



9 Jarrom Street,
Leicester

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

PN 14-22

Project No. P14-22**9 Jarrom Street, Leicester****DESK BASED ASSESSMENT****By****Kirsty Squires**

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for**Primus Property Group**

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9 Jarrom Street, Leicester

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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9 Jarrom Street, Leicester

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, 12/2014

SUMMARY

The Centre of Archaeology based at Staffordshire University was commissioned in November 2014 by Formroom Architects, acting on behalf of Primus Property Group, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at 9 Jarrom Street, Leicester, LE2 7DF.

This Desk-Based Assessment was carried out in advance of the proposed demolition of existing buildings and the construction of a 8/9 storey building for student accommodation comprising 159 studio flats at 9 Jarrom Street, Leicester, LE2 7DF. The assessment comprised a search of the readily accessible documentary and historic cartographic sources.

The assessment found that there is a high concentration of Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval find spots and monuments in the 500m study area around the site. Detailed methodology for the foundation designs and other groundworks was unavailable at the time of this assessment. Therefore, it is proposed that this document is consulted along with groundwork plans before any work commences on site.

9 Jarrom Street, Leicester

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, 12/2014

1. INTRODUCTION**1.1. Background to the project**

1.1.1. In 12/2014, the Centre of Archaeology carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) in relation to the proposed demolition of existing buildings and the construction of a 8/9 storey building for student accommodation comprising 159 studio flats at 9 Jarrom Street, Leicester, LE2 7DF. The assessment was commissioned by Formroom Architects, acting on behalf of Primus Property Group.

1.1.2. This report outlines the results of the assessment, which has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 1994, revised 2012).

1.1.3. This report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of 12th December 2014. Details of archaeological terms used in this report are given in the glossary appended as Appendix 1.

1.2. The planning background

1.2.1. A Planning Application (ref: 20141905) was submitted to Leicester City Council on 10/10/2014 in respect of the residential development of the site at 9 Jarrom Street, Leicester, LE2 7DF. In accordance with government guidelines laid down in NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework; Department for Communities and Local Government 2012) and as a condition of planning consent, an archaeological desk-based assessment was required by Leicester County Council in advance of development.

2. LOCATION AND GEOLOGY**2.1. Site location**

2.1.1. The proposed development site is located at 9 Jarrom Street, Leicester, LE2 7DF in Leicester city centre (Figure 1).

2.1.2. The development site covers a total area of 0.11ha and is centred on NGR SK 584 036. It is located within a predominantly commercial/light industrial area and is located to the north of

Leicester Royal Infirmary. Currently the site is occupied by buildings dating to the late 1960s comprising of light commercial warehouses and a Dulux Decorating Centre. The site is bounded to the north by Henshaw Street to the north, Atkins Street to the east and Jarrom Street to the south. The west of the site is bounded by residential dwellings (Figure 2).

2.1.3. For the purposes of the current assessment, a buffer zone of 500m around the development site boundary has been included to place the site within its immediate archaeological and historical context. The development site and buffer zone together are referred to hereafter as the 'study area'. Where relevant, sites located beyond the study area have been included, where they have been shown to be of direct significance to the understanding the study area within its local context.

2.2. Geology

2.2.1. A detailed assessment of the underlying and drift geology was reported by Tier Environmental (2014). The following section summarises the key geological characteristics of the site and surrounding area. The underlying geology of the study area comprises mudstone. Marl was also recorded in the BGS boreholes to the north and east of the site at depths between 0.90m and 3.00m below ground level. Previous works undertaken on the Phase I site located immediately to the west indicated the presence of the Branscombe Mudstone Formation from depths between 2.05m and 3.00m below ground level. The underlying drift geology comprises of alluvium comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel, underlain by the Syston Member comprising sand and gravel. Drift deposits comprise sands and gravels to the north, clay underlain to the southwest and no superficial deposits to the east.

2.3. Statutory designations

2.3.1. The development site contains no scheduled ancient monuments or listed buildings.

2.3.2. In addition, the wider study area includes a possible Roman aqueduct (MLC299; SAM 1017391), the Post Medieval block of the Royal Infirmary (MLC1355; LLB 1074017), the Post Medieval 'Former Luke Turner and Co.' weaving mill (MLC1461; LLB1361040), St Andrew's Anglican church (MLC1389; Listed Building B 1184162), and the vicarage to St Andrew's church (MLC2003; LLB 1389139).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. General aims and objectives

3.1.1. The general aim of the archaeological desk-based assessment was to collate existing archaeological and historic information relating to the proposed development site and its immediate environs (the study area), to enable informed decisions to be made regarding any further archaeological input which may be required by means of mitigation as the proposed development proceeds through the planning process.

3.1.2. The objective of the project was to gain an understanding of the archaeological and historical development of the development site and wider study area, and thereby assess the potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological remains.

3.2. Project-specific aims and objectives

3.2.1. Project specific aims are as follows:

- To identify all archaeological remains in a 500m radius of the site.
- To identify all Roman activity in a 500m radius of the site.
- To assess the likelihood of disturbing archaeological remains by carrying out groundworks.

3.2.2. The Regional Research Agenda applicable to this assessment is the East Midlands archaeological resource assessment and research agenda (2006). The Regional Agenda general themes (Cooper and Clay 2006, 1) applicable to this assessment are:

- To provide an accessible and up to date overview of the current state of archaeological knowledge in the region.
- To highlight the major gaps in that knowledge and potential areas where the region can contribute to regionally and nationally important research questions.
- To encapsulate the archaeological character of the region and its research potential and therefore act as an authoritative reference tool in the future management of that resource in the interests of curation, conservation, education, public appreciation and research

3.2.4 The Regional Agenda Specific themes for Roman Archaeology (Taylor 2006, 137) applicable to this assessment are:

- The region spans a key zone of transition within the Roman province, between the developed civilian-dominated and classicising landscapes of towns, roadside settlements, villas and other rural settlements of the South and East, and the zone of long-term military occupation. How and why this transition is evident is a key area of enquiry with important implications for the study of Roman Britain as a whole and its development within the Empire.
- The pottery chronology is not as complete as it should be for the Late Iron Age to Roman transition period in the region.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Documentary research

4.1.1. A search was made of the readily available primary and secondary historical sources held at the library of Staffordshire University. Leicester City Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Historic Environment Records (HER), the primary source for archaeological information for the county, were also consulted.

5. THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDY AREA

5.1. Introduction

5.1.1. This section of the assessment describes the known archaeological and historical development of the study area including the proposed development site. It is based upon information current and available as of December 12th 2014. Other areas of archaeological or historical importance, not presently recorded, may be identified during subsequent phases of field investigation.

5.2. Known archaeological sites

5.2.1. A total of 38 sites, with 15 entries having multiple entries, are registered on the Leicester City Council HER within the study area; of these, none are located within the development site itself. There are also a number of sites that lie within the study area and beyond study area. Table 1 below summarizes these sites by period, which are also illustrated by period on Figures 2 to 5.

TABLE 1: Sites registered with the [Leicester County Council] SMR within the development site and wider study area (see Figures 2 to 5).

SMR number	Site name	Type	Monument type	Date	Evidence	Designations, statuses and scoring	National grid reference
MLC629	Jarrom Street	Find spot	Find spot	Possibly Palaeolithic	Documentary	Ordnance Survey ref: SK50SE.20 Old SMR ref: 50SE JF	SK 584 036
MLC680	Bonnars Lane	Find spot	Find spot	Iron Age	Find	None	SK 58 03
MLC271	Oxford Street	Monument	Cremation	Early Roman	Find	Old SMR ref. – 50SE CR	SK 586 039
MLC401	Roman Suburb	Monument	Boundary ditch	Early Roman		Old SMR ref: 50SE VG	SK 584 040
MLC401	Roman Suburb	Monument	Corn drying oven?	Early Roman		Old SMR ref: 50SE VG	SK 584 040
MLC401	Roman Suburb	Monument	Hearth	Early Roman		Old SMR ref: 50SE VG	SK 584 040
MLC401	Roman Suburb	Monument	Iron working site?	Early Roman		Old SMR ref: 50SE VG	SK 584 040
MLC572	S of Mill Lane (Roman)	Monument	Cremation	Early Roman		None	SK 584 039
MLC2364	Watling Street	Monument	Cremation cemetery	Early Roman	Sub-surface deposit	None	SK 585 038
MLC1310	Gateway Street, 54	Find spot	Find spot	Early Roman to Late Roman	Stratified find	LCMS accession code: 12.1999	SK 584 037
MLC276	Oxford Street	Find spot	Find spot	Roman	Find	None	SK 58 03
MLC299	Raw Dykes	Monument	Aqueduct?	Roman	Earthwork; sub- surface deposit	Scheduled monument: 1017391 (The Raw Dykes Roman aqueduct)	SK 58 03

						MPP class description: id1061 Old SMR Ref: 50SE GJ	
MLC310	Cromwell Street	Monument	Inhumation	Roman	Find	LCMS accession code: 162.1962 Old SMR ref: 50SE KG	SK 58 03
MLC401	Roman Suburb	Monument	Extra mural suburb	Roman	Sub-surface deposit	Old SMR ref: 50SE VG	SK 584 040
MLC410	45-47 Burnmoor Street	Find spot	Find spot	Roman	Find	Old SMR ref: 50SE VT	SK 58 03
MLC572	S of Mill Lane (Roman)	Monument	Cemetery?	Roman		None	SK 584 039
MLC572	S of Mill Lane (Roman)	Monument	Inhumation?	Roman	Stratified find; sub-surface deposit	None	SK 584 039
MLC609	Tripontium Road	Monument	Road	Roman	Conjectural evidence, sub-surface deposit	Old SMR ref: 50SE XA	SK 57 01
MLC1120	S of Mill Lane/ Fairfax Street	Find spot	Find spot	Roman	Find	Old SMR ref: 50SE Q	SK 58 03
MLC1150	Jarrom Street	Find spot	Find spot	Roman	Find	Old SMR ref: 50SE JF	SK 58 03
MLC1156	Infirmery Square	Find spot	Find spot	Roman	Find	Old SMR ref: 50SE JW	SK 586 037
MLC1729	Deacon Street	Find spot	Find spot	Roman	Unstratified find	Old SMR ref: 50SE MV LCMS accession code: A116.1962.318	SK 58 03

MLC1153	New Infirmary Site	Find spot	Find spot	Late Roman	Find	Old SMR ref: 50SE JJ	SK 58 03
MLC401	Roman Suburb	Monument	Hut?	Late Roman		Old SMR ref: 50SE VG	SK 584 040
MLC576	York Road	Monument	Inhumation Cemetery?	Late Roman	Sub-surface find	Old SMR ref: 50SE YP Old SMR ref: 50SE YN	SK 585 039
MLC1655	Bonner's Lane	Monument	Grubenhau	Early Anglo-Saxon	Sub-surface deposit	None	SK 585 039
MLC1655	Bonner's Lane	Monument	Enclosure?	Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon	Sub-surface deposit	None	SK 585 039
MLC1219	45-47 Burnmoor Street	Monument	Pit	Early Medieval	Find; sub-surface deposit	Old SMR ref: 50SE VT	SK 58 03
MLC304	St Sepulchre Church/ St James Chapel	Monument	Church?	Early Medieval to Late Medieval	Documentary	Old SMR ref: 50SE JX	SK 586 037
MLC316	Newarke College	Monument	Chantry Chapel	Early Medieval to Late Medieval	Documentary; extant building	Conservation area: Castle (DLC450) Old SMR ref: 50SE LG	SK 583 040
MLC316	Newarke College	Monument	Chantry College	Early Medieval to Late Medieval	Documentary	Conservation area: Castle (DLC450) Old SMR ref: 50SE LG	SK 583 040
MLC316	Newarke College	Monument	Precinct	Early Medieval to Late Medieval	Documentary; structure; sub- surface find	Conservation area: Castle (DLC450) Old SMR ref: 50SE LG	SK 583 040
MLC1722	Infirmary Square	Find spot	Whipping post?	Early Medieval to Post Medieval	Unstratified find	Ordnance Survey ref: SK 586 037	SK 58 03

