

Uncover The Story

City Trails and Itineraries

Concepts

Economic Development, Transport and Climate Emergency Scrutiny
Commission
18th August 2021

Inward Investment and Place Marketing Appendix I

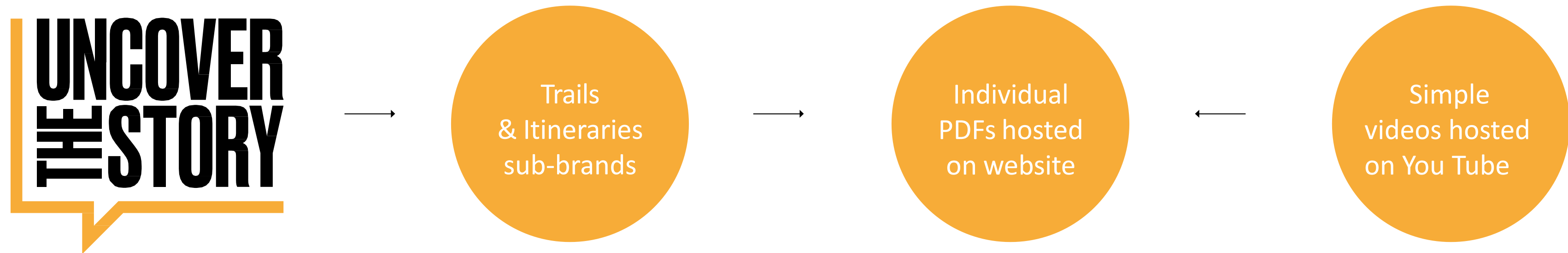


Overview

This presentation includes our initial creative thinking for the Uncover the Story Trails and Itineraries sub-brands, and covers the following areas:

- User Journey
- Building The Brand
- Trails & Itineraries Branding
- PDF Style Setters
- Revised Itineraries

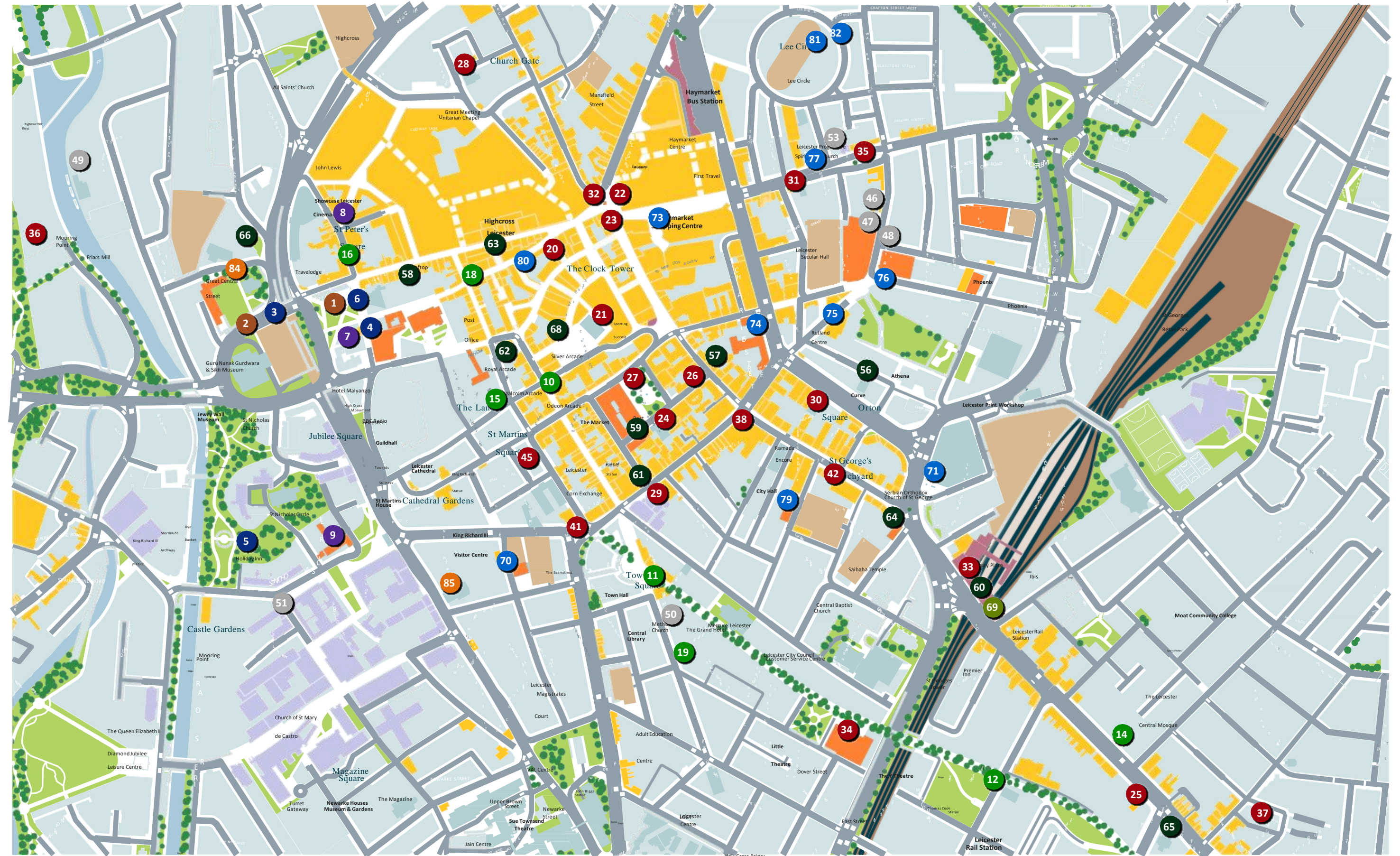
Basic Framework



The City Trail

The user will be able to pinch, zoom and scroll to see the different range of trails at a glance.

They will then be able to choose which trail to follow e.g. Roman, Medieval Edwardian etc.



