSMS 3/2/281 – Registry file for the Royal Scot, various pieces of correspondence relating to use of outside space, February and March 1958.

195 CACC TSMS 3/2/281 – Registry file for the Royal Scot, extract from Minutes of Meeting of the Council, 9 July 1957

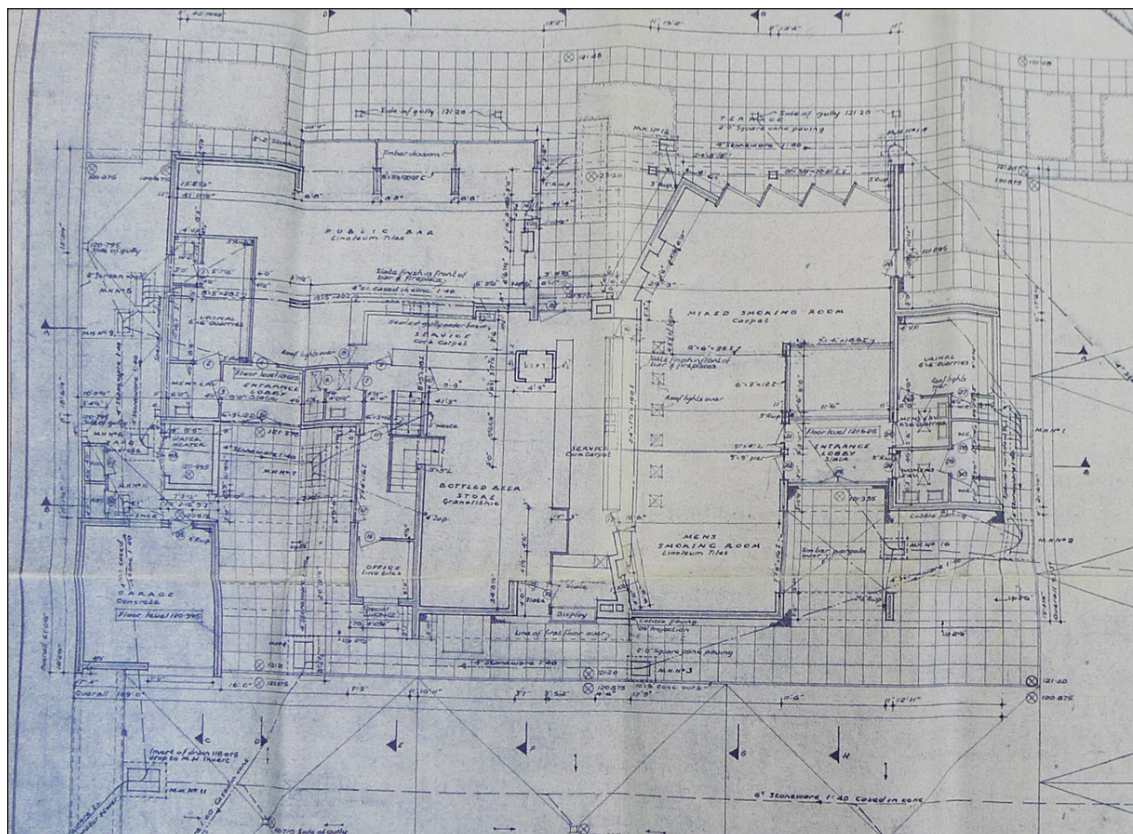


Figure 123: Ground-floor plan of the Royal Scot, Langrigg Road, Carlisle, drawn in 1958 (CACC CA/E/6/1/42 Reproduced under the Open Government Licence)

The Royal Scot was constructed by John Laing and Son Limited at a cost of £29,198 and was opened on 31 March 1960 by G W B Shepherd, General Manager of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, who retired the same day.<sup>196</sup> The public house was named after the express passenger train, which ran between London Euston and Glasgow Central via Carlisle along the West Coast Main Line. The completed public house was described by the Mayor, W J Hunter, as the 'king-pin of state houses in the whole area'. Its interior was described as bright and cheerful and the new General Manager of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, J N Adams, explained 'we hope to maintain and extend this atmosphere of cheerfulness and provide the kind of public house service in which a man can bring his wife'.<sup>197</sup> The public house was described in *The Brewers' Journal Hop & Malt Trades Review* as 'Simple [sic], almost austere, but effective in its external design'.<sup>198</sup>

196 CACC TSMS 3/2/281 – Registry file for the Royal Scot, letter from Walker to Shepherd (General Manager of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme), 17 August 1959 and *Cumberland News* 1 April 1960

197 *Cumberland News* 1 April 1960

198 *The Brewers' Journal Hop & Malt Trades Review*, vol. 95 (17 Aug. 1960), p372 and p374

## Description

The Royal Scot stands on the south side of Langrigg Road, overlooking Morton Park, which forms a green space at the heart of the post-war housing estate. True to the 1958 design drawings, the public house consists of a central two-storey block surrounded on three sides by single-storey ranges (Figure 124). Each wall is constructed of one of three different coloured bricks (red, yellow or black) laid in a stretcher bond and the majority of the roofs are flat with the exception of that over the manager's flat, which has a mono-pitched roof and over the public bar which has a shallow pitched roof. The entrances from the front of the building, leading into the main public rooms, are set back from this elevation under timber pergolas. The 'Lounge Bar' (formerly the men's and mixed smoking rooms) is accessed through a set of double doors on the right, which open onto a lobby. To the right of the lobby are the women's and men's lavatories while to the left is the lounge. A large window facing north-west, onto the pergola, and a second in the main north-east elevation light the former men's smoking room (now the lounge). The north-east elevation of the central two-storey block is brick at ground level and covered with weatherboarding above. The elevation has a single doorway, which originally provided access to the off-sales department; the adjacent display window has been boarded. The first-floor level is punctuated by a single window. The entrance to the public bar is accessed via a small covered courtyard, which has an office and garage to either side creating an unusual mixture of public and private spaces – often separate and more distinct at other post-war SMS public houses.

The lavatories of the former smoking rooms (now the lounge) are lit by high windows in the north-west elevation. A former doorway in the north-west elevation, now blocked with brick, provided direct access into the mixed smoking room. The original rear elevation of the building has been knocked through to an extension added in *circa* 1988 and extended again in *circa* 2001.<sup>199</sup>

Some aspects of the 1960 layout can be glimpsed in the current arrangement, although this has been extensively modified. The service counters of the public bar and lounge (former smoking rooms) remain in their approximate original positions, albeit reconfigured, and the public bar continues to fulfil its original purpose with a similar arrangement to that shown on the 1960 plan. The location of the lavatories to the north-west side of the lounge and south-east side of the public bar are also in their 1960 positions, albeit modified.

Externally, all the windows have been replaced with uPVC frames and much of the present layout is a result of alterations undertaken before 1988 when they are depicted on an existing plan of the pub.<sup>200</sup> These changes included the extension of the public bar and mixed smoking room to the rear, thereby removing the saw-tooth window in the mixed room. The line of the original external wall of the public bar is marked by a concealed reinforced steel joist in the ceiling supported by a brick pier. The majority of the fixtures, fittings and decorations have been removed and refurbished, with only minor fragments which might be original, such as an area of wooden plank panelling within the ceiling in the public bar. The pre-1988 work also involved the removal of the partition between the two smoking rooms and the wall between the off-sales area and former men's smoking room.

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199 Carlisle City Council planning application 88/0852 - Extension and refurbishment The Royal Scot, Langrigg Road, Morton Park, Carlisle, Cumbria, 1988 and planning application 01/0474 - Extension of glazed area and provision of an area of decking with pergolas, 2001

200 Carlisle City Council planning application 88/0852 - Extension and refurbishment The Royal Scot, Langrigg Road, Morton Park, Carlisle, Cumbria, 1988



The internal garden, in the former mixed smoking room, was also removed and converted to a seating area with benches. In *circa* 1988 further changes involved the reconfiguration of the public bar, the insertion of a new raised floor in the south-east corner of the mixed room, the entire replacement of the bar counter in the former smoking rooms to form the present canted arrangement, and the insertion of a kitchen into the bottle store. Much of the layout and décor can be attributed to this phase of work, including the false fireplace in the wall between the former men's smoking room and bottle store. In 2001 the former mixed smoking room was extended to the rear for a second time, which brought the room into line with the south-west elevation of the former public bar.



Figure 124: The Royal Scot, Langrigg Road, Carlisle, opened 1960 (© Historic England, photograph: Simon Taylor, 2016)

### Significance

The Royal Scot was one of the largest and most elaborate of the post-war State Management Scheme pubs, particularly with regards to its internal layout with internal garden complete with water fountain; it is perhaps the best of the post-war public houses. Its character follows that of the Arroyo with the use of lighter brickwork and weather boarding, yet there are features such as the mono-pitch roof, different coloured and contrasting brickwork, saw-tooth window and internal garden, which make it particularly distinctive. Unfortunately the later extensions and refurbishment have removed much of the original interior of the public house, including the saw-tooth window, internal garden, many of the partitions and the bar counters, making the building of relatively low significance today.

## Throstles Nest, King Street, Wigton (unlisted)

### *History and Context*

In January 1960 the Local Advisory Committee confirmed that a new pub – its completion delayed by a fire – should be called the Throstles Nest, a local name given to the town of Wigton.<sup>201</sup> The public house was opened on 5 July 1960, on the site of the former Blue Bell Inn, and its plan consisted of a public bar and smoking room, following a similar arrangement to the Arroyo Arms.<sup>202</sup>

According to the sales catalogue in 1972, the public house had been let on a tied-tenancy arrangement since 1968. The catalogue describes the building as comprising public bar, lounge bar, men's and ladies lavatories, cellar and spirit store with a three-bedroomed manager's flat on the first floor.<sup>203</sup>

### *Description*

The public house is located on the north-west side of King Street in the heart of Wigton town centre. The principal roadside block is of five bays over two storeys and has a mono-pitch roof (this is double-pitch to the north corner of the building) seemingly with copper finish (Figure 125). There are rear contemporary ranges of one and two storeys and a single-storey range along the front. The main block is constructed of light brown brick to its end elevations with weatherboarding at first-floor level, while the rear ranges are of dark brown brick. The front range has end elevations of matching dark brown brick, while the front is constructed of pale brown brick. A raised terrace leads to two separate entrances in the front range, which originally led into separate public rooms. An external inspection suggested that the kitchen and staff areas are accommodated at the rear along with public lavatories. The interior was not inspected.

### *Significance*

The Throstles Nest is significant as the first new public house in Wigton. Its character closely follows that of the Royal Scot with its use of different coloured brickwork and mono-pitch roof, yet its size is similar to the Arroyo Arms with only two public rooms. Its exterior is well preserved with some replacement uPVC windows at first-floor level; the interior is believed to now form one large public room with a relocated bar counter. The public house can therefore be considered of medium to low significance.

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201 CACC TSMS 1/2/3/2 – State Management Districts Council Minutes 1958-64

202 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales catalogue of the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972; *Brewers' Journal* 17 January 1962, p20

203 CACC TSMS 3/4/2 – Sales catalogue of the assets of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme, 1972



Figure 125: The Throstles Nest, King Street, Wigton, opened 1960 (© Historic England, photograph: Rebecca Pullen, 2016)

## The Reiver (formerly the Border Reiver), Holmrook Road, Carlisle (unlisted)

### *History and Context*

The site of a new pub on the new Belle Vue housing estate was proposed in 1966. The Superintendent of the State Management Scheme in Carlisle explained that the increased number of people to the area would place further strain on the existing, and already overcrowded, nearby Horse and Farrier and Museum Inn.<sup>204</sup>

The Architect in Charge of the project was R A Greaves of the Home Office Architects' Branch and it was designed in conjunction with Douglas A Reed and Associates of London.<sup>205</sup> There are no plans of this public house held by Carlisle Archives, although its layout probably largely follows that of the Border Terrier (now demolished) which was designed in 1965. Proposed plans of the Border Terrier suggest the design had two large public rooms comprising a public bar and smoking room with a suite of service rooms along one side of these rooms and lavatory accommodation to the opposite side.<sup>206</sup> A plan of the Border Reiver in 2006 shows distinct similarities with this plan including two large rooms accessed via a lobby with bar counters along one side of each room.<sup>207</sup> In addition, there was a kitchen separating the two rooms and this may have been the original service counter and off-sales area given its position in relation to the lobby.

204 CACC TSMS 3/2/53 - Registry file for the Border Reiver, letter to Shepherd (General Manager of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme) from the Superintendent of Managed Houses (Carlisle and District State Management Scheme), 21 March 1966.

