



University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

An Historic Building Survey (Level 2) at
The Empire Hotel, 217-219 Fosse Road
North, Leicester.

NGR: SK 5743 0502

Sue Henderson



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For: Lidl

Approved by

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Summary

An Historic Building Survey was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at the Empire Hotel, Fosse Road North, Leicester on the 12th of December 2014. The survey studied the main building, consisting of east and west ranges, along with a low-roofed single-storey building and separate stable block, to which the main building had been joined. The building was essentially of two main phases. The east range was built in the early 1830s by a local landowner, Isaac Harrison. This part of the building was designed as a 'hydropathic institution,' known as Newfoundpool House. This spa became a private residence in the middle of the 19th Century and was then sold to a property developer, Orson Wright, in 1885. The west range was added in 1888 and many of the additional buildings of the original house demolished. The building was developed as the Empire Hotel, to serve this rapidly growing area of Leicester. The external appearance of The Empire has remained relatively unchanged since the middle of the 20th Century and the building continued as a public house until the end of the last decade.

The report and archive will be deposited with Leicester City Museum Service under the accession number A35.2014. A copy of the report and archive will also be lodged with the Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland.

Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*, this document forms the report for an Historic Building Survey (Level 2) on the former Empire Public House, Fosse Road North, Leicester. Level 2 surveys are defined in the English Heritage guidance document – *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2006). Under planning application number 2014-0826, permission has been granted for demolition of existing buildings and removal of two trees and the construction of a foodstore (class a1) with associated car parking, highway works and landscaping.

The site is located in the north-west of the city of Leicester, in an area referred to on the maps as New Found Pool, but known locally as Newfoundpool. The building lies to the western side of Fosse Road North and to the east of Newport Street at National Grid Reference SK 5743 0502 and at a height of approximately 60m above Ordnance Datum (Figs. 1 and 2). The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain indicates that the bedrock consists of Arden Sandstone Formation with overlying superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. The site was visited on the 12th of December 2014.

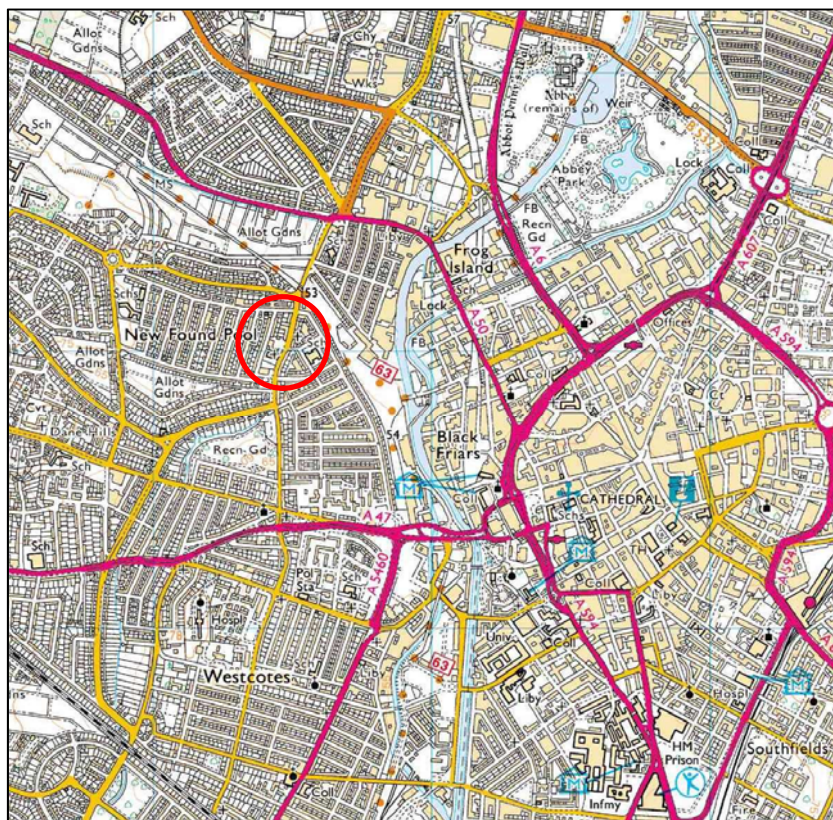


Figure 1 Site Location – circled in red

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Newport Street

Fosse Road North

Main building

Extension and stable block



Figure 2. Site layout (adapted from drawings supplied by MAS architecture at 1:500)

Background

In connection with a planning application to redevelop the site in 2013, ULAS prepared a Heritage Statement for the former Empire Public House (ULAS report 2013-054). This confirmed that whilst the former hotel and public house is not listed, the building appears on Leicester City Council's list of buildings of local interest. This designates the Empire as a building which plays a key role in defining Leicester's townscape, due to its architectural and/or historical significance. Until the early years of the present century, the now disused site was still in use as a large public house and hotel.

This building survey is a response to Planning Condition 2 which states that before any works are undertaken in relation to the demolition a full recording survey shall be completed in line with a level two record as defined in Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice (English Heritage 2006).

Historical Background

The first reference to the name New Found Pool appeared in a map of 1828 published by T and G Ellis and in the 1841 census the area was listed as being part of the Augustine Friars liberty, in Leicester Borough, with a population of less than 50 people. After the Leicester Extension Act of 1891, however, the population rapidly rose to 2,160 as recorded in the census of that year. The area saw rapid growth and this is reflected in the changing form and function of the Empire building.

In 1830 the area of Newfoundpool was owned by Isaac Harrison, one of a number of local market gardeners who owned pockets of land on the outskirts of the city. Harrison also attempted to exploit a natural spring on the site, which was said to have medicinal properties and this is presumably how the name originated. He built a large house, known as Newfoundpool House, to create a 'hydropathic institution' or a small health spa establishment (Fig 3).



Figure 3. An engraving of the 'Hydropathic Institution' or Newfoundpool House, showing the east elevation (J.D Bennett 1993)

The grounds to the west of the house had a number of smaller houses for the resident doctor and his attendants. The engraving shows additional buildings to the north. These may relate to the bath houses or simply have had a domestic function. This enterprise obviously had limited success as by 1835 Harrison was searching for coal deposits and had converted the house to a private residence, although according to advertisements the baths did remain open in to the 1850's. The building remained within the family until a descendant of Isaac, Beatrice, sold the house and land to a local builder and property developer Orson Wright, in 1885.