						Old SMR ref: 50SE JW LCMS accession code: A2836.187	
MLC305	St Sepulchre/ St James Cemetery	Monument	Cemetery	Medieval	Documentary; find; sub-surface deposit	LCMS accession code: 5.1862 Old SMR ref: 50SE JX	SK 587 036
MLC306	Hermitage, Infirmary Square	Monument	Hermitage	Medieval	Documentary	Old SMR ref: 50SE JX	SK 58 03
MLC307	Pound	Monument	Pound	Medieval	Documentary	Old SMR ref: 50SE JX	SK 587 037
MLC308	'Chapel-well', NE of Infirmary Square	Monument	Well	Medieval	Documentary	Old SMR ref: 50SE JX	SK 58 03
MLC309	Gallows, Infirmary Square	Monument	Gallows	Medieval	Documentary	Old SMR ref: 50SE JX	SK 587 037
MLC405	Southgates	Monument	Extra mural suburb	Medieval	Sub-surface deposit	Old SMR ref: 50SE VG	SK 585 040
MLC775	Gateway Street	Find spot	Find spot	Medieval	Find	Old SMR ref: 50SE V	SK 58 03
MLC796	Seal	Find spot	Find spot	Medieval	Find	LCMS accession code: 60.1870 Old SMR ref: 50SE KE	SK 58 03
MLC304	St Sepulchre Church/ St James Chapel	Monument	Chapel of Ease?	Late Medieval to Early Post Medieval	Documentary	Old SMR ref: 50SE JX	SK 586 037
MLC316	Newarke College	Monument	Boundary wall	Late Medieval to	Structure; sub-	Conservation area: Castle	SK 583 040

				Post Medieval	surface deposit; stone	(DLC450) Old SMR ref: 50SE LG	
MLC390	Newarke Mill	Monument	Windmill?	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	Documentary	Old SMR ref: 50SE UQ	SK 58 03
MLC1376	Rupert's Tower/Bishop Bonner's Palace	Monument	Lodge?	Late Medieval- Modern; demolished 1935	Documentary; sandstone	None	SK 584 039
MLC1376	Rupert's Tower/Bishop Bonner's Palace	Monument	Gatehouse?	Late Medieval- Modern		None	SK 584 039
MLC1307	Civil War defences	Monument	Siegework?	Early Post Medieval		Old SMR ref: 50SE VG Old SMR ref: 50SE WX	SK 58 04
MLC1307	Civil War defences	Monument	Town defences?	Early Post Medieval	Documentary; sub-surface deposit	Old SMR ref: 50SE VG Old SMR ref: 50SE WX	SK 58 04
MLC2394	Mill Race	Monument	Head race	Early Post Medieval to Post Medieval	Documentary	None	SK 58 03
MLC305	St Sepulchre/ St James Cemetery	Monument	Gallows?	Post Medieval	None	LCMS accession code: 5.1862 Old SMR ref: 50SE JX	SK 587 036
MLC413	45-47 Burnmoor Street	Find spot	Find spot	Post Medieval	Find	Old SMR ref: 50SE VT	SK 585 035
MLC1355	Leicester Royal Infirmary	Building	Psychiatric hospital	Post Medieval	Documentary	Listed Building (II) – 1074017 (The Royal Infirmary, 1771	SK 586 036

						Block); DLC64	
MLC1355	Leicester Royal Infirmary	Building	Infectious diseases hospital	Post Medieval	Documentary	Listed Building (II) – 1074017 (The Royal Infirmary, 1771 Block); DLC64	SK 586 036
MLC1650	Mill & Associated Housing	Monument	Worsted Mill	Post Medieval	Sub-surface deposit	Associated Historic Landscape Character Records: HLE16583 (Type Code: CAM-67)	SK 584 039
MLC1650	Mill & Associated Housing	Monument	Hosiers Cottage?	Post Medieval	Sub-surface deposit	Associated Historic Landscape Character Records: HLE16583 (Type Code: CAM-67)	SK 584 039
MLC1723	Infirmary Square	Find spot	Find spot	Post Medieval	Unstratified find	Ordnance Survey ref: SK 586 037 Old SMR ref: 50SE JW LCMS accession code: A190.1853	SK 58 03
MLC2325	Deacon St School	Monument	National School	Post Medieval	Documentary	None	SK 584 037
MLC1461	Former Luke Turner & Co Factory	Building	Weaving mill	Post Medieval to Modern	Slate; iron; extant building	Listed Building (II) – 1361040; DLC41	SK 585 038
MLC1527	Havelock Street, 100(?)	Building	Engineering works	Post Medieval to Modern	Extant building	Leicester Industrial History database: 000/394	SK 584 035
MLC1600	Great Central Railway	Monument	Railway	Post Medieval to Modern	Demolished building; earthwork; extant	None	SK 58 04

					building		
MLC2219	Laxton Street School	Monument	National School	Post Medieval to Modern	Documentary	None	SK 584 038
MLC2325	Deacon St School	Monument	Elementary school	Post Medieval to Modern	Documentary	None	SK 584 037
MLC2325	Deacon St School	Monument	Board school	Post Medieval to Modern	Documentary	None	SK 584 037
MLC1355	Leicester Royal Infirmary	Building	Hospital	Post Medieval to Unknown	Extant building	Listed Building (II) – 1074017 (The Royal Infirmary, 1771 Block); DLC64	SK 586 036
MLC1389	St Andrew's, Jarrom Street	Building	Anglican church	Post Medieval to Unknown	Extant building	Listed Building (B) – 1184162; DLC65	SK 584 037
MLC2003	Vicarage to the Church of St Andrew	Building	Vicarage	Post Medieval to Unknown	Extant building	Listed Building (II) – 1389139; DLC403	SK 5842 0372
MLC1527	Havelock Street, 100(?)	Building	Shoe factory	((Post)Modern to Unknown)	Documentary; extant building	Leicester Industrial History database: 000/394	SK 584 035

5.3. The prehistoric period

5.3.1. There is limited evidence of prehistoric activity in the study area. Harwood (1911, 53) made reference to a possible Palaeolithic implement found 'near the Soar during gravel extraction at Jarrom Street'. The SMR notes that a lithic implement (FLC1260) is associated with this find spot and may correspond to the object recorded by Harwood (1911). A sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from a find spot on Bonner's Lane, located 483m to the northeast of the site.

5.4. The Roman period

5.4.1. The site is located in the centre of Roman Leicester. Therefore, there is a high concentration of Roman monuments and find spots from the study area. An early Roman cremation (MLC271) was found on Oxford Street, situated 267m to the southeast of the site. A number of Early Roman monuments were identified from the 'Roman Suburb' which is situated near to Tripontium road and proto-Newarke Road, located 381m northeast of the site. At this location a boundary ditch (MLC401) was identified. Archaeological excavations, which took place at the corner of Bonners Lane and Oxford Street, located 211m to the northeast of the site, unearthed the remains of two hearths (one of which was possibly a cereal drying hearth and the second an iron working hearth) (MLC401) and a building (MLC401). These archaeological features date to the late 2nd to 3rd century AD. The remains of a substantial timber building (MLC401) was also constructed in this area and has been dated to the 3rd to 4th century AD. A Roman extra mural suburb (MLC401) and a late Roman hut (MLC401) was also recorded from this area. An early Roman cremation (MLC572) was excavated during the course of an archaeological evaluation south of Mill Lane (Finn 2002), located 332m to the northwest of the site. In 2004 and 2009 the traces of an early Roman cremation cemetery was identified at Watling Street, situated 1.5km to the northeast of the site. An abraded Early to Late Roman samian pottery sherd (MLC1310) was excavated from 54 Gateway Street, located 107m to the northeast of the site.

5.4.2. Various Roman artefacts (MLC276), comprising of a bronze coin of Nero and roman pottery, were recovered from Oxford Street, located 267m to the southeast of the site. Roman earthworks, believed to be the remains of an aqueduct (MLC299) were uncovered during the 1938 excavation of Raw Dykes 805m to the southwest of the site. This possible aqueduct is a scheduled monument (1017391). A possible Roman inhumation (MLC310) was recorded from

Cromwell Street (SK 58 03), located 274m to the northwest of the site. It is worth noting that the burial is believed to be Roman in date however this interment was situated in an area that was used as a burial ground during the medieval period. Several Roman pottery sherds (MLC410) were recovered from the rear gardens of 45-47 Burns Street. This find spot is located 2.0km to the southeast of the site. A Roman inhumation burial (MLC572) was excavated from the south of Mill Lane, located 332m to the northwest of the site. It is believed that this interment belongs to a larger cemetery complex (MLC572) based on the identification of an additional three inhumations from the same site. The possible course of Tripontium Road (MLC609) was excavated in 2009. The excavation took place on the southwest side of Bonners Lane and Oxford Street, located 226m to the northeast of the site, and uncovered around 25m of a NNW-SSE aligned road surface. A Roman ring-necked flagon (MLC1120) was recovered from the south of Mill Lane/Fairfax Street, located 332m to the northwest of the site. Records from Leicester City Museum Services indicate that two Roman pins (MLC1150) were discovered at Jarrom Street. This find spot is of particular importance given its close proximity to the site. A Roman bowl (MLC1156) was found at Infirmary Square and is located 143m to the east of the site. In 1914, a Roman incense vessel (or tazza) was found in an unstratified context in Deacon Street. This find spot is located 318m to the northwest of the site.

- 5.4.3. A late Roman (3rd century AD) bronze coin (MLC1153) was found on the New Infirmary site, located 121m to the south of the site. The coin is a commemorative issue of the period 330-346AD. A late Roman cemetery (MLC576) comprising of 11 pagan inhumation burials and one dog burial was identified and excavated in 1997. The cemetery is located near York Road 331m to the northeast of the site and it is believed that the burials recorded during archaeological fieldwork belong to a larger cemetery.

5.5 The Anglo-Saxon period

- 5.5.1. There is little evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the study area. Two Anglo-Saxon monuments were identified from the SMR, both of which are situated on Bonner's Lane, located 232m to the northeast of the site. An early Anglo-Saxon *Grubenhau* (MLC1655) was identified through the presence of a sub-surface deposit. Similarly, a sub-surface deposit at the same site indicated the presence of a possible enclosure (MLC1655) dating to the early to middle Anglo-Saxon period. No finds dating to the Anglo-Saxon period have been found in the study area.

5.6. The medieval period

- 5.6.1. An early medieval pit (MLC1219) recorded from 45-47 Burnmoor Street contained an early medieval pottery sherd (FLC1654). These archaeological remains were located 2.0km to the southeast of the site. Documentary sources record the presence of an early to late medieval church (MLC304) at St Sepulchre Church/St James Chapel. The former church, which is believed to have fallen out of use in the early 16th century. A Late Medieval to Early Post Medieval Chapel of Ease is also documented to have stood at this site. The church and chapel are believed to have stood between Infirmary Road and Infirmary Close, which is located 182m to the east of the site. Many parts of Newarke College (MLC316) date from the early to late medieval period, including the Chantry Chapel, Chantry College and Precinct. Documentary sources state that these structures were constructed in the 14th century AD and much of the college fell out of use (some of which were destroyed) during the Dissolution of the 1530s. Sub-surface deposits and stones provide evidence for a Late Medieval to Post Medieval boundary wall at the site of Newarke College. The complex at Newarke College was located on land to the south of Leicester Castle, which is situated 386m northwest of the site. The remnants of an early to post medieval whipping post (MLC1722) were recovered from unstratified contexts from Infirmary Square, located 143m to the east of the site. These finds include iron manacles and fetters. Documentary evidence suggests the old Bridewell was situated at Infirmary Square during the medieval period.
- 5.6.2. Documentary sources from the mid-19th century note that two coffins containing skeletal remains were recovered from St Sepulchre Church/St James Chapel. A watching brief in the same area in 1998-1999 resulted in the exhumation of at least 30 human skeletons and associated medieval finds. Based on these finds the site was identified as a medieval cemetery (MLC305). The cemetery is located between Infirmary Road and Infirmary Close which is located 182m to the east of the site. The site of a hermitage (MLC306), reported in documentary, is believed to have existed adjacent to 'chapel-well' (MLC308) in Infirmary Square, which is situated 143m to the east of the site. An unknown documentary source records the presence of a medieval pound (MLC307) in the corner of Infirmary Square, located 143m to the east of the site. A 'chapel-well' (MLC308) located in the northeast of Infirmary Square, opposite St Sepulchre/St James chapel adjacent to the hermitage, is recorded in documentary sources. The suspected location of the 'chapel-well' lies 143m to the east of the site. A documentary source records the possible site of public gallows (MLC309) in Infirmary Square, situated 143m to the east of the site. The bodies of those hung at the site were usually

buried in the adjacent St Sepulchre/St James cemetery (MLC305). Sub-surface deposits indicating medieval extra mural suburbs (MLC405) were identified during excavations sporadic excavations from 2002-2014. Archaeological work uncovered a series of timber structures along Southgate road along with timber-lined pits (possibly for tanning) and wells. These deposits were identified 538m to the northeast of the site. A medieval find spot (MLC775), comprising a lock, pottery sherd and tile, were recovered from Gateway Street, located 7.0m to the west of the site. A medieval copper-alloy seal (MLC796), bearing the legend 'IESVS EL DAM' around quatrefoil, was found during residential development in the 1970s within the 'castle' ward of Leicester. A specific location of this find spot is unknown.

