

HISTORICAL NOTE

Origins of the University

The University of Sheffield developed from three local institutions: the Sheffield School of Medicine, Firth College and the Sheffield Technical School. The School of Medicine, founded in 1828, was by far the oldest. Its early history was very insecure and it was saved from collapse by the opening of Firth College, which took over the teaching of all basic science subjects to medical students.

Firth College was one of a group of university colleges founded in the later 19th century. It developed out of the Cambridge University Extension Movement, a scheme designed to bring university teaching to the large towns and cities of England, most of which lacked any university provision. The success of these courses in Sheffield led Mark Firth, a local steel manufacturer, to establish the College in 1879 as a centre for teaching Arts and Science subjects.

The Sheffield Technical School was the product of local concern about the need for better technical training of the men responsible for running the great industries of Sheffield, particularly steelmaking. A movement was started within Firth College to collect funds to create a technical department, which was established in 1884 as the Sheffield Technical School. In 1886 the School moved to new premises on the site of the old Grammar School at St George's Square.

In 1897, the three institutions were amalgamated by Royal Charter to form the University College of Sheffield. This step was part of the plan to link up with the Victoria University, a federation of the University Colleges at Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds.

By 1900, however, the Federal University was disintegrating and within a few years independent universities were formed from the three University Colleges.

On 31 May 1905 the University of Sheffield was granted its Royal Charter, and in July the new Firth Court Building on Western Bank was opened by King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. St George's Square remained the centre of Applied Science departments, with Arts, Medicine and Science being housed at Western Bank.

The University in 1905

At the time of the University's foundation in 1905 there were 114 full-time students reading for degrees in Arts, Pure Science, Medicine and Applied Science. In 1919 when returning ex-servicemen were admitted in large numbers, the full-time student figure rose to a short-lived peak of about 1,000. By then the Faculty of Applied Science had split into Engineering and Metallurgy; the University's first Hall of Residence (the original Stephenson Hall) had been established; and the Edgar Allen library had opened (1909).

At that time the University was as committed to non-degree teaching as to teaching full-time students. Courses covered not only many conventional academic subjects but also topics as diverse as cow-keeping, railway economics, mining and razor-grinding. During the First World War some of these were replaced by teaching of (and participation in) munitions making, medical appliances design and production, translation and politics.

Between the two wars full-time student numbers stabilised at about 750 and expansion into new areas of specialist teaching and research continued slowly. The Second World War brought with it new areas of specialist research and training - in, for example, radar, dietary and vitamin studies, production of anaesthetics and chemicals (as substitutes for materials previously imported from Europe), magnetism, fuel production and economy, naval cartography, glass manufacture and English language teaching.

Since the Second World War

Since the Second World War, many older houses have been brought into academic use and major new buildings have been constructed - the Western Bank Library in 1959, and the Arts Tower, Hicks Building, Alfred Denny Building, Sir Robert Hadfield Building, Chemical Engineering Building, University House, five Halls of Residence and the Students' Union in the 1960s.

New buildings for Geography and Psychology followed in the 1970s, along with the Crookesmoor Building (for Law and Management), the Royal Hallamshire Hospital, and purpose-built student flats. The next decade saw the opening of the Octagon Centre, the Sir Henry Stephenson Building (for engineering), and major extensions at the Northern General Hospital.

In the 1990s, new premises for the School of Clinical Dentistry, the Management School, the School of Education, St George's Library and St George's Flats and Lecture Theatre were opened, together with extensions to Stephenson, Halifax, and Tapton Halls of Residence, and three new blocks of student flats.

The Regent Court building, which houses the Department of Computer Science and the Information School and the Sheffield Centre for Health and Related Research, were also completed. The Students' Union underwent a significant development programme, improving welfare, social and meetings facilities.

Following the University's integration with the Sheffield and North Trent College of Nursing and Midwifery in 1995, a building programme provided new facilities for nursing and midwifery teaching and research. This includes the extension and conversion of the St George's Hospital site on Winter Street, and the construction of a new building at the Northern General Hospital.

The 21st Century

The University's ambitious estates strategy has continued into the new millennium. Campus additions include the multi-million refurbishment programme for laboratories in the medical, biological and physical sciences. Other developments include:

Dedicated student facilities, including:

- A custom-built University Health Centre.
- Development of the seven-storey Pam Liversidge building, housing the Faculty of Engineering Graduate School.
- Redevelopment of residential accommodation on the Endcliffe and Ranmoor sites.
- The Information Commons, a library and study space building with 24-hour access.
- The Diamond, a striking learning and teaching building at the heart of the campus, which houses 19 laboratories for the Faculty of Engineering.
- Three buildings for the Faculty of Arts and Humanities: The Jessop Building, The Soundhouse and Jessop West.
- The Engineering Heartspace, a quadruple height atrium between the Grade II listed Sir Frederick Mappin Building and the 1885 Central Wing, creating a dynamic social and research collaboration between the two oldest buildings in the University estate.
- The Wave - a world-class Social Sciences facility that enhances the student experience and encourages interdisciplinary research.

Facilities to support our research and links with industry, including:

- The Sheffield Bioincubator, now called the Ella Armitage Building.
- The inauguration of the North Campus (housing the Kroto Research Institute and the Nanoscience and Technology Centre).
- The award-winning Factory of the Future which forms the heart of the Advanced Manufacturing Research Centre (AMRC). Soon followed by the expansion of the AMRC Group to include AMRC Cymru, AMRC North West and the recently completed NAMRC Derby.
- Developments at the University of Sheffield Innovation District, including specialist facilities supporting energy and sustainable aviation fuel research as well as the most recent addition – the Gene Therapy Innovation and Manufacturing Centre.
- The University raised funds to establish a ground-breaking PET-MRI facility, bringing the future of medical imaging to Sheffield - a vital investment in the health of people in this region, across the UK and beyond.

Improvements to facilities, campus and refurbishment of buildings:

- Refurbishment of many buildings, including the Students' Union and former University House; 9 and 38 Mappin Street; the Grade II listed Arts Tower; and the Crookesmoor Building which is now known as the Management School.
- Transformation, in a joint project with Sheffield City Council, of the public space around Leavygreave Road, and Western Bank, creating a greener, safer space for pedestrians and cyclists. Following on from this, the University redeveloped the Concourse area, installing new seating, paving, plants and trees. This area also includes a new cycle hub with safe cycle storage and showers, and public art.
- Further development of our sports centre at Norton to incorporate two new artificial pitches – one for hockey and one for rugby/football, both with spectator seating and new changing facilities. A new multi use games pitch has also been installed next to our newest building, The Wave.

Infrastructure improvements:

- A 561 space multi-storey car park and retail facility on the site of the existing Durham Road car park.

- The Transformer, an energy centre which provides an uninterrupted power supply to research experiments and ensure business continuity to a number of key University buildings.

The mile-long 'campus' now stretches almost unbroken from St George's Square into Crookesmoor, with student residences concentrated in suburbs to the west of the University. For the first 50 years of its existence the University's full-time student population did not rise above 2,000. By 1980, however, it had reached 8,000 and in 2006 the number of full-time students had risen to 21,000. The total student population is now close to 30,000 and includes students from over 150 countries.

The creation of our four Flagship Research Institutes, which bring together the University's key strengths to tackle the big issues facing humanity. Our four flagships are: energy, sustainable food, neuroscience, and healthy lifespan.