Wright began to develop the surrounding area, demolishing parts of the old Newfoundpool House. He created a ladder arrangement of terraced streets each bearing the initial letters of I.H.A.R.R.I.S.O.N in memory of Isaac Harrison. The houses he built were typical of the slightly better quality of house that was beginning to appear around the city at this time, set in a framework of wider streets and pavements. The surviving buildings of the former Newfoundpool House were extended with the west range being added in 1888. The whole building became the Empire Hotel intended to serve a rapidly growing community.

Figure 4 shows the Empire as it existed in 1955. This photograph shows the eastern elevation and adjacent stable block to the south, here being used as a garage.

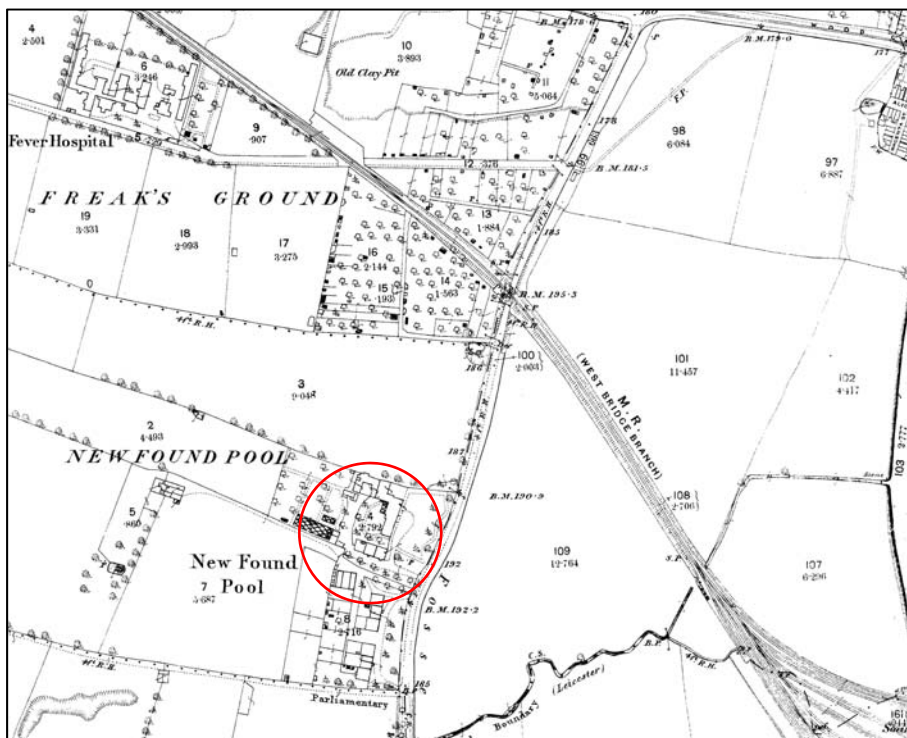


**Figure 4. The Empire hotel from Fosse Road North, looking west, in 1955
(Leicester Mercury 1995)**

Historic Map Evidence

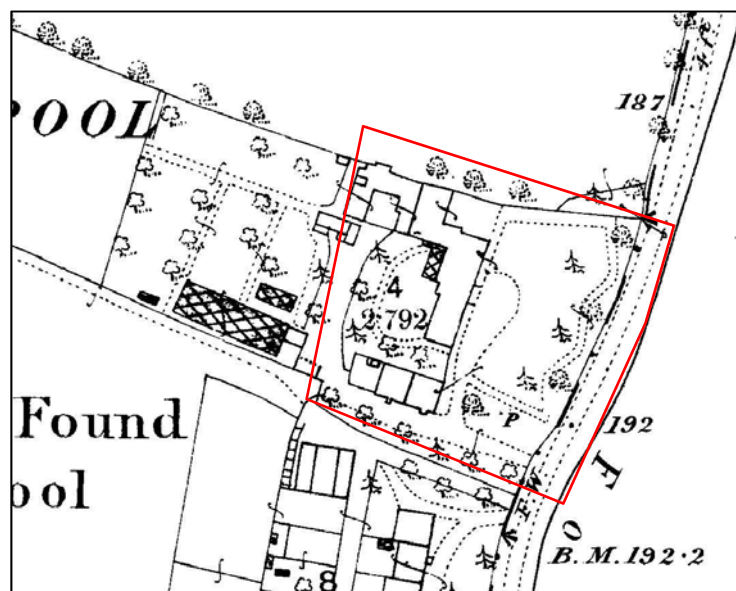
The First Edition Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map of 1888 shows the area clearly identified as New Found Pool (Fig. 5). The area is shown as open land with little development. The site of the Empire Hotel is occupied by an arrangement of buildings belonging to Newfoundpool House. To the east and west of the house are ornamental gardens with glasshouses in the south-west corner (Fig. 6). To the south of the main house are three smaller houses which may have been built for the doctor and

staff in 1830. There also exists an entire northern range which are probably domestic buildings, alongside, judging by the shape and position at the end of the driveway, an earlier stable block.



**Figure 5. 1888 Ordnance Survey first edition
General view of Newfoundpool area. Site highlighted**

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**Figure 6. 1888 detail of Newfoundpool House
Development area highlighted** Reproduced from the OS map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright 1994. Licence Number AL 100029495

By 1904, the Ordnance Survey map shows an area completely transformed by the building of new streets and terraced housing (Fig. 7). Noticeably, this development now lies either side of Fosse Road North and the northern range of buildings attached to Newfoundpool House have been demolished to make way for Newport Street running from north to south. Only the south-east range of the original building remains and a new block has been added to its north-western corner. The Empire is now identified as a hotel and the footprint of the site remains as it is today. There are two new rectangular buildings, most likely stables, to the south-east in the large yard between the hotel and Fosse Road North. Saint Augustine's church has also been built to the south of the site replacing the doctor's houses. Opposite the hotel on the other side of Fosse Road North is Empire Road, which affords a fine view of the eastern aspect of the hotel.