- 5.6.3. There is documentary evidence that a Late to Post Medieval windmill (MLC390) stood at Newarke Mill, which is located 261m to the northwest of the site. A possible Late Medieval to Modern Lodge and Gatehouse (MLC1376) were mentioned in documentary sources and coursed sandstone were recovered from the site of the possible lodge. The possible lodge dated to the 14th century and it has been interpreted as a gatekeeper's house adjacent to another gateway into the Newarke. These possible structures were situated on the site of Rupert's Tower/ Bishop Bonner's Palace, which is located 379m to the north of the site.

5.7. The post-medieval period

- 5.7.1. A significant amount of post-medieval finds and monuments have been recorded from the study area. Archaeological excavations at Bonners Lane revealed two large ditches (located 232m to the northeast) of the site and excavations on the corner of York Road and Oxford Street revealed ditch structures (situated 285m to the northeast of the site). Based on this archaeological fieldwork and documentary evidence it is believed that these features are possible Early Post Medieval siegework (possible Civil War defences) and town defences (MLC1307). An examination of ordnance survey maps and documentary evidence from the 1660s indicates that a mill race (MLC2394) served Castle Mill. This feature is located 428m to the southeast of the site.
- 5.7.2. It is believed that gallows (MLC305) once stood at the site of St Sepulchre/ St James Cemetery, located 182m to the east of the site. However, there is currently no evidence to support this assumption. Post Medieval pottery sherds (12th-13th century) (MLC413) was recovered from the gardens of 45-47 Burnmoor Street. This find spot is situated 2.0km to the southeast of the site. Leicester Royal Infirmary is situated 121m to the south of the site. The earliest part of the Infirmary was built in 1771 close to the site of a medieval hospital. In 1791 a psychiatric

hospital and an infectious diseases hospital was added to the pre-existing infirmary. These structures (MLC1355) are grade II listed buildings (1074017). Posts and foundations were identified in Mill Lane and Grange Lane in 2002. These deposits belonged to Worsted Mill and a Hoisters cottage (MLC1650) and are located 199m to the northwest of the site. A brass badge (MLC1723) bearing arms of Newcastle-under-Lyme, presented by the Literary and Philosophical Society, was recovered from Infirmary Square. This find spot is located 143m to the east of the site. Deacon Street School (MLC2325) opened in 1865 and was attached to St Andrews Church. Documentary sources note that the school was initially a national school but became a board and elementary school in 1902. Deacon Street is located 83m to the northwest of the site.

- 5.7.3. The former Luke Turner and Co. Factory (MLC1461) dates to the 19th century and is recorded in White's Directory of 1877. Alongside documentary records, there is archaeological evidence of this factory in the form of an iron frame, slate and the extant building. The former factory is a grade II listed building (1361040) and is situated 139m to the northeast of the site. An extant Post Medieval to Modern machine works (MLC1527) is located on 100(?) Havelock Street. This building is located 55m to the west of the site. In the 1890s a section of the Great Central Railway (MLC1600) was constructed in Leicester. The surviving remains of this railway were uncovered in 2004, where extensive sections of embankments, viaducts and cuttings, along with the occasional bridge, were recorded. Demolished and extant buildings have also been noted. The Post Medieval to Modern railway is located 868m to the northeast of the site. Laxton Street School (MLC2219) was built in 1851 and was classified as a 'National School'. Based on documentary sources, it is believed that the school was demolished in the 1960's during the 'slum clearance'. Laxton Street lies 160m to the north of the site. St Andrew's Church was constructed in 1860 and is located on Jarrom Street. The extant church is a listed building (B; 1184162). Associated with St Andrew's church, is the extant vicarage building (MLC2003), which is a grade II listed building (1389139). The Post Medieval vicarage is also located on Jarrom Street.

5.8. The modern period

- 5.8.1. Similar to the prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon period, there is limited modern activity around the site. However, a late 19th century industrial building (MLC1527) located on Havelock Street is of interest and is situated 55m to the west of the site. This structure was first recorded as a 'Machine Works' in the first edition 1886 Ordnance Survey. A survey conducted by the

Leicestershire Industrial History Society (1981) implies that the structure was a former shoe and boot factory (MLC1527). This survey states that the building comprised of a three storey and five bay brick building. A Trade Directory for 1877 also suggests that the works manufactured elastic webbing but from the early 1900s a boot manufacturers (AB Taylor and Son) had taken over the premises. The location of this factory lies 139m to the northeast of the site.

6. MAP REGRESSION

6.1. Early maps

6.1.1. A detailed map regression was produced by Tier Environmental (2014). The following section provides a summary of historical land-use based on this document.

6.2. Ordnance Survey maps

6.2.1. From 1886-1888 ordnance survey maps show that the site was occupied by residential buildings. No significant changes took place to the site until 1969 when all the residential properties were demolished. Consequently, the site was redeveloped and the eastern part of the site is shown as being occupied by 9 Jarrom Street, though its use is unknown. In 1973 the existing building at 9 Jarrom Street was extended to occupy the majority of the western area of the site. From 1974-2014, the site did not undergo any significant changes.

6.2.2. A number of off-site features were also identified from 1886-1888. These included Deacon Street Works (Elastic Web) located 25m to the north of the site, a boot and shoe factory (MLC1527) located 55m to the west of the site with a hosiery works beyond, a machine works is situated 85m to the southeast of the site, and a series of mills, the closest of which is located 105m away from the site. These mills are positioned to the northeast/east of the site and comprise of boot and shoe factories, a saw mill and textile mills. From 1953-1954 a number of off-site changes took place. Factories and works are shown immediately to the north of the site with further factories beyond to the north and west. These factories were predominantly associated with the textile industry.

6.2.3. A dye and bleaching works is shown 65m to the southwest of the site, a hosiery factory is illustrated 80m to the southwest of the site, a second hosiery factory is shown 115m to the south of the site, and a garage is depicted 55m to the northeast of the site. In 1964 an unspecified factory was developed 10m to the northeast of the site. In 1975 the area of land

immediately to the west of the site is annotated as an engineering works and Knitwear Machines Reconditioning Works. A warehouse, copper works, fire goods factory and printers' engineering works is also shown on the 1975 Ordnance Survey map. These structures were located 185m to the southwest of the site. In 1978, a tank is shown 80m to the southwest of the site and in 1985 electric substations are illustrated 100m to the east, 105m to the northwest and 130m to the southwest of the site. From 1988-2014, off-site features did not undergo any significant changes.

7. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

7.1.1. A summary of previous archaeological work within the development site and wider study area is given below together with a brief statement of their results. Within the development site, the Leicester County City HER lists no known archaeological fieldwork events within the development site. Within the study area, the Leicester City Council HER records 20 archaeological fieldwork events within the wider study area (excluding DBAs). These include:

- Excavations at The Bowling Green, Raw Dykes Road/Aylestone Road.
- Excavations at the Jewry Wall Site, Leicester.
- Former Powergen Site, Raw Dykes Road/Aylestone Road, Castle, Leicester.
- Excavation at the former DMU Fletcher building Newarke Close At the former DMU Fletcher Building, Newarke Close.
- Archaeological field evaluation former DMU Fletcher building, Newarke Close.
- Archaeological watching brief at the Newarke and Castle View, Leicester.
- Archaeological watching brief during water mains renewal in the Newarke area of Leicester.
- Excavation on land adjacent to former DMU Law Building, Newarke St.
- Archaeological excavation at 52, Grange Lane, Leicester.
- Multi-period excavation at Bonners Lane, Leicester.
- Archaeological evaluation at 61 Oxford St., Leicester.
- Archaeological evaluation of Former William Baker Factory site, The Newarke, Leicester.
- Archaeological evaluation at 16-26 Oxford Street, Leicester.
- Archaeological evaluation/excavation at Mill Lane, Leicester: evaluation & limited excavation of an area to the south of the historic town.
- Archaeological excavations at Republic Car Park, Oxford Street, Leicester.
- Archaeological excavations at York Road, Leicester.
- Archaeological evaluation at 85-89, Oxford Street, Leicester.
- Archaeological excavations at York Road, Leicester.
- Archaeological watching brief at Oxford Street, Leicester.
- Photographic building survey at Deacon Street, Leicester.

8. DISCUSSION AND IMPLICATIONS

8.1. Archaeological potential of the study area

8.1.1. The present study has shown that there is great potential for discovering Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval remains given the high concentration of find spots and monuments within the study area. Based on SMR records there is limited potential for discovering prehistoric remains as there are only two records attributable to this period. A total of 23 Roman find spots and monuments were recorded from the study area. Akin, to the prehistoric period, only two Anglo-Saxon monuments were identified in the study area. In total, 19 Medieval and 20 Post Medieval find spots and monuments were recorded in the study area. Only one Modern monument was identified in the study area.

8.2. Possible impacts of development

8.2.1. At the time of writing this report, no groundwork or foundation plans were available. Therefore, it is not known whether groundworks will affect archaeological remains.

8.3. Relevant planning policy and guidance

8.3.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states; 'Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation' (NPPF 2012, Paragraph 128).

8.4. Suggested archaeological mitigation

8.4.1. This document needs to be consulted in conjunction with groundwork and architects plans before planning any archaeological work.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project was commissioned by Matt Procter (Form Room Architects) working on behalf of Duncan Melvin (Primus Property Group); thanks are extended to Chris Wardle (Planning Archaeologist of Leicester City Council and HER officer). The historical research and site assessment were undertaken by Kirsty Squires of the Centre of Archaeology who also produced the current report. Illustrations were the work of Kevin Colls. and the report was

edited by Kevin Colls. The project was managed and the report edited by Kevin Colls for the Centre of Archaeology.

10. LIST OF SOURCES

10.1. Primary sources

Cooper, N. J. and Clay, P. 2006. The National and Regional Context of the Research Framework, 1-9. In: N. J. Cooper (ed.) *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*. Leicester Archaeology Monographs No. 13. Leicester, University of Leicester

Institute for Archaeologists. 1994 revised 2012 *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk based assessments*.

Taylor, J. 2006. The Roman Period, 137-159. In: N. J. Cooper (ed.) *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*. Leicester Archaeology Monographs No. 13. Leicester, University of Leicester

10.2. Secondary sources

Finn, N. 2002. Mill Lane, Leicester: evaluation & limited excavation of an area to the south of the historic town. Unpublished evaluation/excavation report

Leicestershire Industrial History Society. 1981. *Leicester Industrial History Database*. 000/379

Tier Environmental Ltd. 2014. *A Preliminary Risk Assessment Report for the Phase II Site at Jarrom Street, Leicester*. Warrington, Tier Environmental Ltd.

10.3. Trade directories

Kelly's Directories Ltd. 1904. *Wright's Directory of the County Borough of Leicester*.

APPENDIX 1: Glossary of terms

Archaeological periods and date ranges

Period	Date range
<i>Prehistoric</i>	
Paleolithic	500,000 BC – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 BC – 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 BC – 2,400 BC
Bronze Age	2,400 BC – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
<i>Historic</i>	
Roman	AD 43 – AD 410
Anglo-Saxon/ Early medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1539
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – AD 1800
Industrial Revolution	c.AD 1750 – AD 1825
Modern	AD 1801 - present

Statutory designations

Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)

'Scheduling' is the process through which nationally important sites and monuments are given legal protection. A schedule has been kept since 1882 of monuments whose preservation is given priority over other land uses. The current legislation, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, supports a formal system of [Scheduled Monument Consent](#) (SMC, see below) for any work to a designated monument.

Conservation Area (CA)

Conservation Areas are any areas of '*special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance*' and are designated by Local Authorities. There are now more than 8,000 conservation areas in England. Designation introduces a general control over the demolition of

unlisted buildings and provides the basis for policies designed to preserve or enhance all the aspects of character or appearance that define an area's special interest.

Listed Building (LB)

A 'Listed Building' is a structure that has been placed on the statutory lists of buildings of '*special architectural or historic interest*' compiled by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on advice from English Heritage. When a building is listed, it is listed in its entirety, which means that both the exterior and the interior are protected. In addition, any object or structure fixed to the building, and any object or structure within the curtilage of the building, which although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1 July 1948, are treated as part of the listed building.

Locally Listed Building (LLB)

A Locally Listed Building is a building, structure or feature which, whilst not Statutorily listed by the Secretary of State, a local authority feels makes a significant contribution to the local environment and an important part of an area's heritage due to its architectural, archaeological significance or historical associations. Inclusion on a Local List does not give a building any statutory protection.