205 CACC TSMS 3/2/53 - Registry file for the Border Reiver, file note

206 CACC Ca/E6/1/48 - Plans of the Border Terrier, Carlisle

207 Carlisle City Council planning application 06/0599 - Proposed formation of new entrance, Border Reiver, Holmrook Road, Carlisle, CA2 7TB, 2006



The chosen name for the new public house, 'The Border Reiver', was based on the story of William Armstrong or Kinmont Willie, a notorious reiver who was captured and held in Carlisle Castle in 1596, but in a daring plan he escaped the night before his execution.<sup>208</sup> An illustration of Armstrong, which appeared in Thurnams Calendar of 1923 was reworked for the public house sign (since removed).<sup>209</sup> It was identified at an early stage that the new public house was to have 'musical entertainment' and other attractions that would suit visitors from further afield, not just those of the local community.<sup>210</sup> The rooms were furnished with loose chairs and stools, upholstered in black and Persian blue, supplied by New Equipment Ltd.<sup>211</sup> The building contractor was Eden Construction Limited, and the public house was opened almost at the end of the scheme on 23 July 1971 by F L T Graham-Harrison, Deputy Under Secretary of State, Home Office.<sup>212</sup>

### *Description*

The Reiver stands on the north side of Holmrook Road in the centre of the Belle Vue housing estate. It is for the most part a single-storey building with an attached two-storey block to its south-west side (Figure 126). It is constructed of red brick laid in a stretcher bond with pre-cast concrete dressings. The south-west and south-east elevations at first-floor level are clad with timber boarding which is painted. The roof is flat over the single storeys and there is a very shallow sloping roof over the two-storey block. The north-east and south-west elevations are the most architecturally pleasing with pre-cast flat, shouldered, concrete arches supported by rusticated brickwork piers. The wooden window frames and doors may be original, perhaps refurbished with new glass. Much of the interior has been refurbished and modified in recent years, although the *Cumberland News*, reporting at the opening in 1971, mentions 'pleasant alcoves' which may be those used for seating today.<sup>213</sup>

In 2006, the entrance in the north elevation was inserted into an existing window bay and the former beer garden to the north-east corner of the pub was enclosed.<sup>214</sup> Plans enclosed with the planning application show that the building retained two public rooms separated by a kitchen and lobby and that the main entrance was in the north elevation, via the lobby.

The present open-plan layout is the result of a major refurbishment undertaken in 2015, which involved the removal of partition walls (notably in the centre of the plan where there was a separate kitchen and lobby) and the reconfiguration of the bar counters into one long

208 CACC TSMS 3/2/53 - Registry file for the Border Reiver, letter to Head (Home Office) from J H Marker (Acting General Manager of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme), 26 April 1971

209 CACC TSMS 3/2/53 - Registry file for the Border Reiver, letter to Stewart (Superintendent of Managed Houses Carlisle and District State Management Scheme) from Charles Thurnam, 7 July 1971

210 CACC TSMS 3/2/53 - Registry file for the Border Reiver, letter to Head (Home Office) from J H Marker (Acting General Manager of the Carlisle and District State Management Scheme), 4 December 1969

211 CACC TSMS 3/2/53 - Registry file for the Border Reiver, receipt from New Equipment Ltd, 7 June 1971

212 CACC TSMS 3/2/53 - Registry file for the Border Reiver, letter to Eden Construction Ltd from A Ball (Home Office Architect) and *Cumberland News* 23 July 1971

213 *Cumberland News* 23 July 1971

214 Carlisle City Council planning application 06/0599 – Proposed formation of new entrance, Border Reiver, Holmrook Road, Carlisle, CA2 7TB, 2006

bar.<sup>215</sup> The remnants of some of these walls (presumably where they have been supported with reinforced steel joists and posts) can be seen in the ceiling. The location of the service bar and lavatories probably remain in the same positions as they were designed, but all fixtures have been replaced. The bottle stores, cellar and service area along the western side of the building have been remodelled to accommodate a kitchen. All the interior walls and ceilings are plastered and painted with the exception of some small areas of painted brick.



Figure 126: The Border Reiver, Holmrook Road, Carlisle, opened 1971 (© Historic England, photograph: Simon Taylor, 2016)

## Significance

The Border Reiver was the last of the State Management Scheme public houses and opened just four days before the Licensing (Abolition of State Management) Act was passed on 27 July 1971 – as such it has a high historical significance. Its plan was similar to that of the previous pubs, yet its exterior appearance was slightly more refined with the use of pre-cast concrete arches and rusticated brickwork. Much of the external appearance remains as built with the exception of new entrances into the north and south elevations and a new boundary wall to its north-east corner. The interior, however, has been drastically modified making the public house of medium to low significance.

215 Carlisle City Council planning application 15/0064 - Formation of new entrance to south elevation together with internal alterations to existing layout, Border Reiver, Holmrook Road, Carlisle, CA2 7TB, 2015

## APPENDIX C: LIST OF STATE MANAGEMENT SCHEME PUBLIC HOUSES

The following gazetteer was compiled for all the public houses and hotels acquired or constructed by the Central Control Board and the State Management Scheme between 1916 and 1973. Given there is no single document which shows the action taken at each property over the lifetime of the scheme, it is possible that some entries may be missing. For the same reason, it is difficult to ascertain the exact number of premises acquired by the scheme at any specific time, especially since premises were constantly closing and reopening, sometimes within a short time frame. The information has been gathered as it was encountered during a review of key primary sources; it was beyond the scope of the project to research each building in detail. The key sources used include:

- Ordnance Survey maps
- Historical directories
- Register of houses taken over by the Central Control Board 1915-19 (copy provided by Carlisle City Business Group)
- List of houses in controlled area closed or placed under management 1917-39 (TNA HO190/382)
- Outstanding compensation 1919 (available through the State Management Story website [www.thestatemanagementstory.org](http://www.thestatemanagementstory.org))
- List of public houses compiled by the Brewery History Society in 1920 (available through the Brewery History Society website ([www.breweryhistory.com](http://www.breweryhistory.com)))
- Local Advisory Committee (LAC) Minutes (CACC TSMS/1/1/1)
- State Management District (SMD) Minutes (CACC TSMS/1/2/3)
- Annual Reports by Secretary of State to Parliament (available through Hansard)
- General Manager's Reports (available through the State Management Story website [www.thestatemanagementstory.org](http://www.thestatemanagementstory.org))
- Sales Particulars for the Carlisle, Gretna and Cromarty Districts State Management Scheme 1972 (CACC TSMS/3/4)

The entries in grey are those that were closed by the CCB and therefore there have been no or minimal changes to the fabric of the building under the scheme. Those in blue are new purpose-built public houses designed and built by the scheme. Those in black are existing public houses that were altered by the scheme.



Carlisle and Gretna District, England and Scotland (382 in total)

Public house name	Address	National Grid Reference (NGR)	Use in 2018	Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS	Designation
Admiral Nelson Inn	Dalston Road, Cummersdale	NY3825753368	Residential (Halfway House)	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Old Brewery); closed 1918	n/a
Albert Hotel	94 High Street, Annan (Scotland)	NY1942166602	Commercial	Closed 1917	n/a
Albion Inn	Eden Street, Silloth	NY1119153419	Public house (Albion)	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted 1917; altered 1936-7; for sale 1972	n/a
Albion Tavern (now Border Rambler)	Botchergate, Carlisle	NY4038855542	Public house (Border Rambler)	Built 1859. Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Iredale's Brewery); altered and reopened June 1917 including new open-plan space and separate dining room above; for sale 1972	n/a
Alexandra Hotel	Annan (Scotland)	NY1942766599	Demolished	Closed 1917. Demolished for road widening.	n/a
Anchor Inn	Beckfoot	NY0918649419	Residential (Anchor House/Anchor Cottage)	Closed 1918	n/a
Angel Inn	14 English Street, Carlisle	NY4005355915	Demolished	17th century? Acquired September 1916; converted to off-sales shop 1916; in use 1932; advertised for sale as off-licence stores in 1972. Demolished for new shops in late 20th/ early 21st century.	n/a

Public house name	Address	National Grid Reference (NGR)	Use in 2018	Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS	Designation
Anglers Arms	Shaddongate, Carlisle	NY3948055790	Demolished	Acquired and converted 1916; closed October 1916, but later reopened; closed and converted to other use <i>circa</i> 1924. Shown on Ordnance Survey map published in 1940 and therefore demolished after this date.	n/a
Apple Tree	Lowther Street, Carlisle	NY4020955931	Demolished	Acquired and converted July 1916; closed, demolished and replaced by new public house on same site 1925	n/a
Apple Tree	Lowther Street, Carlisle	NY4020955931	Public house (Apple Tree)	New build 1925, for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Apple Tree	Mealsgate	NY2097642142	Demolished	Converted 1918, in use 1925; considered for closure and demolition 1964 but this was not carried out; considered for demolition due to road widening in 1970 and probably demolished shortly afterwards	n/a
Apple Tree	Crosby Moor, Maryport	NY0696838153	Residential (Apple Tree House)	Acquired and converted probably in 1917 as suggested by dates given on National Archives file; in use in 1940	n/a
Apple Tree Hotel	Main Street, Cockermouth	NY1204430682	Hotel (Wordsworth Hotel), but unoccupied	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted probably in 1917 which is the date given on its National Archives CCB file; new cocktail bar proposed 1966; under tenancy agreement in 1966; advertised for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Artillery Arms	Catherine Street, Maryport	NY0352136456	Residential	Acquired and converted 1918; closed 1921 but reopened at an unknown date; closed 11 August 1970	n/a
Arroyo Arms	121 Edgehill Road/Brantwood Avenue, Harraby	NY4295554514	Public house (Arroyo Arms)	New build 1957-8; for sale 1972	n/a

Public house name	Address	National Grid Reference (NGR)	Use in 2018	Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS	Designation
Balmoral Hotel	Criffel Street, Silloth	NY1098053585	Public house (Balmoral Hotel)	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by New Brewery); for sale 1972	n/a
Barley Mow	Angerton, Kirkbride	NY2292957023	Residential (Barley Mow)	Closed 1917	n/a
Bay Horse	Rickergate, Carlisle	NY4013456235	Demolished	Closed October 1916 but later reopened; converted 1917; closed 1931; demolished <i>circa</i> 1964 (this is the date when the Civic Centre was constructed on the site)	n/a
Bay Horse	Burnrigg	NY4787255872	Residential (Croft Farm)	Acquired lease only August 1916; CCB were struggling to close the public house in 1919 due to resistance from the previous tenant	n/a
Beehive	Warwick Road, Carlisle	NY4134055876	Public house (Beehive)	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Iredale's Brewery); licensed 1932; improved with new sanitary arrangements 1957; for sale 1972	n/a
Beer House (also known as Bread and Beer House)	Little Broughton	NY0908830927	Residential (Bread and Beer House)	Acquired and converted probably in 1917 which is the date given on its National Archives CCB file; improved 1960	n/a
Beer House (also known as Volunteer Inn)	Dearham	NY0753431276	Residential	Acquired and converted. The historic Ordnance Survey maps do not label the inn specifically as 'Beer House'. The public house was under a tenancy agreement.	n/a
Bird-In-Hand	Castle Street, Carlisle	NY3981956095	Demolished	Closed July 1916; demolished and replaced by large office building in late 20th/ early 21st century	n/a
Bird-In-Hand	Papcastle	NY1096431285	Residential (Bird in Hand)	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted 1916-7; in use in 1925	n/a



Public house name	Address	National Grid Reference (NGR)	Use in 2018	Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS	Designation
Bird-In-Hand	Stanwix Bank, Stanwix	NY4000256986	Demolished	Acquired and converted September 1916; closed 1917 but later reopened; demolished <i>circa</i> 1924	n/a
Black Bull	Kirkoswald	NY5552441218	Residential	Mid-18th century. Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Old Brewery); for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Black Bull Inn	St Ninian's Road, Upperby	NY4112253473	Residential	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by the Old Brewery); closed 21 December 1930 as a result of the opening of the new Rose and Crown	n/a
Black Bull Inn	Torpenhow	NY2014839690	Residential	Acquired and converted probably in 1917 which is the date given on its National Archives CCB file; held by CCB in 1920	n/a
Black Lion	Durdar Road, Durdar	NY4044850976	Demolished	Acquired and converted 1918; demolished and replaced by new public house of same name 1929	n/a
<a href="#">Black Lion</a>	<a href="#">Durdar Road, Durdar</a>	<a href="#">NY4048350998</a>	<a href="#">Public house (Black Lion)</a>	<a href="#">New build 1929; improved lavatory facilities 1965; for sale 1972</a>	<a href="#">n/a</a>
Black Lion	Hethersgill	NY4777667155	Public house (Black Lion)	Acquired and converted 1917; for sale 1972	n/a
Black Lion	Nelson Street, Maryport	NY0343936628	Residential	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted 1918; held by CCB in 1920	n/a
Blue Bell Inn	The Square, Dalston	NY3692050098	Public house (Blue Bell)	Early 18th century. Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by New Brewery); for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Blue Bell	Sowerby Row	NY3921739966	Residential (Blue Bell House)	Tenanted 1954; refurbished 1957/8; sold 1972-3	n/a
Blue Bell Hotel	King Street, Wigton	NY2558248487	Demolished	Acquired and converted 1918; in use 1937; demolished 1961 according to the Brewers' Journal (January 1961).	n/a