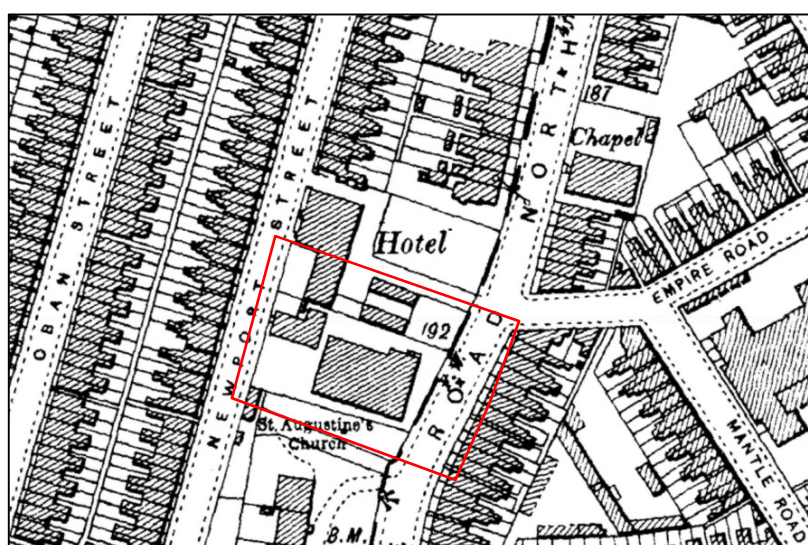


Figure 7. 1904 Ordnance Survey
Development area highlighted



Figure 8. Newfoundpool House buildings superimposed on 1904 OS map

Subsequent editions of the OS maps are unchanged up to the 1955 edition when one of the stable buildings to the south-east of the hotel has been removed and the one closest to the site boundary has been extended to join the hotel. A single outbuilding has also been built in the south-west corner between the two parts of the Empire. Since the 1955 edition more small service blocks and outbuildings have been clustered into this corner.

Objectives

The objectives of the historic building survey were:

- To provide a written, drawn and photographic record of all the buildings on site prior to the commencement of works with specific attention given to those elements proposed for demolition, conversion and/or alteration. This work to be undertaken to a standard that will allow the future interpretation of the building within the context for which it was originally designed and which subsequently evolved.
- To ensure the long-term preservation of the information through deposition of the record and a summary written report with an appropriate depository.

The following specific research agenda topics have been identified as relevant to this study:

- *Buildings in town and countryside.*

Can we establish a typology of modern buildings?

How have building types changed and what has been the impact of building regulations?

How have mass housing developments and civic or public buildings influenced settlement growth?

Methodology

Black and white 35mm photographs and digital colour photographs were taken throughout the survey. Notes and sketches were also made and scale site plans supplied by the client were used and modified to suit the purposes of this survey. The specific levels of detail used in the Level 2 survey followed the guidelines laid down in the RCHME (1996) and English Heritage (2006) specification, which were:

1. The Written Account:

- The precise location of the building, by name or street number, civil parish, town, etc. and National Grid reference and details of listing or scheduling.
- The date when the record was made, and the name(s) of the recorder(s).
- A statement describing the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known.

- An account of the building's overall form (structure, materials, layout) and its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis.
- An account of past and present uses of the building and its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An analysis of any circulation pattern or decorative, iconographic or liturgical scheme.

2. Drawn Record:

- Shall comprise plans (to scale or full dimensioned) of all main floors as existing. Small buildings of well-known types, or buildings with a repetitive structure (e.g. many industrial buildings) may be planned on one floor only, but a note or a sketch plan should be made to show the arrangement of other floors. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (e.g. blocked doors and windows; former fireplace openings; masonry joints; changes in internal levels).
- As a minimum, in all cases, the drawn record will include a sketch plan roughly dimensioned (when no more thorough drawn record is required). Such a plan may not always include structural details (e.g. timber framing).
- In each of the above cases, use may be made of available plans (i.e. those prepared as part of a planning application). In all cases these shall be checked by the historic building specialist and supplemented or amended where necessary.

3. Photographic Record:

- General view of views of the exterior of the building.
- The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
- Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a building designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builder's intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the building's placing.

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2010) and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing buildings or Structures* (2010). In addition, Leicestershire County Council's *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire* (1997) were followed.

Results

The site is currently unoccupied and has not been in use as a public house for approximately six years. The building was partially redeveloped, but work was halted and the ground floor is now boarded and secured. A perimeter hoarding has also been erected to secure the site (Fig. 9).



Figure 9. The site of the Empire, from Fosse Road North, looking west.

The main building consists of two distinct ranges, one east facing and one west facing and these reflect the history and development of the building. The eastern range, the surviving wing of the original 1830's Newfoundpool House, now faces on to a large car parking area accessed from Fosse Road North (Fig. 9). To the south of the car park, a two storey stable block is joined to the eastern range by a single storey extension (Fig. 10). The west facing range, built in 1888, is aligned with Newport Street and an ornate tower and portico overlooks the contemporary housing of the Orson Wright development (Fig.11).



Figure 10. The buildings to the south, adjoining the east range. Looking south.



Figure 11. The west range, west elevation, fronting on to Newport Street, looking east.

The ground floor, basement and first floor plans are depicted below (Figs. 12 and 13). The elevation plans are shown in Appendix 1. As the building appeared to be constructed in two distinct phases, the report examines the earlier east range first and then the later west range. The phasing examined more closely in the discussion.

