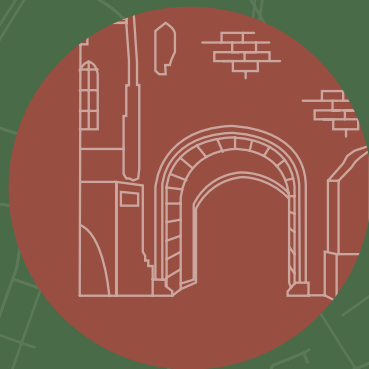


The Leicester Heritage Trail



Leicester 
Storyofleicester.info



Discover Leicester's 2,000 years of history

THOMAS COOK'S VICTORIAN LEICESTER
The Clock Tower

Meet me at the Clock Tower!
Generations of local people have enjoyed the Clock Tower, one of the city's best known and most iconic landmarks.

The first traffic island in Britain
The Clock Tower was built originally as a solution to traffic congestion on the site of the town's former hay and straw market. Horse drawn vehicles all converged on the area known as the Haymarket from six streets, causing chaos. It was decided that "The Haymarket Memorial Clock Tower" would be constructed as the first traffic island in the Kingdom.

The competition to design it was won by local architect Joseph Goddard. A bottle containing coins, newspapers and the names of the town's Corporation was placed beneath the topmost stone when construction finished in 1908. In 1903 tramlines were laid round the Clock Tower and the system of junctions was the most complicated in Britain.

A memorial to Leicester's benefactors
The Clock Tower was intended as a memorial to four of Leicester's benefactors, carved by the stonemason Samuel Barfield.

Simon De Montfort was Earl of Leicester in 1218 and is remembered for giving townsfolk greater rights on common land and for being a reformer.

William Wigston was a wealthy wool merchant in 1610 the founding of the Wigston family. Money from his estate was used to found a Free Grammar School and the building of Wigston Street.

Sir Thomas White established a wool factory which became the "Wool Warehouse" which helped many local young men start up in business.

Althamian Gabriel Rowland set up a school for the education, training and employment of boys. The former Althamian Rowland helped to open the King Richard III Visitor Centre.

The Story of Leicester
Want to discover more about Leicester's 2,000 year history? Look out for the heritage panels all over the city.
Each chapter in the city's story is colour-coded

- Roman Leicester
- Medieval Leicester
- The Wigston Family and Leicester
- Elegant Town
- Thomas Cook's Victorian Leicester
- A Manufacturing Town
- Alice Hawkins' Edwardian Leicester
- Changing Places
- Modern Leicester

Background - Thomas Cook (22 November 1808 - 19 July 1924)

Story of Leicester
Discover more on www.storyofleicester.info

Leicester is an ancient city with 2,000 years of history – and we are proud of it. If walls could talk, Leicester's historic buildings could tell some fascinating stories. Tales of travel pioneer Thomas Cook and his elegant coffee houses, Richard III writing letters at Leicester Castle, Alice Hawkins and suffragette lock-ins and the arrival of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show at the railway station. Stories of a Civil War bombardment of the Magazine in the 17th century, visits by William Morris and George Bernard Shaw to the Secular Society, and even Ramsay MacDonald MP addressing crowds from the steps of the Corn Exchange.

Built on the site of two millennia of history, Romans, Saxons, Tudors and Victorians among others have all left their mark, helping to weave the rich historical tapestry of the city. Leicester's Old Town, once the centre of the gated medieval city, is a treasure trove of historical sites waiting to be discovered, including the beautiful timber framed Guildhall, a building that dates back over 600 years. A few metres from this medieval gem, the breadth of the city's magnificent history is truly revealed with the imposing Jewry Wall, one of the tallest surviving pieces of Roman masonry in the country.

Exploring the city's heritage buildings is a great way to delve into the story of the Leicester. Discover a restaurant in one of the oldest schoolhouses in England, a Clock Tower that is thought to have been the first traffic island in Britain, and a row of terraces covered in images of Leicester's first private detective.

From boards trodden by Shakespeare to shopping centres on the site of Roman market places, stages graced by The Beatles and Buzz Aldrin's underpants, history and heritage are at the heart of Leicester. Uncover the Story of our city at visitleicester.info/uncoverthestory

My very best wishes,
Sir Peter Soulsby
City Mayor



The Big Leicester Heritage Panel Trail

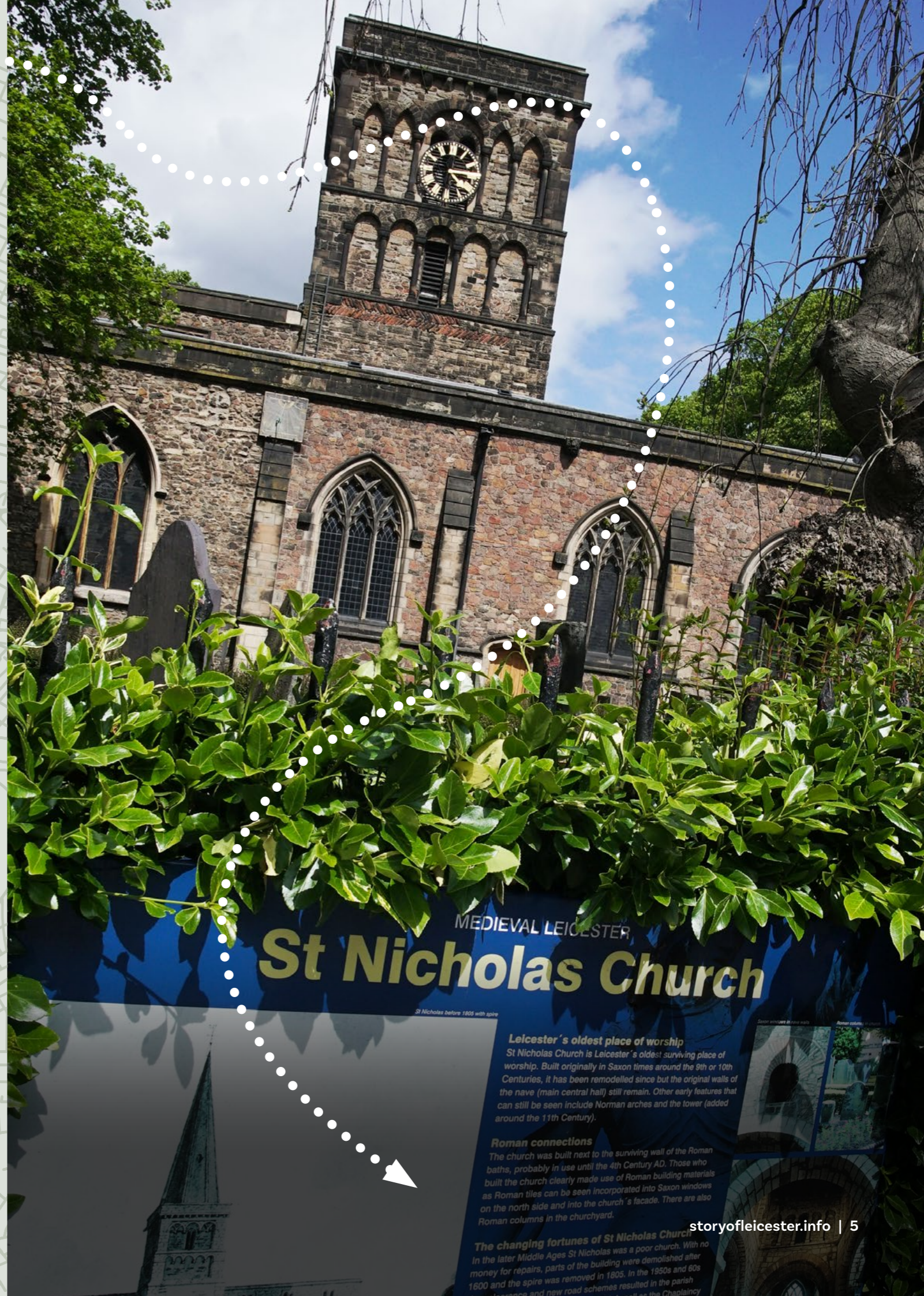
The remarkable story of Leicester, the people and the places that shaped its history, can be discovered on the city's streets via Heritage Panels. Over 175 of the colourful information panels have been installed to give residents and visitors the chance to find out more about Leicester's extensive history from Roman times, through the Middle Ages, to the manufacturing, engineering and transport of the Victorian era and beyond.

These panels will help you to explore the city, learn why Leicester is a special place and how it has developed over the centuries. You'll find out more about its industries, its famous sons and daughters, where people enjoyed themselves, worshipped or made their homes and how it was made a better place to live and work in.

All the panels are colour coded by theme or historical period to make it easier to make connections between the buildings and sites you'll see. You can explore by theme or by geographical area following the map, numbered locations and colour codes provided in this guide.

Many of the panels are across the road from the actual building they relate to so you can get a good view of them whilst you read their story.

If you want to discover more about Leicester's 2,000 years of history, visit www.storyofleicester.info



Roman Leicester



Leicester is an ancient settlement that existed long before the Romans invaded Britain in AD43. It was under the Romans however that it really prospered, developing into an important town known as Ratae Corieltavorum. It lay along the Fosse Way, a major Roman road linking Exeter in the south to Lincoln in the north.

What did Roman Leicester look like?

The streets of Roman Leicester were laid out in a grid system. Jubilee Square lies over what remains of the **forum and basilica** at the heart of the Roman town.

Other public buildings of importance included the macellum or market hall, public baths and a mithraeum or temple.

What remains of Roman Leicester today?

Part of the wall of the town's baths complex is still standing and can be seen next to **Jewry Wall Museum**. Other remarkable finds from Leicester's Roman past include the "Peacock Pavement" found near the forum and painted wall plaster from the "Blue Boar Townhouse"

You can also see what remains of **The Raw Dykes** – a large feature built from earth. It includes two banks, a ditch and narrow channel in between. Today, 110 metres can be seen, but it was once much longer, possibly over 600 metres. Many believe it was a Roman aqueduct, bringing water from Saffron or Knighton brook into the town for drinking and bathing, and it has also been suggested that it was a Roman canal.

There are **three Heritage Panels** dedicated to telling the story of Roman Leicester – find them all in the directory at the back of this guide.



Forum and basilica

Where you are standing now would once have been the administrative and commercial heart of Roman Leicester. Beneath your feet lie what remains of the Roman forum and basilica.

What would the forum and basilica have looked like?