<b>Public house name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>National Grid Reference (NGR)</b>	<b>Use in 2018</b>	<b>Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Blue Bell Inn	Rickergate, Carlisle	NY4009956272	Demolished	Acquired August 1916 (previously held by the Old Brewery); closed April 1917. Now the site of Magistrates' Court built late 20th/ early 21st century	n/a
Blue Bell Inn	London Road, Carleton	NY4269853024	Restaurant/ residential (Bluerare/ Blue Bell Cottage)	Acquired and converted March 1917; closed 1920	n/a
Blue Bell Inn	Scotch Street, Carlisle	NY4007256015	Commercial	Late 18th century. Acquired and converted August 1916; licensed 1932; for sale in 1972	Listed, grade II
Blue Bell Inn	High Street, Annan (Scotland)	NY1914766570	Public house (Blue Bell Inn)	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted in 1917, for sale in 1972	Listed, grade B
Board (also known as Boarding House)	Allen Grove	NY4845556617	Residential	Closed by 1930	n/a
Board Inn	Blackford	NY3969161951	Demolished	Closed July 1916. Shown on Ordnance Survey map published in 1951, now the site of a modern bungalow	n/a
Board Inn	16 Senhouse Street, Maryport	NY0345836564	Public house (MiddleTap)	Early 19th century. Closed 1919; reopened and in use 1925	Listed, grade II
Board Inn	Paternoster Row, Carlisle	NY3985656025	Public house (Boardroom)	Late 18th century. Acquired and converted July 1916; improved including creation of larger bar and new servery 1966; 1963-4; offered for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Board Vaults (Spirit Vaults)	West Street, Wigton	NY2546548363	Residential	Acquired and converted 1918, for sale 1972	n/a

Public house name	Address	National Grid Reference (NGR)	Use in 2018	Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS	Designation
Border Reiver	Holmrook Road, Belle Vue, Carlisle	NY3726155255	Public house (The Reiver)	New build 1971; for sale 1972	n/a
Border Terrier	Ashness Drive, Morton	NY3817054047	Demolished	New build opened 16 August 1967; for sale 1972; demolished <i>circa</i> 2014	n/a
Bounty Inn	Victory Crescent, Maryport	NY0414636248	Commercial (Tesco)	New build 1952; for sale 1972	n/a
Bowling Green Hotel	Lowther Street, Carlisle	NY4022356142	Probation hostel	Acquired and converted July 1916; licensed 1932; sold 1972 prior to auction	n/a
Bradyll's Arms	Eaglesfield Street, Maryport	NY0363236730	Residential	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted 1919; closed 1920	Listed, grade II
Brewery House	67 Wood Street, Maryport	NY0367236561	Residential	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted 1916	Listed, grade II
Bricklayers Arms	John Street, Carlisle	NY3943855942	Demolished	Closed July 1916. Now the site of a late 20th- century flat block	n/a
Bridge End Inn	Bridge End, Hawkesdale, Dalston	NY3704748729	Public house (Bridge End Inn)	Late 19th century. Acquired and converted 1918; altered 1928-9; for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Brisco Arms	Micklethwaite	NY2838350370	Residential (Brisco House)	Closed 1919	n/a
Broom Vaults	High Street, Maryport	NY0349036558	Public house (Phoenix Tap)	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted 1919; advertised for sale 1972	Listed, grade II



<b>Public house name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>National Grid Reference (NGR)</b>	<b>Use in 2018</b>	<b>Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Buck Inn	High Street, Annan (Scotland)	NY19376660	Commercial	Built 1903. Acquired and converted 1917; bar service improved 1958; alterations to smoke room 1960; for sale in 1972	Listed, grade C
Bush Hotel	Victoria Viaduct, Carlisle	NY4013555739	Bank (Natwest)	Closed 1916-7. Used as the National Provincial Bank Chambers in 1966 according to the Evening News Supplement 12 October 1966	n/a
Bush Hotel	High Street, Ecclefechan (Scotland)	NY1928274666	Hotel (Ecclefechan Hotel)	Acquired and converted June 1916. Merged with the Commercial Hotel to create the Ecclefechan Hotel.	n/a
Bush Inn	Bridge Street, Longtown	NY3790268774	Unoccupied	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted October 1916 (initially held by Scottish Control Office), for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Bush Inn	Abbey Road, Abbeystown	NY1747750773	Residential	Acquired lease only September 1916; converted 1918, closed 1935	n/a
Bush Inn	Tallentire, Carlisle	NY1084735398	Public house (Bush Inn)	Late 17th century. Wall between smoking room and public bar demolished and new servery installed, new lavatory accommodation, new kitchen and converted old kitchen into new smoking room in 1962; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	Listed, grade II
Bush Inn	Station Road, Kirkbride, Cockermouth	NY2293256998	Public house (Bush Inn)	Acquired and converted 1918; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	n/a
Caledonian Hotel	Botchergate, Carlisle	NY4032855599	Public house (Caledonian, part of County Hotel)	Mid-19th century. Acquired by CCB August 1916; licenced 1932; improved 1957; advertised for sale 1972	Listed, grade II

<b>Public house name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>National Grid Reference (NGR)</b>	<b>Use in 2018</b>	<b>Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Caledonian Inn	English Damside, Carlisle	NY3996655703	Demolished	Closed October 1916. Now the site of late 20th-century industrial/retail units	n/a
Carlisle Arms (City Arms, City Vaults, Gaol Vaults or Gaoltap)	English Street, Carlisle	NY4016955699	Demolished	Acquired lease only November 1916; closed by 1921 but late reopened; closed September 1930 and handed over to the Corporation of Carlisle for road widening according to Annual Report of 1931; demolished by survey of 1938 Ordnance Survey map (1:2500)	n/a
Central Hotel (Great Central Hotel, also known as the Dive and the Sportman's Bar)	Victoria Viaduct, Carlisle	NY4006255704	Hotel (Central Plaza Hotel)	Late 19th century. Acquired and converted October 1916; improvements were made in 1916 to accommodate women workers in the city; improved 1928-9; licensed 1932; billiards room converted to dining room 1953; refurbished 1956; improvements made in 1958; bathrooms added to 10 bedrooms in 1963-4; improvements to bar including redecoration in 1965; for sale in 1972	Listed, grade II
Central Hotel	Duke Street, Whitehaven	NX9739118279	Public house (Sneaklifter)	Acquired 1917	Listed, grade II
Central Hotel	St. John's Road, Annan (Scotland)	NY19326631	Hotel (Central Hotel)	Acquired and converted 1916; improved servery in 1960; modernised lounge bar; for sale in 1972	Listed, grade C
Chapelhouse Inn	Chapelhouse, Cargoback	NY3723259450	Residential (Chapel House)	Closed 1917	n/a

Public house name	Address	National Grid Reference (NGR)	Use in 2018	Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS	Designation
Citadel	English Street, Carlisle	NY4019855703	Café	Acquired and converted 1916; reopened as restaurant aimed at professional classes in October 1917; licensed 1932; improved including reconstruction of ground floor 1964; refurbishment of ground floor and new banqueting rooms on first floor completed and restaurant reopened on 21 June 1968; for sale in 1972	n/a
Coach and Horses	Blackfriars Street, Carlisle	NY4008955754	Demolished	Closed July 1916. Site now occupied by a late 20th-century supermarket	n/a
Coach and Horses	Kingstown Road, Kingstown	NY3956159114	Demolished	Acquired and converted October 1916 (initially held by Scottish Control Office); closed, demolished and replaced by new public house on same site in 1929	n/a
Coach and Horses	Kingstown Road, Kingstown	NY3957159118	Public house (Coach and Horses)	New build 1929; for sale 1972	n/a
Coach and Horses	Langrigg	NY1666745714	Residential	Acquired and converted 1918; sold 1972-3	n/a
Commercial Hotel (now the Ecclefechan Hotel)	High Street, Ecclefechan (Scotland)	NY1928274666	Hotel (Ecclefechan Hotel)	Acquired and converted June 1916. Merged with the Bush Hotel to create the Ecclefechan Hotel.	n/a
Commercial Inn	42 Queen Street, Whitehaven	NX9753018267	Residential	Acquired probably in 1917 which is the date given on its National Archives CCB file; in use in 1923	n/a



Public house name	Address	National Grid Reference (NGR)	Use in 2018	Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS	Designation
Commercial Inn	128 High Street, Annan (Scotland)	NY1953766600	Public house (Commercial Inn)	Acquired and converted in 1917; for sale in 1972	n/a
Corby Bridge Hotel	Great Corby	NY4715054788	Residential	Built 1838. Acquired and converted by CCB August 1916 (previously held by New Brewery); for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
<a href="#">Crescent Inn</a>	<a href="#">Warwick Road, Carlisle</a>	<a href="#">NY4029855709</a>	<a href="#">Restaurant (Prezzo)</a>	<a href="#">New build 1932; for sale 1972</a>	<a href="#">Listed, grade II</a>
Criffel Inn	Criffel Street, Silloth	NY1100553654	Café/ Restaurant	Acquired and converted 1918; for sale in 1972	n/a
Cross Keys	Upperby Road, Upperby	NY4107953482	Residential	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Maryport Brewery); closed by 1930	n/a
Cross Keys	High Street, Wigton	NY2554948247	Demolished	Closed 1919. Demolished after 1977 when it is shown on the Ordnance Survey map (1:2500)	n/a
Cross Keys	King Street, Maryport	NY0343136636	Residential	Acquired and converted 1919; closed following opening of Bounty Inn circa 1952	n/a
Cross Keys	Canonbie (Scotland)	NY3919376186	Public house (Cross Keys Hotel)	Acquired and converted June 1916; <b>improvements to bar area in 1958</b> ; modernised bar 1960; improvements to lounge bar approved by SMD in 1967; for sale in 1972	n/a
<a href="#">Crossways Inn (Crossways Canteen)</a>	<a href="#">Annan Road, Gretna (Scotland)</a>	<a href="#">NY3232567287</a>	<a href="#">Public house (Gretna Inn)</a>	<a href="#">New build 1958; proposals for extension approved by SMD 1959 and 1960; improved lounge bar 1967; for sale in 1972</a>	<a href="#">n/a</a>
Crown	Botchergate, Carlisle	NY4046855437	Public house (Crown)	Mid-19th century. Acquired and converted by CCB August 1916 (previously held by the New Brewery); licensed 1932; for sale 1972	n/a

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Crown	<a href="#">Etterby Street Stanwix</a>	NY3998457104	<a href="#">Public house (Crown)</a>	<a href="#">New build 1937; for sale 1972</a>	n/a
Crown Hotel	Wetheral	NY4671854584	Hotel (Crown Hotel)	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by New Brewery); converted smoking room to lounge bar with modern servery, new dining room and lavatory accommodation in 1962; new cocktail bar, central heating and lavatories 1966; for sale in 1972	Listed, grade II
Crown and Anchor	Crown and Anchor Lane (off Scotch Street), Carlisle	NY4013755962	Demolished	Acquired and converted August 1916, closed 1927; site now occupied by late 20th-century shopping centre	n/a
Crown and Mitre	Crosby-on-Eden	NY4471459541	Residential (Mitre House)	Closed 1917	n/a
Crown and Mitre	High Street, Wigton	NY2555048238	Demolished	Acquired and converted 1919; shown on Ordnance Survey map revised in 1946 but later demolished for introduction of Croft Court	n/a
Crown and Thistle	Rockcliffe	NY3595261522	Public house (Crown and Thistle)	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted October 1916 (initially held by Scottish Control Office); for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Crown and Thistle	Church Street, Stanwix	NY4015057132	Public house (Crown and Thistle)	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by the Old Brewery); licensed 1932; proposals to convert the kitchen and larder to a ladies lavatory and bottle store were approved by the SMD in 1967; for sale 1972	n/a
Crown Hotel	Warwick Road, Carlisle	NY4032455760	Commercial	Built in 1830s. Closed July 1916	Listed, grade II