Registered Parks and Gardens

The *Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England*, compiled and maintained by English Heritage, currently includes nearly 1450 sites, divided into three grade bands. The majority of the sites identified through the *Register* as being of a sufficiently high level of interest to merit a national designation, are designated Grade II. Around 30% of the 1450 are considered to be of exceptional historic interest and are awarded a star giving them Grade II* status while a further 10% are of international importance, and are classified as Grade I.

Historic Battlefields

The English Heritage Register of Historic Battlefields identifies forty-three important English battlefields. Its purpose is to offer them protection and to promote a better understanding of their significance.

The planning process

Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC)

The Secretary of State must be informed about any work which might affect a monument above or below ground, and English Heritage gives advice to the Government on each application. In assessing each application the Secretary of State will try to ensure that damage done to protected sites is kept to a

minimum. **Written consent must always be obtained before any work can begin.** Some development may also need planning permission.

Listed Building Consent (LBC)

Listed Building Consent (LBC) is required in order to carry out any works to a Listed Building which will affect its special value for listing purposes. This will almost certainly be necessary for any major works, but may also be necessary for minor alterations and possibly even repairs and maintenance. LBC may also be necessary for a change of use of the property. **It is a criminal offence to carry out work which needs listed building consent without obtaining it beforehand.**

The archaeological process

The principal stages for handling archaeology within the planning process, in line with the Government's *Planning Policy Guidance notes PPG 15 and PPG16* are:

- ***Pre-determination:*** desk-based assessment, archaeological evaluation;
- ***Post-determination:*** preservation *in situ*, preservation by record (excavation).

Stages of archaeological work

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

Any programme of archaeological work will normally be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), clearly stating the scope and extent of work, the aims and objectives, and the methodology to be employed during the course of work. The WSI will be prepared by the contracted archaeological organisation and approved in advance of work by the archaeological officer of the relevant LPA.

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA)

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) constitutes a first stage, non-invasive assessment of the archaeological potential of a site, undertaken in advance of any development. Research will normally comprise a search of all readily available documentary and archival sources pertaining to a site combined with an on-site 'walkover' survey to assess surviving archaeological remains/ built heritage of the area.

Archaeological Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is a limited programme of intrusive or non-intrusive fieldwork undertaken to establish the extent of survival of archaeological deposits within a site and to determine the character, date, state of preservation and potential significance of any buried remains. An evaluation is often required prior to the determination of a planning application for development and will normally be undertaken

subsequent to a desk-based assessment. A variety of techniques may be employed including geophysical survey, fieldwalking, trial trenching and test pitting. The results of evaluation will be used to establish the necessity for and determine the requirements of any further stage of archaeological work.

Archaeological Excavation

An archaeological excavation is a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork, normally undertaken by means of open area excavation, with the purpose of examining and recording archaeological deposits, features and structures identified by documentary research and/ or archaeological evaluation. Archaeological excavation will normally lead on to a programme of post-excavation analysis and publication.

Archaeological Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within an area or site where there is a possibility of archaeological deposits being disturbed or destroyed. Groundworks will normally be undertaken by a principal contractor under the supervision of an attending archaeologist.

Preservation in-situ

Foundation design to avoid or minimise impact on archaeology may be sought. This might include locating buildings to avoid archaeology; display of remains; sympathetic location of piled foundations and piling techniques; raising floor or ground beam levels; the routing of services; management of ground water. Landscaping and planting may also be constrained. Monitoring over a number of years after completion may be needed to assess if the preservation techniques have been successful.

Historic Building Recording (HBR)

A Historic Building Record (HBR) is a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure or complex and its setting. A programme of historic building recording will often be required as a condition of planning consent/ listed building consent, to be taken in advance of (pre-determination) and/ or during building refurbishment/ alterations/ demolitions (post determination).

HBR can be undertaken to a range of different levels (Levels 1 – 4 as defined by English Heritage) dependent upon the significance of the building under consideration and the extent of the proposed works.

APPENDIX 2: HER data

Leicester City Council Monument Full Report

26/11/2014

Number of records: 46

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC271	Oxford Street	Monument
Roman glass cinerary urn		

Monument Types and Dates

CREMATION (Early Roman - 43 AD to 166 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

A glass cinerary urn found during excavations in 1865 on the E side of Oxford Street. The vessel was discovered at a depth of c. 0.66m (5'), sealed with a lead cap and containing calcified human bone <1>.

Dare commented, '...a glass cinerary urn containing bones was found on the site of Messrs Morley's factory in Oxford Street, near Infirmary Square, Leicester' <2>.

The glass vessel is a hexagonal bottle/container with a single strap handle; the base is decorated with a circular motif with internal intersecting arcs. Hexagonal bottles are dated from the mid C1st - 2nd. <4>

Sources

- (1) Article in serial: The Leicestershire Archaeological & Historical Society. 1866-1920. Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society. 1- 15. Vol 3 (1874), p112-3
 - (2) Article in serial: Dare, M.P.. 1928. The cemeteries of Roman Leicester. 15.
 - (3) Serial: Kelly's Directories Ltd. Annual. Wright's Directory of the County Borough of Leicester. 1904, p104
 - (4) Monograph: Connor, A. & Buckley, R.. 1999. Roman & Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester. p287
 - (5) Unpublished Report: Marsden, P.. 2002. Grange Lane & 85-89, Oxford Street. Desk-based Assessment.
-

Location

National Grid Reference

SK 586 039 (point) SK50SE Point

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE CR Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE17019 Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)

Other Land Classes

Geology	River terrace gravel	09/07/2002
Landuse	Built over	09/07/2002
Landuse	Throughfare	09/07/2002

Related Monuments - None Recorded

SMR Number MLC271

Site Name Oxford Street

Associated Finds

FLC1157 CINERARY URN (Early Roman - 43 AD to 166 AD)

GLASS

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC276

Site Name Oxford Street

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC276	Oxford Street	Find Spot
Roman artefacts from the Oxford Street area		

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Various Roman artefacts, including a bronze coin of Nero (54-68) and pottery, apparently including at least one complete vessel, found in the Oxford Street area. Reportedly found 1.2-2.7m (4'-9') below ground level. <1>

Sources

- (1) Index: Leicester City Museums Service. 1849-present. Accession Records. (Various)
 - (2) Unpublished Report: Marsden, P.. 2002. Grange Lane & 85-89, Oxford Street. Desk-based Assessment.
-

Location

National Grid Reference

SK 58 03 (point) SK50SE Point

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE17019 Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC2464	COIN (Early Roman - 54 AD to 68 AD)	BRONZE
FLC2465	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC299	Raw Dykes	Monument
Roman aqueduct		

Monument Types and Dates

AQUEDUCT? (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence	EARTHWORK
Evidence	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Description and Sources

Description

Believed to be the earthwork remains of a Roman aqueduct. The earthwork consists of a pair of parallel banks defining a flat bottomed linear depression approx 110m in length. Believed to have supplied Roman Leicester and dated to about C1st (sic) by excavation. Originally significantly longer, the earthworks have been truncated on S end by a railway line and on N by a modern factory. <1>

Thomas Roberts, writing in the middle of the C18th, said [the Raw Dyke] 'now continues 36' (all the way) wide in the bottom; about 76' at the top; and at the SW end 16' deep. From the Southgate to the outmost end of the town, called St James' Chapel is 1600 feet. And from St James' Chapel to the NE end of the Rawdike is 2180 feet'. This indicates the dyke extended no further N in the C18th than is recorded on the Ordnance Survey maps of the 1880s, i.e. immediately south of Brazil Street. Additionally, given the various antiquarian references to the total surviving length, c.667 yards (610.36m), it is clear that the Dykes extended no further S in the mid C18th than the southern boundary of the Scheduled Monument.

The excavation of the Raw Dykes, by Kathleen Kenyon, in 1938 showed that the earthwork consisted of two banks, apparently without a revetment, placed on natural gravel. Worn C1st pottery was recovered from the western bank, Kenyon took this to indicate that this proved that the earthwork was not pre-Roman in date. However, JE Mellor (head archaeologist at Jewry Wall Museum) suggested that some of the material Kathleen Kenyon recovered from Raw Dykes and thought was Roman had gone missing. Mellor questioned whether some of this material was in fact Roman and that some of the later material came from the same context. So Mellor did not think that Kenyon's belief that she could date the earthwork on the basis of her trench was sound. <4>

Trial trenching in 2006 to the north of the scheduled area had findings similar to those found by Kathleen Kenyon. In addition a possible Roman road was found to the west of the earthwork. <6>

Sources

- (1) Unpublished Report: Trueman, M.. 2000. MPP - Water & Sewage Industry.
- (3) Unpublished Report: Higgins, T.. 1999. The Bowling Green, Raw Dykes Road/Aylestone Road (SK 5853 0292). Watching Brief.
- (4) Monograph: Kenyon, K.. 1948. Excavations at the Jewry Wall Site, Leicester. 15. p40-1
- (5) Unpublished Report: Derrick, M.. 2001. Former Powergen Site, Raw Dykes Road/Aylestone Road, Castle, Leicester (SK58340270). Desk-based Assessment.
- (6) Unpublished Report: Richards, G.. 2006. An Archaeological Evaluation of Land Adjacent to Raw Dykes Road. Archaeological evaluation.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 58 03 (MBR: 516m by 1250m) SK50SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Ward Aylestone, Leicester
Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Scheduled Monument - 1017391	The Raw Dykes Roman aqueduct	Active	DLC31
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

MPP Class Description (Aqueduct) - id1061

Active

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE GJ

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records**

HLE16025	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Sports Fields (Type Code: OPR-56)
HLE16027	Civic and Commercial - Hospitals (Type Code: CAM-68) Leicester Royal Infirmary
HLE16029	Civic and Commercial - Hospitals (Type Code: CAM-68)
HLE16030	Civic and Commercial - Hospitals (Type Code: CAM-68) Leicester Royal Infirmary
HLE16034	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Public Open Space (Type Code: OPR-111)
HLE16572	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Public Open Space (Type Code: OPR-111)
HLE16589	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Sports Fields (Type Code: OPR-56)
HLE16593	Civic and Commercial - Educational (Type Code: CAM-67) LEICESTER COLLEGE
HLE16594	Civic and Commercial - Municipal and Civic (Type Code: CAM-66)
HLE16925	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE17052	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE17053	Civic and Commercial - Religious (Type Code: CAM-114) CHURCH OF ALL SOULS
HLE17055	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)

Other Land Classes

Geology	River terrace gravel	08/12/2000
Landuse	Monument display	08/12/2000

Related Monuments - None Recorded**Associated Finds**

FLC1247	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLC2209	SHERD (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)	POTTERY
FLC2210	SHERD (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1899 AD)	POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities

ELC208	Raw Dykes 1938 (Event - Intervention)
ELC613	The Bowling Green, Raw Dykes Road/Aylestone Road (Event - Intervention)
ELC749	Evaluation adjacent to Raw Dykes Road/Aylestone Road (Event - Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC304

Site Name St Sepulchre Church/St James Chapel

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC304	St Sepulchre Church/St James Chapel	Monument

Site of mediaeval and early post-mediaeval church or chapel.

Monument Types and Dates

(Former Type) CHURCH? (Early Medieval to Late Medieval - 1150 AD? to 1510 AD?)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

(Former Type) CHAPEL OF EASE? (Late Medieval to Early Post Medieval - 1492 AD? to 1699 AD?)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Mediaeval church or chapel belonging to the church of St Mary de Castro. Documentary reference indicates the church was in existence before the end of the C12th. The dedication appears to have changed to St James at some time between 1492 and 1510. By 1510 the building was in poor repair. The last reference to the ruinous structure dates from the later C17th. In front of the church stood an 'image' at which it was customary for wayfarers to make small offerings. The church faced the public gallows, and the bodies of those executed were generally buried in its cemetery. <1>

The chapel of St James is marked on Thomas Roberts' plan of Leicester dated 1741, between Infirmary Road and Infirmary Close (New Bridge Street/Cow Lane?). <2>

Sources

- (1) Monograph: Billson, C.J.. 1920. Mediaeval Leicester. p90-1
 - (2) Cartographic materials: Roberts, T.. 1741. A True Plan or Ground-plot of the Ancient Corporation of Leicester. Map/Plan.
 - (3) Monograph: Frizelle, E. & Martin, J.. 1971. The Leicester Royal Infirmary 1771-1971.
 - (4) Unpublished Report: Herbert, N.. 1998. Archaeological Implications of Proposed Development at The Royal Infirmary, Leicester. Desk-based Assessment.
-

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 586 037 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SK50SE Point

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE JX Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16029 Civic and Commercial - Hospitals (Type Code: CAM-68)

Other Land Classes

Geology	Mercia mudstone	12/12/2000
Landuse	Built over	12/12/2000

Related Monuments

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC305	St Sepulchre/St James, Cemetery	Monument

Medieval cemetery of St Sepulchre's Chapel.