The forum was a large open square surrounded on three sides by colonnades containing shops. It acted as a market place as well as a focal point for religious, social and political gatherings. It is likely the forum would have taken over 50 years to build. On the fourth side was the basilica, a large building containing offices that served as Roman Leicester's administrative and judicial centre.

What remains of the forum and basilica today?

Sections of stone pillars, believed to be from the colonnade of the forum, can be seen at Jewry Wall Museum along with objects uncovered by the archaeologists who excavated the site.

Jewry Wall Museum in St Nicholas Circle is open daily from February – October 11am – 4:30pm

- ✓ Roman Leicester
- Medieval Leicester
- The Wigston Family and Leicester
- Elegant Town
- Thomas Cook's Victorian Leicester
- A Manufacturing Town
- Alice Hawkins

Image on panel © Mike Codd - University of Leicester Archaeological Society

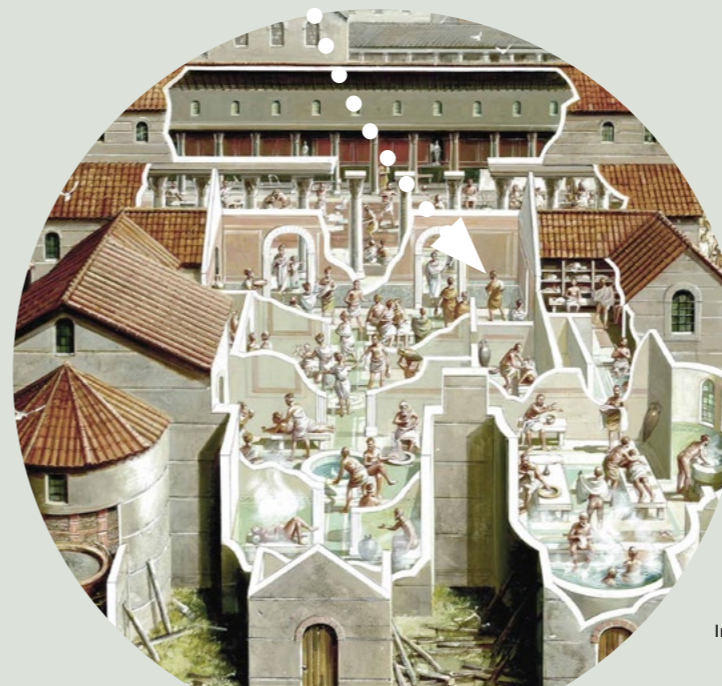


Image © Mike Codd - University of Leicester Archaeological society



Medieval Leicester

The early years of the Medieval period was one of unrest with Saxon, Danes and Norman invaders having their influences over the town. Later, of course, came Richard III and the final battle of the Wars of the Roses, which was fought on Leicester's doorstep.

Leicester Castle and the Norman Conquest

Leicester's first castle was built on the orders of William the Conqueror soon after the Norman conquest of England in 1066. The Castle would have consisted of an earth mound (or motte) with a timber tower on top, and a large enclosure below it (bailey) containing timber buildings. The **Castle motte** was much taller when first constructed, and is all that now remains of Leicester's earliest castle.

The Newarke Gateway

The **Newarke Gateway** was built around 1410 and is one of Leicester's finest medieval buildings. It was the entrance from the southern part of the town into The Newarke religious precinct. In the late 1500s the gateway was used to hold Catholics who were imprisoned for their religious beliefs. Two prisoners, John Lowdham and Edmund Smith, carved messages on the walls.

In the 1600s during the English Civil War it became a "magazine" – or store for gunpowder and weapons. Since then the building has been referred to as the Magazine. In the 1800s it was part of a military barracks and later used as a World War I recruiting station.

The High Cross

The centre of medieval Leicester is marked by The **High Cross** in modern day Jubilee Square. It is the place where markets were held on Wednesdays and Fridays. The monument was built in 1577 to provide shelter for traders – it once consisted of eight pillars in a circle holding up a dome, but today just a single pillar remains. A cross of granite set into the roadway now marks the spot where it originally stood.

There are **seven Heritage Panels** dedicated to telling the story of Medieval Leicester – find them all in the directory at the back of this guide.



The Wigston Family and Leicester



THE WIGSTON FAMILY AND LEICESTER
Wygston's House



The oldest dwelling in Leicester
The timber hall of Wygston's House dates from around 1490, making this medieval house the oldest dwelling in the city. We believe it belonged to Roger Wigston, a former mayor and MP for Leicester as well as one of the town's leading wool merchants.

The story of the building
The centre section of the house is the oldest part. Originally it had 27 panes of painted glass on display in Jewry Wall and Newark Houses Museums. The Georgian section of the house (on Applegate) was rebuilt in a more fashionable brick in 1796, whilst the rear wing was added later in Victorian times over the site of the medieval kitchen.

Why is it important to the story of Leicester?
The Wigstons were a rich and important local family who made their fortune in the wool trade. Roger Wigston's nephew, William, is one of the figures on the Clock Tower. He founded Wygston's Hospital and his wealth provided the foundation for the Wygston Schools (NB the spelling of the name Wygston has varied over the centuries).

The Story of Leicester
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Story of Leicester
SCAN ME
Discover more on www.storyofleicester.info

- Roman Leicester
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- Elegant Town
- Thomas Cook's Victorian Leicester
- A Manufacturing Town
- Alice Hawkins' Edwardian Leicester
- Changing Paths

The Wigstons were a rich and important local family headed by Roger Wigston – a former mayor and MP for Leicester as well as one of the town's leading wool merchants. His nephew, William, is one of the figures depicted on the city's landmark Clock Tower.

Wygston's House: The oldest dwelling in Leicester

The timber hall of **Wygston's House** dates from around 1490, making this medieval house the oldest dwelling in the city. The centre section of the house is the oldest part. Originally it had 27 panes of painted glass decorated mainly with biblical scenes. The Georgian section of the house (on Applegate) was rebuilt in a more fashionable brick in 1796, whilst the rear wing was added later in Victorian times over the site of the medieval kitchen.

Free Grammar School

One of the oldest schoolhouses in England was built in the city in 1573. Thomas Wigston founded the school using money from his brother William's estate; you can see the name "Sir William Wigston" on the benefactors' plaque on the Highcross Street side of the building, which is now a bar and restaurant.

Chantry House and Skeffington House

William Wigston's Chantry House was added to the Newark precinct around 1511 as a home for two priests, who said masses and prayers for the souls of the royal family and William Wigston himself. Next door is Skeffington House, built between 1560 and 1583, and the only surviving Elizabethan urban gentry house in Leicestershire. It was owned by Thomas Skeffington – Sheriff of Leicestershire at the time of the Spanish Armada. The house, originally of rubble stone like the Chantry House, was much altered by its 18th-century owners, who a brick extension and clad everything in stucco (plaster) to give it an elegant Georgian appearance. Today, both houses form Newark Houses Museum.

There are **three Heritage Panels** dedicated to telling the story of The Wigston Family and Leicester – find them all in the directory at the back of this guide.

An Elegant Town



Georgian Leicester was a time of prosperity for the city. The knitting industry had become well established and Leicester was fast becoming the centre of hosiery manufacture in Britain. This was reflected throughout the town with broader, paved streets lined with elegant brick buildings and genteel residences.

Green Dragon Square

In the area between the **Food Hall** and **Alice Hawkins** statue was once The Green Dragon Inn. Probably built in the late 1500s it was one of at least five pubs in the market area where traders would eat, drink, socialise and share news. The Green Dragon became notorious because of a murder in 1778 when the landlord, John Fenton, was shot by a Frenchman called Francis Soules. The Green Dragon Inn was demolished around 1850, but the name remains in the city thanks to the public space behind Leicester Market, which was renamed **Green Dragon Square** in February 2020.

Assembly Rooms

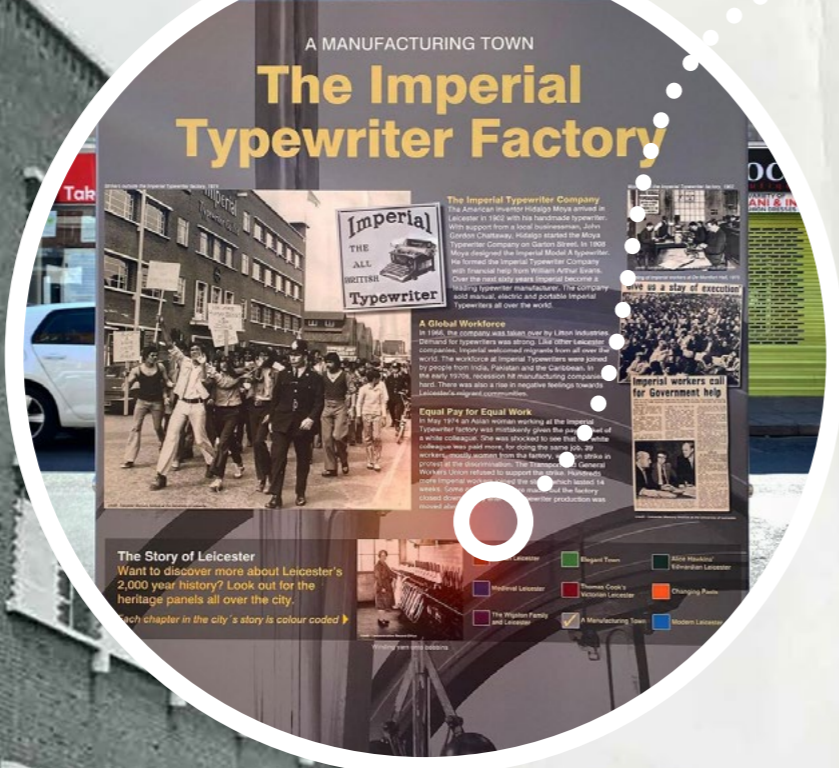
This elegant Georgian building opened in time for the annual gathering of aristocracy and gentry at Leicester Races in September 1800. The ballroom was used for banquets, balls, meetings and auctions, whilst the ground floor was used as a coffee room. The building changed hands in 1817 and had various uses until 2006 when, following a two-year restoration project by a private developer, the renamed **City Rooms** reopened once again for the purposes for which they were originally intended – social functions, and as a boutique hotel.