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Crown Hotel	Stanwix	NY3998957103	Demolished	Built 1829. Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Maryport Brewery); closed and replaced by new Crown on same site in 1937	n/a
Crown Inn	Corporation Road, Carlisle	NY4006556312	Residential	Closed September 1916; converted to residential house	n/a
Crown Inn	Ellenborough, Maryport	NY0483435929	Restaurant (Crown Inn Spice Indian Restaurant)	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted 1918; improved 1963-4; for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Crown Inn	Broadfield, Southwaite	NY4090346449	Public house/ Restaurant (Crown Inn)	Acquired and converted 1918; sold 1972-3	n/a
Crown Inn	Lamonby, Penrith	NY4093135772	Residential (Crown House)	Acquired and converted probably in 1917 which is the date given on its National Archives CCB file; under tenancy agreement towards end of scheme	n/a
Crown Inn (Hotel)	High Street, Wigton	NY2555548292	Commercial	19th century. Acquired and converted probably in 1918 which is the date given on its National Archives CCB file; for sale 1972	n/a
Cumberland Hotel	Botchergate Carlisle	NY4034555536	Demolished	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by the New Brewery); closed, demolished and replaced by new public house on same site 1930	n/a
Cumberland Inn	Botchergate, Carlisle	NY4034555536	Public house (Cumberland Inn)	New build 1930; improvements to service area 1960-1; for sale 1972	Listed, grade II



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Cumberland Inn	Beaconsfield Terrace, Silloth	NY1088553048	Public house (Cumberland Inn)	Acquired and converted September 1916; improved 1958; public rooms and service area improved <i>circa</i> 1961; for sale 1972	n/a
Cumberland Wrestlers	Currock Street, Carlisle	NY4018155217	Demolished	Built 1875. Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Iredale's Brewery); licensed 1932; closed, demolished and replaced by new public house on same site 1938	n/a
Cumberland Wrestlers	Currock Street Carlisle	NY4018155217	Commercial (Crown Fireplace Centre)	New build 1938; for sale 1972	n/a
Cumbrian Restaurant	41-3 Senhouse Street, Maryport	NY0355336515	Commercial	Acquired and converted 1919; closed and sold 1953	n/a
Currock Hotel (Currock Inn)	Boundary Road, Currock	NY4058254433	Pool and Snooker Club (Cue and Rack)	Built 1899. Acquired and converted by CCB August 1916 (previously held by Jennings Brothers); licensed 1932; remodelled to provide additional first-floor weekend rooms <i>circa</i> 1953-4; improvements approved by SMD in 1970; for sale 1972	n/a
Deacon's or Deakin's Vaults (Jovial Butcher?)	Botchergate, Carlisle	NY4039555537	Demolished	Acquired October 1916 (previously held by Maryport Brewery); closed 1916 and let as shop premises. Now the site of leisure development scheme built in late 20th/ early 21st century	n/a
Denton Inn	Denton Street, Denton Holme	NY3973654998	Residential	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Iredale's Brewery); closed 1927-8	n/a
Drove Inn	Rickergate, Carlisle	NY4014156315	Demolished	Acquired August 1916 (previously held by the Old Brewery); closed 1917; now the site of the Civic Centre which was built <i>circa</i> 1964	n/a

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Drove Inn	Stanwix Bank, Stanwix	NY4001356837	Residential	Acquired and converted July 1916; closed December 1917	n/a
Drovers Rest	Monkhill	NY3446958629	Public house (Drovers Rest)	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted by CCB 1917; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	Listed, grade II
Duke of Wellington	Oughterside	NY1176240325	Residential	Acquired and converted 1918	n/a
Duke of York	Shaddongate, Carlisle	NY3945555713	Unoccupied	Built <i>circa</i> 1823. Acquired and converted by CCB August 1916 (previously held by the New Brewery); licensed 1932; improvements approved by SMD in 1967; for sale 1972	n/a
Earl Grey	Botchergate, Carlisle	NY4062355334	Demolished	Acquired and converted July 1916 (previously held by the Old Brewery); closed, demolished and replaced by new public house of same name in 1935	n/a
Earl Grey	Botchergate, Carlisle	NY4062355334	Recreational (Carlisle Taekwondo School)	New build 1935; for sale 1972	n/a
Ecclefechan Hotel	High Street, Ecclefechan (Scotland)	NY1928274666	Hotel (Ecclefechan Hotel)	Late 18th century. Formerly the Bush Inn and the Commercial Inn which were amalgamated to create this new hotel. Acquired and converted; altered 1929-30 to form a new dining room and lounge; bar service counter enlarged 1954; proposals for new lounge bar approved by SMD in 1965; for sale in 1972	Listed, grade C
Far Boot Inn	Houghton	NY4090160117	Demolished	Closed July 1916; demolished by 1926 Ordnance Survey map (1:2500), revised 1924	n/a
Fish Inn	Cargo	NY3680459333	Demolished	Closed 1918; now site of 1950s houses and gardens	n/a

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Fish Inn	Glasson	NY2523760498	Residential	Closed 1917	n/a
Fish Inn	Armathwaite	NY5060146125	Residential	Fish Inn public house is listed in Kelly's 1914 <i>Directory of Cumberland</i> . A Home Office file for the public house spanning 1917-23 is held by the National Archives	n/a
Foresters Arms	Causewayhead, Silloth	NY1259553010	Residential	Acquired and converted; closed 1918	n/a
Fox and Hounds	King Street, Aspatria	NY1480441886	Residential	Acquired and converted 1918; for sale in 1972	n/a
Fox and Hounds	Rickergate, Carlisle	NY4013056246	Demolished	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by the New Brewery); closed 1960 following sale of site to the Carlisle Corporation to allow for the construction of the new Civic Centre which was constructed <i>circa</i> 1964	n/a
Friar's Tavern (now Thin White Duke)	Devonshire Street, Carlisle	NY4018655761	Public house (Thin White Duke)	Built in 1830s. Acquired and converted September 1916; licensed in 1932; alterations proposed 1966; for sale in 1972	Listed, grade II
George Inn (Co-operative Inn before 1918)	Warwick Bridge	NY4766056868	Commercial	Acquired and converted 1917; altered and refurbished 1933-4; reconstruction approved 1970; for sale in 1972	n/a
George IV Inn	Egremont	NY0104510566	Commercial	Acquired and converted probably in 1917 which is the date given on its National Archives CCB file; under tenancy agreement towards end of scheme	n/a
Globe	Allerby	NY0892339515	Residential (Globe Cottage)	Acquired and converted 1917; closed by 1930	n/a



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Globe Hotel	122 High Street, Annan (Scotland)	NY1956566597	Demolished	Acquired and converted May 1916; shown on Ordnance Survey map published in 1931 (1:25000)	n/a
Globe Inn	Allonby	NY0819042886	Residential (Easdale Globe Inn Cottage)	Mid-18th century. Acquired and converted September 1916; closed 1918	Listed, grade II
Globe Inn	98 Crosby Street, Maryport	NY0361536615	Residential	Acquired and converted probably in 1918 which is the date given on its National Archives CCB file; closed 1920	n/a
Globe Inn	Scotch Street, Carlisle	NY4012256016	Demolished	Acquired and converted October 1916 (previously held by Maryport Brewery); closed August 1935. Now the site of a late 20th-century shopping centre	n/a
Globe Inn	Lawson Street, Aspatria	NY1526342099	Residential	Acquired and converted 1919; for sale 1972	n/a
Globe Inn	Bridge Street/ Caldew Bridge, Carlisle	NY3952156031	Unoccupied	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by the Old Brewery); licensed in 1932; for sale 1972	n/a
Globe Tavern	Bank Street, Longtown	NY3786768714	Public house (Globe)	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted October 1916 (initially held by Scottish Control Office); substantially reconstructed 1916-7; proposals for moving restaurant upstairs and smokeroom downstairs in 1954; for sale in 1972	Listed, grade II
Golden Fleece	Carlton	NY4386051624	Residential (Golden Fleece House)	Acquired and closed 1917	n/a

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Golden Fleece	Corporation Road, Carlisle	NY4008756325	Commercial	Acquired and converted October 1916 (previously held by Maryport Brewery); closed 1928-9 following the opening of the new Malt Shovel	n/a
Golden Fleece (later part of White Ox)	St Nicholas Street, Carlisle	NY4066455158	Recreational (South End Constitutional Club)	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by the Maryport Brewery); licensed 1932; closed 1935	n/a
Golden Lion	Botchergate, Carlisle	NY4062455286	Public house (Gallagher's Irish Bar)	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted August 1916; for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Golden Lion Hotel	Senhouse Street, Maryport	NY0347436549	Hotel (Golden Lion Hotel)	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Old Brewery) and initially let to tenants but placed under disinterested management in 1918; improved 1928-9 with new dining room, lounge and billiards room; proposed alterations 1939 including new bedrooms, dining room and lounge; improved 1958 including changes to bar counter; improvements approved by SMD in 1970; for sale in 1972	n/a
Goliath (or Goliath)	Crown Street, Carlisle	NY4032355271	Demolished	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Maryport Brewery); reopened as a food tavern with new dining room and kitchens in June 1917; closed 1938; still shown on Ordnance Survey map revised in 1938 (1:2500); now site of car park	n/a
Gracie's Banking	Butts Street, Annan (Scotland)	NY1944866706	Commercial (café, supermarket and functions room)	New build 1916-8; bar service counter improved 1958; new hotel and functions suite considered in 1970; for sale in 1972	n/a

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Graham Arms (now Lynebank House Hotel)	Westlinton	NY3926264533	Hotel (Lynebank House Hotel)	Early 19th century. Closed July 1916	Listed, grade II
Graham Arms Hotel	English Street, Longtown	NY3795968662	Hotel (Graham Arms Hotel)	Late 18th century. Acquired and converted October 1916 (initially held by Scottish Control Office); outbuildings were used as a coffee house until the Globe was opened in 1917; improved 1928-9; improved with new lounge bar (former public bar and smoking room), service counter and lavatory facilities in 1961; for sale in 1972	Listed, grade II
Graham Arms (now Cliff Inn)	Cliff Bridge, Kirkcubright	NY4153765938	Residential	Acquired and converted October 1916 (initially held by Scottish Control Office); improved including new service arrangements, new public rooms and sanitary facilities in 1961-2; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	n/a
Graham Arms Inn	Annan Road, Easttriggs (Scotland)	NY2423566223	Guest House (Graham Arms)	New build 1934; converted smoking room to lounge bar 1964; improved 1966; for sale in 1972	n/a
Grapes Hotel	Aspatria	NY1433741754	Unoccupied	Acquired and converted 1918; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	n/a
Grapes Hotel	Caldbeck	NY3257239793	Residential	Acquired and converted probably in 1917 which is the date given on its National Archives CCB file; under tenancy agreement towards end of scheme	Within English Lake District World Heritage Site
Grapes Hotel (Grapes Inn)	The Green, Allonby	NY0808442886	Residential	Acquired and converted 1918; sold 1972-3	n/a



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Grapes Inn	4 Irish Street Glasson, Maryport	NY0332136474	Demolished	Formerly Hope and Anchor (as labelled on Ordnance Survey Town Plan published in 1866). Acquired and converted probably in 1917 which is the date given on its National Archives CCB file; closed 1919. Demolished after 1970 when it is depicted on the Ordnance Survey map published in that year (1:2500)	n/a
Green Bank	London Road, Carleton	NY4277752902	Public house (Green Bank)	Acquired and converted 1920; partially demolished and extensively rebuilt 1931; for sale 1972	n/a
Green Dragon	Newtown Road, Newtown	NY3845455987	Residential	Mid-19th century. Acquired and converted by CCB August 1916 (previously held by the New Brewery); licensed 1932; improved 1961-2; for sale 1972	n/a
Green Dragon Hotel	Portland Square, Workington	NY0063328558	Hotel (Green Dragon Hotel)	Late 18th/ early 19th century. Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Old Brewery) and initially let to tenants; altered 1931-2 to accommodate coffee room, public bar and smoking room; improvements to kitchen 1959-60; conversion of public bar and smoking room to lounge bar with modern servery, new lavatory accommodation and reception in 1961; new kitchen and dining room 1967; for sale in 1972	Listed, grade II
Greengill	Greengill	NY1046237205	Demolished	Acquired and converted; under tenancy agreement towards end of scheme; site now vacant plot of land	n/a
Gretna Tavern	Lowther Street, Carlisle	NY4026655766	Restaurant/ Bank	Built 1863 as the Athenaeum. Acquired and converted 1916; altered 1931-2 including new lounge and retiring room; licensed 1932; conversion of smoking room and public bar to form lounge with new servery and new lavatory accommodation proposed in 1961-2; for sale 1972	Listed, grade II