The City Trail

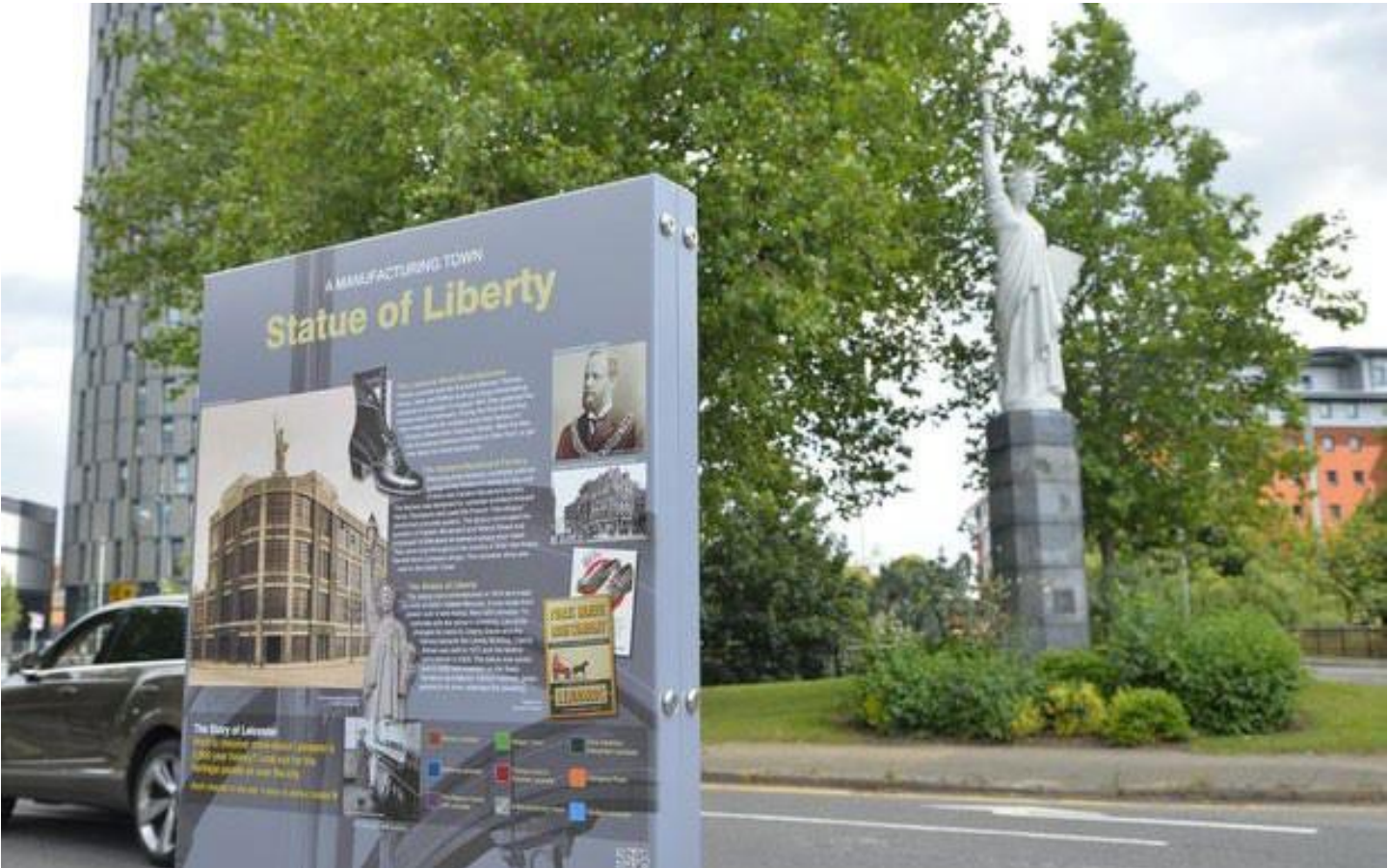
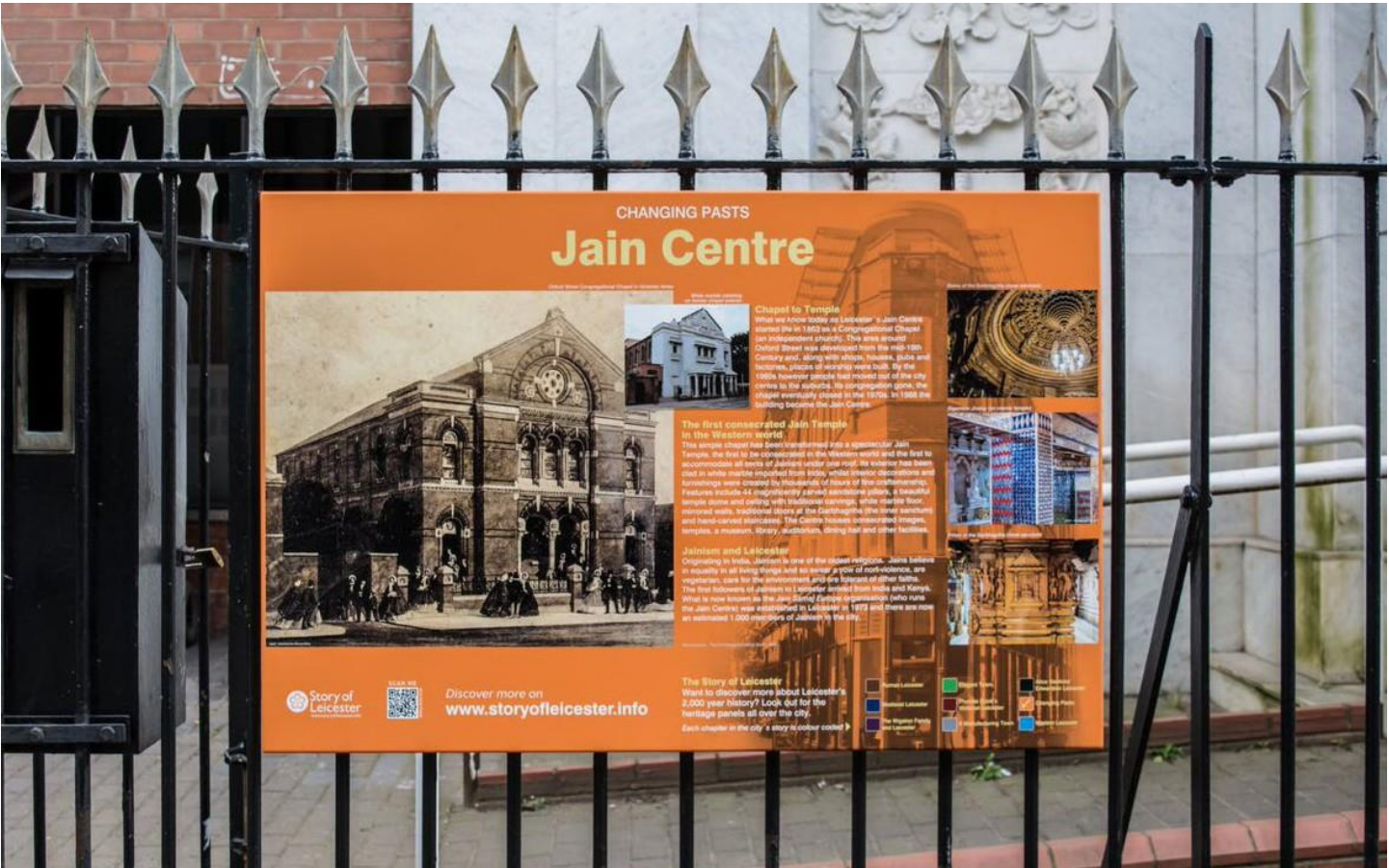
The creative design, colour palette, use of imagery, length of copy and tone of voice for the series of trails and itineraries should be consistent and reflect the design elements from the Uncover the Story brand to create a clearly identifiable link to the overall campaign.



Heritage Panels

There should also be a link to the range of existing heritage panels. The best way to do this is through the use of colour.

By using the existing palette from the heritage boards it will allow the user to quickly navigate the main city map and easily recognise the actual boards.



Photography

An integral part of the Uncover the Story Trails and Itineraries brand is photography. We want to curate a diverse mix of imagery, from fun and exciting authentic lifestyle shots of people in the city, to a range of Leicester's beautiful buildings and venue images.

We will re-purpose some of the photography from the original Uncover the Story campaign, this will allow us to create a seamless brand experience.



Trails Lock-up

After some consideration we feel that using the simplicity of the name 'Trails' is the best approach.

This is the 'Ronseal' approach, and will allow people to immediately understand what it is, and the use of the single word can be simply adjoined with the main Uncover the Story logo, creating a rubber stamp style lock-up.



Itineraries Lock-up

The itineraries sub-brand follows a similar style to the trails sub-brand to keep the look and feel consistent with the Uncover the Story campaign.



UTS Logo Suite

The Uncover the Story primary logo starts as the bases for the Trails & Itineraries logos this will allow for users to visual recognise both the Tails and Itineraries as specifically a part of the main Uncover the Story campaign which has already begun to roll out.