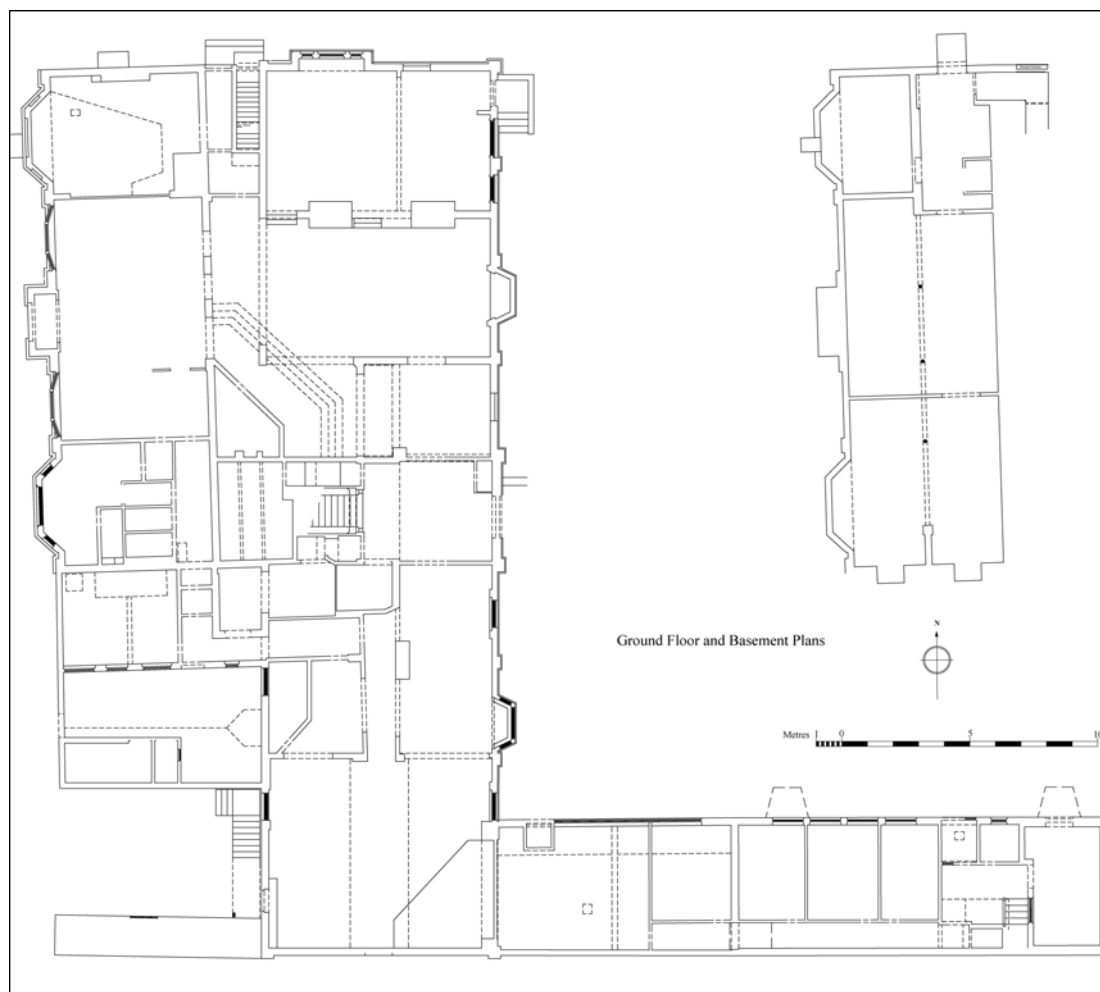
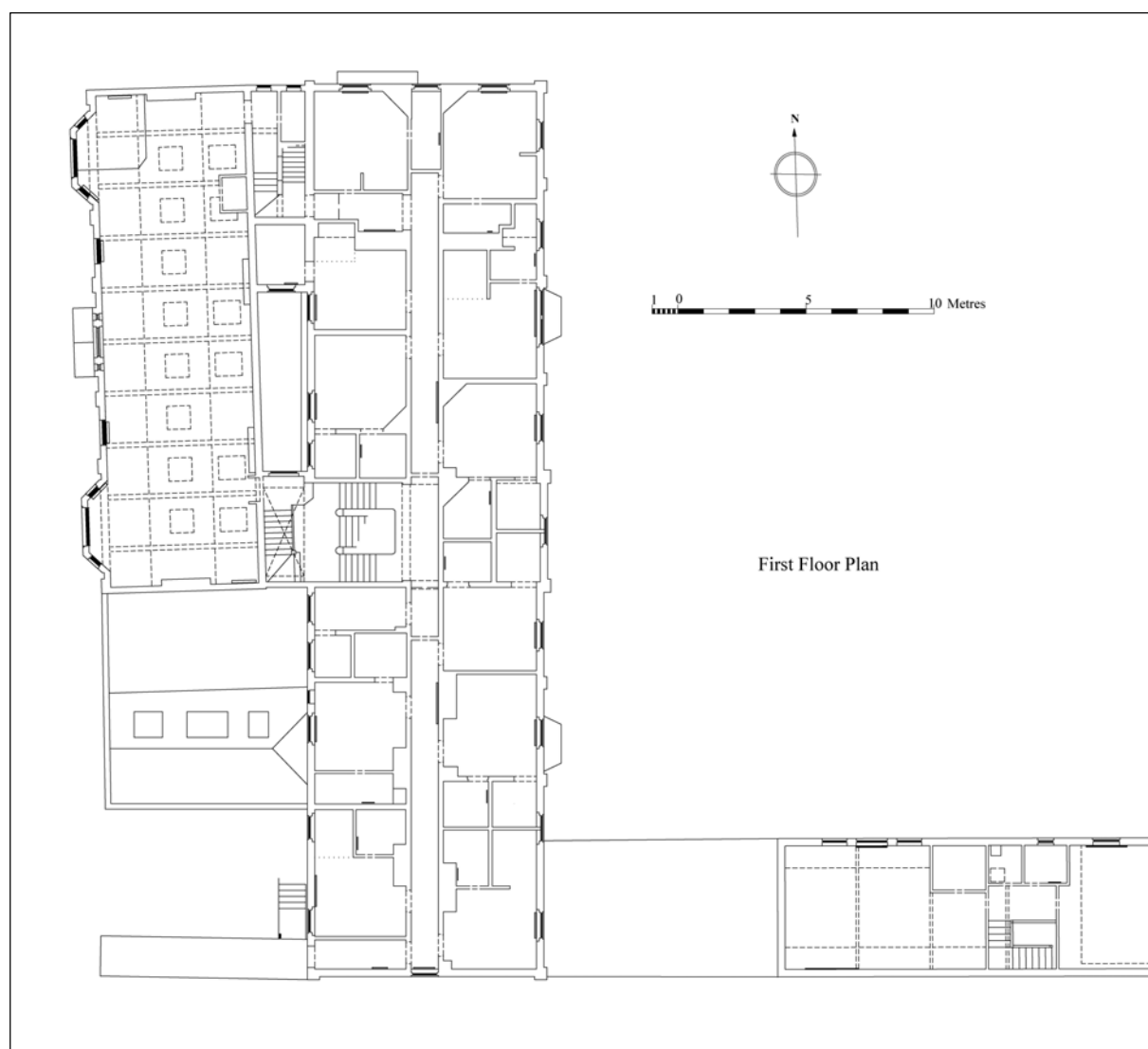


Figure 12. Ground floor and Basement layout amended from plans supplied by MAS Architecture Ltd drawing.



**Figure 13. Existing first floor plan
modified from plans supplied by MAS Architecture Ltd**

The east range - outside the building

The east range is a two storey brick-built structure with a slate roof. The walls are constructed using a Flemish bond of alternating buff coloured headers and red stretchers, creating an elongated chequerboard pattern (Fig. 14). There are four bays either side of a large central pediment. The pediment extends above the eaves over the main entrance doorway and now displays a modern name sign. Each bay is separated by brick pilasters with a rat trap chequerboard pattern of brickwork. A projecting painted stone band divides the ground floor from the first floor and runs across the top of the stone lintel of each ground floor window. Above this is a wooden rail which may have supported the canopy seen in the photograph of 1955 (Fig. 4). A painted stone plinth supports the brickwork at ground level.