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Greyhound Inn	Thurstonfield	NY3181356588	Residential	Acquired and converted 1917; closed by 1930	n/a
Greyhound Inn	Oulton	NY2487850719	Residential	Acquired lease only August 1916; closed 1917	n/a
Greyhound Inn	Front Street, Cotehill	NY4673650269	Public house (Greyhound Inn)	Acquired and converted 1918; sold 1973	n/a
Greyhound Inn	Burgh by Sands	NY3238059043	Public house (Greyhound)	Late 18th century. Acquired and converted 1916; altered to offer teas and refreshments 1936-7; for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Greyhound Inn	Market Place, Cockermouth	NY1235130724	Residential	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted	Listed, grade II
Greyhound Inn	School Lane, Bothel	NY1831939221	Public house (Greyhound Inn)	Acquired and converted probably in 1917 which is the date given on its National Archives CCB file; transferred to tenant in 1968; for sale 1972	n/a
Half Moon	High Street, Wigton	NY2553548284	Demolished	Acquired and converted probably in 1917 which is the date given on its National Archives CCB file; closed 30 September 1960; now site of late 20th-century library	n/a
Halfway House (also known as the Fighting Cocks)	Scaleby	NY4609064523	Residential (Hillfield House)	Closed 1917	n/a
Hare and Hounds	Botchergate, Carlisle	NY4035955530	Commercial	Acquired and converted October 1916; closed 1921; refronted in mid- to late 20th century?	n/a

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Harraby Inn	Harraby Grove, Harraby	NY4163154350	Public house (Harraby Inn)	Late 19th century. Acquired and converted 1949; for sale 1972	n/a
Heilk Moon (Joiners Arms)	Barclose, Scaleby	NY4431362915	Residential	Acquired and converted 1917; transferred to tenant in 1968; improved 1968; for sale 1972	n/a
High Bridge Inn	Buckabank	NY3704748729	Public house (Bridge End Inn)	Late 18th century. Acquired and converted 1917	Listed, grade II
Highland Laddie	Aikton	NY2747953643	Residential (Ashview)	Acquired and converted 1918; closed 1919	n/a
Highland Laddie	High Street, Wigton	NY2559048192	Residential	Closed 1921	n/a
Highland Laddie	Todhills	NY3682563095	Residential	Acquired and converted October 1916 (initially held by Scottish Control Office); altered and refurbished 1933-4; public bar improved 1959-60; for sale 1972	n/a
Highland Laddie	Glasson	NY2532160556	Public house (Highland Laddie)	Acquired and converted 1917; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; for sale 1972	n/a
Hole-in-the-Wall	St Albans Row, Carlisle	NY4008055979	Commercial	Early to mid-18th century. Acquired lease only September 1916; closed 1921	Listed, grade II
Hope and Anchor	Port Carlisle	NY2403462193	Public house (Hope and Anchor)	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Old Brewery); converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	Listed, grade II
Horse and Farrier	Lingyclose Head	NY3758252247	Residential	Closed 1918	n/a



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Horse and Farrier	Thursby	NY3261850216	Residential	Closed 1918	n/a
Horse and Farrier	Wigton Road, Raffles	NY3838855240	Demolished	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Iredale's Brewery); closed, demolished and replaced by new public house 1929	n/a
Horse and Farrier	Wigton Road, Raffles	NY3832955188	Public house, but currently unoccupied	New build 1929, for sale 1972	Listed, grade II (Gate and railings also listed separately at grade II)
Horse and Farrier	Haltcliffe	NY3557235435	Residential (Carrock House)	Acquired and converted probably in 1917 which is the date given on its National Archives CCB file	Listed, grade II. Within Lake District World Heritage Site
Horse and Jockey	Cumwhinton	NY4488052599	Residential	Closed December 1916	n/a
Horse and Jockey	Cardunock	NY1722558805	Residential	Closed 1917	n/a
Howard Arms	Boltonfellend	NY4760868815	Residential (Howard House)	Closed 1917	n/a
Howard Arms	Lowther Street, Carlisle	NY4019456035	Public house (Howard Arms)	Late 18th/ early 19th century. Acquired and converted July 1916 (previously held by the Old Brewery); licensed 1932; improved including reconstruction of public rooms and new lavatory facilities in 1962-3; for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Indian King	The Square, Dalston	NY3688450122	Commercial	Acquired lease only August 1916; closed 1918	n/a

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Inglewood Forest Inn	<a href="#">Pennine Way, Harrabay Carlisle</a>	<a href="#">NY4217054537</a>	<a href="#">Demolished</a>	<a href="#">New build 1953, for sale in 1972. Closed 2007 and demolished 2010</a>	<a href="#">n/a</a>
Irish Gate Tavern	Annetwell Street, Carlisle	NY3966856072	Demolished	Acquired and converted 1916; reopened as food tavern with separate dining room and billiard room in October 1917. Demolished for road widening; shown on Ordnance Survey map published in 1952 (1:10,560)	n/a
Irving Arms	Kirtlebridge	NY2268773605	Demolished	Acquired and converted June 1916. Now the site of late 20th-century industrial units	n/a
Isma's Vaults (later Market Tavern)	17 Scotch Street, Carlisle	NY4011556120	Commercial	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted August 1916, closed 1923	Listed, grade II
Joiners Arms	Chatsworth Square, Abbeytown	NY1739050703	Residential	Acquired and converted 1918; closed 1935	n/a
Joiners Arms	Aikton	NY2747753970	Public house (Aikton Arms)	Acquired and converted 1919; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	n/a
Joiners Arms	Church Street, Carlisle	NY3935855963	Public house (Joiners Arms)	Mid-18th century. Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Iredale's Brewery); altered and reopened October 1918; improvements approved by SMD 1967; licensed 1932; for sale 1972	n/a
Joiners Arms	Newton Arlosh	NY2026655348	Public house (Joiners Arms)	Acquired and converted 1918; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	n/a
Joiners Arms	Market Place, Cockermouth	NY1232730731	Commercial	Acquired and converted probably in 1917 which is the date given on the CCB file	Listed, grade II

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Jovial Butcher	King Street, Maryport	NY0345736733	Demolished	Acquired and converted 1919; closed 1967 due to poor structural condition and the public house making a loss; site sold to local authority in 1967; building demolished between publication of 1961 and 1970 Ordnance Survey maps (1:2500)	n/a
Jovial Sailor Inn	Caldcotes, Carlisle	NY3914955906	Public house (Jovial Sailor)	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by the New Brewery); altered and reopened 1918; licensed 1932; for sale 1972	n/a
Kildare Hotel	High Street, Wigton	NY2553948260	Restaurant (Kildare Bistro)	Built 1887. Acquired and converted by CCB 1918; improvements proposed for new service counter and new sanitary facilities in 1961-2 (in order to accommodate technicians working at a proposed new missile detection centre near Wigton); for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Kings Arms	Kingstown Road, Kingstown	NY3955359180	Residential	Acquired and converted October 1916 (initially held by Scottish Control Office); closed 1917	n/a
Kings Arms	Swan Street, Longtown	NY3799768679	Residential	Acquired and converted 1916; closed 1917	n/a
Kings Arms	The Square Dalston	NY3693250109	Commercial	Late 18th century. Acquired and converted 1918; closed 1922	Listed, grade II
Kings Arms	Bowness-on-Solway	NY2231162709	Public house (Kings Arms)	Acquired and converted 1917; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	Within scheduled monument of Roman Hadrian's Wall and associated settlement
Kings Arms	Low Wood Nook, Torpenhow	NY1931040556	Residential (Low Wood Nook)	Late 17th century. Closed 1918	Listed, grade II



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King's Head	Market Place, Wigton	NY2549648360	Chinese Takeaway (Dragon Inn)	Closed 1918	n/a
King's Head	Fisher Street, Carlisle	NY4004755998	Public house (King's Head)	17th century. Acquired and converted by CCB October 1916 (previously held by Maryport Brewery); licensed 1932; new servery and lavatory facilities in 1962; reconstruction of public rooms 1966; for sale 1972	n/a
Kirtle Inn (Kirtlebridge Hotel)	Kirtlebridge (Scotland)	NY2383872868	Residential (Old Inn)	Acquired and converted June 1916; altered 1931; for sale in 1972	n/a
Linton Holme Hotel	Lindisfarne Street, Carlisle	NY4117855222	Hotel (Linton Holme Inn)	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by the New Brewery); licensed 1932; for sale 1972	n/a
Lion and Lamb	Crosby Street, Maryport	NY0359036573	Recreational (Netherhall Rugby Club)	Acquired and converted 1919; closed 1963 following amalgamation of Royal Oak and Royal Victoria; leased to Brookland Rovers RFC in 1964 following lack of interest in sale	n/a
Lion and Lamb (Trades Hall)	Scotch Street, Carlisle	NY4012155990	Demolished	Acquired August 1916 (previously held by New Brewery); closed April 1917 but reopened as a meeting room for friendly societies and trade unions. Now the site of a late 20th-century shopping centre	n/a
Liverpool Arms	English Street, Carlisle	NY4004755917	Commercial	Closed October 1916	n/a
London and NW Railway Inn	James Street, Carlisle	NY4013755322	Demolished	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by the Old Brewery); licensed in 1932. Now the site of a car park	n/a

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London Tavern	2 Alexander Terrace/ London Road, Carlisle	NY4092855080	Commercial	Acquired 1916 and reopened following alterations in November 1916; licensed 1932; for sale 1972; pub closed 2007	n/a
Lonsdale Inn (Bullgill Inn)	Crosby Villa, Bullgill	NY0920639048	Public house (Lonsdale Inn)	Acquired and converted; for sale in 1972	n/a
Lord Brougham	Warwick Road, Carlisle	NY4032455760	Public house (Dempsey's Bar)	Built 1830s. Acquired and converted July 1916 (previously held by the Old Brewery); licensed 1932; closed 1933 following opening of the Crescent	Listed, grade II
Lorne Arms	Shaddongate, Carlisle	NY3947055754	Demolished	Acquired August 1916 (previously held by the Old Brewery); closed 1917. Now the site of a forecourt and late 20th-century industrial units	n/a
Lowther Arms	Burgh-by-Sands	NY3278259145	Residential	Acquired and converted 1917; closed by 1930	n/a
Lowther Arms	Beaumont	NY3483059381	Residential (Lowther House)	Acquired and converted 1917; closed 1957?	n/a
Lowther Arms	Cumwhinton	NY4476752725	Public house (Lowther Arms)	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Iredale's Brewery); sold 1972-3	n/a
Lowther Arms	Old Mawbray, Maryport	NY0879046642	Public house (Lowther Arms)	Acquired and converted 1918; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	n/a
Lowther Castle Inn	Drumburgh	NY2650759786	Residential (Lowther House)	Closed 1917	n/a

Public house name	Address	National Grid Reference (NGR)	Use in 2018	Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS	Designation
Magpie	Victoria Road, Botcherby	NY4212155708	Public house (Magpie)	New build 1933; for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Malt Shovel	Rickergate, Carlisle	NY4009856296	Demolished	Acquired and converted July 1916; closed, demolished and replaced by new public house on same site 1928	n/a
Malt Shovel	Rickergate Carlisle	NY4009856296	Unoccupied	New build 1928, for sale 1972	n/a
Maltsters' Arms	John Street, Carlisle	NY3942855942	Demolished	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by the New Brewery); licensed 1932; improved including new lavatory facilities 1963-4; for sale in 1972. Now vacant plot of land	n/a
Marine Hotel (Skinburness Hotel)	Skinburness	NY1274655952	Demolished	Acquired and converted 1918; improved 1957/8; for sale in 1972. Demolished 2017	n/a
Masons Arms	Abbey Road, Abbeytown	NY1741150745	Residential	Closed 1918	n/a
Masons Arms	Chalkfoot	NY3393148545	Residential	Closed 1918	n/a
Maxwell Arms	Springfield, Gretna (Scotland)	NY3253668253	Demolished	Probably closed 1916. Now the site of a late 20th-century bungalow	n/a
Metal Bridge	Floriston, Carlisle	NY3550764823	Public house (Metal Bridge)	Mid-19th century. Acquired and converted 1916; leased from Castletown Estate and teananted, licence owned by SMS 1957; for sale in 1972	n/a