New Walk

New Walk is a rare example of a Georgian pedestrian promenade. Laid out by the Corporation of Leicester in 1785, the walkway was intended to connect Welford Place with the racecourse (now Victoria Park) and is said to follow the line of a Roman trackway, the *Via Devana*. The first public building on New Walk was a Roman Catholic chapel (1819) on the site of what is now **Holy Cross Priory**. Houses built at the lower end of New Walk in the 1820s were the first on the walkway and were designed as “genteel residences” for the families and servants of businessmen and professionals. Almost a mile long, New Walk has been a Conservation Area since 1969, ensuring its unique character is protected.

There are **15 Heritage Panels** dedicated to telling the story of An Elegant Town – find them all in the directory at the back of this guide.





A Manufacturing Town



The most obvious visual evidence of industry in the city comes from the mid-19th century onwards in the form of factories and warehouses. The success of its hosiery and footwear industries, and the growth of textile giants such as Corah, Wolsey and Byford, led to the claim that Leicester “clothes the world” by the middle years of the 20th Century. By 1936 the city was recognised as the second richest in Europe thanks to its booming textile industry.

Friars Mill

Friars Mills refers to a cluster of industrial buildings (some now demolished) that form an important link to Leicester’s textile heritage. They get their name from the site, previously a Dominican Priory (the Black Friars). The main surviving building, Friars Mill, dates from around 1794 and is one of the earliest factories in Leicester. Its location on the bank of the canal meant raw materials and finished goods could be transported cheaply. A major fire in 2012 led to the City Council stepping in to save these historic buildings. Following refurbishment, they now contain workspace units.

The Imperial Typewriter Factory

The American inventor Hidalgo Moya arrived in Leicester in 1902 with his handmade typewriter. He formed the Imperial Typewriter Company and over the next sixty years Imperial became a leading typewriter manufacturer. Like other Leicester companies, Imperial welcomed migrants from all over the world including people from India, Pakistan and the Caribbean. In May 1974 an Asian woman working at the factory was mistakenly given the paypacket of a white colleague. Shocked to see that her white colleague was paid more, she and 39 workers, mostly women from the factory, went on strike in protest at the discrimination. Hundreds more joined the strike, which lasted 14 weeks. Some concessions were made, but the factory closed down shortly after and typewriter production was moved abroad.

Pfister & Vogel Warehouse

Built in 1923, this striking four storey, three bay building features an unusual mix of architectural styles, and was originally constructed as a leather warehouse and offices for the American-based Pfister & Vogel Leather Company. Pfister & Vogel was a worldwide company based in Milwaukee, USA, where they owned the first and largest tannery. The investment the company made in such a distinctive building demonstrates the level of confidence foreign companies had in Leicester’s footwear industry during the interwar period. In recent times the building has undergone a £1.2m award-winning restoration to convert it into apartments and a bar/restaurant.

There are **17 Heritage Panels** dedicated to telling the story of A Manufacturing Town – find them all in the directory at the back of this guide.



Thomas Cook's Victorian Leicester

The industrial revolution had a huge effect on Leicester, resulting in the population growing from 40,000 to 212,000 during this period. Many of Leicester's most iconic buildings were erected during this time as wealthy Victorians made their mark on the town.

Thomas Cook Building

Thomas Cook was the pioneer of popular tourism and founder of the international travel company, Thomas Cook and Son. In 1841 Cook organised a Temperance excursion from Leicester to Loughborough on the recently opened Midland Counties Railway. European tours began in the 1850s and in the early 1870s Cook himself conducted the first "round the world" tour. The **Thomas Cook Building** was commissioned by Thomas Cook's son, John Mason Cook. The ground floor housed the excursion, tourist and shipping office alongside the foreign banking and exchange department. Panels on the exterior of this building show scenes from the history of the business, including the Nile expedition of 1884 when Cook steamers assisted in the relief of Khartoum.

Top Hat Terrace

Top Hat Terrace was originally known as Victoria Terrace. It was built in 1864 for Francis 'Tanky' Smith, a former Detective Inspector in the Leicester Borough Police who had a reputation as a master of disguise. He is said to be one of the people on whom Arthur Conan Doyle based his fictional detective, Sherlock Holmes. The sixteen heads above the first floor windows represent some of Francis Smith's disguises, including a bishop, two jockeys and the top-hatted figure that gave the terrace its popular name. Today, the building belongs to Crane and Walton LLP, a long established firm of Leicestershire solicitors

Town Museum

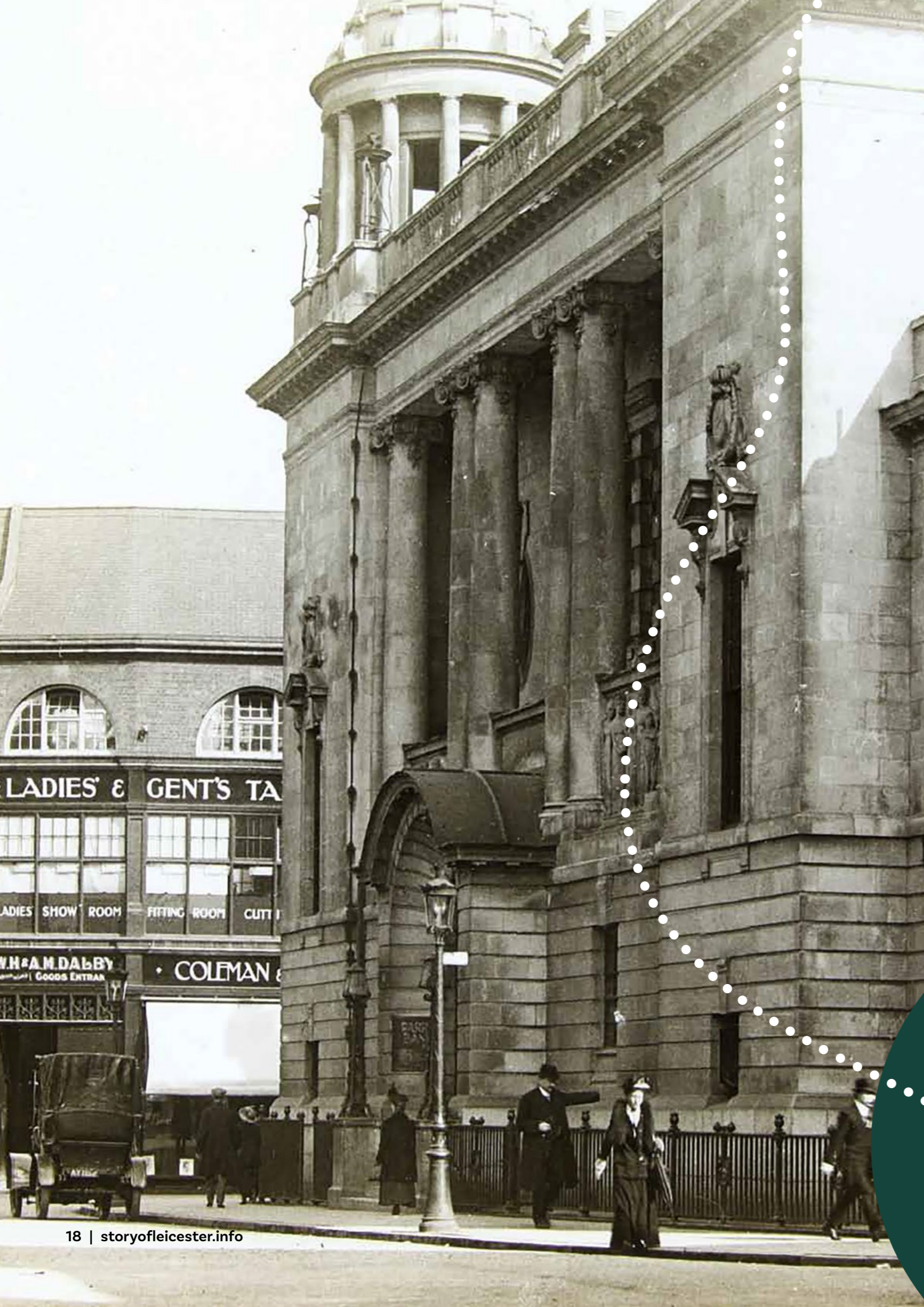
Designed in 1836 by Joseph Hansom, inventor of the horse-drawn cab, this building started life as a school. In 1848 the school was bought by the Leicester Corporation with the idea of converting it to a public museum, one of the first council-run museums to be established in the country. It opened in 1849. The town's Literary and Philosophical Society donated its own collection of 10,000 objects to the project and in 1873, it contributed to the extension of the museum to include a new lecture hall and art school. The museum extended again to include new art galleries in the 1890s. The original museum collections also contained a vast array of curiosities and specimens, which Thomas Cook's son donated from his travels.

There are **33 Heritage Panels** dedicated to telling the story of Thomas Cook's Victorian Leicester – find them all in the directory at the back of this guide.



The Story of Leicester
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Each chapter in the city's story is colour coded ▶

Background - Thomas Cook (22 November 1808 - 18 July 1892)



Alice Hawkins' Edwardian Leicester



Edwardian Leicester saw electric trams come to the streets of the city and increased literacy among the citizens leading to many becoming politicised. The famous 1905 “March of the Unemployed to London” left from Leicester market when 30,000 people came to witness the historic event.

Alice Hawkins and Votes for Women

One of the local suffragettes who campaigned in Market Place was Alice Hawkins. Born in 1863. She came from a working-class family, leaving school at 13 to become a machinist in the boot and shoe trade. She helped to organise the 1905 Unemployed March to London and was a member of the Independent Labour Party and Women’s Social and Political Union, campaigning tirelessly for women’s right to vote. Alice was imprisoned five times for her militant actions, but her finest moment came in 1908 when she was a keynote speaker at a women’s rally in Hyde Park, addressing 250,000 supporters. She supported the trade union and Labour movements until her death in 1946.

Turkey Café

The charming Art Nouveau style Turkey Café was designed by local architect and former mayor Arthur Wakerley. People at the time were fascinated by “orientalism” and the building reflects Wakerley’s interpretation of Turkish architecture. Turkey the country and turkey the bird are both themes woven into his design. The frontage of the building was covered in matt-glazed Carraraware made by the Royal Doulton company. Cafes were popular in Edwardian times as they provided respectable meeting places for women and were promoted by anti-alcohol campaigners as an alternative to pubs. The building has been frequently remodelled both inside and out, but in the 1980s Rayners Opticians restored the exterior using original architect drawings. The building is now a café bar called 1901.