There are some modifications which break the original symmetry of the building as depicted in the engraving shown in Figure 3. Two ground floor windows have been modified into bay windows and are clearly later additions as the southern bay is showing signs of settlement and the lintels have been foreshortened to abut the pilasters. The southernmost ground floor window has been obscured by the later extension which joins the stable block to the main building. At the northern end a stepped access has been created to an inserted door. At first floor level, the third bay from the north end has a double width window which was in place by 1955. The first floor windows are now all double glazed modern uPVC sash style replacements, presumably attempting to match the windows they replaced. Red brick chimney stacks are set along the ridgeline and number the same as seen in the engraving, although the northernmost double stack has been partially lost.



Figure 14. East facing elevation, looking west, with 1m scale

This east facing elevation was clearly intended as the principal elevation and this becomes more evident when comparing the east and west elevations. Although most is obscured by later outbuildings, a small portion of the west facing elevation of the can be seen from Newport Street. Whilst some attempt has been made to produce the chequerboard pattern, the pale headers are less pronounced and the overall effect is less imposing.



Figure 15. The eastern range seen from Newport Street, looking east, 1m scale.

The north facing gable of the east range, matches the main east facing elevation in terms of style, although again there have been modifications. The ground floor window to the west has been enlarged and made into a rectangular bay (Fig. 16). As a consequence some of the stone banding has been lost and the first floor window sill has been raised. This is, however, the area in which the engraving shows additional buildings and these alterations may be masking earlier building lines. The north facing gable also displays the point at which east and west ranges are joined, notably by a raised brick pilaster. The acute angle at which the two ranges have been joined is unusual and the buildings do not sit comfortably together. It appears that the west range was re-aligned to fit with the new street plan. This odd juxtaposition is more apparent inside the building. The south gable of the east range is almost totally obscured, but it can be assumed that the ground floor window no longer exists, as this is not visible internally.



Figure 16. North facing elevation of east range, looking south west, with 1m scale

The east range – inside the building

The ground floor of the east range forms three large bar and social areas accessed by a central foyer or hallway. From this hallway the main stairs lead to the first floor. The stairs lead into both the eastern and western ranges and as a result are probably from the late 19th century when the house was partially demolished and converted into a hotel. The stairs have decorative iron balusters typical of this time (Fig. 17).

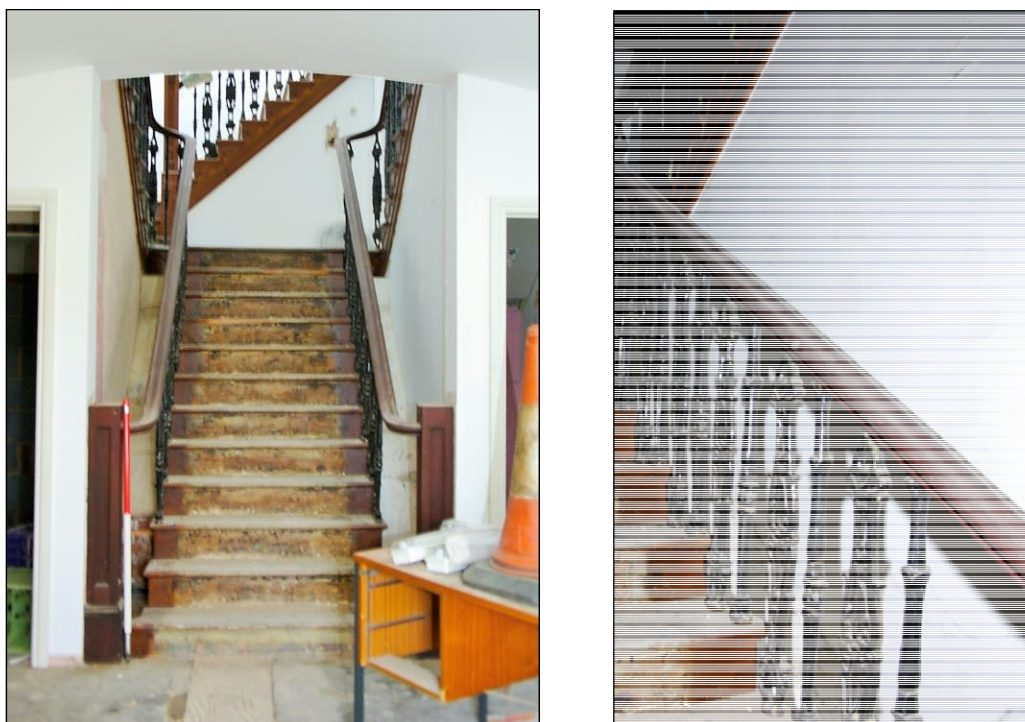


Figure 17. The hallway as seen from the east range main door looking west (left) and the balusters looking north-west (right)

Most of the ground floor rooms have been quite heavily modernised. The southern room is now an open plan bar area with evidence of one blocked chimney breast (Fig. 18). There are no longer windows in the southern end and a fire exit door has been inserted (Fig. 19). The line of the cornicing suggests these were at one time separate rooms, possibly with a west corridor.



Figure 18. The southern lounge looking north with 1m scale



Figure 19. The southern lounge looking south west with 1m scale

There are some earlier fixtures and fittings surviving including wooden panelling to the sash windows and cornicing decorated with a grapevine design (Fig. 20).



Figure 20. Surviving early details in the southern lounge, the panelling, looking east, with 1m scale (left) and cornicing (right)

The rooms to the north of the foyer have also been heavily modernised and again create an open plan bar area. A small area, possibly originally a reception room, divides the hallway from the lounge. This now opens into the two main east range rooms. (Fig. 21) The dividing wall between these two main rooms has been removed

leaving only the blocked up chimney breast in position (Fig. 22). Open doorways on the west wall of this room lead westwards into the west range.



Figure 21. Reception room and open corridor now leading to northern lounge – looking north with 1m scale.



Figure 22. Northern lounge looking west towards west range with 1m scale

On the first floor, access to all of the rooms is from a central corridor running the length of the building. The corridor and rooms have all been extensively modernised in accordance with the earlier development proposals which were halted midway through the work. Most of the walls and ceilings have been covered with modern plasterboard leaving few earlier features visible. The rooms are now all similar in appearance and layout, with individual ensuite bathrooms created using inserted stud walling (Fig. 23). All windows are replacement uPVC. One small window has been inserted on the west side.



Figure 23. A modernised first floor bedroom with ensuite, looking southeast with 1m scale

The space between the east and west ranges and the manner in which they have been joined can be viewed at first floor height (Fig. 24). This gap is not visible on the north gable as the west range has been structured to compensate. There is also a difference in floor height between the two ranges and stairs have been inserted in two places to accommodate this.