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Midland Hotel	Lazonby	NY5482839696	Public house (Midland Hotel)	Acquired and converted 1918?	n/a
Milbourne Arms	Milbourne Street, Carlisle	NY3965655584	Public house (Milbourne Arms)	Built 1853. Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by the New Brewery); licensed 1932; SMD recommended closure in 1961 but this was not carried through; for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Miners Arms	Prospect, Aspatria	NY1160640783	Public house (Miners Arms)	Acquired and converted 1918; for sale 1972	n/a
Miners Arms	Main Road, Fothergill Flimby	NY0196033533	Residential	Acquired and converted 1918; improved 1960 including two new public rooms, service arrangements and sanitary facilities 1960; for sale 1972	n/a
Miners Arms	Church Road, Broughton Moor	NY0533633495	Public house (Miners Arms)	Acquired and converted probably in 1917 which is the date given on the CCB file; remodelled 1948-50; for sale 1972	n/a
Moulders Arms	Currock Street, Carlisle	NY4024955168	Demolished	Closed September 1916; residential on 1967 Ordnance Survey map (1:2500); demolished for road widening	n/a
Mounsey Arms	Rockcliffe	NY3595861572	Residential (Mounsey Arms Cottage)	Built 1882. Originally a reading room, the building was acquired, converted and reopened by CCB in August 1917	n/a
Museum Inn	Moorhouse Road, Newtown	NY3719056129	Public house (Museum Inn)	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by the New Brewery); altered 1929-30; licensed 1932; remodelled <i>circa</i> 1953-4 with enlarged public bar and cellar; for sale 1972	n/a
Nanson's Vaults (Tower Tavern)	West Tower Street, Carlisle	NY4008256140	Demolished	Acquired lease only September 1916; closed 1918 and demolished by publication of 1928 Ordnance Survey map (1:2500)	n/a

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Near Boot Inn	Whitclosegate, Tarraby	NY4117058006	Public house (Near Boot Inn)	Late 18th century. Acquired and converted October 1916 (initially held by Scottish Control Office); for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Nelson Bridge	Denton Crescent, Carlisle	NY3994555393	Demolished	Mid-19th century. Acquired and converted September 1916. Now vacant plot of land	n/a
New Crown Inn	Bridge Street, Maryport	NY0331836543	Residential	Late 18th century. Acquired and converted February 1919; closed by 1930	Listed, grade II
New Inn	Cardewlees, Dalston	NY3458351443	Restaurant (The Mango Tree)	Closed 1917	n/a
New Inn	Blencogo	NY1987848171	Unoccupied	Acquired and converted 1918; sold 1972-3	n/a
Northumberland Arms	Botchergate, Carlisle	NY4044755459	Demolished	Closed July 1916. Replaced by an early 20th-century building (much restored)	n/a
Oddfellows Arms	Crown Street, Carlisle	NY4024855167	Demolished	Closed October 1916. Now the site of a roundabout	n/a
Oddfellows Arms	Blitterlees, Silloth	NY1090351921	Residential (Blitterlees Farm)	Closed 1918	n/a
Oddfellows Arms	Caldbeck	NY3239439774	Public house (Oddfellows Arms)	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted probably in 1917 which is the date given on the CCB file; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	Listed, grade II

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Oddfellows Arms	Bolton Low Houses	NY2379844388	Public house (Oddfellows Arms)	Acquired and converted 1918; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	n/a
Old Black Bull	Annetwell Street, Carlisle	NY3965856060	Demolished	Closed August 1916 (previously held by Maryport Brewery). Demolished for road widening	n/a
Old Brewery Inn	Eaglesfield Street, Maryport	NY0374536688	Residential	Closed 1919	n/a
Old Bush Hotel	High Street, Annan (Scotland)	NY1921966552	Demolished	Probably closed 1916. Replaced by early 20th-century building, now police station	n/a
Old Bush Inn	Scotch Street, Carlisle	NY4013556011	Demolished	Acquired and converted October 1916 (previously held by Maryport Brewery); closed 1917. Now the site of a late 20th-century shopping centre	n/a
Old Crown Inn	Fell View, Hesketh Newmarket	NY3413038621	Public house (Old Crown Inn)	Acquired and converted 1917?	Within the Lake District World Heritage Site
Old Queen's Head Inn	St Alban's Row, Carlisle	NY4007155985	Commercial	Early to mid-18th century. Closed 1918	Listed, grade II
Pack Horse Inn	The Pack, Burgh by Sands	NY3275859250	Demolished	Acquired and converted 1917; closed 1936 but later reopened; sold to tenant in 1960. Now the site of late 20th-century houses	n/a
Pedestrian Arms	Newtown Road, Newtown	NY3865655917	Demolished	Acquired and converted September 1916 (previously held by Queen's Brewery); licensed 1932; improvements approved by SMD in 1967; for sale 1972; demolished 2014	n/a



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Petteril Bridge Inn	Warwick Road, Carlisle	NY4138655918	Residential	Acquired and converted August 1916; closed 1918	n/a
Pheasant	Church Street, Carlisle	NY3934655897	Restaurant (Golden Pheasant)	Late 18th century. Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by the Old Brewery); altered and reopened 31 May 1917; licensed 1932; first-floor café closed in 1963 due to limited custom; for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Pheasant Inn	Fleming Square, Maryport	NY0370436784	Residential	Acquired and converted 1919; closed 1920	n/a
Plough Inn	Caldcotes, Carlisle	NY3918655901	Demolished	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Maryport Brewery); closed 1918. Now the site of a car park	n/a
Plough Inn	Wreay	NY4360948890	Public house (Plough Inn)	Acquired and converted 1917; altered 1936-7; improved 1963; reconstruction of public rooms undertaken 1966; for sale 1972	n/a
Pointer Dog Inn	Boltonfellend	NY4759968919	Residential	Acquired and converted 1917; transferred to tenant in 1968; sold 1972-3	n/a
Powfoot Golf Hotel	Powfoot (Scotland)	NY1467465471	Hotel (Powfoot Hotel)	19th century. Acquired and converted June 1916; altered 1931-2; improved kitchen facilities 1960; for sale in 1972	n/a
Prince of Wales	Denton Street, Denton Holme	NY3974855035	Demolished	Acquired and converted August 1916; licensed 1932; recommended closure in 1961 but instead improved with new servery, lavatory facilities and enlargement of off-sales department in 1961; for sale 1972. Demolished 2009	n/a
Princess Royal	Main Road, Flimby	NY0213533729	Unoccupied	Acquired and converted 1918; improvements to servery 1960-1; for sale 1972	n/a

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Punch Bowl Inn	Main Street, Great Broughton	NY0769231372	Public house (Punch Bowl Inn)	Acquired and converted 1917; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	n/a
Queen Adelaide	Botchergate, Carlisle	NY4060755313	Commercial	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by the New Brewery); off-sales closed 1918; closed 1935 following opening of Earl Grey	n/a
Queen Inn	Great Corby	NY4720654352	Public house (Queen Inn)	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Old Brewery); converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	n/a
Queen's Arms	Warwick-on-Eden	NY4638456323	Public house (Queen's Arms)	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted 1917; leased to tenant in 1960; proposed closure in 1970	Listed, grade II
Queen's Head	Well Lane, Maryport	NY0342036533	Maryport Maritime Museum	Acquired and converted	n/a
Queen's Head	Springfield, Gretna (Scotland)	NY3272168249	Public house (Queen's Head)	Acquired and converted in 1917; bar remodelled and improvements made <i>circa</i> 1952; for sale in 1972	n/a
Queen's Head Inn	6 Church Street, Caldewgate, Carlisle	NY3927755912	Demolished	Acquired and converted September 1916 (previously held by Queen's Brewery); closed 1917; still standing on 1967 Ordnance Survey map (1:2500); demolished for road widening	n/a
Queen's Head Inn	Westnewton	NY1368944221	Residential	Closed 1918	n/a
Queen's Hotel	Criffel Street, Silloth	NY1107153824	Hotel (Queen's Hotel)	<i>Circa</i> 1860. Acquired and converted by CCB in 1918, for sale in 1972	Listed, grade II

Public house name	Address	National Grid Reference (NGR)	Use in 2018	Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS	Designation
Queensberry Arms Hotel	High Street, Annan (Scotland)	NY19276657	Hotel (Queensberry Arms Hotel)	Acquired and converted 1917; altered 1931-2; improved 1954; extended with 13 additional bedrooms, new kitchen and lounge bar circa 1961; for sale in 1972	Listed, grade B
Railway Hotel	Station Road, Wigton	NY2536948866	Residential	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Old Brewery); closed 1956	n/a
Railway Inn	London Road, Carlisle	NY4100154982	Unoccupied	Built 1837. Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by New Brewery); licensed 1932; for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Railway Inn	Bullgill	NY0969938333	Residential (Old Railway Inn)	Acquired and converted; under tenancy agreement towards end of scheme	n/a
Railway Tavern	Botchergate, Carlisle	NY4036055565	Demolished	Acquired lease only October 1916; closed 1917. Now the site of late 20th-century/ early 21st century shops and flats	n/a
Rat Trap Inn	Longburgh, Burgh-by-Sands	NY3086858914	Residential	Late 18th/ early 19th century. Listed in Kelly's 1910 <i>Directory of Cumberland</i> and in 1911 <i>Census</i> , but not shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps. There is, however, a Wheatsheaf Inn labelled on the Ordnance Survey map published in 1900 and there is only one inn listed as the Wheatsheaf in Kelly's 1906 <i>Directory of Cumberland</i> suggesting that the inn changed its name to the Rat Trap between 1906 and 1910. Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Old Brewery); closed 1936	n/a
Red Cat	Duridar	NY4120651030	Residential (Red Cat House)	Closed 1917	n/a



Public house name	Address	National Grid Reference (NGR)	Use in 2018	Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS	Designation
Red Dial Hotel	Red Dial	NY2556645974	Residential (Red Dial Farmhouse)	Early 19th century. Closed 1918	Listed, grade II
Red Lion	Bowness-on-Solway	NY2245662781	Residential	Closed 1918	n/a
Red Lion	Hayton	NY5082657758	Commercial	Acquired and converted August 1916	n/a
Red Lion Hotel (now Pheasant Inn)	Cumwhitton	NY5053352117	Public house (Pheasant Inn)	Acquired lease only August 1916	n/a
Red Lion Hotel (Caledonian Inn)	Botchergate, Carlisle	NY4033155624	Hotel (County Hotel)	Built 1896. Acquired and converted by CCB 1916; licensed 1932; altered 1930-1 including enlargement of public rooms; improvements to saloon bar and conversion of billiards room to cocktail bar 1958; improved 1961-2; improvements to bedrooms 1965; improvements approved by SMD 1967; for sale In 1972	Listed, grade II
Redfern Inn	Kingmoor Road, Etterby	NY3902257359	Public house (Redfern)	New build 1940; for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Retreat Inn	Cotehill	NY4671350323	Residential	Listed in Bulmer's 1901 History, Topography and Directory of Cumberland. Closed August 1916 (previously held by Old Brewery).	n/a
Rising Sun	Cumrew, How Mill, Carlisle	NY5444550850	Residential	Closed 1916	n/a

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Robin Hood	Smithfield	NY4411165357	Public house (Robin Hood Inn)	Acquired and converted October 1916 (initially held by Scottish Control Office); converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	n/a
Rose and Crown	Kirkbampton	NY3053356487	Residential	Acquired lease only August 1916; converted 1917; for sale in 1972	n/a
<a href="#">Rose and Crown</a>	<a href="#">Upperby Road Upperby</a>	<a href="#">NY4090153792</a>	<a href="#">Demolished</a>	<a href="#">New build 1930; licensed 1932; for sale 1972. Demolished for housing in 2013</a>	<a href="#">n/a</a>
Rose and Crown	Low Heskett	NY4650846424	Public house (Rose and Crown)	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Iredale's Brewery); altered 1934-5; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; for sale in 1972	n/a
Royal Hotel	Eden Street, Silloth	NY1108853470	Residential?	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by New Brewery); closed 1963 and considered offering the building for sale at this time	n/a
Royal Oak	Moorhouse	NY3320256815	Public house (Royal Oak)	Acquired and converted 1918, for sale in 1972	n/a
Royal Oak	Bridge Street, Carlisle	NY3938555990	Demolished	Acquired and converted August 1916 ((previously held by the New Brewery), closed by 1917. Now the site of supermarket car park and petrol station	n/a
Royal Oak	Evening Hill Street, Curthwaite	NY3238948874	Public house (Royal Oak)	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted 1918; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	Listed, grade II
Royal Oak	Gaitsgill	NY3881246714	Residential (Royal Oak House)	Probably early 18th century. Acquired and converted 1917; for sale 1972	Listed, grade II