Monument Types and Dates

CEMETERY (Medieval - 1067 AD? to 1539 AD?)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Evidence FIND

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

GALLOWES? ((at some time) Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1899 AD?)

Description and Sources

Description

During the construction of the Infirmary between 1860 and 2, the Governors instructed that 'Two coffins be ordered for the reception of human remains from time to time discovered in the grounds of the Infirmary.' <2>

The remains of at least 30 human skeletons were retrieved during a watching brief in late 1998-early 1999. 23 were still partly intact. A number of graves contained coffin nails, and C12th pottery was retrieved from one of the burials. Grave alignment suggests that the cemetery developed over two separate phases of use, with some burials aligned E-W whilst others were placed SW-NE. However, the consistent absence of grave goods, the overall burial alignment, and the association with the known mediaeval church, suggests that the assemblage comes from part of the mediaeval graveyard. Pathological deformities were present on the bones of several individuals, including joint disease and osteoarthritis, fractures, tuberculosis and rickets. <4>

Construction during the early C20th had caused significant damage to the burial ground. Many skeletons had been disturbed or truncated as a result of the groundworks, and disarticulated human remains were a frequent occurrence in recorded deposits. <3-5>

Sources

- (2) Monograph: Frizelle, E. & Martin, J.. 1971. The Leicester Royal Infirmary 1771-1971. Appendix A, p227-8
- (3) Unpublished Report: Herbert, N.. 1998. Archaeological Implications of Proposed Development at The Royal Infirmary, Leicester. Desk-based Assessment.
- (4) Article in serial: Buckley, R. & Story, J.. 2000. Archaeology in Leicestershire and Rutland 1999. 74. p225

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 587 036 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SK50SE

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LCMS Accession Code - 5.1862

Active

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE JX

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

SMR Number MLC305

Site Name St Sepulchre/St James, Cemetery

HLE16027 Civic and Commercial - Hospitals (Type Code: CAM-68)
Leicester Royal Infirmary

HLE16029 Civic and Commercial - Hospitals (Type Code: CAM-68)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MLC304 St Sepulchre Church/St James Chapel Chronological

Associated Finds

FLC1274 COFFIN (Medieval - 1067 AD? to 1539 AD?)

FLC1275 HUMAN REMAINS (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

BONE

FLC2248 SHERD (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities

ELC450 Victoria Wing, Leicester Royal Infirmary (Event - Intervention. Ref: A20.1998)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Archaeological Project Services

SMR Number MLC306

Site Name Hermitage, Infirmary Square

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC306	Hermitage, Infirmary Square	Monument

Possible site of hermitage

Monument Types and Dates

HERMITAGE (RELIGIOUS) (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

The site of a hermitage reported as being located adjacent to 'Chapel-well' (No source for this info known in Feb. 2005).

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 58 03 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SK50SE

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE JX Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16031 Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC307 **Site Name** Pound

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC307	Pound	Monument

Stock pound

Monument Types and Dates

POUND (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

The is a documentary reference to a stock enclosure/pound, at the corner of Infmary Square. (Alas no-one bothered to record a source.)

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 587 037 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SK50SE Point

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE JX Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16029 Civic and Commercial - Hospitals (Type Code: CAM-68)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC308

Site Name 'Chapel-well', NE of Infirmary Square

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC308	'Chapel-well', NE of Infirmary Square	Monument
Spring or well		

Monument Types and Dates

WELL (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Spring or well situated opposite St Sepulchre/St James chapel, adj. Hermitage

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 58 03 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SK50SE

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE JX Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16031 Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC309 **Site Name** Gallows, Infirmary Square

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC309	Gallows, Infirmary Square	Monument
Public Gallows		

Monument Types and Dates

GALLOWES (Medieval - 1067 AD? to 1539 AD?)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Possible site of public gallows: bodies of those hung were usually buried in the adjacent St Sepulchre/St James cemetery.
<1>

Sources

(1) Monograph: Billson, C.J.. 1920. Mediaeval Leicester. p91-2

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 587 037 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SK50SE Area

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE JX Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16027 Civic and Commercial - Hospitals (Type Code: CAM-68)
Leicester Royal Infirmary

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MLC304 St Sepulchre Church/St James Chapel Chronological

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC310

Site Name Cromwell Street

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC310	Cromwell Street	Monument

Possible Roman burial

Monument Types and Dates

INHUMATION (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Inhumation burial reported for an uncertain source. Believed at the time to have been Roman, but they were in an area where mediaeval burials might be anticipated.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 58 03 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SK50SE

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LCMS Accession Code - 162.1962 Active

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE KG Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16583 Civic and Commercial - Educational (Type Code: CAM-67)
De Montfort University

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC1283 SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC316	Newarke College	Monument

Originally established as a religious precinct containing a secular college (a base from which priests would travel and preach) consisting of a church (dedicated to St Mary of the Annunciation) a hospital and the dwellings of the members of the college (i.e. canons, vicars, and choristers). The church was intended to serve mausoleum of the Earls, later Dukes, of Lancaster but the House of Lancaster became the Royal House before any family head was buried there. The college was closed at the Dissolution in the 1530s and the church demolished in 1590. Subsequently the Newarke became a secular walled suburb until the walls were demolished in the C19th.

Monument Types and Dates

CHANTRY CHAPEL (Early Medieval to Late Medieval - 1301 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

CHANTRY COLLEGE (Early Medieval to Late Medieval - 1301 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

PRECINCT (Early Medieval to Late Medieval - 1301 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Evidence STRUCTURE

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

BOUNDARY WALL ((between) Late Medieval to Post Medieval - 1400 AD? to 1830 AD?)

Evidence STRUCTURE

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Main Building STONE

Material

Description and Sources

Description

In 1330 Henry, Earl of Lancaster established the Hospital of the Holy Trinity on four acres of land to the south of Leicester Castle, for a warden, four chaplains, fifty poor and infirm folk, and five women attendants. The foundation was enlarged in c.1351 by his son, Henry, transforming the hospital into a college with a dean and canons and providing for accommodation for the priests and staff, along with a church, the Collegiate Church of the Annunciation of St. Mary. Staff consisted of thirteen canons, thirteen vicars and six choristers, supporting one hundred poor persons. The regulations stipulated that the dean and canons were each to have a separate house, and that each vicar was to share a house with one of the canons. The poor were all to live in a single house containing a chapel. Hence, a number of chantry houses were established within the precinct, of which only one, Wyggeston's chantry house, survives, and seven chaplains employed to maintain their rules. This development was known as the New Work and the precinct provided with walls. In the early C15th the precinct, by this date totalling around twenty acres was enclosed with dressed sandstone walls.

It is possible that the cloisters, dormitories, kitchens, the chantry houses and Trinity Hospital and chapel were set around the central focus of the church, a theory supported by Roberts' map of 1741, which suggested an arrangement of houses set around a series of three open squares. The first lies on the southern side of Trinity Hospital, the second to the south, ending at Gateway College, and the third leading from the Newarke (Magazine) Gateway to the junction of the other two squares. With the loss of its charitable status in 1548, the property passed to the king and its staff provided with pensions. The Newarke became an elite secular residential area, although the Trinity Hospital continued to function. Much of the collegiate church was demolished shortly after the dissolution of the college. Trinity Hospital was retained as a home for the poor of Leicester following the Dissolution, and St. Mary's Vicarage and Wyggeston's Chantry House survived to be reused as residences. The precinct is likely to have been progressively acquired by secular elite individuals for the construction of new residences incorporating the remains of the former religious buildings, possibly including the former Shipley Ellis House or the Newarke Houses Museum. Following the Dissolution, Grange Farm was acquired by the Duchy of Lancaster until its purchase by the borough in 1613.

Collegiate Church of the Annunciation of St. Mary

A church established to serve as the mausoleum for the Earls, later Dukes, of Lancaster, but which never served in that capacity because the house of Lancaster became the Royal house before any family members were buried there. The statutes for the regulation of the new church foundation, instigated by Henry, Earl of Lancaster, were completed in 1355, but the building was still incomplete at Henry's death in 1361. Although it is not known when it was completed, St. Mary's was very richly endowed. The church was largely demolished by 1590, and only two arches survive, located beneath the De Montfort University Hawthorne Building.

Precinct Walls

The precinct walls underwent reinforcement with dressed sandstone in the early C15th, contemporary with construction of

the Turret and Newarke (Magazine) Gateways. By this date the enclosure would have covered around 20 acres. Excavations in 2001 to the rear of St Mary's Vicarage revealed the substantial remains of the Newarke wall and suggest that the Newarke was completely encircled with a precinct wall, not by the River Soar on its western side as was originally thought. The south wall followed the line of Mill Lane and part of Bonner's Lane. The east wall, which included the Magazine Gateway, ran along the parish boundary as defined by nineteenth-century maps. The north wall ran along the southern boundary of St. Mary de Castro churchyard, incorporating the Turret Gateway, and then formed the boundary of the castle precinct. The southern wall of the Newarke was breached twice during the Civil War in 1645 and cannon balls subsequently found embedded in the Hospital and north wall. According to Hollins' (1840) account of the Civil War, the greater part of the south wall had recently been dismantled, possibly arising from nineteenth-century building development. The precinct walls were retained following the college's dissolution in 1548.

Turret Gateway

The Turret Gateway, one of three points of entry into the Newarke, provided access from the castle grounds to the north and would have formed the principal means of entry to the precinct from the town. Constructed over the former outer bailey ditch of Leicester Castle, documentary evidence indicates a construction date for the gateway of 1422-3, contemporary with that of the wall to the north and, possibly, the Newarke Wall at Newarke Houses Gardens. Close similarities in masons' marks visible on the Newarke Gateway, John of Gaunt's Cellar and the Turret Gateway offer further evidence for an early fifteenth-century construction date.

Rupert's Tower

Rupert's Tower or Bishop Bonner's Palace was built as part of the south wall of the Newarke, possibly as a gatekeeper's house adjacent to a former gateway. There is no evidence for a gateway in the building, although two doorways on the southern façade are suggestive of one having provided pedestrian access through the building. An opening at this point in the precinct wall would have been essential in order to provide access to Grange Farm to the south of the Newarke [4].

Observations in 1922 recorded the survival of substantial stone walls defining either side of a property boundary to the rear of a building fronting onto The Newarke to the southern boundary of St Mary's Church. The western wall was recorded at c. 0.76m (2'6") thick, and the eastern wall c. 1.37m (4'6") thick, at the N end the E wall turns W in line with the churchyard wall, at which point it narrows to some 0.81m (2'8"). A third wall is indicated running almost due E from the SE corner of the street frontage. It seem probable that at least the E wall represents part of the precinct boundary wall of The Newarke enclosure, and is therefore of late mediaeval date. <1>

In 1998 a substantial sandstone wall was observed during a watching brief. The wall was at least apparently orientated NW-SE running along the access road to Bosworth House, at the NE of the Newarke. The wall was composed of pale grey soft sandstone boned with a yellow brown sandy lime mortar. The stones appear to be rough hewn rubble, typically c.0.3 x 0.1m and built in courses. The wall was observed for some 5.5m although it was truncated by modern disturbance to the N, and the S extent was not observed. No dating evidence was recovered, but it was suggested that the wall form part of the E boundary of the late mediaeval Newarke. <2>

Watching brief in 1998 revealed evidence for a large mediaeval drain chamber. <3>

Trial trenches identified features in the northwest corner of the Newarke including substantial stone walls and a stone lined conduit, which seems to form part of the documented Newarke conduits. Deeply stratified mediaeval layers were observed only in two trenches. Finds are compatible with continual occupation from the mediaeval to present. <5>

Sources

- Unpublished Report: Higgins, T.. 2014. An Excavation at the former DMU Fletcher building Newarke Close At the former DMU Fletcher Building
An Archaeological Excavation
At the former DMU Fletcher Building
AN excavation at the former DMU Fletcher building, Newarke Close. Archaeological excavation.
- Unpublished Report: Morris, M.. 2014. An archaeological field evaluation former DMU Fletcher building, Newarke Close.. Archaeological evaluation.
- (1) Cartographic materials: Stretton, C.. 1922. Plan of old stone walls on site of Warehouse - The Newarke-(Messrs Rippin & Baker). Plan.
 - (2) Unpublished Report: Gnanaratnam, A.. 1998. An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Newarke and Castle View, Leicester. Watching Brief. p3-4, fig 1-4
 - (3) Unpublished Report: Warren, S.. 2000. Archaeological Watching Brief during water mains renewal in the Newarke area of Leicester. Watching Brief.
 - (4) Unpublished Report: Meek, J.. 2001. De Montfort University Leicester City Campus Developments, Leicester (SK 583 040). Desk-based Assessment.
 - (5) Unpublished Report: Maull, A.. 2001. Former William Baker Factory site, The Newarke, Leicester (SK 4582 3040). Evaluation.