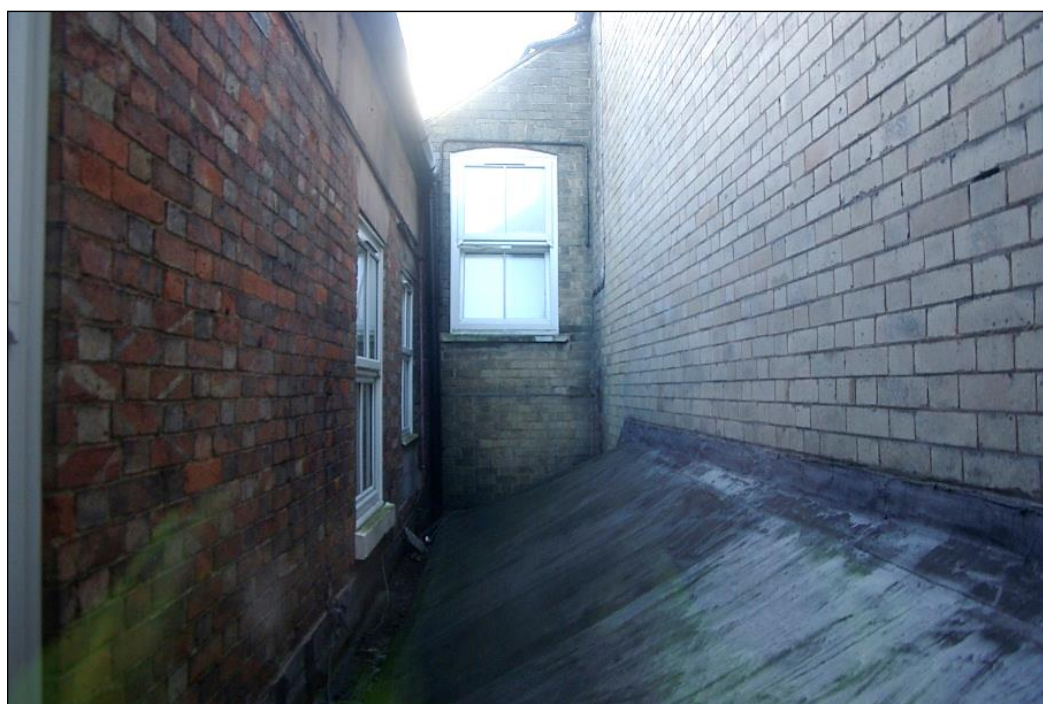


Figure 24. The point at which the two buildings are joined, looking south.

The west range – outside the building

The west range is attached to the north-western half of the east range. As previously mentioned the west range is not quite parallel to the east range and appears slightly narrower towards the southern end. It is very different in architectural style from the east range and the main west facing elevation has many of the late 19th century decorative embellishments seen on public buildings of this time.

On the west facing elevation there are two large projecting bays at each end. Between the ground and first floor windows on each bay are panels with the words EMPIRE and HOTEL displayed in raised brickwork (Fig. 25). The wooden sash windows have stone sills and lintels. Above the lintels, on raised pilasters, are a series of repeated motifs in terracotta relief. Two flat bays sit either side of a projecting porch. The porch has a pediment at ground floor level over which is an open balcony with polished marble pillars; this balcony supports a smaller pediment. The ground floor pediment contains a terracotta relief design of a crown, whilst the first floor pediment has an intertwining 1888 motif. Above both is a small stone tower with a four sided leaded dome. Moulded stone detailing on the tower mirrors the cup and dart mouldings seen in the brickwork on the rest of this elevation (Fig. 26). The roof is slate and there are two gable end chimneys.



Figure 25. West facing elevation, photograph taken before erection of hoarding, looking southeast (ULAS report no. 2013-054)



Fig. 26. Detailing on west facing elevation, west range. Top left, the tower, looking north east; top right, an example of the terracotta relief looking south east; bottom, the lower pediment crown design, looking east.

The remainder of the west elevation is a series of boundary walls and outbuildings. A wall has been added to join the end of the west range to an outbuilding and create a roofed courtyard (Fig. 27). The kitchen window which at one time marked the southern end of the west range is, thus, now enclosed. A modern fire exit corridor has also been added on this western side.



Figure 27. South facing elevation of the west range, looking north east

The west range gable end is built of plain red brick. The north gable has two entrances; to the left, a back stairs leading to the first floor and to the right, a fire-exit from the ground floor. Two small windows have been inserted above the doors at first floor level. There appear to have been alterations to the brickwork at ground level which may relate to changes in basement access (Fig. 28).



Figure 28. North facing elevation of west range looking south east with 1m scale.

The west range – inside the building

The west range has a basement, not visible from ground level, which runs the length of the whole range. A window on the north gable wall has been blocked as have access points on the north and west walls. Presently, the only access is from a steep staircase descending from a narrow passageway which exits in the north gable. The basement itself contains a lift, a boiler room and two vaulted storage rooms, supported by iron columns (Fig. 29).



Figure 29. The basement stairs, looking north and the vaulted cellar, looking south

At ground floor level the west range forms three small bay fronted rooms. The northernmost room is accessed from the narrow passageway and has been used as a storage room. The bay has been purposely blocked and the ceiling height lowered. Preserved behind this ceiling is some early 20th century décor and cornicing (Fig. 30). The central ground floor room, which has probably always been a bar area, has access on to Newport Street. This main door is flanked by two shallow bays. The room also retains moulded cornice details on three sides, but not to the south where a wall has been inserted to create a third small room (Fig. 30).

