

An Historic Building Photographic Survey at Freemen's Cottages, Welford Road and the Dry Dock, Putney Road Leicester

NGR: SK 591 027

Andrew Hyam



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A R Hyam

For: University of Leicester

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DETAILS	Current Land Use	iod Building. 19th and 20th century			
	Monument Type/Period				
	Significant Finds/Period	None			
	Reason for Investigation	NPPF			
	Position in the Planning	Planning condition			
	Process				
	Planning Ref.	20180450			
	County	Leicester			
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LOCATION	Study Area	3.1 ha			
	Site Coordinates	SK 591 027			
	Height OD	82m aOD			
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CREATORS	Project Manager	Richard Buckley			
	Project	Andrew Hyam			
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An Historic Building Photographic Survey at Freemen's Cottages, Welford Road and the Dry Dock, Putney Road, Leicester.

Andrew Hyam

Summary

An historic building photographic survey of the Freemen's Cottages, Welford Road, Leicester was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on the 12th and 15th of February 2019. The survey studied a Grade II listed cottages built in 1856 by local architects Redfearn and Sawday. An additional range of cottages was added in 1893 by another local architect Stockdale Harrison. A further photographic survey was carried out at the Dry Dock public house on Putney Road. This pub began life as a gravel carrying barge which was brought to site and converted in 1997. Possible reports of a Banksy illustration within the pub prompted the survey but no artwork was discovered.

The report and archive will be deposited under Accession Number Y.A2.2019

Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 16 *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* this document forms the report for a historic building photographic survey at Freemen's Cottages, Welford Road, Leicester, NGR: SK5911 0269. A further historic building photographic survey was undertaken at the former Dry Dock pub on Putney Road off Welford Road, Leicester. Historic building photographic surveys are similar in detail to a Level 2 survey. Level 2 historic building surveys are defined in the Historic England guidance document – *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2016).

A planning application (20180450) has been submitted by the University of Leicester for the demolition of buildings; construction of eight blocks of between four and fourteen storeys high to provide 1200 student bed spaces (no class use); six storey academic building (Class D1); nine storey multi-storey car park with 550 spaces (no class use); vehicle access from Putney Road; extension and alterations to the Grade II listed Freemen's Cottages; removal of trees covered by tree protection orders. In response to a consultation from the planning authority, the City Archaeologist (as their adviser) has recommended that, due to their Grade II listed status and their historic nature, a photographic survey of the Freemen's Cottages take place prior to any refurbishment of the buildings.

The Dry Dock Pub is a converted former wide-beamed flat-bottomed barge which is not listed but has formed a significant focus of entertainment for students and Leicester Tigers fans for the last 20 years. It has been rumoured that the pub contained a piece of graffiti artwork by Banksy although there appears to be little hard evidence supporting this. The graffiti reportedly took the form of a rat with a camera.

The Cottages are located on the south-western side of Welford Road opposite the junction with University Road (Fig. 1). The Dry Dock pub was brought to its present location on Putney Road in 1997.

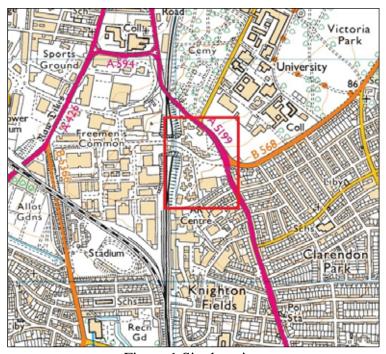


Figure 1 Site location 1:25000© Crown copyright 2010 All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100029495.



Figure 2 Freemen's Cottages and Dry Dock locations Cottages highlighted in red, Dry Dock in yellow Source: Google Imagery ©2019

Background

A desk-based assessment (DBA) was undertaken in by ULAS in 2003 which provided an overview of all of the buildings within the proposed development area (Clarke 2003). The background information from the 2003 DBA can be summarised as follows: Following the 1804 Enclosure Act, an area of land that had formerly existed as part of the South Fields of Leicester became designated as Freemen's Common land. The Freemen originated from the ancient Merchant Guilds, set up in the 11th century for merchants, craftsmen and their apprentices. Men became Freemen through apprenticeship or through inheritance. The first set of Freemen's Cottages on Welford Road were built in 1856 and were designed by local architects Redfern and Sawday. In 1885, the Cottages were extended and the clock tower was added. The second group of Cottages was designed by Stockdale Harrison and constructed in 1893, by Hutchinson and Sons, at a cost of £700. The Cottages were for the Freemen and their families; widows of Freemen could also qualify for residence. Much of Freemen's Common was sold to the University in 1969 for the construction of student accommodation.

There are no readily available early maps available that depicted the Freemen's Common area. The first edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1885 shows the Freemen's Common area to consist of a complex network of allotments and allotment buildings, on either side of the Midland Railway Line. Adjacent to the Welford Road are the Freemen's Cottages, consisting of a terrace of six individual properties.

The second edition Ordnance Survey published in 1904 shows little change to have occurred within the allotment area. However, a second terrace of cottages has been constructed to the southeast of the original 1856 Freemen's Cottages. The two sets of cottages do not appear to be linked at this time. The Ordnance Survey maps of 1915 and 1930 indicate that there are no further changes to the layout of the Freemen's Cottages. By the time of the 1955 Ordnance Survey the map shows the two Freemen's Common terraces to have been linked by a narrow building.