Pares’s Bank

The land this bank was built on formed part of the garden of Grey Friars House, which was owned by Thomas Pares. Originally this would have formed part of the Grey Friars’ Friary complex, now best known as the burial place of King Richard III. The first bank on this site, Pares & Co., was established in 1800 by partners Thomas Pares, Thomas Paget, John Pares and James Heygate, who had connections through the Leicester hosiery trade. The present building is often said to be the most elegant bank in Leicester. The panels on either side of the main door on the front of the building are by Charles Allen and represent Agriculture (left) and Commerce (right). Look for a shepherd’s crook, an apple branch and a crown of wheat in Agriculture, and a sailing ship and women bearing raw materials in Commerce.

There are **14 Heritage Panels** dedicated to telling the story of Alice Hawkins’ Edwardian Leicester – find them all in the directory at the back of this guide.



Modern Leicester



Industry was still thriving in the city during the 1970s, with the work opportunities attracting many immigrants from all over the world. While industry has declined in recent years, excellent transport links have made Leicester an attractive centre for many businesses. The city now has much to be proud of including its sporting achievements and the richness of its cultural heritage and diversity.

The Golden Mile

The Golden Mile refers to the length of the Belgrave Road from its junction with Abbey Park Road to the turning for Loughborough Road. The story of the Golden Mile is one of resilience and enterprise. In the 1960s and '70s Belgrave was in decline. Many industries based in the area had closed and the houses built for their workers were often empty. These Victorian terraces, however, provided affordable housing for newcomers from India and Pakistan. The incoming Asian community set up small and efficient businesses, applying their previous trading experience. There is some debate about what "Golden Mile" refers to, but the most popular view is it relates to the many businesses trading in gold and jewellery. The road is also famous for its Diwali celebrations, which are widely regarded as the largest outside of India and have an international reputation.

The Odeon Theatre

The Odeon was built during the "Golden Age of Hollywood" when actors like Clark Gable, Katharine Hepburn, Humphrey Bogart and Greta Garbo were popular with cinema audiences. In the 1930s there were over 25 cinemas in Leicester and probably this one, built in 1938 by the Odeon organisation, was the grandest. By the 1960s the Odeon had adapted to changing tastes and was hosting music concerts as well as showing films – The Rolling Stones played at the "Odeon Theatre" in 1964. In response to other more modern cinemas opening in the 1990s, the Odeon organisation built a new multiplex cinema at Freeman's Common and the Odeon closed in 1997. For several years it stood empty until it was reopened in 2005 as "The Athena", an events venue that has restored the building to its former glory.

The Little Theatre

Founded in 1922 after a meeting in the Turkey Café, the Leicester Drama Society staged its first productions at The Royal Opera House (Silver Street) and then the Association Hall (now the Y Theatre). The Society moved here to this former Baptist Chapel in 1929, opening the theatre in 1930. Many actors have appeared here over the years including the playwright John (Joe) Orton. Undoubtedly the most famous in Richard Attenborough who made his acting debut here at The Little Theatre in 1937. He was also coached here for his Royal Academy of Dramatic Art (RADA) audition. Richard never forgot his acting roots at The Little Theatre, later accepting the position of Honorary Life President of Leicester Drama Society. A serious fire in 1955 led to a major rebuild, resulting in the excellent facilities the theatre enjoys today.

There are **19 Heritage Panels** dedicated to telling the story of Modern Leicester – find them all in the directory at the back of this guide.



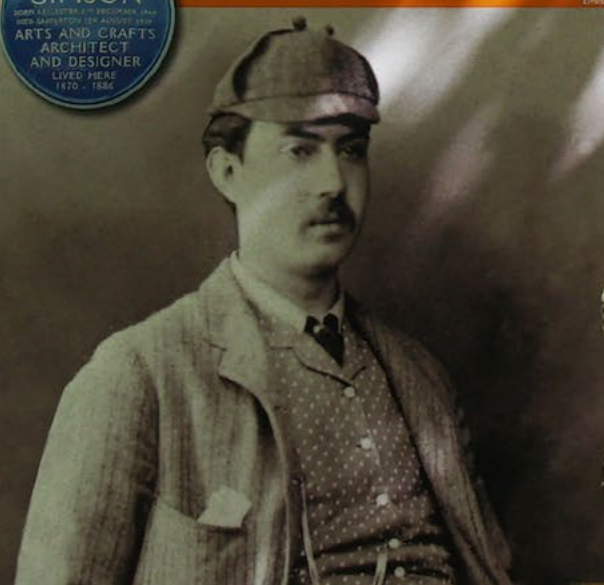
Changing Pasts



CHANGING PASTS

4 Belmont Villas

ERNEST WILLIAM GIMSON
ARTS AND CRAFTS ARCHITECT AND DESIGNER
LIVED HERE 1870 - 1886



New Houses on New Walk
New Walk was laid out in 1785 as a pedestrian walkway, between what is now Welford Place and Victoria Park. In the 1860s, Leicester architect William Rushin designed and built houses on land he bought along New Walk. 4 Belmont Villas was one of his designs, built between 1862-1865. It was bought by Josiah Gimson, owner of the Leicester engineering company Gimson & Co.

The Gimson Family move to Belmont Villas
Josiah Gimson married Elizabeth Orton Farmer in 1843. They had five children together before Elizabeth died in 1857. The next year Josiah married Sarah Ansell. They went on to have eight children. Josiah, Sarah and their children moved to 4 Belmont Villas in 1870. Josiah lived there until his death in 1883. Sarah stayed on at Belmont Villas with her stepdaughter Sarah and her four surviving children: Sydney, Ernest, Percy and Margaret.

Ernest Gimson the Designer
Ernest lived at 4 Belmont Villas with his family. He became a very successful designer, architect and craftsman. He was an important part of the Arts and Crafts design movement. Leicester Museums & Galleries have objects made by Ernest. His sister Margaret continued to live at the house until it was sold in 1960. 4 Belmont Villas is now part of the Belmont Hotel. The blue plaque, celebrating Ernest, was unveiled by his great-nephew Donald on 21 December 2009.


Plans of New Walk and Belmont Villas, 1865

Margaret Gimson

Brass Fire Stop - A log stand for fires. Designed by Ernest Gimson.

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- Elegant Town
- Thomas Cook & Victorian Leicester
- A Manufacturing Town
- Modern Leicester
- Abbey Park Buildings
- Changing Pasts

Story of Leicester  Discover more on www.storyofleicester.info

Leicester's history may span over 2,000 years, but its glory days are far from over. Changing Pasts Heritage Panels celebrate the places and stories that have contributed to the city's development. From community buildings to places of worship and sports teams, these buildings and places have played an important role in shaping the identity of the Leicester we know and love today.

Pavilion, Western Park

The original New Parks farmhouse may have been rebuilt by John Clarke in 1826, who took out a mortgage for £33,000. It was later renamed the Pavilion when Leicester Corporation bought the land to create the new Western Park for Leicester's residents. For most of the early 1900s the Pavilion was leased to the Headley Family who ran a café on the site, which was later run by council staff. Around the mid-20th century, the Grade II listed building had its upper floor and side dormer windows removed and the gable roof replaced with the current one. In 2002 it was bought by private owners for restoration.

Abbey Park Buildings

Landscape designer William Barron created Abbey Park grounds on land bought by Leicester City Council, and it was officially opened on the 29 May 1882 by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Victorian buildings in the park include the lodges at the Abbey Park Road entrance. The Grade II Slater Street lodge is built in the Tudor style, with timber frames and red bricks. After World War I development of the park continued, with a new pavilion added to the bowling green in 1922 and, a year later, the Band Stand was moved from Victoria Park to Abbey Park. Other additions include a Cricket Pavilion, a model railway, café and oriental-themed Garden of Friendship.

There are **41 Heritage Panels** dedicated to telling the story of Leicester's Changing Pasts – find them all in the directory at the back of this guide.

Pork Pie Library

The first residents moved into houses on Saffron Lane, originally known as The Park Estate, in 1925, had to wait until 1939 for their custom-built library. It was designed by Leicester architects Symington, Prince and Pike, and built by Geo. Gurney and Son of Vulcan Road. The new library had a circular central hall, which one newspaper said looked like an astronomical observatory. Local people called it the "Pork Pie Library" after its unusual shape. Within the centre were books for adults and children, a lecture theatre and meeting room. During World War II an air-raid siren was placed on the roof. It is now a Grade II listed building and continues to be used as both a library and community centre.





Richard III's Medieval Leicester

The King's Remains Under the Car Park

In August 2012, during an archaeological excavation in a Leicester City Council car park a remarkable discovery was made: the skeletal remains of King Richard III. The blend of dark historical deeds and modern detective work captured peoples' imaginations around the world and re-wrote the history of a controversial monarch whose grave had been lost for over 500 years.

Guildhall

The Guildhall dates back to medieval times and would have been a building of importance during the time of Richard III. The Great Hall, built in 1390, was a meeting place for the Guild of Corpus Christi, a select group of influential businessmen and gentry founded in 1343. By 1563 the building had become Leicester's Town Hall and the ground floor of the west wing became known as the Mayor's Parlour. This impressive and important medieval building narrowly escaped demolition in 1876 and in 1926, it was completely restored and opened to the public.

Leicester Castle

Richard III would probably have visited the castle on several occasions as it was crown property and held great importance as an estate office for the Duchy of Lancaster's Leicestershire estates. The Great Hall was also a place for holding the courts of assize, criminal courts that would only have heard the most serious cases of the day. On the occasions when the king visited, the castle would have seen great pageantry and entertainment. In the 14th and 15th centuries, Parliament met in the Great Hall. We also know Richard III wasn't the only king to stay here; others included Edward I, Edward II and Henry IV.

Turret Gateway

The Turret Gateway separated the Newark religious precinct from Leicester Castle. As a visitor to the castle, Richard III may have used this gateway to access the north entrance of the inner bailey. It is possible that following his death at the Battle of Bosworth, his body would have been brought into the precinct through this gateway. Probably built in 1423, this was one of two entrances to the enclosed Newark area. Within the enclosure would have been the Church of Annunciation (where Richard III's corpse was put on public display), a hospital, a chantry house and priests' houses.

There are **11 Heritage Panels** dedicated to telling the story of Richard III Medieval Leicester – find them all in the directory at the back of this guide.



