English Pale Ale

Bitter, Special Bitter & ESB

Very Brief History

- Once upon a time, malt was wood-kilned and beer was consequently much darker.
- In 1600's, kilning with coke was invented, creating paler, but more expensive malts.
- Pale malts became affordable during the industrial revolution.
- 100 years later, basis of APA, IPA, etc.

Three Classes of Bitters

- Standard/Ordinary Bitter
 - o ABV: 3.2-3.8% IBU: 25-35
- Special/Best/Premium Bitter
 - o ABV: 3.8-4.6% IBU: 25-40
- Extra Special/Strong Bitter
 - AKA English Pale Ale
 - ABV: 4.6-6.2% IBU: 30-50
- Traditionally Parti-Gyle (3 beers, 1 mash)

General Description

- Gold to Copper in color.
- Biscuity malt presence, usually with some caramel flavor.
- Balanced bitter but malt, yeast and hop flavors should be present.
- Earthy, floral hop character.
- Some fruity esters may be present.

Ingredients

Malts

- Base Malt: UK pale malt
 - Maris Otter, Pearl, Halcyon, Optic, etc.
- Crystal malts
 - Crystal 45, Crystal 80, Crystal 120, Special B
- Kilned malts
 - Biscuit, Victory, Dextrin malt
- Roasted malts
 - Chocolate, Roast Barley

Hops

- Bittering most important, but flavor and aroma additions are welcome.
- UK varieties like Target, Golding and Fuggle are classics.
- American hops with English genetics like Willamette and Glacier.
- BU:GU is from 0.75:1 to 0.9:1

Yeast

- Use English Yeast
 - WLP002 English Ale Yeast
 - WLP005 British Ale Yeast
- Important to use low attenuating yeast for lower gravity English ales.

Water

- Water should have 50 ppm of Ca+ for good yeast health and flocculation, so add Gypsum (or CaCl) to soft water.
- Bicarbonate should be low, so use RO water if your water is hard.
- Burtonizing with Gypsum, Epsom Salts is done by some but not necessary.

Adjuncts

- Usage increased greatly during WWs.
- Coincided with fall in gravities.
- 100% fermentable
 - Boosts ABV
 - Lowers malt flavors
- Not essential for making a quality bitter.
- Essential to clone some examples.

Process

The Mash

- 1. Mash warmer to increase FG in lower OG beers.
- 2. Usually single-infusion mash, from 152-160F, defending on gravity.
- 3. Do a short Protein Rest around 122-130F if using high-protein malts or adjuncts like torrified wheat.

Fermentation

- Ferment toward bottom of yeast range for lower esters, toward top for more.
- Usually best to start cooler and finish higher to encourage yeast to re-uptake diacetyl and acetaldehyde.
- Yeast is very flocculent, so it's important not to drop temp at end of ferment.

Creating a Recipe

Essential Ingredients

- 1. Use an English yeast strain
- 2. Use an English base malt
- 3. Use crystal malts (Optional)
- 4. Use English-style hops

Choose a Yeast

- WLP002 English Ale
- WY1968 London ESB Ale
- WY1098 British Ale
- WY1275 Thames Valley Ale
- WLP006 Bedford British
- WLP013 London Ale
- WLP023 Burton Ale

Build the Grist

- 1. Base malt:
 - a. UK Pale Malt Up to 100%
- 2. Character malts:
 - a. Crystal malt Up to 15%(!)
 - b. Kilned malt Up to 10%
- 3. Color malts:
 - a. Roasted malt Up to 1%

Select the Hops

- Classic English Varieties:
 - East Kent Goldings
 - Fuggles
 - Challenger
 - Target
- American English-like Varieties:
 - Willamette
 - Glacier

Example: Promse's Best Bitter

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90m Boil 5m WP
OG: 1.046 FG: 1.012
                      Golding = 4.75\% AA
IBU: 38 SRM: 10
                      Glacier = 6% AA
      Maris Otter
90%
                             Golding @ 60m
                      1.5oz
       Crystal 120
2.5%
                             Glacier @ 15m
                      0.5oz
       Crystal 80
2.5%
                             Golding @ 15m
                      0.5oz
       Victory Malt
2.5%
                             Glacier @ 1m
                      1oz
       Wheat Malt
2.5%
                             Golding @ 1m
                      1oz
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Videos

Fuller's Chiswick Bitter

- Ordinary Bitter (3.5%)



Fuller's ESB

- Pale Ale / ESB (5.9%)