Main UTS Logo



Trails UTS Logo



Itineraries UTS Logo



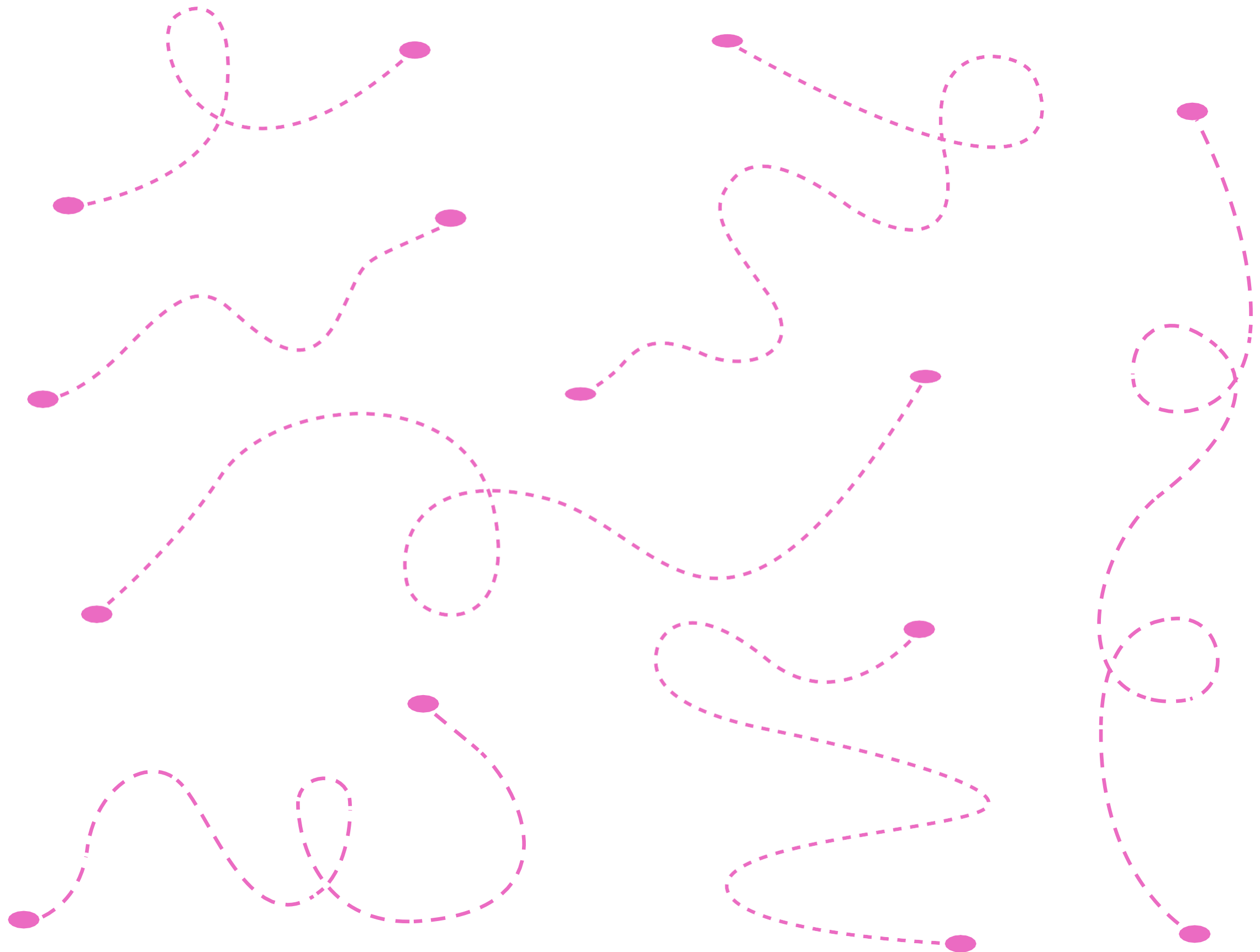
Visual Language

Along with the creation of the 'Trails' sub brand for Uncover The Story we have created an additional visual language that will be used throughout the trails and itineraries brief. The dotted trail line has been created to be used as both a visual language, graphical device and as a piece of directional design which will be incorporated within the different maps.

The trail lines can be used in different colours depending on the location or venue.

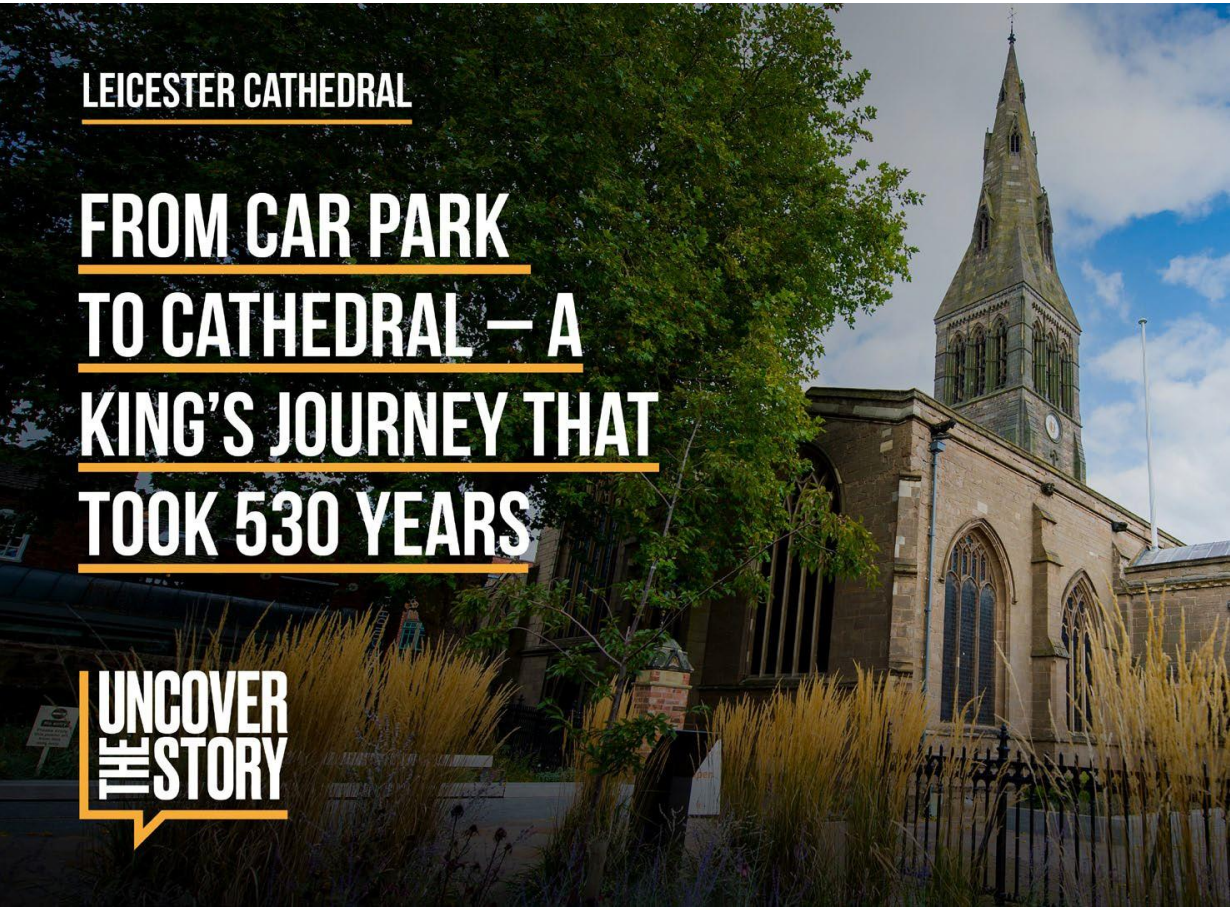
We could also use the destination pin markers to identify different areas.

Both of these elements could be brought to life with some exciting animation and used in the videos.

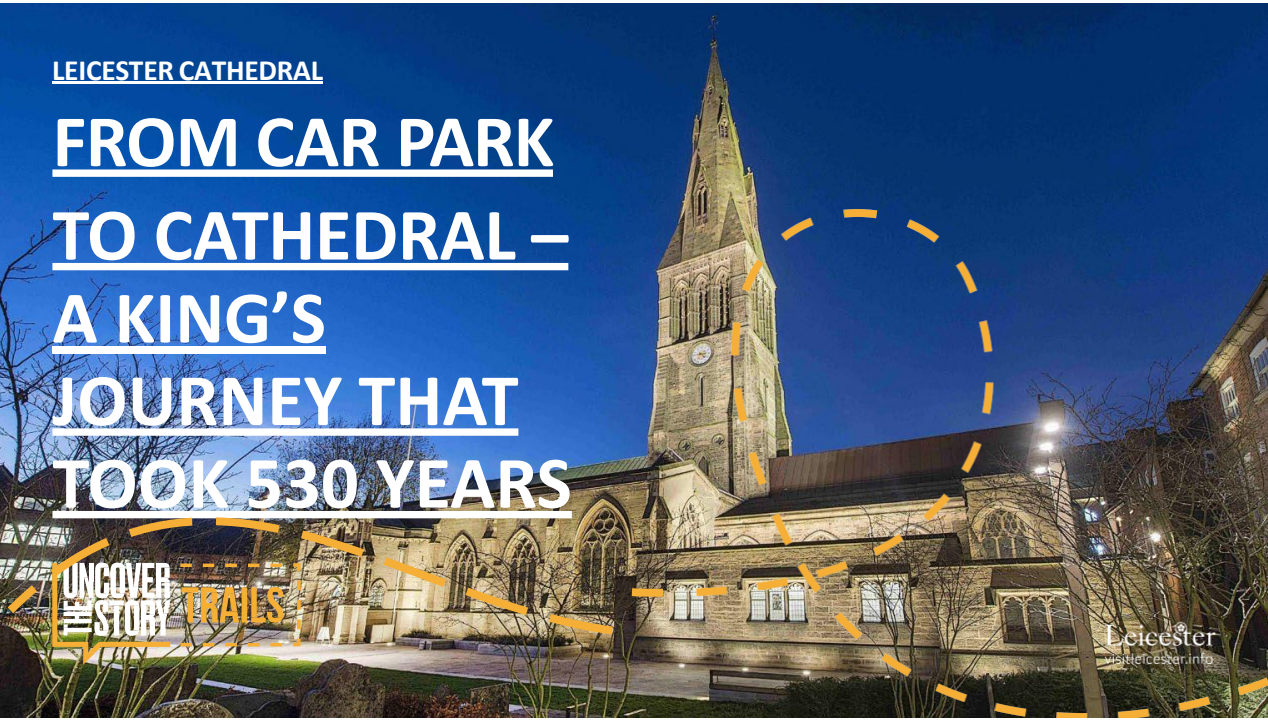


Colour Palette

To keep both the trails and itineraries project consistent with the overall Uncover the Story campaign we have chosen to use the same colour palette used within the social media assets and other campaign material related to that specific story, for example the KRIII and Cathedral trail would mirror the palette used on that social post.