The existing Campus development of Freemen's Common is shown on a 2002 plan supplied by Shepheard Epstein Hunter. The Freemen's Cottages still stand, with a new extension to the rear. On the periphery of a large central car park, to the rear of the Cottages are the Freemen's Common Houses. Further to the south, the area is crossed by Putney Road, leading to the Industrial Estate which has now replaced the allotment gardens. The Putney Road Houses are now known as Nixon Court Halls of Residence

At the time of this survey (February 2019) Freemen's Cottages consist of two-storey red brick buildings, with stone detailing and ceramic tile roofing material. The earlier of the conjoined buildings, to the north, has projecting gabled bays at either end, with stone quoins. A stone plaque is set beneath each parapet gable, bearing the date 1856. Brick corbelling supports a central gable feature surmounted by a bell tower. Windows have stone detailing and there is a string course at first floor level.

The 1893 addition, to the south-east, is a plainer affair, with a projecting central gabled bay. There is an attempt at decoration in the brickwork with pale greyish bricks used to form diaper-work crosses along the middle of each elevation. The railings on the Welford Road frontage and to the rear are not thought to be an original feature based on map and photographic evidence.

The area to the rear is used for car parking and there are a number of three-storey, brick-built accommodation blocks around the western and southern boundaries of the site.

The Cottages are Grade II listed with the following listing:

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1391447 Date first listed: 12-Dec-2005

Statutory Address: FREEMEN'S COTTAGE, 161, WELFORD ROAD

FREEMEN'S COTTAGE, 161, WELFORD ROAD

LEICESTER WELFORD ROAD 161, Freemen's Cottages 14-DEC-05

II Former row of cottages, built 1856, architect Messrs Redfern & Sawday, enlarged 1885. Further accommodation provided in a separate block of cottages built in 1893 to a design by Stockdale Harrison. This was linked to the original row in C20 and extensions added to the rear.

The original two storey block fronts onto Welford Road and is double pile in plan, in red brick with blue brick plinth and blue brick band beneath the first-floor windows, stock brick band marking the first floor, plain tile roof and four axial stacks (rebuilt). The main façade is symmetrical in design with slightly projecting central bays and gabled end wings. There is a row of ten windows on the ground-floor and six on the first-floor, all four-light casements, with stone quoins and sills and Gothic arched heads, with the exception of four one over one sash windows on the ground-floor, which may have replaced original doorways. Shield-shaped plaques in each end gable bear the date 1856. The central bay also has a pedimented gable, the brickwork below corbelled out to either side, supporting a blank arch, with stone head, over an inset stone edged circle and stone shield motif. The pediment is crowned by a slightly projecting octagonal open lantern with conical roof capped by a weathervane. The north-west gable end of the rear wing has a window with canopy over and adjacent to it a large cross mullion with stone hood mould. To the side of this is a corbelled projection bearing a slate plaque commemorating the enlargement of the cottages in 1885.

The rear elevation has a range of six casement windows on each floor. These have wooden lintels and sills and brick dentils below the sills. The central porch with round-headed arch detail below a pediment is partly obscured by a later extension. There is a single storey extension to the north-west of the porch. The stock brick band as seen on the main façade continues around all sides of this building.

The 1893 building to the south-east is now connected to the original cottages but when built was separated from it by a passage. It comprises a two storey three bay range, double-pile in plan with porch and stair block off the north-west gable, in brick with a plain tile roof and two tall brick stacks flanking a central bay. The main façade fronting Welford Road is Jacobethan in style: symmetrical with a projecting central section with gabled pediment and three slightly projecting six-light timber mullioned and transomed windows to each floor. An oval inset in the gable bears the date 1893. The brickwork, predominantly in English bond, is lifted by simple polychrome design

in single bands of blue brick and diaper pattern in the end gables. The porch block is set back from main facade with a canopy over the door and single window above. A plaque adjacent to the porch commemorates the construction date of 1893. The porch projects out to the rear, providing access from both sides of the building. The adjacent link building is C20. A single-storey extension to the rear was built in 1992 and is of no architectural importance. Interior: The cellular format of both buildings still survives largely intact. The 'cottages' opened off hallways running the length of each floor, to the rear of which are a range of narrower rooms which may have housed washing and cooking facilities. The front rooms are currently used for consultations and as restrooms for the health centre and have mostly retained the original portioned off section for sleeping and some built in cupboards, though all fireplaces have been removed or blocked off and most doors replaced.

History In approximately the year 1107, Robert, Count of Meulen granted to the Merchants of Leicester a Charter, allowing them to reform the Guild of Merchants and to carry out their business with the same rights and privileges that they had enjoyed before the Norman Conquest. Over the years the gildsmen became known as the Freemen and until 1835 they were the local government of the borough. Just prior to 1835, the Freemen were granted land to the south of Leicester under the Enclosure Acts and with the granting of the land, further legislation empowered the Freemen to elect a Board of deputies to manage their estates. Freeman's Cottages were built in two main phases in 1856 and 1893 to provide accommodation for the aged Freemen and Freemen's widows.

Evaluation of importance Freemen's Cottages are of historic importance for their association with the Freemen of Leicester and represent an interesting example of relatively unaltered almshouses dating from the Victorian period.