Location**National Grid Reference**

Centroid SK 583 040 (MBR: 342m by 336m) SK50SE Area

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded**Designations, Statuses and Scorings****Associated Designations**

Conservation Area Castle Active DLC450

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE LG Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records**HLE16583 Civic and Commercial - Educational (Type Code: CAM-67)
De Montfort University

HLE16831 Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)

HLE16840 Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Other Parkland (Type Code: OPR-57)

HLE16845 Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)

Other Land Classes - None recorded**Related Monuments**

MLC248	Church of St Mary of the Annunciation	Hierarchical
MLC251	Wygston's Chantry House	Hierarchical
MLC252	Skeffington House (Newarke Houses Museum)	Hierarchical
MLC262	Trinity Hospital	Hierarchical
MLC273	Magazine Gateway	Hierarchical
MLC284	Turret Gateway	Hierarchical
MLC314	St Mary's Vicarage	Hierarchical
MLC1376	Rupert's Tower/Bishop Bonner's Palace	Hierarchical
MLC280	Leicester Castle	Functional Association

Associated Finds

FLC1303	COIN	METAL
FLC1304	RING	

Associated Events/Activities

ELC469	E of Newarke Houses. (Event - Intervention)
ELC471	Newarke area water mains renewals (Event - Intervention. Ref: 3.2000)
ELC470	The Newarke & Castle View 1998 (Event - Intervention. Ref: 16.1998)
ELC624	The Newarke (Event - Intervention. Ref: A17.2001)
ELC545	Newarke Close (Event - Intervention. Ref: A25.2002)
ELC728	Newarke Houses Museum, The Newarke (Event - Intervention. Ref: 17.2003)
ELC727	Mill Lane, William Rowlett Hall (Event - Intervention. Ref: 26.2003)
ELC795	Evaluation -DMU Business & Law Building (Event - Intervention. Ref: A11.2006 & A2.2007)

SMR Number MLC316

Site Name Newarke College

ELC796 Excavation & watching brief -DMU Business & Law Building (Event - Intervention. Ref: A8.2007)

ELC890 Evaluation Newarke Close. (Event - Intervention. Ref: A8.2014)

ELC891 Excavation Newarke Close (Event - Intervention. Ref: A24.2014)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Gnanaratnam, A - University of Leicester Archaeological Services

Excavator

SMR Number MLC390

Site Name Newarke Mill

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC390	Newarke Mill	Monument

Possible windmill

Monument Types and Dates

WINDMILL? ((between) Late Medieval to Post Medieval - 1534 AD? to 1733 AD?)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

There is a suggestion there was a windmill in this area, but this is probably due to confusion over the fact that there was a watermill in the area.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 58 03 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SK50SE Point

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE UQ Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16583 Civic and Commercial - Educational (Type Code: CAM-67)
De Montfort University

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC401	Roman Suburb	Monument
Roman extra-mural suburb.		

Monument Types and Dates

BOUNDARY DITCH (Early Roman - 43 AD? to 249 AD?)
 CORN DRYING OVEN? (Early Roman - 43 AD? to 249 AD?)
 HEARTH (Early Roman - 43 AD? to 249 AD?)
 IRON WORKING SITE? (Early Roman - 43 AD? to 249 AD?)
 EXTRA MURAL SUBURB (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)
 Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT
 HUT? (Late Roman - 250 AD? to 409 AD?)

Description and Sources

Description

Early in the 2nd century, possibly earlier, a north-south road, often referred today as the Tripontium road, was constructed running south from the formal Roman town. Indications are that Roman occupation extending for at least 300m to the south of the city, in the form of ribbon development. Subsequently it appears that a second Roman road, a predecessor to the modern Newarke Street, met the Tripontium road some 50 metres to the south of the formal city.

Even though the area has for the most part been heavily disturbed in the post-mediaeval period, fieldwork carried out in the late C20th and early C21st has provided plentiful evidence for Roman occupation, or at least Roman activity extending along the Tripontium Road and the proto-Newarke Street.

Most of the evidence has come from fieldwork some distance from the Tripontium road. In these areas the evidence has been in the form of parallel plot boundaries, suggesting that the area beyond the roads was divided into a multiplicity of narrow plots, most of which extended back from the roads. In a few instances evidence for Roman structures have been identified near the roads. One of these was the excavation at the corner of Bonner Lane and Oxford Street, where traces of two hearths and a building were found. Both hearths date from late C2nd-C3rd, one being 'a possible cereal-drying hearth' and the other 'an iron-working hearth'. In the C3rd or C4th century a substantial timber building was constructed close to the road. <1>

By the C4th at least, the east side of the Tripontium road nearest the city boundary/defences was given over to a Roman cemetery. Evidence for this comes mainly in the form of the identification of a large number of Roman inhumations some dating to the C3rd, but most dating to the C4th. It is likely, however, that at least part of the area was used a cemetery as early as the late C2nd, but that the later inhumations, along with more recent disturbances has destroyed much of the evidence for earlier cremations. <2>

Sources

- Unpublished Report: Clark, S. & Gnanaratnam, T.. 2014. An ... excavation on land adjacent to former DMU Law Building, Newarke St.. Archaeological excavation.
- Unpublished Report: Thomas, J.. 2010. An Archaeological Excavation at 52, Grange Lane, Leicester.. Archaeological excavation.
- (1) Unpublished Report: Finn, N.. 2002. Bonners Lane, Leicester a suburban multi-period excavation. Excavation.
- (2) Unpublished Report: Higgins, T.. 2009. An Archaeological Evaluation at 61 Oxford St
61 Oxford Street
An Archaeological Evaluation at
An Archaeological Evaluation at 61 Oxford Street. Archaeological evaluation.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 584 040 (MBR: 202m by 368m) SK50SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings**Associated Designations - None recorded****Other Statuses and Cross-References**

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE VG

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records**HLE16583 Civic and Commercial - Educational (Type Code: CAM-67)
De Montfort University

HLE16831 Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)

HLE16845 Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)

HLE17015 Civic and Commercial - Municipal and Civic (Type Code: CAM-66)

HLE17019 Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)

Other Land Classes - None recorded**Related Monuments**

MLC72	Ratae Corieltauvorum	Functional Association
MLC254	Roman cemetery south of Newarke St	Chronological
MLC576	Late Roman cemetery	Chronological
MLC608	Via Devana, East (Gartree Road)	Functional Association
MLC609	Tripontium Road	Functional Association

Associated Finds

FLC1642	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
FLC1643	TILE (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	
FLC1644	TESSERA (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	
FLC1645	COIN (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	METAL
FLC2859	FLASK (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)	

Associated Events/Activities

ELC592	Bonnars Lane (Event - Intervention. Ref: A168.1993)
ELC57	Newarke Street (Elfed Thomas) (Event - Intervention. Ref: A283.1993)
ELC10	Olde Bowling Green (Event - Interpretation. Ref: A7.1996)
ELC494	Republic Car Park (Event - Intervention. Ref: A99.112)
ELC350	S of Mill Lane (Event - Intervention. Ref: 17.2001)
ELC538	29-33, Newarke St (Event - Intervention. Ref: A9.2002)
ELC791	Excavation of a Roman Cemetery at 21-33 Newarke St (Event - Intervention. Ref: A5 & A23.2002)
ELC780	Excavation at 52 Grange Lane (Event - Intervention. Ref: A3.2005)
ELC795	Evaluation -DMU Business & Law Building (Event - Intervention. Ref: A11.2006 & A2.2007)
ELC796	Excavation & watching brief -DMU Business & Law Building (Event - Intervention. Ref: A8.2007)
ELC853	Evaluation at 61 Oxford Street (Event - Intervention. Ref: A7.2009)
ELC888	An excavation and watching brief on Newarke Street (Event - Intervention. Ref: A7.2013)
ELC887	Field Evaluation 55 Oxford St. (Event - Intervention. Ref: A5.2014)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC405

Site Name Southgates

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC405	Southgates	Monument

Mediaeval extra-mural suburb

Monument Types and Dates

EXTRA MURAL SUBURB (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Description and Sources

Description

By the C12th and C13th the course of the road leading out of the Southgate road had moved slightly from the Roman course. The extra-mural suburb had also shifted.

One excavation found a series of insubstantial timber structures were discovered along the road frontage, with accompanying pits and wells. A number of the pits were possibly timber-lined and therefore have been linked to tanning. <1>

Sources

Unpublished Report: Clark, S. & Gnanaratnam, T.. 2014. An ... excavation on land adjacent to former DMU Law Building, Newarke St.. Archaeological excavation.

Unpublished Report: Thomas, J.. 2010. An Archaeological Excavation at 52, Grange Lane, Leicester.. Archaeological excavation.

- (1) Unpublished Report: Finn, N.. 2002. Bonners Lane, Leicester a suburban multi-period excavation. Excavation.
 - (2) Unpublished Report: Parker, D. & Jarvis, W.. 2007. An Achaaeological Evaluation at 16-26 Oxford Street, Leicester (SK585040). Archaeological evaluation.
-

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 585 040 (MBR: 230m by 372m) SK50SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE VG Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16583 Civic and Commercial - Educational (Type Code: CAM-67)
De Montfort University

HLE16831 Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)

HLE16845 Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)

HLE17015 Civic and Commercial - Municipal and Civic (Type Code: CAM-66)

HLE17019 Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC1651	SHERD (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)	POTTERY
FLC1652	AMPULLA (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)	
FLC2771	SPUR (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)	IRON
FLC2772	TOBACCO PIPE (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)	CLAY
FLC2773	KEY (LOCKING) (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)	IRON
FLC2774	WHETSTONE (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)	STONE

Associated Events/Activities

ELC592	Bonnars Lane (Event - Intervention. Ref: A168.1993)
ELC494	Republic Car Park (Event - Intervention. Ref: A99.112)
ELC780	Excavation at 52 Grange Lane (Event - Intervention. Ref: A3.2005)
ELC795	Evaluation -DMU Business & Law Building (Event - Intervention. Ref: A11.2006 & A2.2007)
ELC772	Evaluation16-26 Oxford Street (Event - Intervention. Ref: A4.2007)
ELC796	Excavation & watching brief -DMU Business & Law Building (Event - Intervention. Ref: A8.2007)
ELC853	Evaluation at 61 Oxford Street (Event - Intervention. Ref: A7.2009)
ELC888	An excavation and watching brief on Newarke Street (Event - Intervention. Ref: A7.2013)
ELC887	Field Evaluation 55 Oxford St. (Event - Intervention. Ref: A5.2014)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC410

Site Name 45-47, Burnmoor Street

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC410	45-47, Burnmoor Street	Find Spot
Roman pottery		

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

A few sherds of Roman pottery found from the rear gardens of two adjacent houses on Burnmoor Street.

Sources

(1) Index: Leicester City Museums Service. 1984-8. 'Old' Archaeological Records. 50SE VT (LC410)

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 58 03 (MBR: 1000m by 1000m) SK50SE

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE VT Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16574 Settlement - Settlement 1st-2nd ed Terraced (Type Code: SET-63)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC1655 SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC413

Site Name 45-47, Burnmoor Street

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC413	45-47, Burnmoor Street	Find Spot
Mediaeval pottery		

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

A large quantity of C12-C13th pottery found in from gardens of houses on Burnmoor Street. Most of the mediaeval material might have been associated with a stone lined pit. <1>

Sources

(1) Index: Leicester City Museums Service. 1984-8. 'Old' Archaeological Records.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 585 035 (MBR: 1000m by 1000m) SK50SE

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE VT Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16574 Settlement - Settlement 1st-2nd ed Terraced (Type Code: SET-63)

Other Land Classes

Geology	River alluvium	10/02/2003
Landuse	Built over	10/02/2003

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC1660	SHERD (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1899 AD)	POTTERY
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Associated Events/Activities

ELC74 45-47 Burnmoor Street (Event - Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC572

Site Name S of Mill Lane (Roman)

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC572	S of Mill Lane (Roman)	Monument

Several burials.

Monument Types and Dates

CREMATION (Early Roman - 43 AD? to 249 AD?)

CEMETERY? (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)

INHUMATION? (Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?)