LEICESTER'S HISTORIC VILLAGES

AYLESTONE

- BRIDGES AND BOATING -



AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT TO CITY SUBURB

The name 'Aylestone' is thought to come from the Anglo-Saxon 'Aegel's tun' meaning 'Aegel's settlement'. Unusually, the Manor of Aylestone was owned by a single family from 1107 until 1869, ensuring it remained a farming community for over 750 years. When the Duke of Rutland sold it in 1869, the village itself was described as "beautiful" and "truly English and rural in character". The sale began the changes that were to transform an agricultural settlement into a residential suburb of Leicester by the middle of the 20th Century. Although development has taken place, much of the character of the old village remains in its converted farmhouse buildings, cottages and street pattern of narrow winding lanes.

Medieval Aylestone and the Packhorse Bridge

The medieval settlement centred around Old Church Street, Middleton Street and Sawney Lane. Buildings that remain from that period (although now altered) include Aylestone Hall and St Andrew's Church.

Beyond the west end of the village is the 15th-century packhorse bridge that provided a route for packhorses across the flood plain of the River Soar. It has 11 arches and low walls so as not to interfere with the side bags carried by the horses. This was the usual way of transporting goods before canals. This route was of great commercial importance in medieval times.

Further along the waterway can be found King's Lock and the Lock Keeper's cottage. Built originally in 1794, the lock was named after a 19th-century lock keeper, George King.

A pleasure resort

In the early part of the 20th Century, the attractive rural quality of the village, combined with its accessibility by horse-tam, gave rise to its development as a "pleasure resort" for city residents. In 1911 a boating centre was set up on the south bank of the River Soar off Middleton Street which included a boathouse, tennis courts, ballroom and restaurant. Aylestone became famed for its "excellent boating". Another attraction was the "Japanese Pleasure Grounds" founded by the Ross ice cream family in the 1920s (between what is now Croft Avenue and the burial ground). It had a large marquee with a stage, small zoo and Japanese features in the grounds.



Aylestone from the railway c. 1900



Historic Villages



Step out of the city centre and explore a little further afield to discover the stories behind Leicester's Historic Villages.

Aylestone – Bridges and Boating

The name "Aylestone" is thought to come from the Anglo-Saxon 'Aegel's tun' meaning 'Aegel's settlement'. Unusually, the Manor of Aylestone was owned by a single family from 1107 until 1869, ensuring it remained a farming community for over 750 years. When the Duke of Rutland sold it in 1869, the village itself was described as "beautiful" and "truly English and rural in character". The sale began the changes that were to transform an agricultural settlement into a residential suburb of Leicester by the middle of the 20th Century. Although development has taken place, much of the character of the old village remains in its converted farmhouse buildings, cottages and street pattern of narrow winding lanes.

Belgrave – Suburb for the Wealthy

Before the Norman Conquest, Belgrave was known as "Merdegrave", meaning "grove of martens". This translated to "filth grove" in old French, so the Normans changed the name to "Belgrave" or "beautiful grove". Until the 18th Century, Belgrave was an agricultural community clustered around St Peter's Church, the village green (near Bath Street) and along Thurcaston Road. By the 1830s, framework knitting (usually in people's homes) had largely replaced agriculture in the village economy. Much of this was supplied to the Vann family of Belgrave Hall who traded in knitted goods. As Leicester's importance as a manufacturing town grew, Belgrave eventually became absorbed into greater Leicester. The core of the historic village (around Church Road) remains largely unchanged and is now a Conservation Area.

Braunstone – An Agricultural Community

The earliest reference to Braunstone is in the Domesday Book (1086) where it is spelt as Brantestone (Brant's Tun). William the Conqueror gave the land to Hugh de Grentemesnil, and it passed through various owners until the Winstanley family bought it in 1650. It was the Winstanleys who built Braunstone Hall in 1776, living there for 276 years until the purchase of the estate in 1926 by Leicester Corporation to build council houses. Until that point, Braunstone had largely remained an agricultural village. In 1924 a guide to Leicestershire described Braunstone as "a curiously remote and isolated little village, with a stately hall of brick, in a pretty park with water" with "a quaint old-world character."



There are 14 Heritage Panels dedicated to telling the story of Leicester's Historic Villages – find them all in the directory at the back of this guide.

Follow Leicester's historic trail, from ancient times to modern day.

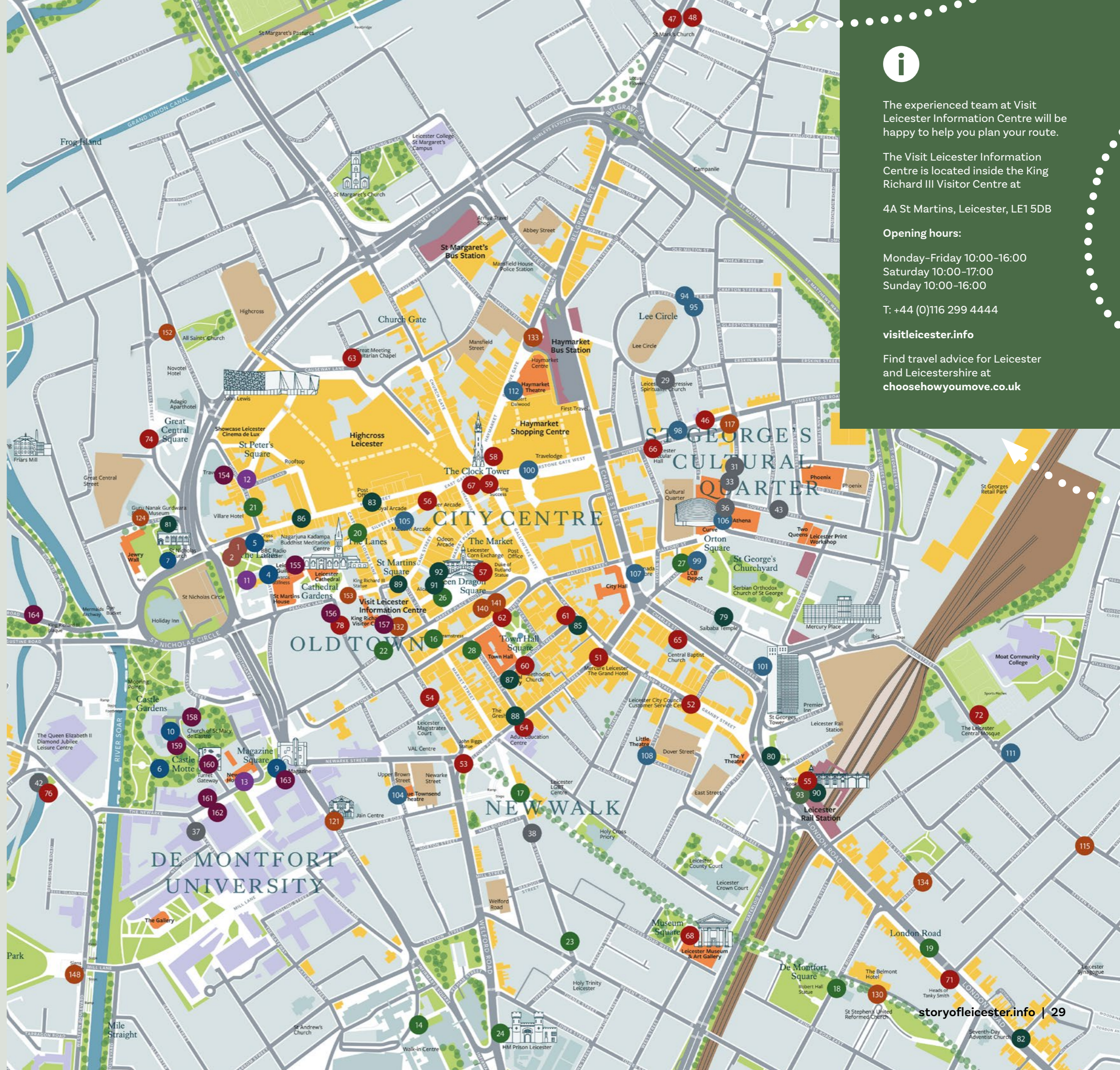
Use our map to find all the locations.

Whether you're following a theme or exploring a particular area, you'll find the locations of all the heritage panels on our map. We've also included a handy directory with the postcode and GPS co-ordinates for each panel, along with the what3words address.

What3words is an easy way to find any precise location in the world; every 3m square has been given a unique combination of three words. You can find a 3 word address using the what3words app or online at what3words.com

Look out for new heritage panels at storyofleicester.info/heritage-panel-project

- Roman Leicester
- Medieval Leicester
- The Wigston Family and Leicester
- An Elegant Town
- A Manufacturing Town
- Thomas Cook's Victorian Leicester
- Alice Hawkins' Edwardian Leicester
- Leicester and the Great War
- Modern Leicester
- Changing Pasts
- Richard III's Medieval Leicester
- Leicester's Historic Villages



The experienced team at Visit Leicester Information Centre will be happy to help you plan your route.

The Visit Leicester Information Centre is located inside the King Richard III Visitor Centre at