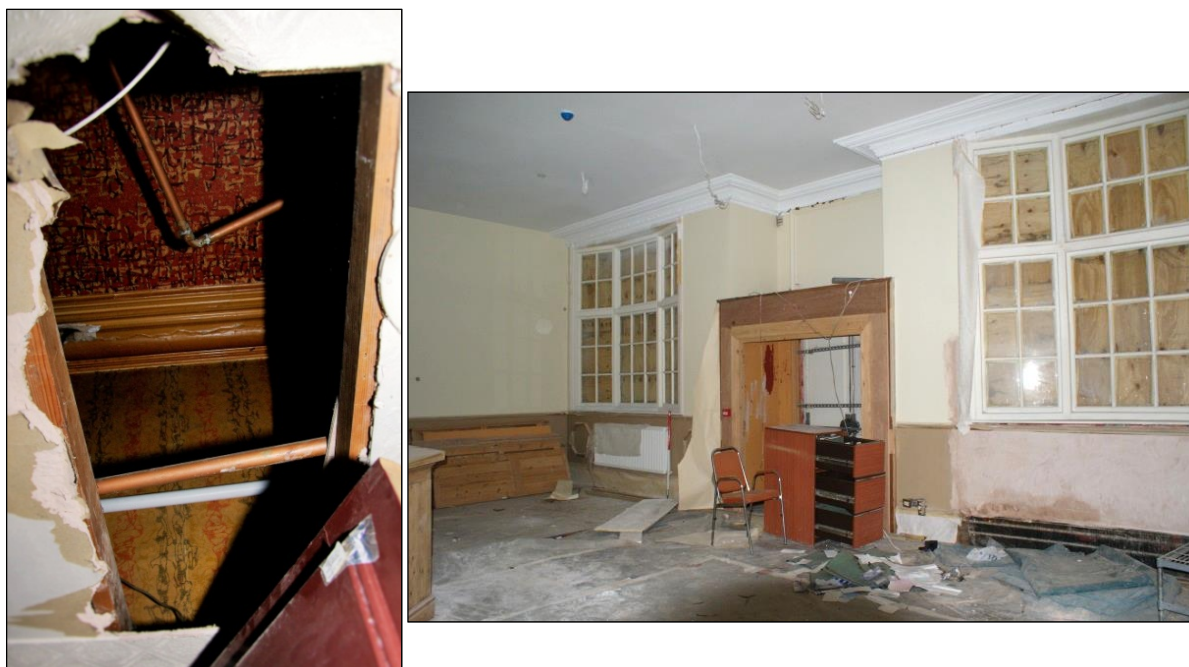


Figure 30 . Ceiling detail in small north room, looking east (left) and central ground floor room of west range, looking southwest (right)

The small southern room contains one of the deeper bay windows. The ceiling has been lowered to conceal the top of the bay and the south wall contains a small blocked fireplace; the floor is quarry tiled (Fig. 31). Modernisation of this room has begun and stud walls erected to create a corridor leading to a small kitchen alongside an enclosed courtyard with outbuildings. The kitchen was a single storey addition to the original west range. There are three large windows on the southern end of the kitchen which suggest that it originally overlooked the courtyard. At a later date, an additional space was created by joining the kitchen and outbuildings (toilet and outhouse) to the east range (Fig. 31).



Figure 31. Small southern room of west range, looking southwest (left) and enclosed courtyard looking west (right)

The first floor can be reached via the ornate central staircase or from a much plainer set of stairs in the north-west corner of the building also with access from the north gable. This floor consists of a single large function room with a high ceiling (Fig. 32). Beams are exposed as a feature and rest on carved stone floral corbels at eaves height. Decorative iron grilles are set into the ceiling to aid ventilation of this large function room (Fig. 32). There are wooden sliding sash windows on the west side, including an unusual arrangement overlooking the portico. A lift by Evans Lifts of Leicester has been inserted into the south-west corner of the room and extends from this floor down to the basement.

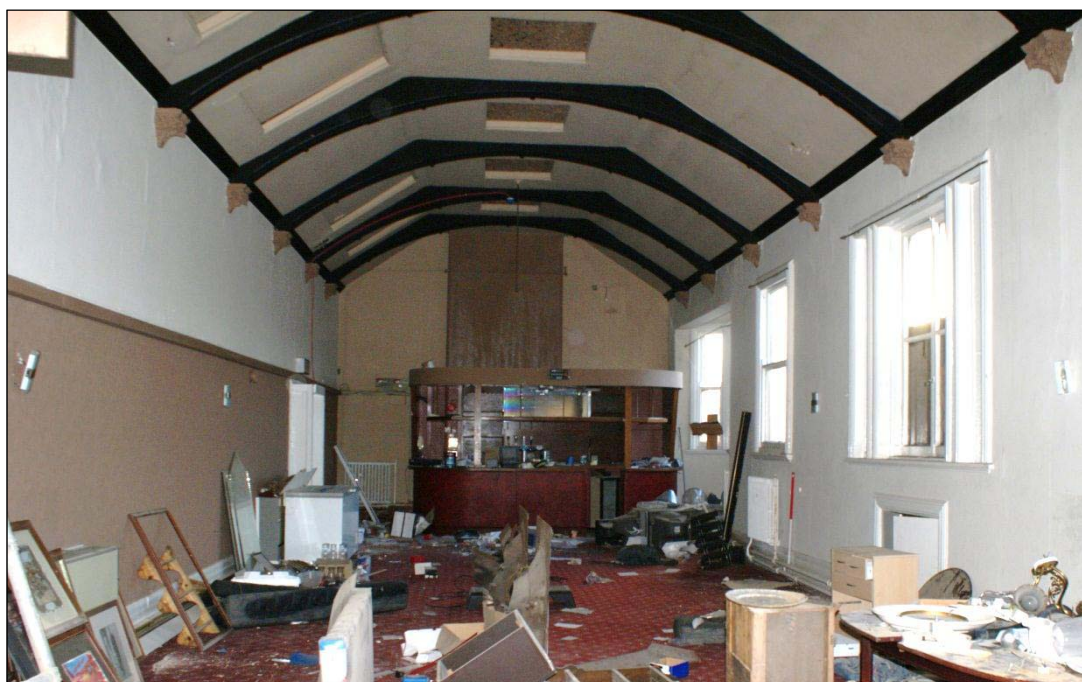


Figure 32. The first floor function room of the west range, looking south (top); the decorative grilles (left) and stone corbels (right)

The stables and low extension – outside the buildings

The stables, to the south-east of the east range, according to map and photographic evidence, have been modified several times during their lifetime. The brickwork is similar to that used on the west range which supports the map evidence that they were constructed at the same time. As further proof, they do not appear on the 1888 OS map either. The 1904 map also suggests there was a second block mirroring this one to the north and identifies the footprint of an outbuilding where the low extension sits today. A blocked first floor doorway with a metal hoist is further evidence that the two storey building was once a stable or carriage block. By 1955, according to photographic evidence, the second block had been removed and garages inserted at ground floor level. More recently this garage space has been infilled with brick and the two buildings together converted to two office spaces with separate access (Fig. 33). The low extension does appear on the 1955 Ordnance Survey map, but the brickwork appears more recent. The building is not tied-in to those either side.



Figure 33. The stables and low extension, looking south with 1m scale

The stables and low extension – inside the buildings

The stable and low extension cannot be accessed from the main east range. The space is has been modified to create two separate modern offices accessed from the northern frontage. The first office occupies the ground floor with access through the door of the single storey building. A corridor leads from the main room to a series of individual offices (Fig. 34). The second office has an entrance at the eastern end and utilises the eastern ground floor room as well as the second floor. The small ground floor room has an internal window and the appearance of an earlier tack room. There are no other early features visible and all roof beams are enclosed.