Evidence	STRATIFIED FIND
Evidence	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Description and Sources

Description

A grave cut containing the disarticulated human remains of up to four inhumation and cremation burials. The grave is thought likely to be Roman and represent the burial of one of the property's inhabitants rather than being part of a larger, formal cemetery as at Newarke Street. The other human remains from the site may derive from similar, truncated Roman 'family' burials. <1>

Sources

- (1) Unpublished Report: Finn, N.. 2002. Mill Lane, Leicester: evaluation & limited excavation of an area to the south of the historic town. Evaluation/Excavation.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 584 039 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SK50SE Point

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16583 Civic and Commercial - Educational (Type Code: CAM-67)
De Montfort University

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC2233	HUMAN REMAINS (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	BONE
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Associated Events/Activities

ELC350 S of Mill Lane (Event - Intervention. Ref: 17.2001)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Gossip, J F - University of Leicester Archaeological Services	Excavator
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SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC576	Late Roman cemetery	Monument

Roman inhumation burials, probably part of a larger cemetery.

Monument Types and Dates

INHUMATION CEMETERY? (Late Roman - 275 AD? to 399 AD?)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Description and Sources

Description

A group of eleven inhumation burials and one dog burial recovered in 1997. It is likely that there had originally been more burials. Residual human bone and probable coffin nails were found in the area. The chronology of is somewhat problematic as grave fills contained pottery dating from the C2nd to C4th. However, as a number of burials are cut into the backfill of C2nd ditches, the excavator suggests the area saw a change in land-use from agricultural activity to that of a cemetery location in the later C3rd-C4th. This interpretation is supported by the dating of the only two pottery vessels demonstrated to be in situ as a part of the original grave furniture.

The predominantly NS and EW alignment of burials seems to have been strongly influenced by the layout of the earlier ditch system, with grave cuts either respecting ditches, or actually being placed inside their fills, along the ditch axis. This would seem to indicate that at least elements of the ditch system remained visible at this time.

All but one of the burials were located to the west of the large N-S ditch running through the centre of the Republic site and through into the western corner of the York Road site. The excavator suggests that this may have formed the cemetery's eastern boundary, with post holes along the edge of the ditch possibly representing the addition of a fence-line during the later C3rd/C4th.

The only burial not to conform to this boundary was an infant grave some 25m to the east of the N-S ditch. This burial may have been afforded 'special treatment' as it's was also bounded on three sides by a group of gullies/beam slots (its eastern edge laying outside of the investigated area), possibly indicating that a mortuary structure was associated with the burial. As this burial was the only infant burial, the excavator speculated that it may have been placed outside the boundary of the cemetery which was reserved for adults. However, a further infant burial from was excavated nearby well within the postulated cemetery boundary and this was not segregated from adult graves.

Two other burials were of particular note regarding unusual mortuary rites practised at the cemetery. The first included a burial at the Republic site which contained the decapitated head of an adult male deliberately placed outside the coffin of an adult female. The second was the discovery of a complete dog skeleton at the base of an adult-sized grave cut from which no in situ human remains were recovered.

Where it was possible to ascertain, all burials were placed in an extended supine position. The existence of coffins was suggested by the inclusion of nails in six of the burial fills. Hob-nailed shoes were included as part of the mortuary rite with two of the burials from the Republic site, although their position suggests that they were not worn at the time of burial. The only other evidence of grave goods was the inclusion of single greyware jars (late C3rd/C4th) with two burials, one at each site.

On the basis of the evidence for the inclusion of grave goods, the practice of decapitation, the dog burial, and also the orientation of the majority of burials away from the usual W-E Christian rite, the excavator suggested that the burials represents a pagan cemetery. The overall plan of burials in the report appears to suffer the inaccurate recording of the position of north. This error has also been duplicated within the text which describes burial orientation with reference to the position of north as marked on the plans, rather than the true orientation of the burials on the ground. <1><2>

Sources

- (1) Unpublished Report: Gossip, J.. 1999. Excavations at Republic Car Park, Oxford Street, Leicester. Excavation.
- (2) Unpublished Report: Gossip, J.. 1999. Excavations at York Road, Leicester. Excavation.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 585 039 (MBR: 47m by 63m)

SK50SE

Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Ward

Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE YP	Active
Old SMR Ref. - 50SE YN	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records**

HLE17019 Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)

Other Land Classes

Geology	Mercia mudstone
Landuse	Built over
Landuse	Built over

Related Monuments

MLC401	Roman Suburb	Chronological
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Associated Finds

FLC2309	HUMAN REMAINS (Late Roman - 275 AD to 399 AD)	BONE
FLC2312	NAIL (Late Roman - 275 AD to 399 AD)	METAL
FLC2313	HOB NAIL (Late Roman - 275 AD to 399 AD)	METAL
FLC2314	SHERD (Early Roman to Late Roman - 101 AD to 399 AD)	POTTERY
FLC2369	ANIMAL REMAINS (Late Roman - 275 AD to 399 AD)	BONE
FLC2370	TEGULA (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities

ELC458	York Road (Event - Intervention. Ref: 54.1997)
ELC494	Republic Car Park (Event - Intervention. Ref: A99.112)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Gossip, J F - University of Leicester Archaeological Services	Excavator
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SMR Number MLC609

Site Name Tripontium Road

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC609	Tripontium Road	Monument

Possible course of Roman road

Monument Types and Dates

ROAD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Evidence	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE
Evidence	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Description and Sources

Description

Possible course of Roman road from Ratae Corieltavorum (Leicester) to Tripontium on Watling Street (Lutterworth). Margary reports the road is not certainly of Roman date. However, alignment, direction and destination (Caves Inn Farm, Shawell - Tripontium) all point to the presence of a Roman road. Tripontium lay c.25km S of Leicester. <1>

An excavation conducted on SW side of Bonners Lane & Oxford Street junction, located the alignment of the road. The street was aligned approximately NNW - SSE and was exposed for a length of c.25m. On the E side of the road were the remains of two timber buildings, and a yard or work area. To the W a further building, and yards were located. A number of later Roman pits cut the road surface. <2>

Sources

Unpublished Report: Higgins, T.. 2009. An Archaeological Evaluation at 61 Oxford St
61 Oxford Street

An Archaeological Evaluation at
An Archaeological Evaluation at 61 Oxford Street. Archaeological evaluation.

- (1) Monograph: Margary, I.D.. 1957. Roman Roads in Britain. ref. 572
 - (2) Article in serial: Buckley, R. & Wykes, D.L.. 1993. Archaeology in Leicestershire and Rutland 1992. 67. p165-70
 - (3) Unpublished Report: Clarke, S.. 2003. 85-89, Oxford Street, Leicester (SK586038). Evaluation.
 - (4) Unpublished Report: Marsden, P.. 2002. Grange Lane & 85-89, Oxford Street. Desk-based Assessment.
-

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 57 01 (MBR: 2044m by 5873m) SK50SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Ward Aylestone, Leicester

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE XA Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE5711 Fields and Enclosed Land - Planned Enclosure (Type Code: FIE-13)

HLE7457 Settlement - Settlement 2nd-3rd ed Detached (Type Code: SET-83)

HLE7458 Settlement - Settlement 2nd-3rd ed Semi Detached (Type Code: SET-81)

HLE7463	Settlement - Settlement Pre-1970s Semi Detached (Type Code: SET-88)
HLE7464	Settlement - Settlement Pre-1970s Detached (Type Code: SET-89)
HLE7469	Settlement - Settlement Pre-1970s Semi Detached (Type Code: SET-88)
HLE7542	Settlement - Settlement 3rd-4th ed Detached (Type Code: SET-86)
HLE7557	Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)
HLE15735	Settlement - Pre-1880s Settlement Terraced (Type Code: SET-60)
HLE15754	Settlement - Settlement 2nd-3rd ed Detached (Type Code: SET-83)
HLE15756	Settlement - Settlement Pre-1970s Detached (Type Code: SET-89)
HLE15855	Orchards and Allotments - Pre-War Allotments (Type Code: ORC-21)
HLE15856	Settlement - Pre-1880s Settlement Terraced (Type Code: SET-60)
HLE15858	Industrial - Other Works (Type Code: IND-109) Gas Depot
HLE15859	Settlement - Pre-1880s Settlement Terraced (Type Code: SET-60)
HLE15862	Settlement - Settlement 1st-2nd ed Terraced (Type Code: SET-63)
HLE16025	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Sports Fields (Type Code: OPR-56)
HLE16027	Civic and Commercial - Hospitals (Type Code: CAM-68) Leicester Royal Infirmary
HLE16029	Civic and Commercial - Hospitals (Type Code: CAM-68)
HLE16030	Civic and Commercial - Hospitals (Type Code: CAM-68) Leicester Royal Infirmary
HLE16034	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Public Open Space (Type Code: OPR-111)
HLE16354	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE16355	Civic and Commercial - Religious (Type Code: CAM-114)
HLE16356	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE16358	Settlement - Settlement Pre-1970s Detached (Type Code: SET-89)
HLE16360	Settlement - Settlement 3rd-4th ed Detached (Type Code: SET-86)
HLE16371	Settlement - Settlement 3rd-4th ed Terraced (Type Code: SET-84)
HLE16374	Settlement - Pre-1880s Settlement Terraced (Type Code: SET-60)
HLE16376	Settlement - Settlement 1st-2nd ed Terraced (Type Code: SET-63)
HLE16377	Settlement - Settlement 3rd-4th ed Terraced (Type Code: SET-84)
HLE16378	Settlement - Settlement 2nd-3rd ed Semi Detached (Type Code: SET-81)
HLE16403	Settlement - Settlement 2nd-3rd ed Semi Detached (Type Code: SET-81)
HLE16523	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Other Parkland (Type Code: OPR-57)
HLE16525	Civic and Commercial - Hospitals (Type Code: CAM-68) Meadow's Court Residential Care Home
HLE16528	Settlement - Settlement 2nd-3rd ed Terraced (Type Code: SET-80)
HLE16530	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)

HLE16535	Settlement - Settlement 2nd-3rd ed Detached (Type Code: SET-83)
HLE16540	Settlement - Settlement 3rd-4th ed Detached (Type Code: SET-86)
HLE16541	Settlement - Settlement 2nd-3rd ed Detached (Type Code: SET-83)
HLE16542	Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)
HLE16572	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Public Open Space (Type Code: OPR-111)
HLE16583	Civic and Commercial - Educational (Type Code: CAM-67) De Montfort University
HLE16589	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Sports Fields (Type Code: OPR-56)
HLE16590	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE16593	Civic and Commercial - Educational (Type Code: CAM-67) LEICESTER COLLEGE
HLE16594	Civic and Commercial - Municipal and Civic (Type Code: CAM-66)
HLE16613	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE16614	Civic and Commercial - Religious (Type Code: CAM-114)
HLE16615	Settlement - Settlement 2nd-3rd ed Semi Detached (Type Code: SET-81)
HLE16618	Civic and Commercial - Educational (Type Code: CAM-67) GRANBY PRIMARY SCHOOL
HLE16622	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE16623	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE16624	Settlement - Settlement 2nd-3rd ed Semi Detached (Type Code: SET-81)
HLE16625	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE16626	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE16630	Settlement - Pre-1880s Settlement Detached (Type Code: SET-62)
HLE16635	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE16831	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE16845	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE16925	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE17015	Civic and Commercial - Municipal and Civic (Type Code: CAM-66)

Other Land Classes

Geology	Drift over clay	10/02/2003
Landuse	Built over	10/02/2003

Related Monuments

MLC343	Southgates	Functional Association
MLC401	Roman Suburb	Functional Association

Finds - None recorded**Associated Events/Activities**

SMR Number MLC609

Site Name Tripontium Road

ELC100 Oxford Street (Event - Intervention. Ref: A19.2003)

ELC749 Evaluation adjacent to Raw Dykes Road/Aylestone Road (Event - Intervention)

ELC796 Excavation & watching brief -DMU Business & Law Building (Event - Intervention. Ref: A8.2007)

ELC853 Evaluation at 61 Oxford Street (Event - Intervention. Ref: A7.2009)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC629

Site Name Jarrom Street

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC629	Jarrom Street	Find Spot
Palaeolithic implement		

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT ((possibly) Palaeolithic - 500000 BC? to 10001 BC?)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

A 'Palaeolithic' implement found 'near the Soar during gravel extraction at Jarrom Street'. <1>

Sources

(1) Article in monograph: Horwood, A. R.. 1911. Prehistoric Leicestershire, Parts I & II. p53

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 584 036 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SK50SE Point

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Ordnance Survey Ref. - SK50SE.20 Active

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE JF Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16584 Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)

Other Land Classes

Geology River alluvium 12/06/2001

Landuse Built over 12/06/2001

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC1260 LITHIC IMPLEMENT (Palaeolithic - 500000 BC? to 10001 BC?) FLINT

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC680

Site Name Bonners Lane

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC680	Bonners Lane	Find Spot

Iron Age pottery

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Iron Age pottery

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 58 03 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SK50SE Point