4A St Martins, Leicester, LE1 5DB

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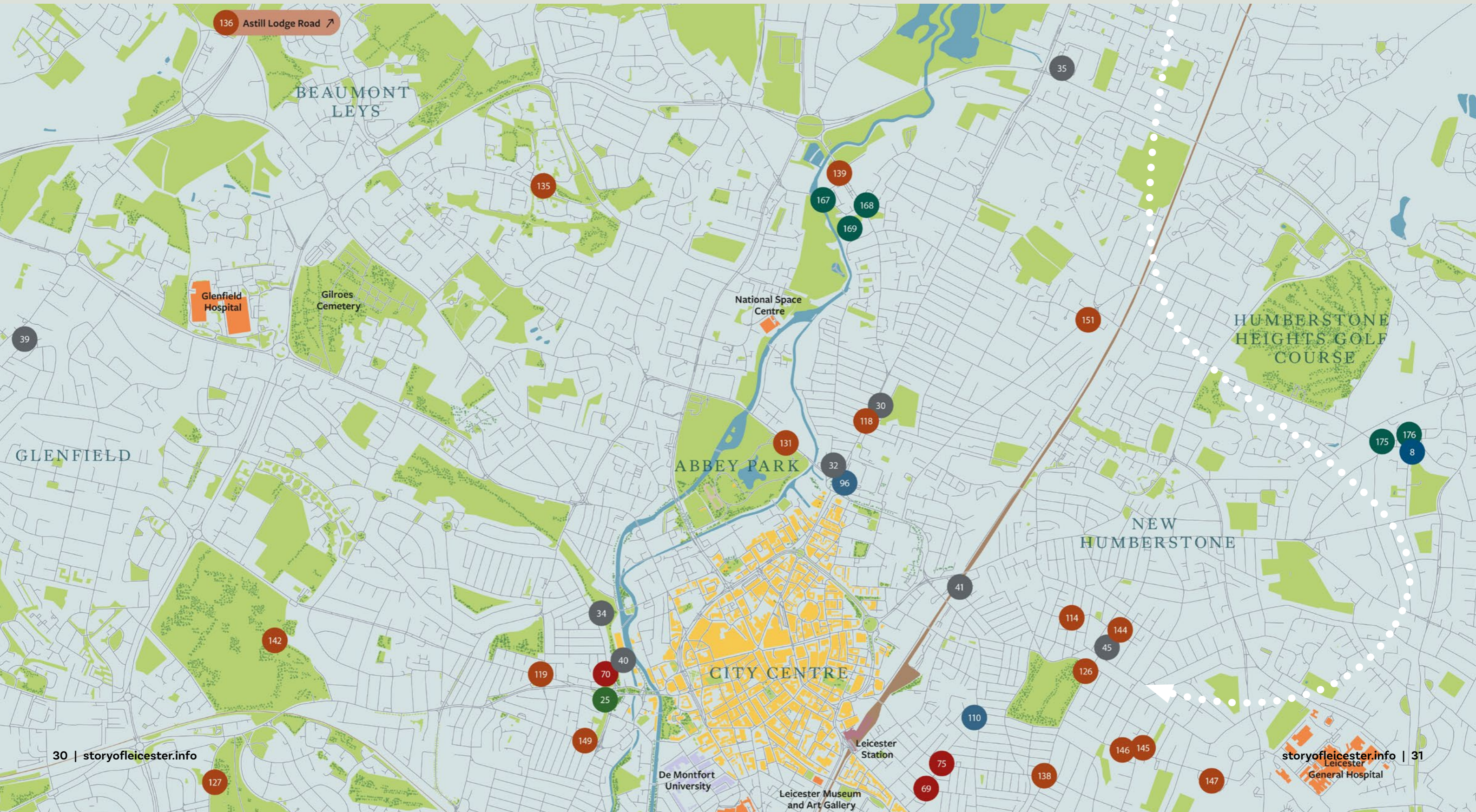
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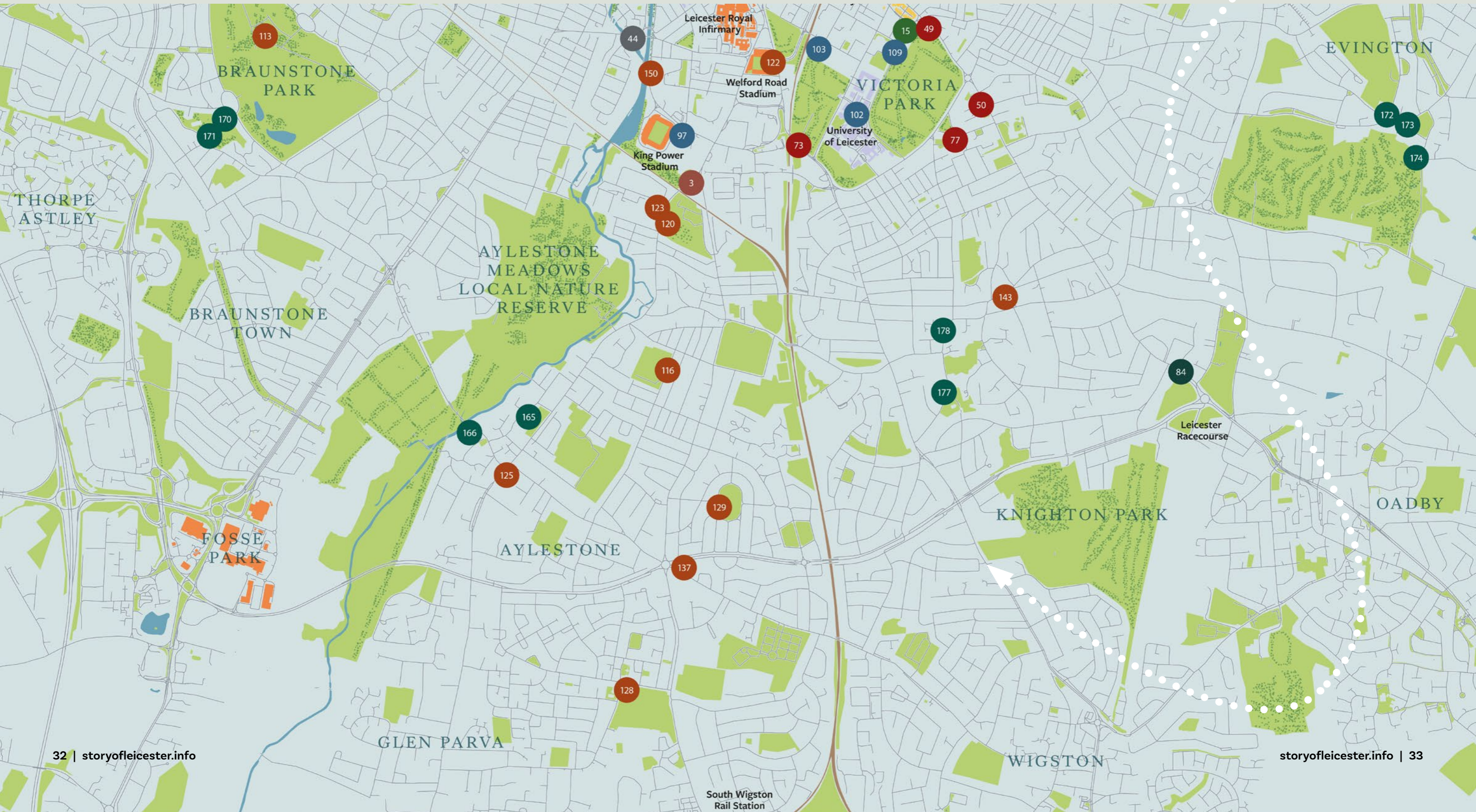
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Follow Leicester's historic trail, around North Leicester



Follow Leicester's historic trail, around South Leicester



Directory



Roman Leicester

1. Ratae Corieltaavorum
Jubilee Square, LE1 5LB
458362.2°, 304486.4°
book.woke.hedge

2. Forum & Basilica
Jubilee Square, LE1 5LB
458359.3°, 304488.4°
book.woke.hedge

3. The Raw Dykes
Aylestone Road at junction with
Saffron Lane, LE2 7QN
458377.0°, 302591.0°
stove.assume.reveal



Medieval Leicester

4. Medieval Streets
Jubilee Square, LE1 5LB
458414.4°, 304448.4°
edit.parts.clocks

5. The High Cross
Jubilee Square, LE1 5LB
458388.7°, 304501.5°
ripe.update.flesh

6. Castle Motte
Castle Gardens, LE2 7BY
458225.1°, 304141.2°
angle.grades.sulk

7. St Nicholas Church
St Nicholas Circle, LE1 4LB
458245.9°, 304471.3°
dare.rinse.slides

8. Monk's Rest

Monks Rest Garden, Vicarage Road
Entrance, LE5 1DB
462702.0°, 305779.0°
news.moral.spare

9. The Magazine Gateway

The Magazine, Vaughan Way, LE1 5XZ
458439.1°, 304117.3°
reveal.castle.coffee

10. John O Gaunts Cellar

Castle View, LE1 5WH
458260°, 304173°
almost.wages.onion



The Wigston Family and Leicester

11. Wygoston's House
12 Applegate, Jubilee Square,
LE1 5LD
458377.8°, 304437.6°
hoping.closer.march

12. Free Grammar School
Grammar School Court,
Highcross Lane, LE1 4NN
458376.7°, 304605.0°
diner.shine.soup

13. Chantry House and Skeffington House
Newarke Houses Museum,
The Newarke, LE2 7BY
458377.0°, 304108.8°
fades.making.bumpy



An Elegant Town

14. Leicester Royal Infirmary
Infirmary Close, LE1 5WW
458662.0°, 303703.0°
crust.native.cheek

15. Upper New Walk
Granville Road, LE1 7RU
459696.0°, 303532.0°
opens.risks.dame

16. Assembly Rooms
Hotel Street, LE1 5AW
458683.0°, 304350.1°
beside.doctor.admit

17. Lower New Walk
New Walk, at junction with
King Street, LE1 6TE
458830.5°, 304071.7°
inches.nuns.dogs

18. New Walk
De Montfort Square, New Walk, LE1 7EA
459345.9°, 303759.4°
clots.usual.cute

19. Freemasons' Hall
London Road, LE2 0RA
459492.3°, 303851.9°
heats.fires.beast

20. The Globe
Silver Street / Carts Lane Corner,
LE1 5EU
458558.2°, 304516.6°
crown.cared.free

21. Borough Gaol Wall
Highcross Street, LE1 4PF
458384.6°, 304558.0°
years.salon.candy

22. 17 Friar Lane
Friar Lane, LE1 5RA
458602.1°, 304321.6°
healers.square.boxer

23. The Crescent
King Street, LE1 6RL
458909.6°, 303832.6°
young.relate.gosh

24. County Gaol
HMP Leicester Prison, Welford Road,
LE2 7AJ
458796.2°, 303692.6°
clocks.drain.third

25. Bow Bridge House
Tudor Road/King Richards Road
corner, LE3 5PQ
457864.5°, 304375.2°
storm.flying.funny

26. Green Dragon Square
Market Place/Green Dragon Square,
LE1 5GF
458699.6°, 304408.8°
combining.verbs.twigs

27. Rutland Street Fire Station
Rutland Street, LE1 1RE
459096.0°, 304458.5°
spirit.game.member

28. Bowling Green Street Fire Station
Bowling Green Street, LE1 6AS
458745.0°, 304322.0°
broom.shades.views



A Manufacturing Town

29. The Shoe Trade Hall
St James Street, LE1 3RE
459066.0°, 304770.2°
wedge.oiled.farms

30. British United Shoe Machinery Company
Belgrave Road, LE4 5AU
459461.2°, 306126.6°
buck.love.ticket

31. 82-86 Rutland Street
Rutland Street, Cultural Quarter,
LE1 1SB
459179.6°, 304622.6°
valley.dare.pest