Leicester Cathedral & KRIII

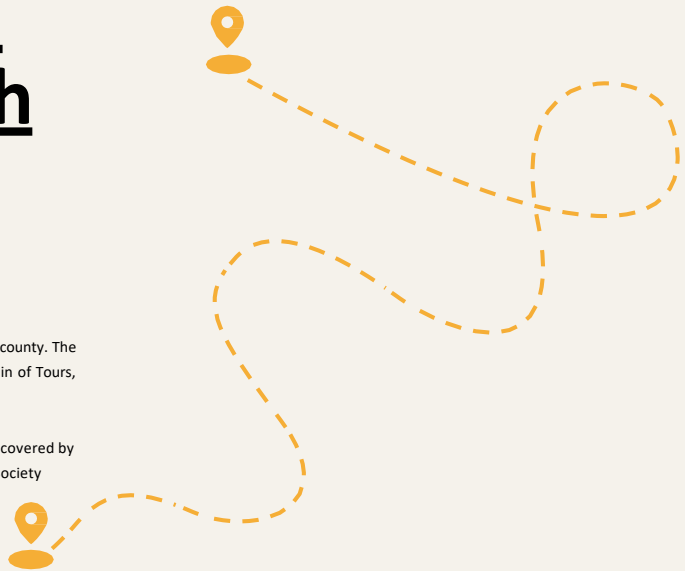


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Points of interest

- Highcross Street
- 8. Bow Bridge St Augustine Road
- 9. St Mary de Castro Castle View
- 10. Leicester Castle Castle Yard
- 11. Turret Gateway Castle View
- 12. Trinity Hospital The Newark, DMU campus
- 13. Church of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary The Newark, DMU Campus
- 14. Newark Gateway Magazine Square, DMU campus
- 15. Greyfriars New Street
- 16. Greyfriars Greyfriars
- 17. The Guildhall Guildhall Lane



Blue Boar INN

On Leicester’s medieval High Street, close to where a Travelodge stands today, there was once an elaborate timber-framed building known as the Blue Boar Inn. Here, by tradition, King Richard III spent a final night before the Battle of Bosworth in 1485.

There are few historical references to the Blue Boar Inn and even its name in the 15th century is uncertain. Some believe that it was originally called the White Boar (Richard III’s emblem), the sign being hastily changed after Bosworth to a Blue Boar (the insignia of Henry VII’s general, John de Vere, Earl of Oxford).



BOW BRIDGE

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The two bridges both probably take their name from the Little Bow Bridge, which was described as ‘one large arch like a bow’. The Little Bow Bridge was swept away in a flood in 1791.



St MARY De Castro

St Mary de Castro means St Mary of the Castle, reflecting the church’s origins as a place of worship built within the fortified enclosure, or bailey, of Leicester Castle. During medieval times, St Mary de Castro would have had great importance and much wealth. As a man of great faith, it is likely King Richard would have taken mass and worshipped here whenever visiting Leicester Castle. He may even have prayed here the day before setting off to face his enemy at Bosworth.

Mary de Castro may have been a special place for Richard III as his father, Richard, Duke of York was knighted in the church at the age of 15.



LEICESTER CASTLE

A motte-and-bailey castle was built in about 1068 inside the south-west corner of the town, and became the centre of power for the first Norman overlord of Leicester, Hugh de Grandmesnil.

In 1107, Robert de Beaumont, first Earl of Leicester is thought to have replaced the timber defences with stone and also founded a college of canons (community of priests) in the church of St Mary de Castro in the bailey.



TURRET GATEWAY

A few steps from Leicester Castle stands one of the city’s most intriguing historic buildings and one of its least well-known. Prince Rupert’s Gate gives access to Castle View, the cobbled road linking the castle yard with its 12th century great hall to The Newark.

The name may give the wrong impression; though the gateway is named for King Charles I’s cousin and military leader, Prince Rupert of the Rhine, it dates to several centuries before the Civil War and Rupert’s role in the bloody siege of Leicester.



TRINITY HOSPITAL

The Hospital of the Honour of God and the Glorious Virgin and All Saints (Trinity Hospital and Chapel) was founded in 1330 by Henry Plantagenet, the 3rd Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, who was a grandson of King Henry III and chief advisor to King Edward III. Henry’s predecessors, the earls of Leicester and Lancaster, had possessed the nearby castle since the 12th century.

The hospital was built to care for the poor and infirm of Leicester and could house fifty patients as well as staff including a warden, chaplains and nurses. The first hospital was a long, one-storey hall divided by an arched aisle, with a chapel on the end.



Greyfriars

Archaeologists excavating at the friary site in 2012 and 2013, during the search for Richard III’s last known resting place, identified the friary’s chapter house, parts of the eastern cloister range and the eastern end of the friary church, including the choir and the sanctuary.

Very little remains of the friary today, Richard III’s original grave and part of the church floor can be seen in the Richard III Visitor Centre. A small piece of stone wall, probably a boundary wall, can be seen in a private car park near to the Cathedral end of New Street.



The Guildhall

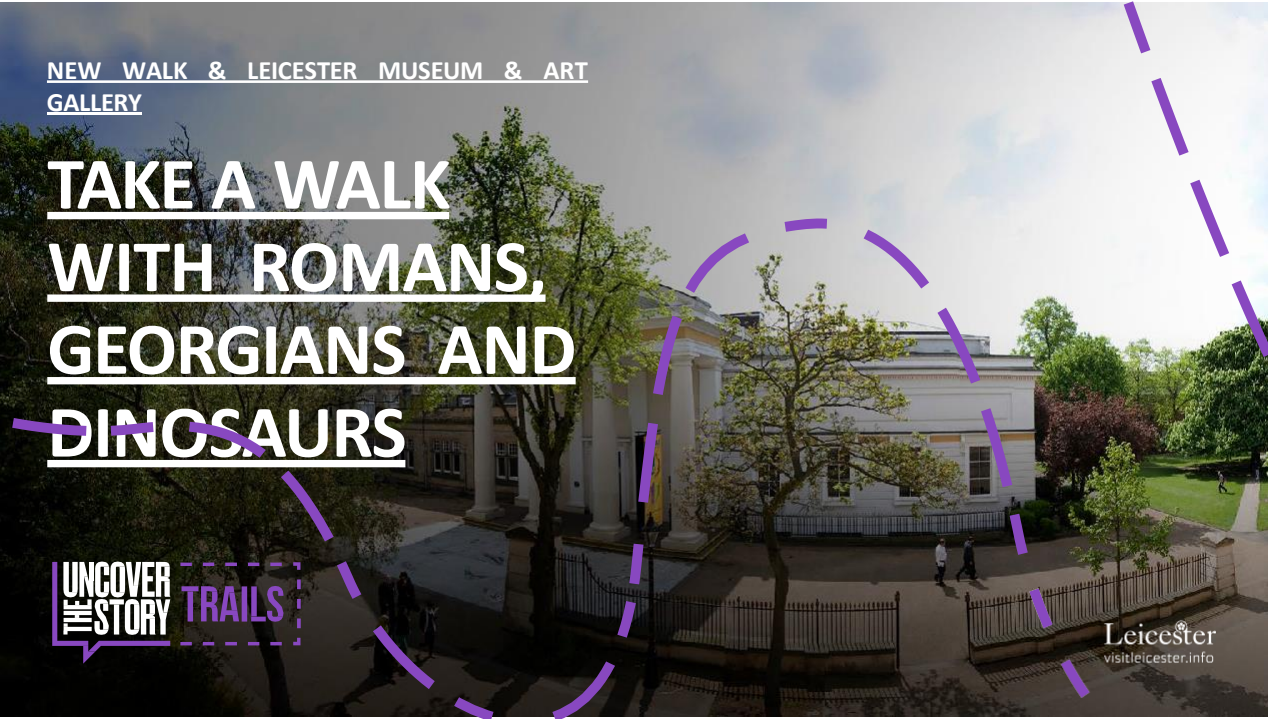
Leicester Guildhall dates back to medieval times and would have been a building of importance during the time of Richard III. The Great Hall, built in 1390, was a meeting place for the Guild of Corpus Christi, a select group of influential businessmen and gentry founded in 1343. This Guild was the richest in the town and a powerful force in medieval Leicester.

Many of the Guild’s members were associated with the Corporation of Leicester who began using Leicester Guildhall as a place of assembly from 1495. By 1563 the building belonged to the Town Corporation and had become Leicester’s first Town Hall with its west wing, including the Mayor’s Parlour, added in 1489.

OTHER TOURS

THE CITY
NEWARKE
OLD TOWN
NEW WALK
ARTS
THEATRE
MUSIC

New Walk

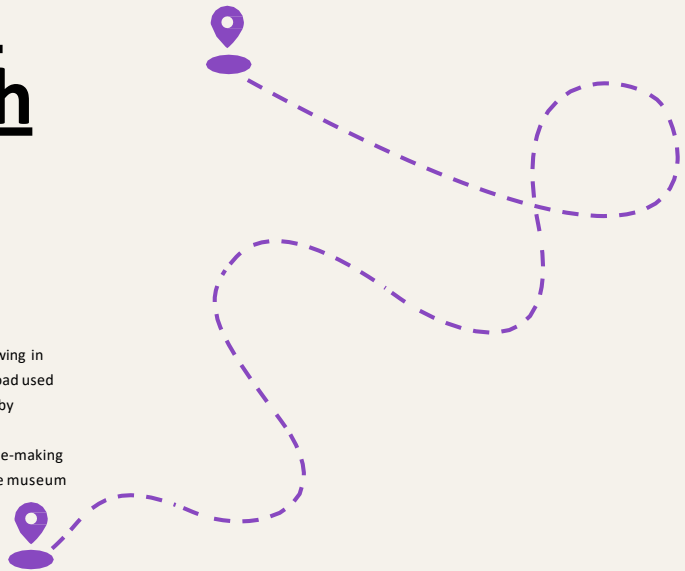


Welcome to a new approach in telling our stories.