A second DBA was produced by ULAS in 2017 which assessed the archaeological potential of the development area of Freemen's Common (laCombe 2017). The results of an archaeological evaluation of the area to the rear of the Cottages are discussed in ULAS report number 2019-038 (Clapton 2019).

None of the DBA reports discuss the Dry Dock pub. The main focus of the Dry Dock is a large wide-beamed flat-bottomed gravel carrying barge which has been converted by removing one side of its riveted steel hull which opens out into a bar area with a kitchen, toilets and ground-level beer cellar. An article in Waterways World identifies the barge as the Leeds Orbit which was built in 1909 by Henry Scar of Hessle (pers. comm Andrew Denney). It spent most of its working life on the waterways of northeast England. The boat was brought to its present site from Middlesborough in 1997 and has remained in place since that date. The pub complex consists of the boat and brick-built buildings to the rear. The buildings are all single storey but with an open terrace on top of the bar area. Internal steps lead up from the main body of the boat into the former wheelhouse.

Objectives

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the survey was to provide a photographic record of the affected historic buildings prior to the commencement of any redevelopment work.

Methodology

The methodology and recording system employed for the photographic survey was as stated in the ULAS WSI. In brief, the photographic survey followed Historic England's guidelines *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2016). The level of Historic Building Photographic Survey for this project was been specified by the City Archaeologist, Leicester City Council.

All work followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014).

Results: Freemen's Cottages

At the time of the survey the Cottages had been unused for a short while and all furniture and modern equipment had been removed. Small areas had also been inspected for asbestos resulting in the removal of some door surrounds and holes in some walls. The Cottages are located on the southern side of Welford Road close to the crest of the hill and its junction with University Road (Figs 3, 4 and 5). To the rear (south) of the Cottages is a large car park which is currently used by University staff. Surrounding the car park are a range of modern accommodation blocks which will be demolished as part of the redevelopment scheme.

The two-storey brick-built Cottages form two distinct blocks joined by a two-storey link. The western block was built in 1856 and enlarged in 1885. The eastern block was built in 1893.

The photographs shown in this section of the report are a sample of the images taken during the site visit. All photographs and their locations are shown below in Appendices 1 and 2.



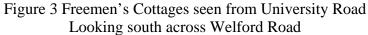




Figure 4 Freemen's Cottages seen from Welford Road Looking west



Figure 5 Freemen's Cottages and modern extension viewed from car park Looking north. Main University campus buildings in background on right



Figure 6 North-east facing elevation Modified from drawing supplied by client

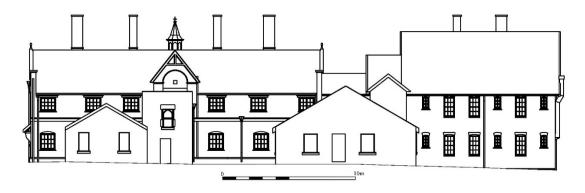


Figure 7 South-west facing elevation Modified from drawing supplied by client



Figure 8 North-west facing elevation Modified from drawing supplied by client

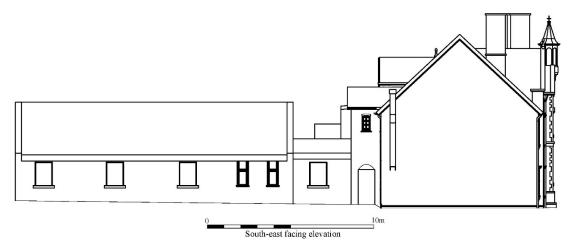


Figure 9 South-east facing elevation Modified from drawing supplied by client

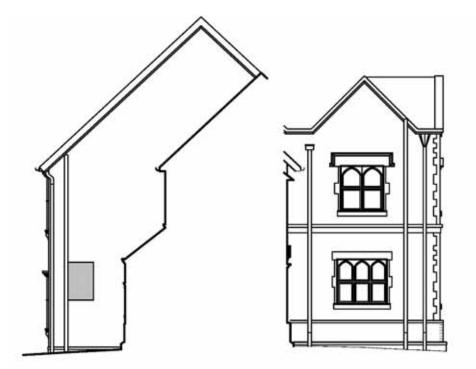


Figure 10 NW and SE elevations in front of main entrance Modified from drawing supplied by client

Freemen's Cottages – outside



Figure 11 North-east facing elevation Looking south. 1856 block in foreground, 1893 block on left



Figure 12 North-east facing elevation Looking west. 1893 block in foreground, 1856 block on right Note faint band of diaper work in brickwork



Figure 13 North-east facing elevation of 1856 block Looking south-west. Bell tower is an 1885 addition



Figure 14 North-east facing elevation of 1893 block Looking south-west. Note faint diaper work between upper and lower windows



Figure 15 North-east facing link between 1856 and 1893 blocks Looking south-west



Figure 16 Porch on north-east facing link between 1856 and 1893 blocks Looking south-west. Note slate plaque on left (see Figure 17 below)



Figure 17 North corner of 1893 block Looking south-east. 1m scale. Inset: plaque detail



Figure 18 Railings in front of 1893 block Looking west. 1m scale



Figure 19 North-west facing elevation of 1856 block Looking south-east



Figure 20 North-west facing elevation of 1856 block Detail of rear range and inset of plaque showing date of enlargement in 1885



Figure 21 South-west facing elevation of 1856 block Looking north-east. Modern office extension in foreground



Figure 22 South-west facing elevation of 1856 block Looking north. Modern office extension on left behind skip. Modern medical extension on right. Note brick-built toilet extension of 1940s/1950s date



Figure 23 South-west facing elevation of 1856 block Looking north-east. Modern office extension on left behind skip. Modern medical extension on right.