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Royal Oak (now Royal Victoria)	27 John Street/ Crosby Street, Maryport	NY0357536537	Public house (Royal Victoria)	Acquired and converted 1918; amalgamated with the Royal Victoria circa 1961	n/a
Royal Oak	Welton	NY3520944367	Residential	Mid-19th century. Acquired and converted 1917; improved including major repairs 1961-2; under tenancy agreement by 1966; for sale in 1972; sold to Greenall Whitley on 24 May 1973	n/a
Royal Oak	Gilerux	NY1130337901	Residential (Oak House)	Under tenancy agreement towards end of scheme; closed 1961 according to the Brewers' Journal (January 1961).	n/a
Royal Oak	King Street, Whitehaven	NX9737118284	Public house (Royal Oak)	Acquired and converted 1917	n/a
Royal Oak Inn	Scotby	NY4408355065	Unoccupied	Acquired lease only August 1916; alterations undertaken 1931-2; new lavatory facilities in 1963; for sale 1972	n/a
Royal Scot	Langrigg Road, Morton Park, Carlisle	NY3825454634	Public house (Royal Scot)	New build 1960; considered adding a functions suite in 1970; for sale 1972	n/a
Sailor's Return	King Street, Maryport	NY0342136591	Public house (Sailor's Return)	Acquired and converted 1919; improvements to lavatory facilities 1960-1; conversion of public bar and two smaller bars to one large bar, new servery to new bar and smoking room and new lavatory facilities proposed in 1961; improvements made 1966; for sale 1972	n/a
Salutation Inn	Allenwood, Heads Nook	NY4884356047	Residential	Closed August 1916 (previously held by Iredale's Brewery)	n/a
Samson Inn	London Road, Carlisle	NY4095855049	Commercial	Acquired August 1916 (previously held by Iredale's Brewery); closed 1917	n/a



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Sandhouse Inn	Brampton	NY5347661159	Hotel/ guest house (Sands House)	Acquired and converted 1917	n/a
Saracen's Head Inn (Old Black Bull)	Annetwell Street, Carlisle	NY3965856060	Demolished	Closed August 1916 (previously held by the Old Brewery). Demolished for road widening	n/a
Scotch Arms (Light Horseman?)	Rickergate, Carlisle	NY4009356243	Demolished	Closed October 1916. Demolished by publication of Ordnance Survey map (1:2500) in 1940	n/a
Senhouse Arms	Eaglesfield Street, Maryport	NY0367836711	Residential	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted 1918; for sale in 1972	Listed, grade II
Shakespeare	Senhouse Street, Maryport	NY0360136473	Commercial	Mid- to late 18th century. Acquired and converted 1918	n/a
Shakespeare Tavern	St Cuthbert's Lane, Carlisle	NY4004355876	Demolished	Acquired and converted July 1916 (previously held by the Old Brewery); closed 1922. Demolished by publication of Ordnance Survey map (1:2500) in 1940	n/a
Ship	Sandsfield	Exact location unknown	Unknown	Listed in Register of houses taken over by Central Control Board; closed 1917. Location unknown since it is not labelled at Old or New Sandsfield (near Beaumont) on historic Ordnance Survey maps, nor is it listed in historical directories. There is a possibility that it is 'Sandsfield' listed as near Burgh-by-Sands in Kelly's 1914 <i>Directory of Cumberland</i> . Alternatively, this reference might relate to the Ship at Rockcliffe or the Ship at Bowness-on-Solway	n/a

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Ship Hotel	High Street, Maryport	NY0351036539	Demolished	Closed 1919. Replaced by 20th century (?) building	n/a
Ship Hotel	Bowness-on-Solway	NY2245062786	Residential	Closed 1918. Location is approximate since the Ship Hotel is not labelled. An 'Inn' is labelled on the Ordnance Survey map published in 1900 but is not labelled (as expected since it was closed by the CCB) on the edition published in 1925.	n/a
Ship Hotel	Main Street, Allonby	NY0814242943	Hotel (Ship Hotel)	Late 18th/ early 19th century. Acquired and converted 1919; improved 1958 including new lavatories and lobby; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	Listed, grade II
Ship Inn	Rockcliffe	NY3574961741	Residential	Closed December 1916	n/a
Ship Inn	Row Beck, Dearham	NY0766935977	Public house (Old Mill Inn)	Acquired and converted 1918; closed 1957	n/a
Ship Inn	Ellenborough	NY0461235823	Residential (Ship Cottage)	Acquired and converted 1918; improvements approved by SMD in 1970; for sale 1972	n/a
Ship Inn	The Paddocks, Thursby	NY3255750283	Public house (Ship Inn)	Late 18th/early 19th century. Acquired and converted by CCB 1918, altered 1934-5 to allow provision of food; improved including acquisition of adjacent property, new public rooms, servery and sanitary facilities in 1961-2; for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Ship Inn (Royal Naval Association Club)	South Quay, Maryport	NY0333836568	Maryport Royal Naval Association Club	18th century. Acquired and converted by CCB 1918, sold before auction in 1972	Listed, grade II
Shoulder of Mutton Inn	Queen Street, Aspatria	NY1491541919	Residential	Acquired and converted 1919; labelled as public house on 1925 OS map	n/a

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Smiths' Arms Inn (Blacksmith's Arms)	Marketgate, Low Braithwaite/Calthwaite	NY4305941846	Residential (Smiths' Arms)	Late 18th/ early 19th century. Acquired and converted; new lavatory block proposed in 1962; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972- <sup>3</sup>	n/a
Solway Hotel (now Golf Hotel)	Criffel Street, Silloth	NY1096453534	Hotel (Golf Hotel)	Early 1860s. Acquired and converted September 1916; considered closure in 1965; for sale in 1972	Listed, grade II
Solway Inn	31 Strand Street, Maryport	NY0340836735	Residential	Closed 1919	n/a
Spinners Arms	Milbourne Street, Carlisle	NY3964155726	Residential	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Maryport Brewery); closed 1917	n/a
Spinners Arms	Cummersdale Road, Cummersdale	NY3893553272	Demolished	Acquired and converted 1918; closed, demolished and replaced by new public house on same site in 1930	n/a
Spinners Arms	Cummersdale Road, Cummersdale	NY3893453278	Public house (Spinners Arms)	New build 1930; advertised for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Sportsman Inn	Heads Lane, Carlisle	NY4001655819	Public house (Sportsman)	Early 18th century. Acquired and converted by CCB August 1916 (previously held by the New Brewery); licensed 1932; for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Sportsman	Aiketgate, Laversdale	NY4759962573	Residential (Sportsman House)	Acquired and converted 1916?	n/a
Sportsman (also known as Wham Inn)	Wham, Armathwaite	NY4770446785	Residential	Acquired and converted probably in 1916 which is the date given on the CCB file; listed in 1930	n/a



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Spread Eagle	Waverbridge	NY2214849109	Residential (Bankriggs)	Closed 1918	n/a
St Alban's Spirits Vaults	St Alban's Row, Carlisle	NY4008755979	Commercial	Early to mid-18th century. Acquired lease only September 1916; closed 1922	Listed, grade II
St Nicholas Arms	London Road, Carlisle	NY4079155213	Unoccupied	Early 19th century house called St Nicholas View. Acquired and converted from house to pub 1921; licensed 1932; improved 1968; for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Stag Inn	Crosby-on-Eden	NY4469059521	Public house (Stag Inn)	Late 17th century. Acquired lease only August 1916; converted 1917; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	Listed, grade II
Star Inn	Warwick Road, Botcherby	NY4204055907	Guest house (The Warren Guest House)	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by the New Brewery); closed 1933	n/a
Station Hotel	Ellenborough Place, Grasslot, Maryport	NY0346035865	Residential (The Station)	Mid-19th century. Acquired and converted by CCB 1918; improved including new enlarged public rooms, service arrangements and sanitary facilities 1961-2; for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Station Hotel (Railway Hotel)	Southwaite	NY4488545183	Residential	Leased but purchased 1957/8; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	n/a
Station Inn (Kirkpatrick Fleming Inn)	Kirkpatrick-Fleming (Scotland)	NY2748570577	Public house (Station Inn)	Acquired and converted 1917; sanitary accommodation improved circa 1950; modernised public bar in 1961; for sale in 1972	n/a
Station Refreshment Rooms	Carlisle	NY4025355522	Railway station	Mid-19th century. Acquired and converted 1916; reopened by CCB September 1916; sale of intoxicants was undertaken by the Caledonian Railway company staff but was controlled by the CCB	Listed, grade II*

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Steam Packet Inn	Port Carlisle	NY2396962286	Guest house (Hesket House)	Early 19th century. Closed 1917	Listed, grade II
Struggler Inn	Craicka Road, Dearham	NY0654235318	Unoccupied	Acquired and converted probably in 1917 which is the date given on the CCB file; improved including new public rooms, sanitary facilities and service arrangements in 1961-2; for sale 1972	n/a
Sun Dial	Little Broughton	NY0778631752	Public house (Sun Dial)	Acquired and converted; two small rooms amalgamated to form new smoking room in 1962; for sale 1972	n/a
Sun Inn	1 King Street, Aspatria	NY1439541813	Public house (Sun Inn)	Acquired and converted 1918; improved 1960; tenanted 1969; for sale 1972	n/a
Sun Inn	Central Road, Dearham	NY0709635844	Public house (Sun Inn)	Acquired and converted 1920; improvements including new public bar proposed 1963-4; for sale 1972	n/a
Sun Inn	Wood Street, Maryport	NY0362836587	Residential/ Commercial	Acquired and converted 1918	n/a
Sun Inn	Red Dial (Brownrigg)	NY2540745855	Public house (Sun Inn)	Acquired and converted probably 1918 which is the date given on the CCB file; purchased in 1970 and leased to tenant; for sale 1972	n/a
Sun Inn	Allonby	NY0815142959	Residential	Acquired and converted probably in 1921 which is the date given on the CCB file; sold to tenant in 1960	n/a
Swan Inn	Main Street, Ellenborough, Maryport	NY0457535760	Public house (Swan Inn)	Acquired and converted 1919; for sale 1972	n/a

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Swan Inn	Westnewton	NY1362344196	Residential	Acquired and converted 1918; improved including new public rooms, new sanitary facilities and cellarage in 1960; sold 1972-3	n/a
Tam O'Shanter	Little Bampton Wighton	NY2724155222	Public house (Tam O'Shanter)	Acquired and converted 1917; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	n/a
Three Cannons	Scotch Street, Carlisle	NY4012056098	Commercial	Closed July 1916	n/a
Three Crowns (later part of the Wellington)	English Street, Carlisle	NY4019555705	Café	Closed August 1916 (previously held by the Old Brewery), amalgamated with Three Cannons and transformed into the Citadel	n/a
Three Crowns Inn	Rickergate, Carlisle	NY4012856221	Demolished	Acquired and closed April 1916. Now the site of the car park to the Civic Centre, built <i>circa</i> 1964	n/a
Throstles Nest	King Street, Wighton	NY2561448521	Public house (Throstles Nest)	New build 1960; transferred to tenant in 1968; for sale 1972	n/a
Turf Tavern (Inn/ Hotel)	The Sands, Carlisle	NY4030356468	Public house (Turf Tavern)	Built 1904. Acquired and converted August 1916; licensed 1932; for sale 1972	Listed, grade II
Vaults (Monkhouse's Vaults)	High Street, Longtown	NY3789168730	Commercial	Acquired and converted October 1916 (initially held by Scottish Control Office)	n/a
Victoria (now Royal Victoria)	Crosby Street, Maryport	NY0357936530	Public house (Royal Victoria)	Acquired and converted 1918; merged with Royal Oak in circa 1961; for sale 1972	n/a