Figure 34. Office space in the low extension, looking north east, with 1m scale

Discussion

The Empire building is situated in a part of Leicester which has undergone significant change since Isaac Harrison founded his ‘hydropathic institute’ in the early 1830’s. The institute was then set in open countryside and was, as the engraving appeared to depict, an idyllic retreat. The east range is certainly identifiable from that engraving with minor alterations to windows along the east elevation. All of the additional buildings evident on the map of 1888 were demolished during the rapid suburban development in the years that followed. The date stone on the west wing suggests that at the same time, the new west range was completed. The architectural style of this range was not in keeping with that of the east range, but did reflect the time and style of the development on Newport Street which it was designed to serve.

The way in which the two buildings were joined was unusual. Possibly, some residual feature of the old Newfoundpool House, a corridor for example, may have been utilised. The 1888 map shows a staggered wall line on the west side. Recent work internally has revealed this point where the two wings join (Fig. 35). There are two possible interpretations, firstly that there was a deliberate attempt to re-align the west frontage, or secondly, that there was a desire to incorporate some of the rear

elements of Newfoundpool House. This central core of the house has certainly seen many changes in access and flow.

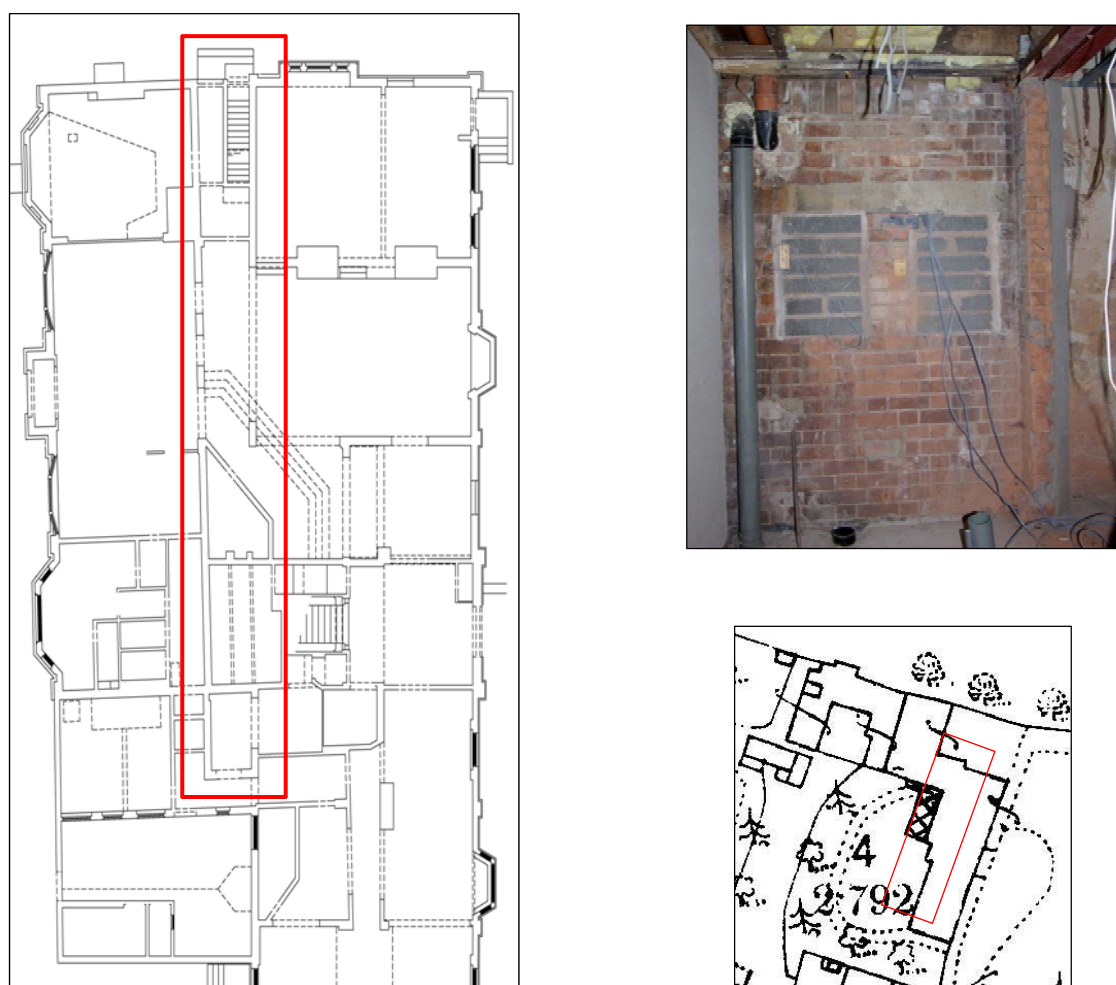


Figure 35. The area of the original Newfoundpool House utilised in the addition of the west range.

Since the early years of the Empire as a hotel and public house the outside of the building does not appear to have been significantly altered. One of the stable blocks has been demolished presumably as the need for car parking replaced the need for stabling. The room now containing the kitchen appears to have been added and the yard to the south of the kitchen has become enclosed and some access routes have been altered.

From the Hydropathic Institute, to Newfoundpool House and finally the Empire Hotel, this site has had an interesting and varied past, reflecting the changing social and economic needs of the growing city of Leicester.

Archive

The archive consists of:

This report,

Contact sheets of 104 digital photographs,

36 35mm black and white photographs and negatives,

4 Photographic record sheets, combined black and white and digital,

DVD of this report and the digital photographs.

Publication

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course. A record of the project will also be submitted to the OASIS project. OASIS is an online index to archaeological grey literature.

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was undertaken by Sue Henderson and the project managed by Richard Buckley of ULAS. Thanks are due to the client Lidl, particularly Mike Devine Acquisitions Manager of Lidl and LDK Maintenance contractors in arranging access to the building.

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Appendix 1. Elevation Drawings - supplied by MAS Architecture



WEST ELEVATION









Appendix 2. OASIS Information

Project Name	An Historic Building Survey (Level 2) at The Empire Hotel, 217-219 Fosse Road North, Leicester.
Project Type	Level 2 Building Survey
Project Manager	R Buckley
Project Supervisor	S Henderson
Previous/Future work	Archaeological Heritage Statement
Current Land Use	None
Development Type	Retail
Reason for Investigation	As a condition
Position in the Planning Process	Ongoing
Site Co ordinates	SK 5743 0502
Start/end dates of field work	12.12.14
Archive Recipient	Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland
Study Area	2 538.03m ²

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