Figure 24 South-west facing elevation and link between blocks Looking east. Modern medical extension building on right



Figure 25 North-west facing elevation of modern medical extension Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 26 South-east and south-west facing elevations of modern medical extension Looking north



Figure 27 South-west facing elevation of 1893 block Looking north-east. Modern extension on left



Figure 28 Toilet block on south-west facing elevation of 1893 block Looking north. Link to modern extension on left



Figure 29 South-west facing gable end of 1893 block Looking north-west. 1m scale

Freemen's Cottages – Inside. Ground floor

Both the 1856 and 1893 blocks follow the same general pattern of individual rooms facing out onto Welford Road with a connecting corridor running along the length of the building. On the opposite (southern) side of the corridor are a range of former kitchens and possible washrooms which served each room. A modern single storey office extension has been added to the rear (south) side of the 1856 block and a larger single storey building added to the link building between the 1856 and 1893 blocks.

For ease of identification during the survey the ground floor rooms were labelled as G1 to G30. The first floor rooms were labelled as F1 to F21. None of these identifications refer to any earlier system of numbering.



Figure 30 Freemen's Cottages ground floor plan Modified from plan supplied by client. Room identification letters used for this survey only and do not relate to earlier uses



Figure 31 Freemen's Cottages first floor plan Modified from plan supplied by client. Room identification letters used for this survey only and do not relate to earlier uses



Figure 32 Ground floor Room G1
Looking east. 1m scale. Note how dividing wall has been removed to show Rooms G2, G3 and G4 to right. Original cupboard in corner by window



Figure 33 Room G1 cupboard Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 34 Room G1 window fittings Fittings vary from room to room



Figure 35 Room G1 wooden ceiling All ceilings elsewhere hidden by modern lowered ceiling



Figure 36 Rooms G3 and G4 Looking south-east showing stubs of original dividing walls. 1m scale



Figure 37 Rooms G3 and G4
Looking south showing stubs of original dividing walls and doors out to connecting corridor. 1m scale



Figure 38 Room G5 Looking north. 1m scale



Figure 39 Corridor G9

Looking south-east. Knocked-through wall to rear rooms on right and modern office extension to right of green wall stub



Figure 40 Door to Room G6 Looking south-west from G9. 1m scale



Figure 41 Room G7 looking through to G9 Looking north-east from G8



Figure 42 Doors to G3
Looking north-east. Note modern covering on orange door removed to reveal original door and letterbox slot. Stairs to first floor on right. 1m scale

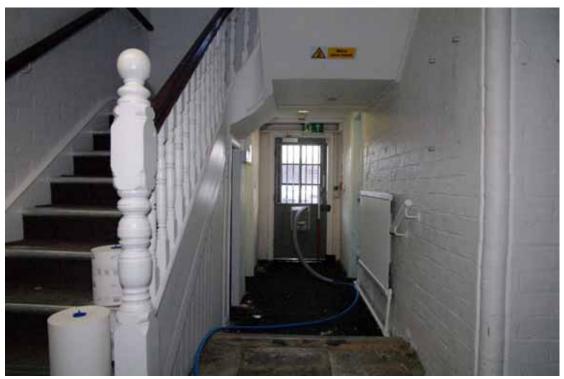


Figure 43 G9 stairs and doorway to rear of 1856 block Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 44 Stairs to first floor, 1856 block Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 45 Rear corridor G13 Looking north-west. Stairs in middle distance on left



Figure 46 Store off corridor G13 Looking north. 1m scale. Note: removal of door surround has exposed original green and cream paint scheme



Figure 47 Room G10
Looking south to doorway to Room G11. Horizontal sliding sash window on left



Figure 48 Link between 1856 and 1893 blocks Looking south-east towards 1893 block. Note infilled arch on right which has since been blocked by the modern medical building extension



Figure 49 Window detail on link building Looking north



Figure 50 Link building front door and stairs Looking north-east. 1m scale



Figure 51 Link building stairs to first floor Looking west



Figure 52 Room G16, 1893 block Looking east. 1m scale



Figure 53 Room G16 fitted cupboard

Looking south-east. 1m scale. Fitted cupboards in this later building are larger and have a pair of drawers



Figure 54 Door to Room G16 Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 55 Room G17 Looking east. 1m scale



Figure 56 Room G18 Looking west. 1m scale



Figure 57 Room G20 Looking south



Figure 58 Room G21 store door Looking east. 1m scale



Figure 59 Corridor G22 Looking north-east towards stairs



Figure 60 Modern extension Room G23 Looking south-west



Figure 61 Modern extension G24 Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 62 Modern extension G27 Looking west. 1m scale

Freemen's Cottages – Inside. First floor



Figure 63 First floor 1856 block, door to Room F1 Looking north-east from corridor F10. 1m scale



Figure 64 First floor 1856 block, entrance to Room F1 Looking north-east. 1m scale