Take a stroll up Leicester's leafy New Walk today and you'll be following in some pretty impressive footsteps. You'll be walking on an ancient road used by Roman soldiers, and enjoying the tree-lined promenade beloved by Leicester's Georgians and Victorians.

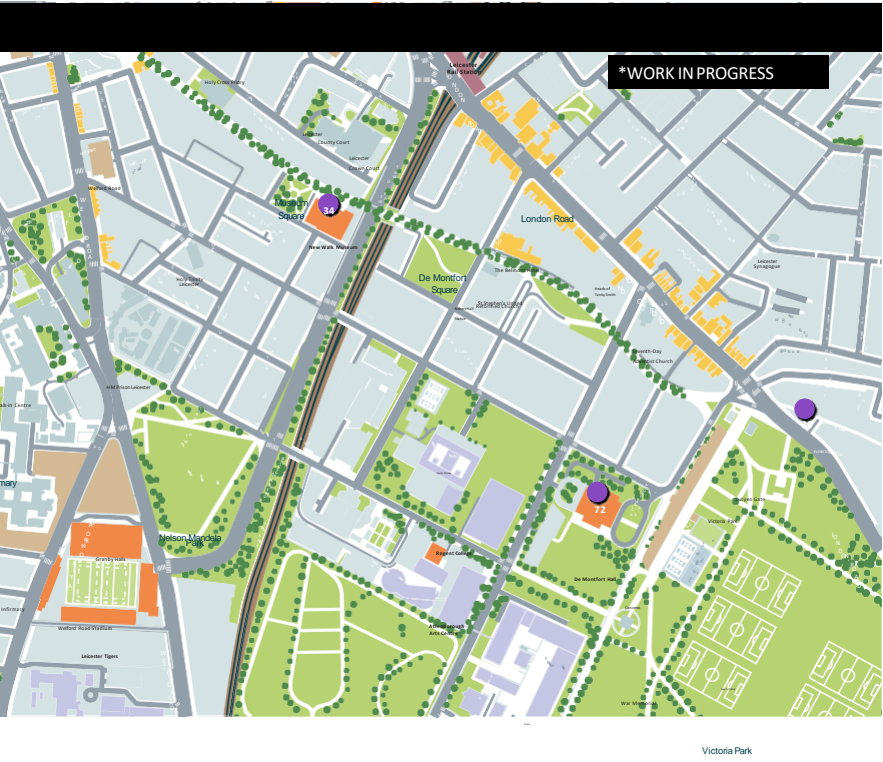
Dinosaurs may not have roamed the area, but young naturalist-in-the-making David Attenborough certainly would have as he made his way to the museum here that so inspired him.

Join us on this special tour to find out more.



Points of interest

- 39. Via Devana - Roman Road
Evington Footway
- 8. Holy Cross Priory
23 New Walk
- 34. Leicester Museum & Art Gallery
53 New Walk
- 10. The Albion Tepid Baths
5 New Walk
- 11. Residential Buildings
70-80 New Walk
- 12. The Clothier and The Clicker
19 New Walk
- 13. Writers Pavement
72 New Walk
- 14. The Oval
144 New Walk
- 15. St Stephen's United Reformed church
De Montfort Street
- 72. De Montfort Hall
11 New Walk
- 17. Belmont Hotel
120 New Walk
- 18. Lutyens War Memorial
Victoria Park



Via Devana

New Walk is a rare example of a Georgian pedestrian promenade. It connects the areas around Victoria Park, including Stonegate, Evington and Clarendon Park.

The Corporation of Leicester laid out the route in 1785. It is believed that an ancient Roman track-way called Via Devana predated the promenade and that this track-way formed the basis for the new route.

The original plan for the route was to connect the area which is now Welford Road to the then racecourse - which was later developed into Victoria Park.



Holy Cross Priory

The first public building on New Walk was a Roman Catholic chapel which was built in 1819 on the site of what is now Holy Cross Priory.

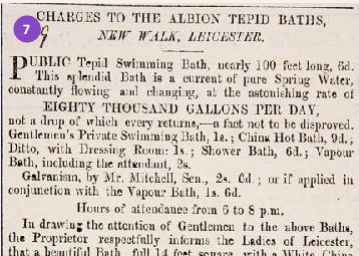
The Priory was established in 1882. By 1929, the church had proved to small and Friar Vincent McNabb O.P. began to raise money for a new church. The choir and transepts of the church was completed by 1931, and the High Altar was consecrated. The church was finally completed and formally consecrated in 1958.



Leicester Museum & Art Gallery

Designed in 1836 by Joseph Hansom, inventor of the horse drawn cab, this building started life as a Nonconformist Proprietary 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 as a museum in 1849 and has been free to visit ever since.



The Albion tepid baths

The Albion Tepid Baths at 5 New Walk were built in the 1840s and used warm water provided by a sewing cotton factory at No 52 King Street. Public baths originated at a time when most people in population centers did not have access to private bathing facilities. Though termed "public", they often have been restricted according to gender, religious affiliation, personal membership, and other criteria. In addition to their hygienic function, public baths also have served as social meeting places.



residential buildings

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.

Most houses on New Walk were designed for large families with servants. By the later 19th Century, as family size fell, some became lodgings or apartments.

Numbers 78-80 New Walk, built around 1836 are stucco-fronted and simply detailed with delicate wrought iron balcony railings on the first floor.



the clothier and the clicker

From the early 19th century to the end of the 20th century the main industries in Leicester were hosiery, footwear and engineering. Names such as Corah, Wolsey, Bentley, Stibbe, the British United Shoe Machinery Company and the British Shoe Corporation were well known nationally and internationally. These statues made by John Atkin were commissioned by The Friends of New Walk to commemorate the legacy of the clothing and footwear industries in the City and County of Leicester.



De Montfort Hall

Named after the sixth Earl of Leicester, Simon de Montfort, De Montfort Hall was the first purpose-built concert hall in Leicester. It was designed by local architect Mr Shirley Harrison and opened in July 1913. Praised for its fine acoustics, opera singer Louisa Tetrazzini said, "There are only three halls in Britain worth singing in. One is in Glasgow, the Usher Hall in Edinburgh and this one".

Other notable appearances at De Montfort Hall include the likes of Bob Dylan, Genesis, Iron Maiden and Keane.

www.demontforthall.co.uk/whats-on/



Lutyens war memorial

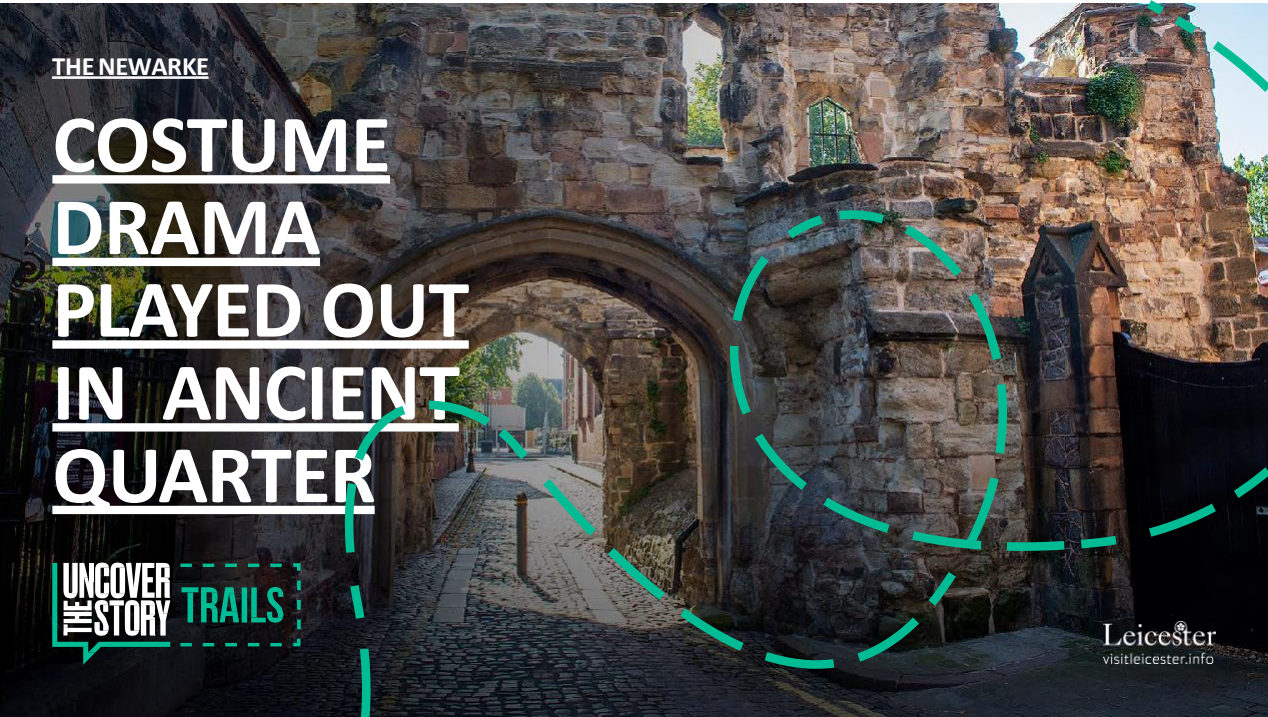
The Arch of Remembrance is a First World War memorial designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and located in Victoria Park.

