

This is your guide for exploring some of the unusual, lesser-known things in Leeds.

It's easily walkable and divided into three different suggested; mix them around and make up your own! The numbers are there to help you easily find the information, not to dictate any specific order.

> So go ahead! Have some fun! Be an explorer for the day!

(to unfold, simply place your fingers on the marks, and pull)

Pssst!

Take a look at the other side of the map for suggested activities as you explore! If you want an even more complete experience, visit anywhere-in.net/leeds



- 1 Leeds still keeps several gas lamps burning, right to this very day. You can see some of them here.
- 2 This rotunda was once home to the country's most inaccesible petrol filling station, run by Appleyard of Leeds.
- **3** From 1938-1978, the largest social housing complex in the UK was located here. Hitler quite liked it, and if the Germans had won the war, their headquarters would be standing in this very spot.
- it was The Duchess of York, where bands such as Nirvana, Radiohead, Coldplay, Pulp, Muse and Blur played live.
- **5 –** Hirst's Yard was home to the Whip Hotel, the last men-only drinking house in Leeds. It only started admiting women in the
- **6 –** 160-161 Regent House is a deceiving building. After redevelopment in 1983, the look of the original façade was kept, but the materials were changed – give it a little tap!
- **7 –** The Red Hall allegedly Leeds's first red brick building was erected here in 1628. During the civil war in 1646 it was used to hold King Charles I captive. His Majesty was visited by Leeds ale full of secretly concealed gold coins. A stained glass inside St. John's Church in Upper Briggate commemorates this episode. King Charles's stay in the Red Hall is also the reason why the back street bears his name.
- **8** The UK's first permanent traffic lights were installed right here in 1928.
- **9 –** During an internal competition held by the city's planning department in 1982, a glass pyramid was suggested in front of Louvre in Paris completed their own landmark.
- of the Civic Hall clocks? They have an interesting story turn the map over to read it!



- 1 The Leeds Women's Suffrage Society offices were once here. Some of the most important women's rights activists that lived in the city include:
 - Ellen Heaton (1816-1894)
 - Isabella Ford (1855 -1924)
 - Leonora Cohen (1873 1978)
 - Ethel Annakin (1881–1951)

 - Lilian Ida Lenton (1891 1972)
- 2 Baroness Nicky Chapman (born 1961) was the first person with a congenital disability to be appointed into the House of Lords. She was a strong disability rights activist and a big Leeds United supporter. She died here in 2009, and in 2010 the banquet room at Elland Road was named
- **3 –** During the 1870s, Wordsworth Donisthorpe (1847 1913) invented a camera that took a series of images at equal intervals of time in order to record movement. His idea, inspired by wool-carding machines, was a little-known but important precursor to modern film cameras.
- **4 –** Among the alumni of Leeds College of Art are painter Jacob Kramer, printmaker Norman Ackroyd, sculptors Kenneth Armitage, Barbara Hepworth and Henry Moore, as well as the world's richest living artist, Damien Hirst.

- **5** Some of the music bands that have originated in Leeds are: — Ellen and the Escapades (acoustic/pop/rock)
- ¡Forward, Russia! (indie rock/dance-punk/post-punk revival)
- Gang of Four (post-punk/dance-punk)
- Hang the Dance (post-punk)
- The Happy Daggers (indie-rock/disco-soul)
- I Like Trains (alternative/post-rock)
- Sisters of Mercy (gost-punk/gothic rock/dark wave)
- The Ukranians (folk rock)
- **6 –** Barbara Taylor Bradford, OBE (born 1933) wrote 'A Woman of Substance' and many other best-selling novels. She is the first living woman author to be featured in a postage stamp.
- **7 –** Alice Musgrave was the first recorded victim of the bubonic plague outbreak in Leeds. She contracted the disease in Vicar Lane and died on the 11th of March, 1645.
- **8 –** David Hartley, M.A. (1705 1757) was a vegetarian before it was mainstream. In 1749 he wrote 'Observations on Man'. where he argued that animals are conscious beings. He also invented the words 'automatic' and 'decomplex'.
- **9 –** Joseph Priestley (1732 1804) was the first secretary of the Leeds Library, as well as a scientist and theologian. Among other things, he discovered the properties of oxygen and photosynthesis. He also invented the eraser and soda water.

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If you look closely at the clocks on the side of

by builders, craftsmen and artisans around Leeds. For example, I'm extremely confident that one of our great Leeds buildings has within it a decorative owl that has been adorned with hand crafted, life-like and erect male genitalia.

the Civic Hall you will notice a chelonian (tortoise or turtle) in each corner. Folklore, from my Dad's generation, has it that these were not part of the original brief; they were added by the craftsmen. The workers assured the decision makers that any civic, south facing clocks should include a turtle reference, however small. They asserted that it was a tradition which linked used to symbolise and, for a short period, measure time. The truth was more prosaic. Tortoise was the nickname of their apprentice, who not only worked slowly but had no neck.

— This piece of information was kindly contributed by Leeds's greatest ever author/writer... ever, Mick McCann. As you walk, don't rush the experience. Remember that moving from one point to the other is as important as arriving. Being an explorer requieres open eyes and an inquisitive mind. Take your time to look at what's around you, be curious, ask questions, and be imaginative. These are just guidelines — THERE ARE NO RULES.

OPEN YOUR EYES

How many of these can you spot?

- Faces looking down at you
- Yorkshire roses

Pay special attention to the buildings you walk past; avoild looking at window shops and try to look up. The buildings in the city centre are very detailed, but we tend to ignore them!

Observe people's expressions. Do they look happy?

MAKE AN EFFORT TO LISTEN

Make a stop (or several ones in different spots!) and try to shut down your senses – close your eyes if possible. Focus only in what you hear and try to separate different sounds. How does the space change when you concentrate on listening to it?

Aim for at least two minutes of intense listening.

ASK QUESTIONS & COMPARE

Focus on the space you're experiencing and try to ask questions about the way it's built, the transformations it has gone through, the people that converge in it. How does a space make you feel?

Compare different spaces and the way you experience them.

Notice your assumptions of a place before you read the information provided in this guide. Does your perception change after reading?