Figure 65 First floor 1856 block, Room F1 Looking north-east. 1m scale



Figure 66 Room F2 Looking north. 1m scale



Figure 67 Room F4 Looking west. 1m scale



Figure 68 Roof structure seen from Room F4



Figure 69 Room F9 looking through to F8 Looking west. 1m scale



Figure 70 First floor corridor F10, 1856 block Looking north-west. Door to F9 first left



Figure 71 Room F12 Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 72 Stairs from corridor F10 Looking south-west



Figure 73 Stairs up to corridor F10 Looking north-east



Figure 74 First floor link between 1856 and 1883 blocks Looking north-west towards corridor F14



Figure 75 Stairs F16
Looking north-east. Door to F15 on right



Figure 76 Room F20 Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 77 Corridor F21, 1883 block Looking south-east. 1m scale. Door to F17 first left

Results: Dry Dock

The main focus of the Dry Dock survey was to locate, if present at all, the possible Banksy artwork. Unfortunately at the time of the survey the whole pub had been gutted removing all fixtures and fittings leaving only the shell of the boat and attached buildings. No artwork was found.

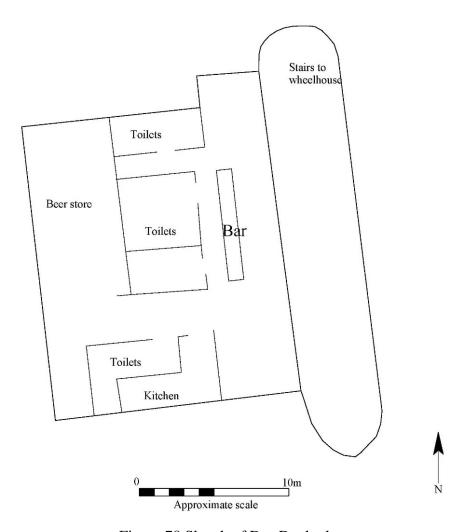


Figure 78 Sketch of Dry Dock plan



Figure 79 Dry Dock pub seen from Putney Road Looking south-west



Figure 80 Dry Dock and beer garden Looking south



Figure 81 Dry Dock from road leading to Nixon Court Looking north-west



Figure 82 Wheel house from upper terrace Looking east



Figure 83 Inside barge Looking south. Main bar area on right through cut-out hull



Figure 84 Inside barge Looking north towards steps up to wheel house. Main bar on left



Figure 85 Rear of barge and bar Looking north-west through cut-out hull



Figure 86 Seating at front end of barge Looking south. Front door to pub on right



Figure 87 Bar area from barge Looking west



Figure 88 Bar area Looking south. Bar on right barge on left



Figure 89 Bar area Looking north



Figure 90 Toilets from bar Looking west



Figure 91 Beer store Looking north

Discussion

Despite being used for a number of purposes since their time as domestic accommodation it is still possible to see the original layout of the Freemen's Cottages. Many of the internal dividing walls have been removed but the individual doors to the rear corridor remain. Remarkably almost all of the fitted wooden cupboards have survived whereas virtually no other fittings are now present. The larger of the two modern rear extensions has not caused too much damage to the original fabric and should be relatively easy to remove. The smaller office extension has removed a large section of the rear wall of the 1856 building.

The Dry Dock pub had been stripped before the request for a survey was issued. Consequently little remained within the barge or associated buildings. No Banksy artwork was seen. A cursory internet search for the Dry Dock suggests that the artwork was discussed in 2007 but that it was never proven if the rumour was true or not. It is possible to purchase Banksy stencils of rats with cameras so it may be possible that one of these, if any, was seen.

Archive

The archive consists of:

This report,

248 digital photographs of Freemen's Cottages,

8 contact sheets of freemen's Cottages photographs,

53 digital photographs of the Dry Dock,

2 contact sheets of Dry Dock photographs

DVD of digital photgraphs in Tiff format.

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.

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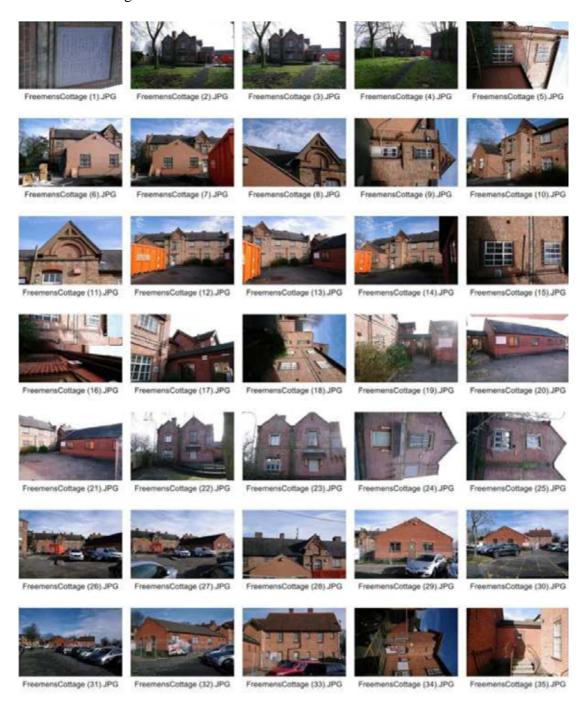
Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to Good Recording Practice*.