32. Abbey Park Mills
Abbey Park Street, LE4 5AW
459184.4°, 305725.4°
taxi.state.cake

33. Pfister & Vogel Warehouse
Rutland Street, Cultural Quarter,
LE1 1SB
459176.5°, 304602.1°
middle.supper.pages

34. Evans Weir
Canal Towpath between Richard III
Road and Soar Lane, LE3 5BJ
457925°, 304726°
slap.kinks.chase

35. GE Lighting
Melton Road, outside Sainsbury's,
LE4 7SD
460471°, 308173°
quit.recall.crazy

36. Alexandra House
Rutland Street, Cultural Quarter,
LE1 1SE
459167.2°, 304558.1°
woes.combining.cross

37. Portland and Hawthorn Buildings
The Gateway, De Montfort
University, LE2 7GZ
458301.4°, 304012.8°
bands.noting.daisy

38. King Street
King Street, LE1 6RL
458846.3°, 304022.1°
most.hype.grid

39. Glenfield Tunnel
Footpath off Station Road
(next to Railway Inn), LE3 8BU
454247.3°, 306521.5°
serve.economies.banks

40. Friars Mills
End of Richard III Road / canal
towpath, LE3 5QT
457954.7°, 304587.6°
called.blaze.mull

41. The Vulcan Works
Vulcan Road, LE5 3AQ
459949.2°, 304982.5°
menu.funded.coach

42. Kirby and West
Western Boulevard junction with
Braunstone Gate, LE2 7EX
458043.0°, 304102.6°
editor.clever.tips

43. The Wimbledon Works
Southampton Street, LE1 1SU
459253.8°, 304550.8°
fallen.songs.jazzy

44. Statue of Liberty
Upperton Road roundabout with
Western Boulevard, LE2 7DZ
458049.3°, 303469.1°
activism.apple.mild

45. The Imperial Typewriter Factory
East Park Road corner with
Nottingham Road, LE5 4QD
460837.0°, 304644.0°
baking.stole.lodge



Thomas Cook's Victorian Leicester

46. Weighbridge Toll Collector's House
Humberstone Gate, LE1 3PL
459134.0°, 304702.6°
fever.unique.poker

47. St Mark's Church and School
Belgrave Gate, LE1 3WW
459076.2°, 305366.5°
margin.bleat.food

48. Britannia Street
Britannia Street on corner with
Belgrave Gate, LE1 3HT
459110.7°, 305368.0°
bravo.coach.logo

49. Evington Footway
Evington Footway / London Road,
LE2 INN
459800.5°, 303546.2°
stared.spike.hardly

50. Thorncroft
London Road near corner with
Elmfield Avenue, LE5 5TP
460149.6°, 303075.9°
case.spike.dice

51. Grand Hotel and General Newsroom
Belvoir Street at junction with
Granby Street, LE1 6ES
458957.5°, 304311.4°
heap.hero.hits

52. Cook's Temperance Hotel*
Granby Street on corner with
Northampton Street, LE1 6FD
459109.1°, 304233.7°
cabin.tent.gasp

53. Welford Place
Welford Place, LE1 6RU
458732.2°, 304134.3°
other.repair.long

54. 3-5 Pocklingtons Walk
Pocklingtons Walk, LE1 6BU
458678.0°, 304243.7°
visits.orchestra.remit

55. Campbell Street Railway Station

Leicester Train Station, London Road, LE2 0QB
459306.3°, 304091.9°
souk.renew.rotate

56. Silver Arcade

Silver Street, LE1 5FA
458691.8°, 304576.0°
speaks.leaves.saving

57. The Corn Exchange

Market Place, LE1 5GG
458762.4°, 304445.9°
human.ridge.shed

58. The Clock Tower

East Gates / Gallowtree Gate, LE1 5YA
458777.9°, 304628.9°
format.enhancement.lamp

59. Thomas Cook Building

Gallowtree Gate, LE1 5AD
458774.1°, 304600.8°
cheeks.ridge.last

60. Wesleyan Chapel, Bishop Street

Bishop Street, LE1 6AA
458836.5°, 304296.7°
chef.wisely.shape

61. The Leicestershire Banking Company

Granby Street, LE1 6EJ
458902.5°, 304379.6°
judges.pocket.lanes

62. The Town Hall

Town Hall Square / Horsefair Street, LE1 6AG
458794.5°, 304378.3°
bind.sock.transmitted

63. Great Meeting Unitarian Chapel

East Bond Street, LE1 4SX
458551.5°, 304805.8°
hands.quiz.tones

64. Belvoir Street Chapel

Belvoir Street, LE1 6QL
458832.2°, 304197.0°
rising.love.nets

65. Charles Street Chapel

Charles Street, LE1 1LA
459089.7°, 304340.5°
transit.plays.sports

66. Secular Hall

Humberstone Gate, LE1 1WB
459047.0°, 304653.0°
upset.demand.moss

67. East Gates Coffee House

East Gates, LE1 5YA
458748.8°, 304608.8°
draw.speech.cable

68. The Town Museum

Leicester Museum & Art Gallery, New Walk, LE1 7EA
459105.4°, 303851.6°
grows.food.toxic

69. Synagogue

Highfield Street, LE2 1AD
459778.8°, 303795.3°
raced.almost.palms

70. West Bridge Station

Rally Park (Narborough Road side), LE3 5JH
457877.8°, 304516.3°
smoke.wipe.deeper

71. Top Hat Terrace

London Road, LE2 0QT
459542.2°, 303764.3°
sank.shift.heavy

72. Leicester Union Workhouse

Sparkenhoe Street, opposite Leicester Islamic Centre, LE2 0UA
459590.8°, 304204.8°
suffice.glove.spite

73. Welford Road Cemetery

Welford Road Cemetery, Welford Road, LE2 6BF
459033.0°, 302842.0°
much.jumped.voted

74. Leicester Central Railway Station

Great Central Street, LE1 4JT
458216.1°, 304664.4°
forks.minus.called

75. St. Peter's Church

St Peter's Highfields Church, St Peters Road, LE2 1DA
459863.5°, 303952.0°
sobs.topped.reader

76. Bow String Bridge

Western Boulevard junction with Braunstone Gate, LE2 7EX
458043.2°, 304101.6°
editor.clever.tips

77. St Mary's Triangle

St Mary's Road corner with Knighton Park Road, LE2 1XA
459975.2°, 302878.6°
stop.call.crazy

78. Turkish Baths

New Street, LE1 5PS
458531.4°, 304372.1°
statue.sand.bonus



Alice Hawkins' Edwardian Leicester

79. Guild Hall, Colton Street

Colton Street, LE1 1QB
459161.9°, 304368.9°
losses.until.flops

80. YMCA Building

London Road, on corner with Campbell Street, LE1 1SH
459240.2°, 304147.1°
cakes.stump.banks

81. Shaftesbury Hall

Holy Bones on corner with Vaughn Way, LE1 4LB
458244.5°, 304542.1°
caked.splash.object

82. The Marquis Wellington

London Road near corner with Highfield Street, LE2 1EF
459655.5°, 303677.1°
broker.fight.trick

83. High Street

High Street near Royal Arcade, LE1 4EP
458583.3°, 304566.6°
snake.copy.cherry

84. Stoneygate Tram Depot

London Road leading from Leicester Road, LE2 3RG
461339.0°, 301444.3°
zone.lined.glare

85. Turkey Café

Granby Street, LE1 1DE
458921.5°, 304363.4°
forgot.teeth.forgot

86. Coronation Buildings

High Street, LE1 5YP
458472.1°, 304537.4°
reform.belong.sport

87. Municipal Library

Bishop Street, LE1 6AA
458809.4°, 304275.4°
bucked.shall.fine

88. Women's Social and Political Union Shop*

Bowling Green Street, LE1 6AT
458820.2°, 304211.8°
tribune.remote.socket

89. Pares's Bank

St Martins, LE1 5DF
458626.2°, 304430.8°
sober.zooms.deal

90. London Road Railway Station

Leicester Train Station, London Road, LE2 0QB
459306.3°, 304091.9°
tester.hands.pin

91. Alice Hawkins and Votes for Women

Market Place, LE1 5GG
458703.6°, 304432.0°
tummy.album.order

92. Amos Sherriff and the March to London

Market Place, LE1 5GG
458703.6°, 304432.0°
tummy.album.order



Leicester and the Great War

93. London Road Railway Station

Leicester Train Station, London Road, LE2 0QB
459306.3°, 304091.9°
rental.spot.bolts



Modern Leicester

94. Auto-Magic Car Park

Lee Street at junction with Fleet Street, LE1 3RE
459099.4°, 304905.1°
sample.clean.bills

95. Lee Circle Telephone Exchange

Lee Street at junction with Fleet Street, LE1 3RE
459107.7°, 304899.6°
such.lies.homes

96. The Golden Mile

Belgrave Road at Belgrave Circle, LE4 5AS
459218.6°, 305629.5°
atomic.perky.usual

97. King Power Stadium

Raw Dykes Road at roundabout junction with Burnmoor Street, LE2 7JU
458336.0°, 302900.0°
cover.edit.seats

98. Palais de Dance

Humberstone Gate, LE1 3PJ
459085.4°, 304685.6°
scars.slope.asks

99. City Bus Depot

Rutland Street, LE1 1RE
459098.7°, 304460.3°
spirit.game.member

100. Lewis's Tower*

Humberstone Gate, LE1 1WA
458841.6°, 304618.5°
sizes.assume.desire

101. City Police Headquarters

Charles Street, LE1 1LG
459227.1°, 304295.9°
wings.worker.when

102. Engineering Building

University Road, University of Leicester (outside David Wilson Library), LE1 7RH
459394.9°, 302904.8°
equal.toned.lively

103. Central Fire Station, Lancaster Road

Lancaster Road, LE1 7HB
459150.1°, 303423.7°
files.bottle.ample

104. Former Phoenix Theatre

Upper Brown Street, LE1 5TE
458625.7°, 304086.1°
fixed.golf.social

105. Silver Street

Silver Street, LE1 5FT
458635.5°, 304536.0°
tamed.worker.admit

106. Odeon Cinema

Queen Street, LE1 1QD
459161.3°, 304525.8°
chop.sorters.gravel

107. Municipal Offices

Charles Street, LE1 1FZ
459014.8°, 304449.5°
picked.dame.taps

108. The Little Theatre

Dover Street, LE1 6LB
459037.6°, 304148.7°
guises.quite.fishery

109. De Montfort Hall

Granville Road, LE1 7RU
459608.6°, 303378.6°
care.flesh.thinks

110. Highfields Centre

Melbourne Road near St Peter's Shops, LE2 0DS
460078.0°, 304255.0°
credit.recent.budget