A temporary war memorial was erected in 1917, and a committee was formed in 1919 to propose a permanent memorial. The committee resolved to appoint Lutyens as architect and to site the memorial in Victoria Park. Lutyens's first proposal was accepted by the committee but was scaled back and eventually cancelled due to a shortage of funds. The committee then asked Lutyens to design a memorial arch, which he presented to a public meeting in 1923.

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The Newarke



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Join us on this special tour to find out more.

Points of interest

- 39. Newarke Houses
The Newarke
- 8. Daniel Lambert
Newarke Houses
- 34. The Wars of the Roses
16 Millstone Lane
- 19. Leicestershire and Rutland Museum
Castle View
- 12. DMU Heritage Centre
Hawthorne Building DMU
- 13. Magazine Gateway
The Newarke, Magazine
- 14. Trinity Hospital and Chapel
The Newarke



Newarke Houses

Newarke Houses incorporates the museum of the Royal Leicestershire Regiment, and has a range of exhibits illustrating post-medieval and contemporary Leicester. The museum is close to the 15th century Magazine Gateway and within the precincts of the medieval 'Newarke', the 'New Work' of Henry of Grosmont, 1st Duke of Lancaster.

The museum displays include a cinema experience, a collection of toys from the Tudor era to present day and a play area for children to try various games.

www.leicestermuseums.org/newarke-houses



Daniel Lambert

Daniel Lambert (13 March 1770 – 21 June 1809) was a gaol keeper and animal breeder from Leicester, England, famous for his unusually large size.

After serving four years as an apprentice at an engraving and die casting works in Birmingham, he returned to Leicester around 1788 and succeeded his father as keeper of Leicester's gaol. He was a keen sportsman and extremely strong; on one occasion he fought a bear in the streets of Leicester. He was an expert in sporting animals, widely respected for his expertise with dogs, horses and fighting cocks.



The wars of the ROses

The Wars of the Roses is the popular name given to the civil conflict that dominated the late fifteenth century and which represented the claims of the rival descendants of Edward III - the Lancastrians and the Yorkists. In 1485, Richard successfully forced a confrontation with the Lancastrians near the town of Market Bosworth.

Having spent a night in Leicester at the Blue Boar Inn, Richard marched out across the Bow Bridge to confront Henry's army. On 22 August, Richard's greater force met Henry Tudor's army in battle in what would become a pivotal moment in English history.



Leicester Castle and Motte

New Walk is a rare example of a Georgian pedestrian promenade. It connects the areas around Victoria Park, including Stonegate, The Corporation of Leicester laid out the route in 1785. It is believed that an ancient Roman track-way called Via Devana predated the promenade and that this track-way formed the basis for the new route.

The original plan for the route was to connect the area which is now Welford Road to the then racecourse - which was later developed into Victoria Park.



St Mary de Castro – Chaucer

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The Priory was established in 1882. By 1929, the church had proved to small and Friar Vincent McNabb O.P. began to raise money for a new church. The choir and transepts of the church was completed by 1931, and the High Altar was consecrated. The church was finally completed and formally consecrated in 1958.



DMU Heritage Centre

Designed in 1836 by Joseph Hansom, inventor of the horse drawn cab, this building started life as a Nonconformist Proprietary School. In 1948 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 as a museum in 1849 and has been free to visit ever since.



Magazine Gateway

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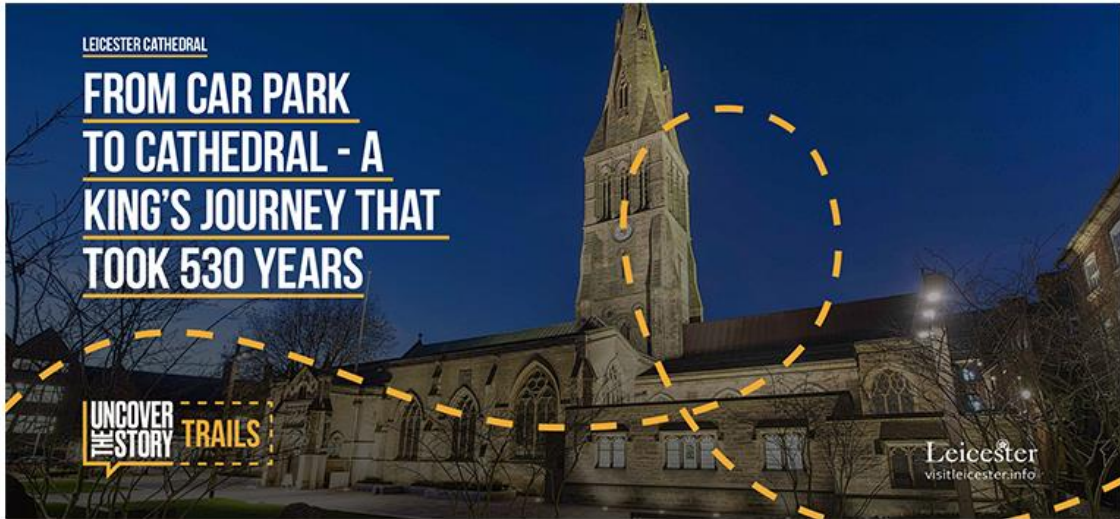


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JOIN US ON THIS SPECIAL TOUR TO FIND OUT MORE.



POINTS OF INTEREST

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Highcross Street
- 8. Bow Bridge
St Augustine Road
- 9. St Mary de Castro
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- 10. Leicester Castle
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The Newarke, DMU campus
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- 15. Greyfriars
New Street
- 16. Greyfriars
Greyfriars
- 17. The Guildhall
Goldsmith Lane



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Leicester's Old Town has many notable attractions but the sightseeing doesn't have to stop when you fancy a bite to eat, as its restaurants are also steeped in history.

The elegant building housing Middletons Steakhouse & Grill started life as Pares & Co Bank. The grand doors flanked by pillars and decorative panels that ushered in well-heeled Victorians, likely reflect its connections with Leicester's flourishing hosiery trade.

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POINTS OF INTEREST

- 39. Wygston's House
12 Applegate
- 6. Pares Bank
2 St Martins
- 34. The Globe
43 Silver Street
- 10. Cozy Club
68 Highcross Street
- 11. The Exchange
50 Rutland Street
- 12. Orion Brasserie
Orion Square
- 13. Sorbus
4 St Martins
- 14. Free Grammar School
St Mary's Road



WYGSTONS HOUSE

Wygston's House is the oldest house in Leicester. It has been here since medieval times and the road it stood on, High Street, was the widest and busiest thoroughfare in the town.

Opened in March 2017, Wygston's House is now once



PARES BANK

The present building is often said to be the most elegant bank in Leicester. It was designed by J.B. Everard & S. Perkins Pick for Pares's Bank in 1901 but became Parr's Bank in 1902 following a takeover. It eventually became a branch of NatWest until its closure in the 1990s.

Today Pares Bank is home to Middletons Steakhouse



THE GLOBE

The Globe has been synonymous with serving fine ales and food since 1720, where quality ales were brewed using spring water drawn from its own well beneath the pub, which still exists today.