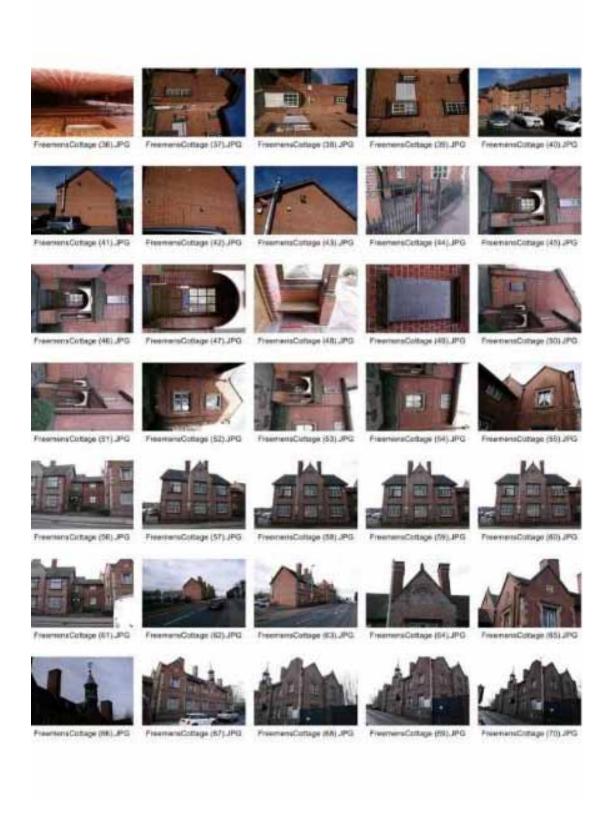
LaCombe, C. 2017. An Archaeological Desk-based-Assessment on Land at Freemen's Common, Leicester. ULAS Report 2017-060

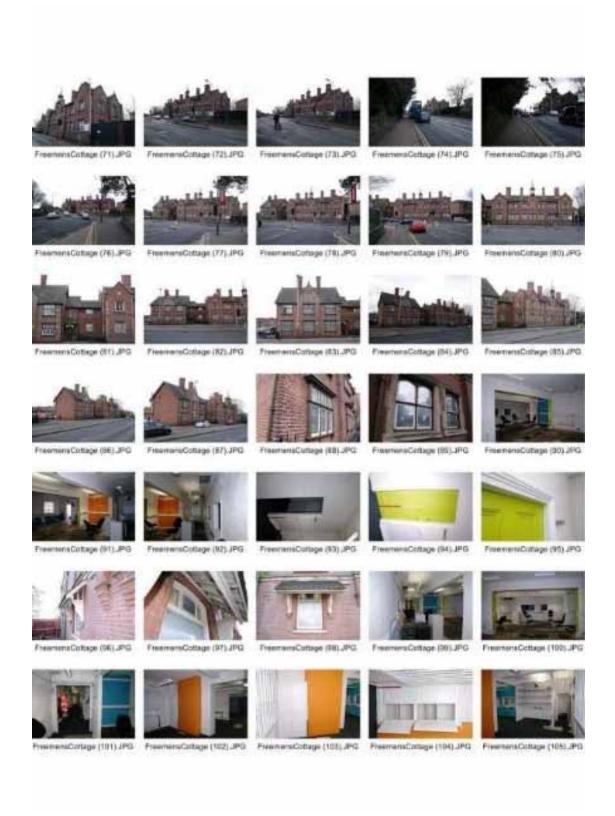
www.waterwaysworld.com January 2018 issue p37

Appendix 1 Digital Photographs

Freemen's Cottages:

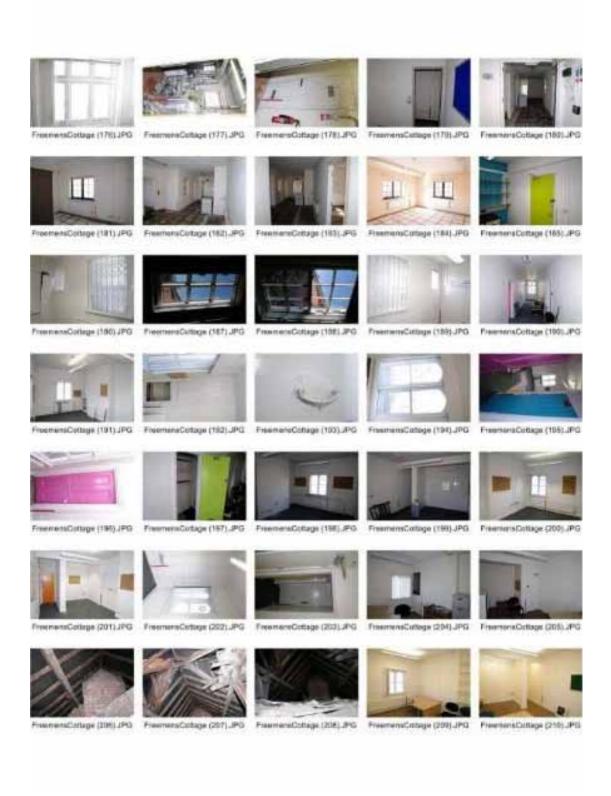


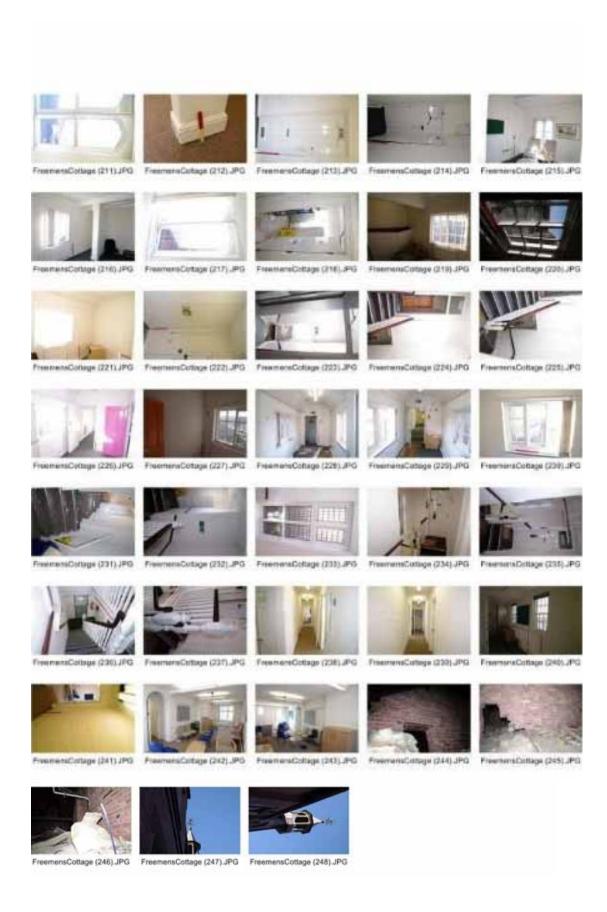




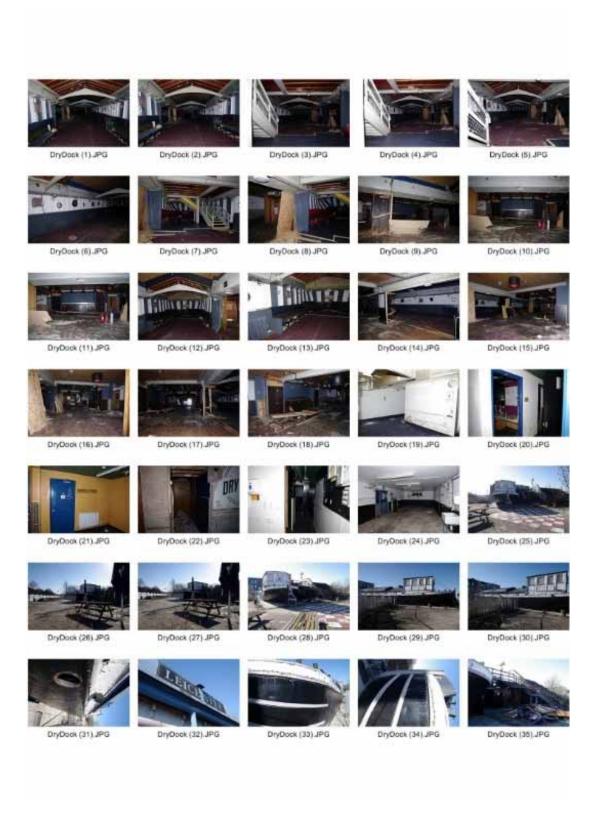


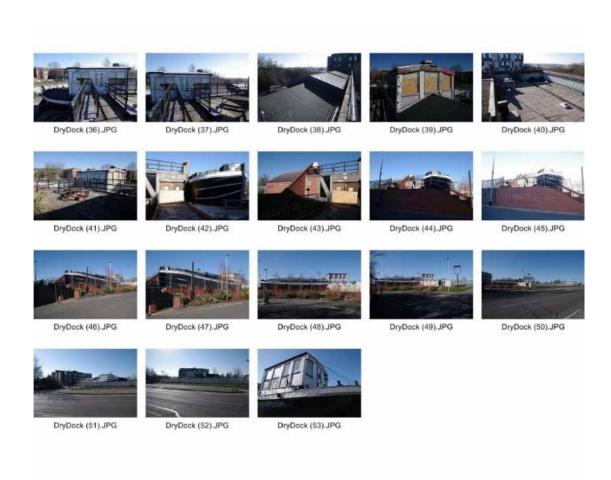




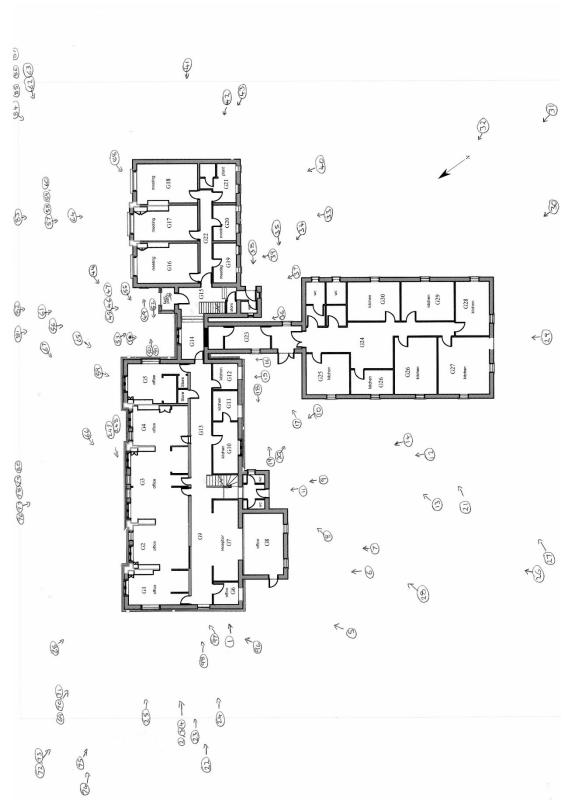


Dry Dock:

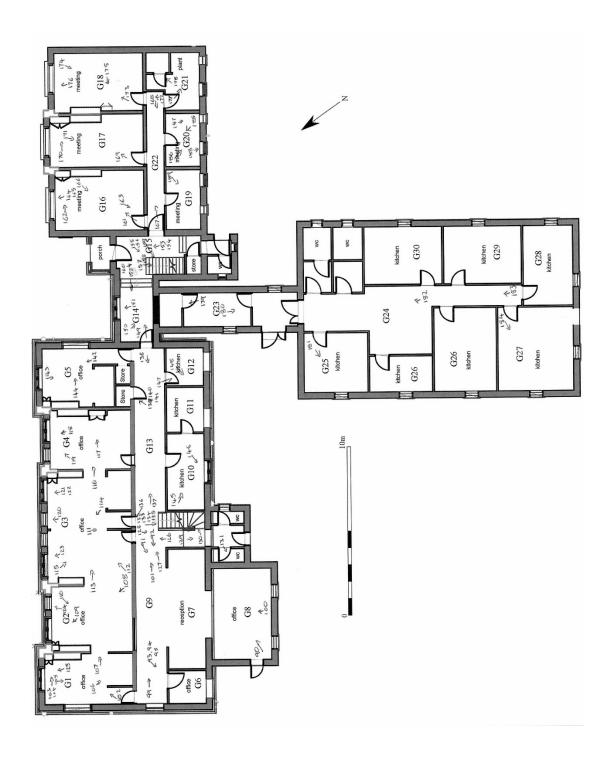




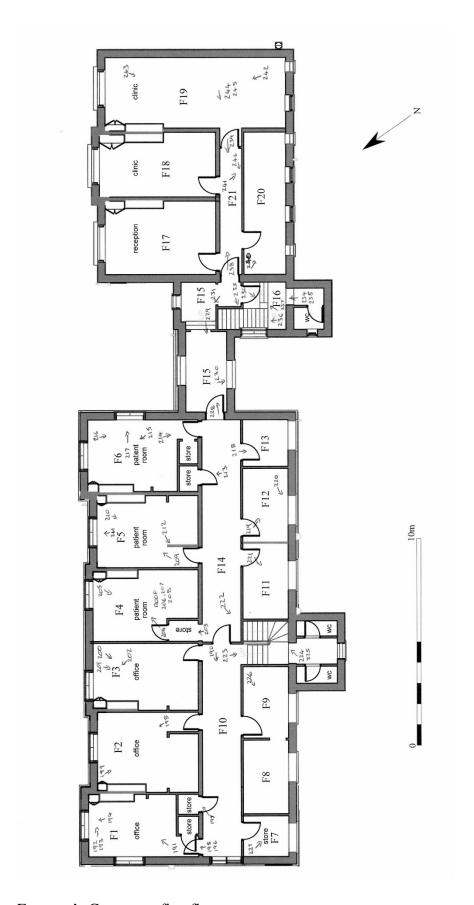
Appendix 2 Photograph locations



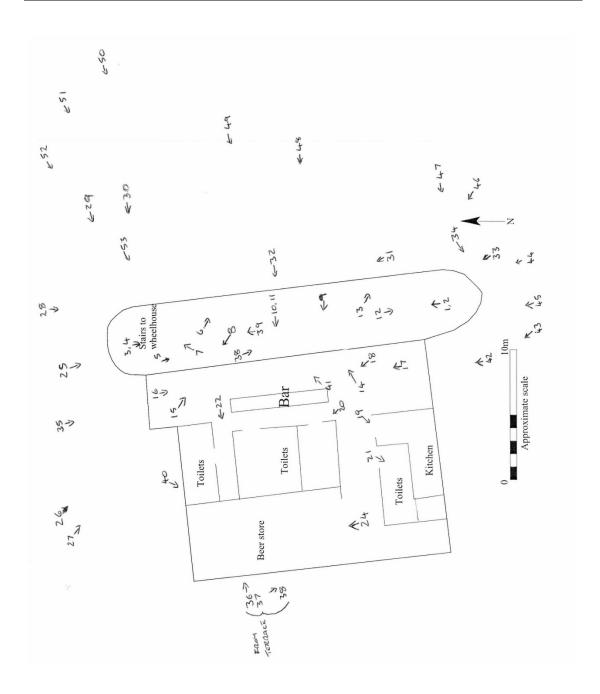
Freemen's Cottages - Outside



Freemen's Cottages – ground floor



Freemen's Cottages – first floor



Dry Dock



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