<b>Public house name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>National Grid Reference (NGR)</b>	<b>Use in 2018</b>	<b>Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Victoria Hotel	English Street, Carlisle	NY4022155684	Commercial	Built circa 1905. Acquired and converted October 1916; closed 1920	n/a
Wagon and Horses	Bridge Street/ Caldew Bridge, Carlisle	NY3952556000	Demolished	Acquired and converted August 1916 ((previously held by Jennings Brothers); closed 1917. Demolished by the publication of the Ordnance Survey map (1:2500) in 1940	n/a
Waterloo	Aglionby	NY4423656205	Restaurant (Rahi at the Waterloo)	Acquired and converted 1918; proposals for major reconstruction approved by SMD 1960s; for sale 1972	n/a
Waterloo	Church Street, Whitehaven	NX9730018053	Residential	Acquired and converted probably in 1917 which is the date given on the CCB file; under tenancy agreement towards the end of the scheme	n/a
Waverley Hotel	Eden Street, Silloth	NY1102853502	Residential	Acquired and converted August 1916	n/a
Welcome Inn	Scotby	NY4413755135	Demolished	Closed November 1916. Demolished by 1972, now the site of Scotby Village Hall	n/a
Wellington Inn	Great Orton	NY3284353676	Public house (Wellington Inn)	Acquired and converted 1918; for sale 1972	n/a
Wellington Hotel (later part of Three Crowns)	English Street, Carlisle	NY4020055700	Commercial	Closed August 1916, amalgamated with Three Canons and transformed into the Citadel	n/a
Wellington Inn	Langrigg, Bromfield	NY1767245363	Residential	Closed 1919	n/a
Wheatsheaf	Rickergate, Carlisle	NY4010056208	Demolished	Closed October 1916. Demolished by 1972	n/a

Public house name	Address	National Grid Reference (NGR)	Use in 2018	Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS	Designation
Wheatsheaf	Swan Street, Longtown	NY3803368724	Residential	Late 18th/ early 19th century. Acquired and converted by CCB October 1916 (initially held by Scottish Control Office); closed 1917	n/a
Wheatsheaf Inn	Wetheral	NY4645654279	Public house (Wheatsheaf Inn)	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by New Brewery); improved including alterations to public bar and servery, enlargement of smoking room and new lavatory facilities; 1963-4; for sale in 1972	n/a
Wheatsheaf Inn	Abbey Road Abbeystown	NY1740850774	Public house (Wheatsheaf Inn)	New build 1935; for sale 1972. This public house presumably replaced a public house of the same name which was located to the east near the church (now Abbey Farm), although listed in private ownership in 1919.	n/a
Wheatsheaf	Rosley	NY3199745280	Residential	Acquired and converted probably 1917 which is the date given on the CCB file	n/a
White Horse	Blackfriars Street, Carlisle	NY4012455745	Commercial	Closed October 1916	n/a
White Ox	St Nicholas Street, Carlisle	NY4066455158	Recreational (South End Constitutional Club)	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by the Maryport Brewery); licensed 1932; closed 1935	n/a
White Ox	Lowry Street/ Durdar Road, Blackwell	NY4023753037	Residential	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by the Old Brewery); improved including new enlarged public rooms in 1961-2; for sale 1972	n/a
White Quey	Stone Raise	NY4021449380	Residential	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by Iredale's Brewery); closed 1917	n/a

<b>Public house name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>National Grid Reference (NGR)</b>	<b>Use in 2018</b>	<b>Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS</b>	<b>Designation</b>
White Swan	Swan Street Longtown	NY3799668711	Commercial	Acquired and converted October 1916 (initially held by Scottish Control Office); closed 1917	n/a
White Swan	The Square, Dalston	NY3687150072	Commercial	Late 18th century. Closed 1918	Listed, grade II
White Swan	Nelson Street, Maryport	NY0348936765	Demolished	Acquired and converted October 1918. Now driveway and garden	n/a
White Swan	Ireby	NY2379338751	Residential (Swan House)	Acquired and converted probably 1917 which is the date given on the CCB file	n/a
White Swan Inn	High Street, Wigton	NY2550848327	Recreational (Wigton Labour Club)	Late 18th century. Acquired and converted probably 1918 which is the date given on the CCB file; remodelled 1953; converted to tenancy in late 1960s; sold 1972-3	Listed, grade II
White Swan Inn	Hayton	NY1064241409	Residential (Swan Cottage)	Acquired and converted	n/a
William James Inn	Willow Holme/ Bridge Street, Caldewgate, Carlisle	NY3943856067	Demolished	Acquired and closed 1916; demolished by Ordnance Survey map published in 1972	n/a
Woolpack Inn	79 Milbourne Street, Carlisle	NY3966455663	Residential	Acquired and converted August 1916 (previously held by the New Brewery); licenced 1932; improved lavatory facilities in 1963-4; sold 1972-3	n/a



## Enfield District, England under Central Control Board between 1916 and 1922

Public house name	Address	National Grid Reference (NGR)	Use in 2018	Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS	Designation
Greyhound	South Ordnance Road, Enfield Lock	TQ 3714998709	Public House (Greyhound)	Built 1856. Acquired and converted 1916; bought by McMullen Brewery in 1923	n/a
Ordnance Arms	Ordnance Road, Enfield Lock	TQ3712198361	Demolished	Early 19th century. Acquired and converted, reopened November 1916; demolished by publication of 1935 Ordnance Survey map	n/a
Royal Small Arms Hotel	Swan and Pike Road, Enfield Lock	TQ3719098320	Residential	19th century. Acquired and converted, reopened following alteration including construction of new dining hall to seat 600 in June 1917; sold 1922-3; closed 2006 and redeveloped as residential property. Only part of original building remains	n/a
Swan and Pike	Ordnance Road, Enfield Lock	TQ3716898287	Demolished	Mid-19th century. Demolished by publication of 1935 Ordnance Survey map	n/a

## Cromarty District, Scotland

Public house name	Address	National Grid Reference (NGR)	Use in 2018	Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS	Designation
Alcaig Inn	Conon Bridge	NH5604656443	Demolished	Home Office file held by National Records of Scotland, dated 1915-19. Acquired 1916; closed by 1919 according to CCB file	n/a
Bailechaul Inn	High Street, Dingwall	NH5478258766	Demolished	Home Office file held by National Records of Scotland, dated 1915-19. Acquired 1916; closed; demolished for the A862 ring road in the late 20th century	n/a
Bridge End Inn	Novar Road, Alness	NH6542169611	Residential (Brigend)	Mid-19th century. Home Office file held by National Records of Scotland dated 1915-19. Acquired 1916; closed	Listed, grade C
British Legion Club	High Street, Dingwall	NH5482458747	Club (Royal British Legion Club)	Conversion?	n/a
British Legion Club	High Street, Invergordon	NH7121768619	Club (Royal British Legion Club)	Conversion?	n/a
Caledonian Hotel	High Street, Dingwall	NH5500158762	Commercial	Acquired 1916; refurbished 1965; sold 1971	n/a
Caledonian Inn	King Street, Invergordon	NH7079368402	Public House (Caledonian Bar)	Acquired and converted 1916; converted smoke room into lounge bar, new ladies lavatory and new bar counter in public bar 1962; sold 1971	n/a
Commercial Hotel	4 Barkly Street, Cromarty	NH7872967592	Residential	Early 19th century. Home Office file held by National Records of Scotland, dated 1915-19. Acquired and closed 1916	Listed, grade B

Public house name	Address	National Grid Reference (NGR)	Use in 2018	Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS	Designation
Commercial Hotel	High Street, Alness	NH6561669613	Hotel (Commercial Hotel)	improvements made 1927-8 according to the LAC minutes; improvements to bar area in 1958; new off sales proposed by SMD Jan 1963; sold by SMS in 1971	n/a
Commercial Inn	High Street, Dingwall	NH5500158738	Commercial	Mid-19th century. Acquired and converted 1916; new toilet and bar facilities 1961; sold 1971	n/a
Commercial Inn	High Street, Invergordon	NH7082968568	Public House (Silver Dollar)	Early 19th century. Improvements made 1927-8 according to the LAC minutes; new toilets in 1961; sold by SMS in 1971.	Listed, grade B
Conon Bridge Hotel	High Street, Conon Bridge	NH5418455727	Hotel (Conon Bridge Hotel)	Early 19th century. Improvements made 1928-9 according to the LAC minutes; remodelled for new staff accommodation in c 1950; new dining room 1958; improvements to bar area in 1958; public bar converted into lounge bar and smoke room converted into public bar in 1961-2; sold by SMS in 1971.	Listed, grade B
Cromarty Arms	Church Street, Cromarty	NH7900167410	Public House (Cromarty Arms)	19th century. Acquired and converted 1916; alterations undertaken 1929-30 according to LAC minutes and involved a new public bar and smoking room with separate entrances; improvements to bar service area 1958; sold by SMS in 1971	Listed, grade C
Culbokie Inn (Findon Hotel)	Culbokie	NH6031259246	Public House (Culbokie Inn)	Built <i>circa</i> 1790. Acquired and converted 1916 when the building was called the Findon Hotel; large timber hut added in 1921 following the arrival of a number of timber workers to the area; improvements (details unknown) made 1927-8 according to the LAC minutes; sold by SMS in 1971	n/a
Drumcudden Inn	Cullicudden	NH6453263808	Residential	Home Office file held by National Records of Scotland, dated 1915-18. Closed 1916	n/a
Drummond Arms	Drummond Road, Evanton	NH6054165842	Residential?	Home Office file held by National Records of Scotland, dated 1915-18. Closed 1916	n/a



Public house name	Address	National Grid Reference (NGR)	Use in 2018	Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS	Designation
Eagle Inn	Novar Road, Alness	NH6536069574	Bed and Breakfast	Sold 1930	n/a
Ferry House Inn (Balblair Ferry Inn)	Balblair	NH7033966698	Residential	Built 1820. Improvements to bar service area 1958	Listed, grade C
Mason's Arms	Blackwells Street, Dingwall	NH5440958843	Residential	Home Office file held by National Records of Scotland, dated 1915-18. Closed 1916	n/a
National Hotel	High Street, Dingwall	NH5517958743	Hotel (National Hotel)	Acquired and converted 1918; structural alterations 1933-4 according to LAC minutes including new dining room, lounge and hotel bedrooms; improvements to kitchen in 1958; proposals for new function room approved by SMD 1965 and completed 1967; sold by SMS in 1971	n/a
Naval Club	Cromlet Drive, Invergordon	NH7059568757	Demolished	Officers' club built before war and taken over as hospital and wooden structure built to replace it but since demolished.	n/a
Novar Arms	Balconie Street, Evanton	NH6069466149	Hotel (Novar Arms Hotel)	Acquired and converted 1918; improvements made 1927-8 according to the LAC minutes; new off-sales department considered 1967; sold by SMS in 1971	n/a
Poyntzfield Arms	Jemimaville	NH7193065186	Residential (Bay View)	Home Office file held by National Records of Scotland, dated 1915-18. Closed 1916	Listed, grade C
Railway Hotel	Dingwall	NH5507758726	Demolished	Home Office file held by National Records of Scotland, dated 1915-18. Closed 1916	n/a
Rhua Hotel	High Street, Invergordon	NH7070268586	Offices/ residential	Built circa 1820. Acquired And converted at unknown date. Later known as the Anchor Bar.	Listed, grade B

<b>Public house name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>National Grid Reference (NGR)</b>	<b>Use in 2018</b>	<b>Date of construction (if known) and action taken by SMS</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Royal Hotel (Admiral Napier Hotel)	Marine Terrace, Cromarty	NH7859667638	Hotel (Royal Hotel)	Early to mid-19th century. Acquired and converted 1916; extensively modernised 1930 according to LAC minutes; improvements to bar area 1960; improved lavatory facilities and introduced new furniture 1965; sold by SMS in 1971	Listed, grade C
Royal Hotel	High Street, Dingwall	NH5511658716	Hotel (Royal Hotel)	Acquired and converted 1918; altered 1929-30 according to LAC minutes; structural alterations 1933-4 according to LAC minutes	n/a
Royal Hotel	High Street, Invergordon	NH7091868621	Demolished	Acquired and converted 1916; Redfern mentions designs for remodelling around 1928; alterations undertaken 1929-30 according to LAC minutes; modernisation of public bar in 1962; improved lounge bar in 1964; sold by SMS in 1971. Damaged by fire in 1973 and demolished	n/a
Ship Hotel	Shore Road, Invergordon	NH7072068393	Hotel (Ship Inn)	Late 19th century. Acquired and converted 1916	n/a
Shore Inn	Shore Street, Cromarty	NH7900967477	Demolished	Home Office file held by National Records of Scotland, dated 1915-18. Closed 1916; demolished	n/a
Station Hotel	High Street, Alness	NH6588569525	Hotel (Station Hotel)	Built 1867. Acquired and converted 1918; remodelled for new staff accommodation in c 1950; improvements to bar service area 1958	Listed, grade B
Victoria Bar	Church Street, Cromarty	NH7892967479	Commercial /residential (Victoria House)	Late 18th century. Acquired and converted 1916; closed 1931 following alterations to and reopening of the Cromarty Arms, according to the Annual Report of 1931	Listed, grade C



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