Prior to becoming a public house, the Globe had



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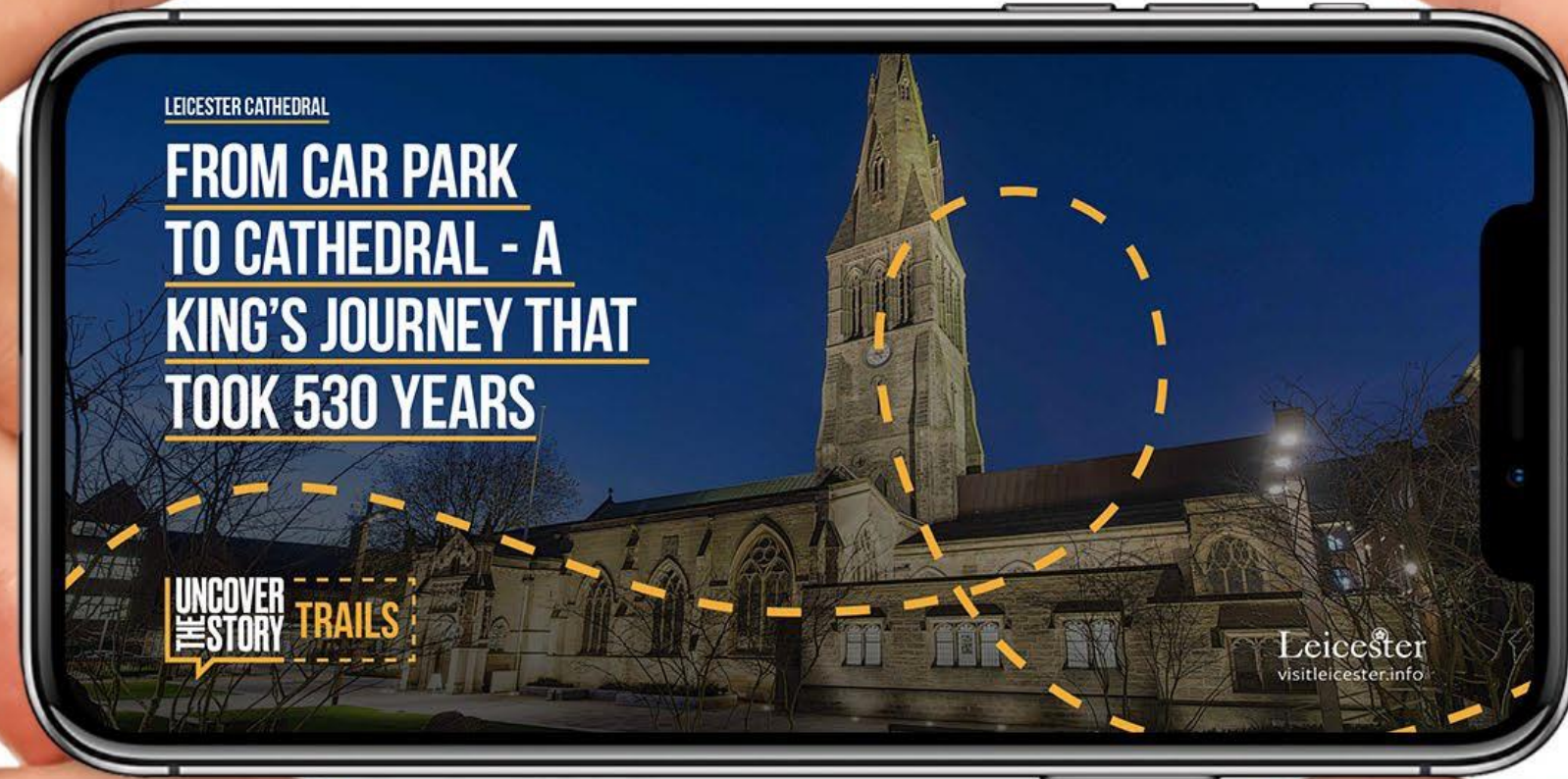
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LEICESTER CATHEDRAL

**FROM CAR PARK
TO CATHEDRAL - A
KING'S JOURNEY THAT
TOOK 530 YEARS**

UNCOVER
THE STORY TRAILS

Leicester
visitleicester.info

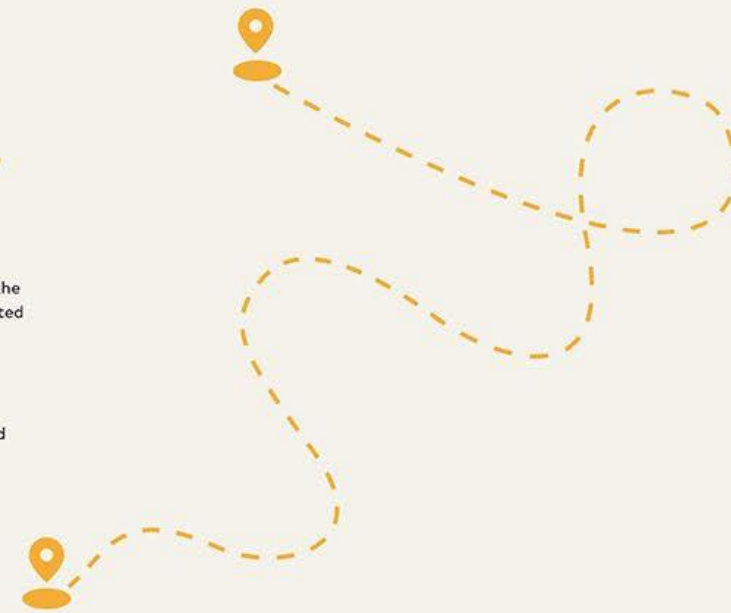


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The two bridges both probably take their name from the Little Bow Bridge, which was described as 'one large arch like a bow'. The Little Bow Bridge was swept away in a flood in 1791.



ST MARY DE CASTRO

St Mary de Castro means St Mary of the Castle, reflecting the church's origins as a place of worship built within the fortified enclosure, or bailey, of Leicester Castle. During medieval times, St Mary de Castro would have had great importance and much wealth. As a man of great faith, it is likely King Richard would have taken mass and worshipped here whenever visiting Leicester Castle. He may even have prayed here the day before setting off to face his enemy at Bosworth.

Mary de Castro may have been a special place for Richard III as his father, Richard, Duke of York was knighted in the church at the age of 15.

Itineraries PDF

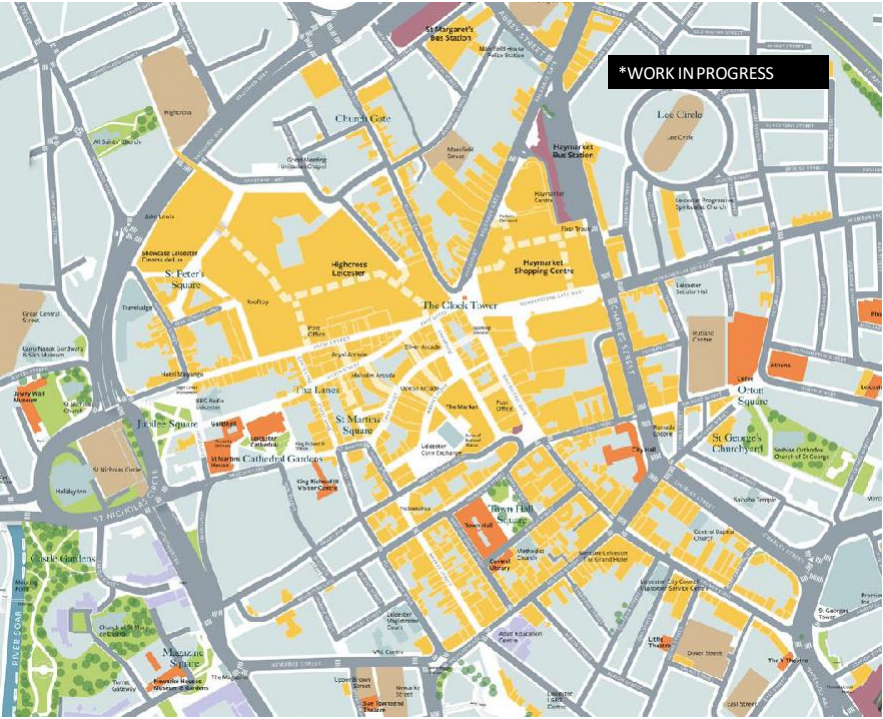


THINGS TO DO AND SEE IN A FULL DAY IN LEICESTER

Leicester has many great things to see and do. In this guide we have put together some suggestions on the different places to visit in a full day in our wonderful city. Why not start with breakfast at one of the many great cafes and then maybe check out one of our fantastic museums, The Newarke is one of the oldest areas of Leicester and home to Newarke Houses Museum or take a stroll along New Walk and visit the Leicester Museum & Art Gallery.

Points of interest

1. King Richard III Visitor Centre
2. Leicester Cathedral
3. Leicester Guildhall
4. Newarke Houses The Newarke
5. Magazine Gateway The Newarke
6. John Briggs Statue Welford Place
7. Leicester Museum & Art Gallery New Walk
8. St Martin Coffee House St Martins Walk
9. Cosy Club 68 Highcross
10. Middleton's Steakhouse & Grill 2 St Martins



Join us on this special tour



King richard III Visitor centre

How can the grave site of an anointed King of England be lost? More to the point, after more than 500 years, how can it be found again? Where do you start, how do you know where to look and how can you be sure of your findings? When Richard III was killed at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485, his body was unceremoniously buried at Grey Friars Church and all but forgotten about. The destruction of the monastery at the hands of the Reformation further ensured that his grave would be lost forever.