111. African Caribbean Centre

African Caribbean Centre, Maidstone Road, LE2 0UA
459634.6°, 304151.2°
clues.noisy.tops

112. Haymarket Theatre

12-18 Belgrave Gate, LE1 3GP
458816.0°, 304750.0°
flash.poster.value



Changing Pasts

113. Braunstone Hall Junior School

Braunstone Park in front of Winstanley House, LE3 1HX
455739.0°, 303383.0°
wounds.issues.encounter

114. Asfordby Street Police and Fire Station

68-72 Asfordby Street, LE5 3QG
460624.0°, 304791.0°
impose.mole.fine

115. The Blitz in Highfields

Junction with Saxby Street and Sparkenhoe Street, LE2 0TD
459755.8°, 303998.0°
homes.grace.fever

116. Grace Road: County Cricket Ground

Leicestershire County Cricket Club, Milligan Road, LE2 8EB
458228.0°, 301402.0°
sobs.mats.keys

117. The Blitz hits Freeman Hardy and Wills

Junction with Humberstone Gate and Rutland Street, LE1 1WB
459175.0°, 304696.2°
dish.soaks.terms

118. Belgrave Neighbourhood Centre

Belgrave Road, LE4 6LF
459389.0°, 306006.9°
vocal.slim.join

119. Leicester Fosse FC 1884

Fosse Road Central at junction with King Richards Road, LE3 6BA
457444.0°, 304379.0°
bright.minds.famed

120. Gas Workers' Cottages

Gas Museum, 195 Aylestone Road, LE2 7QH
458202.0°, 302412.0°
sorry.scar.club

121. Jain Centre

Oxford Street, LE1 5XU
458521.1°, 304040.7°
woven.force.pays

122. Welford Road Tigers Rugby Club

Tigers Way junction with Welford Road, LE2 7TR
458892.0°, 303322.0°
shrimp.jumpy.crops

123. Aylestone Road Gas Works and Gas Museum

Entrance to British Gas, 195 Aylestone Road, LE2 7QH
458209.0°, 302445.0°
final.cares.hatch

124. Guru Nanak Dev Ji Gurdwara

Holy Bones, LE1 4LJ
458202.0°, 304540.7°
pocket.weeks.oile

125. Goode's Corner

Lutterworth Road at junction with Middleton Street, LE2 8PH
457248.2°, 300809.2°
farm.twice.occurs

126. Development of Highfields

Entrance to Spinney Hill Park, East Park Road, LE5 5FD
460722.0°, 304464.0°
snow.family.chew

127. Housing at North Braunstone

The Grove Community Hub, Cort Crescent, LE3 1QZ
455443.2°, 303759.7°
held.rates.homes

128. Housing at Eyres Monsell

Hillsborough Road corner with Sturdee Road, LE2 9FN
457958.0°, 299515.0°
placed.tribune.tapes

129. Housing in Saffron Lane

Elston Fields, leading from Fayhurst Road, LE2 6NP
458574.0°, 300642.0°
feels.unity.become

130. 4 Belmont Villas

Belmont Hotel, New Walk, LE1 7GR
459419.1°, 303756.9°
memory.plates.tops

131. Abbey Park Buildings

Abbey Park (Abbey Park Road Entrance), LE4 5AP
458911.0°, 305857.0°
skip.petty.code

132. 5 Grey Friars

Grey Friars, LE1 5PH
458617.8°, 304362.2°
jobs.range.patch

133. Savoy Cinema

Belgrave Gate, outside Haymarket Bus Station, LE1 3HP
458850.4°, 304840.9°
bunk.woods.garden

134. 20 Glebe Street

Glebe Street corner with Prebend Street, LE2 0JR
459490.8°, 303940.2°
issued.things.calm

135. Beaumont Leys House, Home Farm

Strasbourg Drive, LE4 ORW
457281.0°, 307450.0°
violin.wiped.bells

136. Beaumont Lodge

Astill Lodge Road, LE4 1EF
456713.1°, 309005.6°
sector.punks.smooth

137. Pork Pie Library

Pork Pie Library & Community Centre, Southfields Drive, LE2 6QS
458346.9°, 300259.6°
limp.hoot.reader

138. Evington Cinema

East Park Road corner with Chesterfield Road, LE5 5AY
460518.0°, 303873.0°
stamp.extend.lend

139. Red Hill Circle

Red Hill Circle (opposite Bestway Supermarket), LE4 5PN
459212.0°, 307502.0°
tight.rally.gentle

140. Leicester Markets

Dolphin Square, Market Place South, LE1 5HB
458780.7°, 304402.6°
raced.rooms.tree

141. The Fish Market

Dolphin Square, Market Place South, LE1 5HB
458781.8°, 304401.4°
raced.rooms.tree

142. Western Park Pavilion

Grass verge near the Pavilion, Western Park, Hinckley Road, LE3 6HX
455773.0°, 304771.0°
joined.window.intervals

143. The Blitz in Knighton

59 Knighton Road, opposite the school, LE2 3HN
460288.0°, 301926.0°
resort.pretty.mining

144. Guru Tegh Bahadur Gurdwara

Guru Tegh Bahadur Gurudwara, East Park Road, LE5 4QB
460912.8°, 304727.7°
lake.images.arch

145. Wycliffe Hall for the Blind

Gwendolen Road/Gedding Road, LE5 5LN
461044.2°, 304024.0°
beside.unrealistic.mice

146. Wakerley Centre

Margaret Road corner with Gwendolen Road, LE5 5FF
461004.0°, 304041.0°
splice.asleep.body

147. Wakerley's Home

Gwendolen Road, near Coleman Primary School, LE5 5GP
461544.0°, 303872.0°
lease.healers.prom

148. Bede Island

Bede Park, Western Boulevard, LE2 7EW
458084.0°, 303792.0°
achieving.wants.index

149. Westcotes Area

Hinckley Road, facing Cranmer Street, LE3 0LG
457723.2°, 304052.3°
dads.loud.stacks

150. Filbert Street Football Stadium

Raw Dykes Road (near corner of Filbert Street), LE2 7FJ
458114.5°, 303277.1°
pouch.carbon.lonely

151. Sri Swaminyan Mandir

Pramukh Swami Junction, 135 Gypsy Lane, LE4 6RH
460728.1°, 306622.9°
spout.wounds.safety

152. All Saints Church

All Saints Open, LE1 4PH
458238°, 304842°
yoga.volunteered.ample

153. Leicester Cathedral

St Martins, opposite King Richard III Visitor Centre, LE1 5DB
458546°, 304413°
chief.risk.probe



Richard III's Medieval Leicester

154. Blue Boar Inn

Highcross Street, LE1 4NN
458337.3°, 304610.0°
words.pills.curiosity

155. Guildhall

Guildhall Lane, LE1 5FQ
458456.8°, 304463.3°
flag.sends.wacky

156. Greyfriars Friary

New Street, LE1 5NE
458525.8°, 304380.4°
certified.kicked.lines

157. Greyfriars Friary

Grey Friars, LE1 5PH
458605.9°, 304364.8°
violin.foal.rust

158. St Mary De Castro

Castle View, LE1 5WH
458285.8°, 304212.1°
vague.ends.bigger

159. Leicester Castle

Castle View, LE1 5WH
458263.0°, 304165.0°
soils.jazz.spout

160. Turret Gateway

Castle View, LE1 5WH
458312.2°, 304129.0°
quarrel.ducks.dime

161. Trinity Hospital

The Newarke, De Montfort University, LE1 5WH
458311.7°, 304079.3°
unable.deed.aware

162. Church of the Annunciation

Hawthorn Building, The Newarke, De Montfort University, LE2 7GZ
458328.3°, 304055.8°
doors.stable.bother

163. Newarke Gateway

Magazine Square, Vaughn Way (outside Hugh Aston Building), LE1 5XZ
458435.4°, 304123.0°
palms.handy.those

164. Bow Bridge

St Augustine Road, LE3 5LX
458024.7°, 304380.5°
nature.crust.events



Leicester's Historic Villages

165. Aylestone – The Medieval Settlement

Old Church Street, LE2 8ND
457375.6°, 301167.4°
brand.songs.recall

166. Aylestone – Bridges and Boating

Riverside Drive, LE2 8LG
457034.2°, 301070.5°
clips.stir.lake

167. Belgrave – Travel and Transport

Thurcaston Road, LE4 5PP
459109.6°, 307357.0°
abode.fits.spit

168. Belgrave – Thurcaston Road Junction

Thurcaston Road Junction with Loughborough Road, LE4 5PL
459364.6°, 307293.5°
scar.doll.shower

169. Belgrave – A Suburb for the Wealthy

Church Road, LE4 5PE
459275.6°, 307179.0°
tend.forms.layers

170. Braunstone – Church of St Peter

St Peters Church, Woodshawe Rise, LE3 1RH
455511.5°, 302970.6°
living.allow.ally

171. Braunstone – An Agricultural Community

Braunstone Lane opposite Bidford Road, LE3 3AF
455439.5°, 302784.9°
trains.proper.wakes

172. Evington – Great Houses

Main Street junction with Cordery Road, LE5 6EA
462611.3°, 303007.5°
accent.affair.couple

173. Evington – Royal Connections

Main Street opposite junction with High Street, LE5 6FH
462724.2°, 303004.5°
start.nobody.issue

174. Evington – Medieval Origins and Military Camps

Church Road junction with Shady Lane, LE5 6FA
462789.7°, 302760.9°
filled.woes.newest

175. Humberstone – A Rural Community

Main Street on corner with Tennis Court Drive, LE5 1AQ
462529.1°, 305870.0°
nets.plenty.bath

176. Humberstone – The Church and Vicarage

Main Street next to Manor House Gardens, LE5 1AE
462686.4°, 305918.4°
mostly.rather.arch

177. Knighton – Oram Cottage and the Church of St Mary-Magdalen

Church Lane corner with Brinsmead Road, LE2 3WG
459944.3°, 301316.4°
charmingly.bossy.bliss

178. Knighton – The Cradock Family

Knighton Road near corner with Eton Close, LE2 3TT
459928.6°, 301690.2°
whips.levels.humid



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All information is correct at time of printing and is subject to change without notice.



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