Leicester Cathedral

On 21 August 1485 Richard III, the last Plantagenet King of England, rode from Leicester to confront Henry Tudor at Bosworth Field. The following day he returned a king slain, his body unceremoniously stripped of armour and slung on horseback for all to see.

In 2015, some 530 years later, and three years after his remains were found beneath a city centre car park, Richard III made that same journey to Bosworth and back to Leicester, but this time it was his coffin remains, set upon a gun carriage, which invited silent reflection.



Leicester Guildhall

A much-loved timber-framed landmark, Leicester Guildhall started life in 1390 when its Great Hall was built as a meeting place and banquet hall for the Guild of Corpus Christi. Over the next 600 years, it was extended and, amongst various uses, found a niche as the perfect host for performances and celebrations that provide a snapshot of English history.

When Elizabeth I's navy defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588, the Guildhall was the venue of choice for the city's celebrations. More than 50 years later, when England was in the grip of Civil War, Royalist troops attacked Leicester and looted the Guildhall.



NEWARKE HOUSES

Newarke Houses incorporates the museum of the Royal Leicestershire Regiment, and has a range of exhibits illustrating post-medieval and contemporary Leicester. The museum is close to the 15th century Magazine Gateway and within the precincts of the medieval 'Newarke', the 'New Work' of Henry of Grosmont, 1st Duke of Lancaster.

The museum displays include a cinema experience, a collection of toys from the Tudor era to present day and a play area for children to try various games.

www.leicestermuseums.org/newarke-houses



MAGAZINE GATEWAY

New Walk is a rare example of a Georgian pedestrian promenade. It connects the areas around Victoria Park including Stonegate, Evington and Clarendon Park.

The Corporation of Leicester laid out the route in 1785. It is believed that an ancient Roman track-way called Via Devana predated the promenade and that this track-way formed the basis for the new route.

The original plan for the route was to connect the area which is now Welford Road to the then racecourse - which was later developed into Victoria Park.



John Briggs Statue

John Briggs (11 April 1801 – 4 June 1871) was a British hosiery and Liberal and Radical politician.

This statue of John Briggs was unveiled on the 15 April 1873. It is by the sculptor, George Anderson Lawson. John Briggs (1801-1871) was a radical politician, hosiery manufacturer and philanthropist, and a Nonconformist. He was Mayor of the City in 1840, 1847 and 1855, and represented Leicester as a Liberal MP between 1856-1862.



Leicester Museum & Art Gallery

Designed in 1836 by Joseph Hansom, inventor of the horse drawn cab, this building started life as a Nonconformist 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 as a museum in 1849 and has been free to visit ever since.

www.leicestermuseums.org



Cosy Club

The building has been used since the 1800's. Formerly producing all sorts of vestments from boots, shoes, hats, clothes, hosiery products and more.

The restoration and transformation of the original factory into Cosy Club was carefully undertaken to maintain the original aesthetics this was then used to develop the overall interior design of the restaurant by using a mixture of different textiles, furniture and artwork from the 1800's.

www.cosyclub.co.uk/leicester

OTHER TOURS

THE CITY
NEWARKE
OLD TOWN
NEW WALK
ARTS
THEATRE
MUSIC



9AM-5:00PM

THINGS TO DO IN A FULL DAY IN LEICESTER

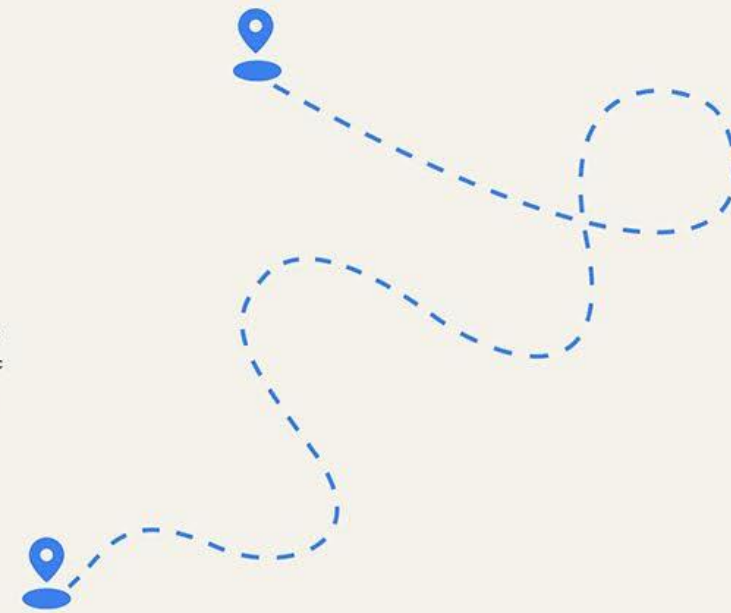
UNCOVER
THE STORY ITINERARIES

Leicester
visitleicester.info

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**JOIN US ON THIS SPECIAL
TOUR TO FIND OUT MORE.**



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- 2. Leicester Cathedral
- 3. Leicester Guildhall
- 4. Newark Houses
The Newark
- 5. Magazine Gateway
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Empty Nester Couples with Traditional Value

Mature couples with no children at home who enjoy holidaying in the UK and appreciate Heritage and Culture.

Full Day	King Richard III Visitor Centre	Immerse yourself in the incredible story of the last English king to die in battle and the first to be DNA tested. Relive the history and discover the fascinating story of how he was found. Café and beautiful courtyard	1 – 1½ hours
	Leicester Cathedral	Explore 900 years of history, from the fine stained glass and the tomb of King Richard III. In the gardens you will find his iconic bronze statue, and the sculpture ‘Towards Stillness’.	½ - 1 hour
	Guildhall	One of the best-preserved timber framed halls in the country. Fascinating to discover the history within, from the Great Hall built around 1390, to the Victorian police cells.	1 hour
	Newarke Houses	Composed of two historic houses, Wygstons Chantry House and Skeffington House, the museum tells the story of contemporary Leicester and the history of the Royal Leicestershire Regiment	1 ½ - 2 hours
	The Newarke Gateway (Magazine)	The Magazine Gateway is a Grade I listed building in Leicester. Now a solitary landmark alongside Leicester ringroad, it was originally the main gateway of a walled enclosure built around 1400, giving access to the religious precinct of The Newarke. The vaulted archway was open to traffic until 1905.	10 minutes
	Jon Biggs Statue, Welford Place	Unveiled in 1873, by sculptor George Anderson Lawson. John Biggs (1801-1871) was a radical politician, hosiery manufacturer and Philanthropist. Mayor of the City in 1840, 1847 and 1855.	5 minutes
	New Walk	A rare example of a Georgian pedestrianised promenade originally intended to connect Welford Place to the racecourse (now Victoria Park). A conservation area since 1969.	10 minutes
Food Options	St Martin’s Coffee Shop	2-6 St Martins Walk First speciality coffee roasters to open in Leicester	£
	Cosy Club	8 Highcross Street Housed in a former knitwear factory, sympathetically modernised retaining its original Industrial feel. Offers traditional breakfasts/interesting brunch options alongside main menus	£

Free and Easy Mini-Breakers

Typically under 35, and enjoy travelling solo, in couples or groups. Interested in experiences, living like a local and getting insider tips

½ day 2	Cocoa Amore	Experience the immersive chocolate workshop with independent retailer cocoa Amore. Includes, talk, chocolate tasting and creating your own box of 16 chocolates, truffle making, and gift wrap your chocolates to take home (Saturdays at 11.00 am and 2.00 pm)	2 hours
	Cultural Quarter	Independent Galleries and Street Art. Get off the beaten track and visit some of the smaller independent galleries and exhibition spaces, such as LCB Depot, Two Queens Gallery and Leicester print workshop in the Cultural Quarter, or Leicester Contemporary in Market St. Get a copy of the Street Art guide from Visit Leicester information centre, or check out the Leicester Bring the Paint Trail – to see Leicester’s ever evolving world class street art.	1 ½ -3 hours
	Cocktail Trail	Cocktail Crawl – Download the Cocktail trail, and check out some of Leicester’s latest and coolest bars	1 ½ - 3 hours
Food Options	Prana Café	10 Horsefair St, LE1 5BN 100% vegan café in a beautifully restored former bank.	££-£££
	The Good Earth	19 Free Lane, LE1 1JX Tucked away and serving homecooked food since 1965. Family-run vegetarian restaurant. Described in one review from happy cow as ‘Like being sat in your Grandmas living room, in the best way’ (Open 12-3 Tues-Sat)	£
	Pa	St Martins Square, LE1 5DF delicious sourdough Pizzas	££-£££
	Kai	St Martins Square, LE1 5DF – brunch and buddha bowls	££ -£££
	Mowgli	St Martins Square, LE1 5DF Mowgli is not about the intimate, hushed dining experience. It is about the smash and grab zing of flavours, serving the kind of food Indians like to eat at home and on the streets.	££-£££

Thank you