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE17015 Civic and Commercial - Municipal and Civic (Type Code: CAM-66)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC1641 SHERD (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD) POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC775

Site Name Gateway Street

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC775	Gateway Street	Find Spot

Mediaeval artifacts

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Various mediaeval artefacts.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SK 58 03 (point) SK50SE Point

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE V Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16583 Civic and Commercial - Educational (Type Code: CAM-67)
De Montfort University

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC992	LOCK (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)	
FLC993	SHERD (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)	POTTERY
FLC994	TILE (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)	

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC796

Site Name Seal

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC796	Seal	Find Spot

Mediaeval seal

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

A mediaeval copper alloy seal matrix, bearing the legend 'IESVS EL DAM' around quatrefoil.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 58 03 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SK50SE

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LCMS Accession Code - 60.1870 Active
Old SMR Ref. - 50SE KE Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16031 Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)

Other Land Classes

Landuse Garden

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC1278 SEAL MATRIX (Medieval - 1067 AD to 1539 AD)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC1120

Site Name S of Mill Lane/Fairfax Street

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC1120	S of Mill Lane/Fairfax Street	Find Spot
Roman flagon		

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Roman ring-necked flagon.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 58 03 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SK50SE

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE Q Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16583 Civic and Commercial - Educational (Type Code: CAM-67)
De Montfort University

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC987 SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC1150 **Site Name** Jarrom Street

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC1150	Jarrom Street	Find Spot
Two Roman pins		

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Two Roman pins in the Spurway Collection recorded as coming from Jarrom Street. <1>

Sources

(1) Index: Leicester City Museums Service. 1849-present. Accession Records. 116.1962.589 & 590

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 58 03 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SK50SE Point

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE JF Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16575 Settlement - Settlement 1st-2nd ed Terraced (Type Code: SET-63)

Other Land Classes

Geology	River alluvium	26/11/2002
Landuse	Throughfare	26/11/2002

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC1261 PIN (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC1153 Site Name Coin

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC1153	Coin	Find Spot
C3rd Roman coin		

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Late Roman - 307 AD to 337 AD)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Roman bronze coin of Constantine found on 'the new Infirmary site'. Constantinian commemorative issue of period 330-46. Obv.: 'CONSTANTINOPOLIS'. Rev.: 'Victory'. <1>

Sources

(1) Index: LMARS/LCMS. Leicester Museums Enquiry Form. M7075.1977

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 58 03 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SK50SE

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE JJ Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16027 Civic and Commercial - Hospitals (Type Code: CAM-68)
Leicester Royal Infirmary

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC1266 COIN (Late Roman - 307 AD to 337 AD) METAL

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC1156 **Site Name** Infirmary Square

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC1156	Infirmary Square	Find Spot
Roman bowl		

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Roman bowl

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 586 037 (MBR: 100m by 100m) SK50SE

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE JW Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16027 Civic and Commercial - Hospitals (Type Code: CAM-68)
Leicester Royal Infirmary

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC1273	BOWL (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	POTTERY
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Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC1219

Site Name 45-47, Burnmoor Street

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC1219	45-47, Burnmoor Street	Monument

Mediaeval pit

Monument Types and Dates

PIT (Early Medieval - 1100 AD? to 1299 AD?)

Evidence FIND

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Description and Sources

Description

Possible mediaeval pit and associated finds.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 58 03 (MBR: 1000m by 1000m) SK50SE Point

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE VT Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16574 Settlement - Settlement 1st-2nd ed Terraced (Type Code: SET-63)

Other Land Classes

Geology	River alluvium	10/02/2003
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Landuse	Built over	10/02/2003
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Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC1654	SHERD (Early Medieval - 1067 AD? to 1349 AD?)	POTTERY
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Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC1307	Civil War defences	Monument

Putative line of defences built during the first Civil War (1642-6). For the most part these probably consisted of an outer ditch and an inner earth rampart with bulwarks projecting out from the defences at intervals. Only a few traces of the ditch have been located to date.

Monument Types and Dates

SIEGEWORK? (Early Post Medieval - 1645 AD? to 1648 AD?)

TOWN DEFENCES? (Early Post Medieval - 1645 AD? to 1648 AD?)

Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Description and Sources

Description

There were two main factions in Leicester at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642: the royalists led by the Hastings family, and the parliamentarians led by the Grey family. Opinion within the town seems to have been split, so that in 1642 one of its MPs declared for the King whilst the other sided with Parliament. So it was not until early 1643 that the town was garrisoned by Parliament, and not until the following autumn that some attempt was made to make the town defensible. In spite of this prior to its capture by the King in late May 1645 the town seem to have been poorly defended.

Prior to 1642 the town defences had not been maintained. The mediaeval defences had followed the line of the Roman defences. There had been not hostilities in the Midlands for 160 years so ditches had been filled in and in places the walls quarried away and extensive extra-mural suburbs had developed to the north, south and east of the mediaeval walls. The towns only other defences where the Norman castle and the Newarke which lay immediately to the south of the castle, beyond just outside the line of the Roman defences. The castle had not been maintained as a defensive site for a very long time, and although the Newarke had been enclosed by walls in the early 1400s these walls had not been built for defensive purposes.

The earliest references to works on the Civil War defences are to be found in accounts for Sept 1643 to Sept 1644. These are references to payment for levelling some of the buildings in the extra-mural suburbs, and rebuilding them where they did not obstruct the defences. Other references in the accounts suggest 'that the town went out as a whole' to repair the works, which suggest the digging of ditches and repair of walls. There are also references to the demolition of houses to the south of the Newarke the following year. The exact state of preparedness of the town to withstand attack in May 1645 is unclear. This is because in the aftermath of the siege there were many accusations and counter-accusations as to how well, or poorly, defended the town was. The Courneys believe that even by May 1645 the garrison only had a few hundred muskets and a handful of cannon with which to hold off the King's army.

Accounts of the siege suggest that the 5,000 Royalist cavalry surrounded the town on the 29th May and that 5,000 infantry arrived the following day, and the main Royalist battery was then positioned 'upon a hill' facing the southern wall of the Newarke. The bombardment of the Newarke began in the mid afternoon, and soon after and a breach was soon made in the southern wall of the Newarke. It appears that parliamentarian forces had built a counter-wall and were able to beat-off the attack. All the parliamentarian efforts to fight off the attack on the Newarke were to no avail. According to one parliamentary account, Royalist forces were able to entered the town from the east, having being able to 'scale the Line with three ladders at St Margaret's without discharging a musket'. The account goes on to say that the Royalist troops 'let down one of the bridges' and entered the town. At least one Royalist account appears to bears out this version of events.

According to some versions of events, after taking the town the Royalist rapidly repaired the breach in the Newarke wall, and considered focusing the defences on the Newarke, but is unclear how far the got before Fairfax re-captured the town. It appears that Fairfax also identified the southern defences as a weak point, and re-took the town after a brief bombardment of the Newarke. The town's financial records suggest that efforts were made to strengthen the town defences in the two years following the Royalist siege.

From the above accounts the Courneys go on to suggest the nature of the town's defences during the Civil War: They start off by suggesting that by the C17th defences were built to resisting both assault and artillery. They tended to consist of an outer ditch and an inner earthen rampart. At intervals along the defences there would be projecting bulwarks. These outworks would be equipped with artillery so that they could provide flanking fire in the event of an assault on the walls. Where existing stone walls were incorporated in the defences but were often fronted by earthen defences.

They suggest that by the Royalist army arrived in 1645 there were probably earthen defences surrounding most of the town. The accounts of the Royalist assault certainly indicate that that there were defences of this eastern side of the town. In these case there was a bastion with a drawbridge and ant least one other bastion and took in most of the extra-mural suburbs. They also infer that similar defences extended along the eastern part of the southern part of the town as far as the Newarke (although they were undecided as to whether these defences works ran up to the Newarke or whether they turned north towards the Southgate) and to the north of the town, where there is a reference to another bastion.

It is quite clear that it was the walls of the Newarke that were most vulnerable to artillery. These had almost certainly been reinforced by an outer ditch and rampart, but still proved to be a weak point. The walls the Newarke were demolished in the C19th and early C20th, so that the only part of the Newarke wall that survives today is the ashlar wall to the south of the churchyard of St Mary de Castro, where there are two rows of loop holes; 18 evenly spaced holes running the full length of the wall and 4 at the west end near the Turret Gateway. The Courneys suggest that the 18 were for musketeers standing in the churchyard to the north of the wall. The other 4 were added near the gateway as that part of the wall was more vulnerable. These, they suggest, were so that additional fire could be provided by musketeers lying on the ground. Though it is a mystery as to why what is now known as Newarke Houses was not demolished to provide a clear field of fire.

One of the parliamentary accounts mentions loops in the south wall of the Newarke. Although this wall is no longer standing there are photographs of the wall prior to its destruction and sets of drawings were made of parts of the wall in the 1840s and 1850s. The photographs and drawings indicate the presence both of gun loops south facing gun loops and breaches. The gun loops in this ashlar wall had been fashioned so that the openings were wider on the south than they were to the north. The Courneys suggest that people had time to fashion them this way whereas the loops in churchyard wall had been inserted in haste. The breaches in the wall had been crudely repaired with stone rubble.

For further evidence of an assault in this area the Courneys cite the slight damage to Newarke Houses and a row of post-mediaeval burials in the gardens behind Newarke Houses and the ceramic grenades found in the Magazine Gateway. <1>

Excavations on Bonners Lane showed no evidence of the demolition of the southern suburbs, but did reveal two substantial ditches, thought to date to the Civil War. The largest was 6m wide and 2.5m deep and was aligned with Oxford Street, The smaller ditch was 2.5m wide and 0.7m deep and was aligned with Bonners Lane running 10m away from and parallel with the position of the S wall of the Newarke enclosure. This ditch contained fragments of dressed and moulded sandstone which probably came from the Newarke wall when it was breached during one of the sieges of 1645. <2>

Excavations on the corner of York Rd and Oxford St revealed a large ditch on a SW-NE alignment. It cut a C17th robber trench. The fill contained late C17th or early C18th material and appeared to be the result of a single phase of backfilling. A similar section of ditch on an approximate N-S alignment was also observed. It is thought that both features were part of the same ditch which curved from SW to NE. <3 & 4>

A massive mid-17th century ditch aligned approximately WSW-ENE, thought to be part of the town defences at the time of the Civil War. A single musket ball was recovered from the northern slope of the ditch. All of these remains were truncated to some degree by a series of large late C17th-early C18th gravel quarry pits. <5 & 6>

Sources

- (1) Article in serial: Courtney, P. & Courtney, Y.. 1992. A Siege Examined: The Civil War Archaeology of Leicester. 26. p47-85
- (2) Article in serial: Buckley, R.. 1994. Archaeology in Leicestershire and Rutland 1993. 68. p165-70
- (3) Unpublished Report: Gossip, J.. 1999. Excavations at York Road, Leicester. Excavation.
- (4) Unpublished Report: Warren, S.. 2000. Oxford Street, Leicester. Watching Brief. p6
- (5) Unpublished Report: Marsden, P.. 2001. Mill Lane, Leicester (SK58440391, Development of land off. Desk-based Assessment.
- (6) Unpublished Report: Finn, N.. 2002. Mill Lane, Leicester: evaluation & limited excavation of an area to the south of the historic town. Evaluation/Excavation.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 58 04 (MBR: 568m by 1363m) SK50SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE VG Active
 Old SMR Ref. - 50SE WX Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded**Land Use****Associated Historic Landscape Character Records**

HLE16583 Civic and Commercial - Educational (Type Code: CAM-67)
De Montfort University

HLE17015 Civic and Commercial - Municipal and Civic (Type Code: CAM-66)

HLE17019 Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)

Other Land Classes

Geology	River terrace gravel	15/08/2000
Landuse	Built over	15/08/2000

Related Monuments - None Recorded**Associated Finds**

FLC2380	SHERD (Early Post Medieval - 1625 AD to 1650 AD)	POTTERY
FLC2381	CLAY PIPE (SMOKING) (Early Post Medieval to Post Medieval - 1601 AD to 1799 AD)	POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities

ELC592 Bonners Lane (Event - Intervention. Ref: A168.1993)
 ELC505 Oxford Street (Event - Intervention. Ref: 4.2000)
 ELC458 York Road (Event - Intervention. Ref: 54.1997)
 ELC350 S of Mill Lane (Event - Intervention. Ref: 17.2001)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Finn, N - University of Leicester Archaeological Services	Excavator
Gossip, J F - University of Leicester Archaeological Services	Excavator
Warren, S - University of Leicester Archaeological Services	Recorder
University of Leicester Archaeological Services	Contractor (Archaeol)

SMR Number MLC1310

Site Name Gateway Street, 54

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC1310	Gateway Street, 54	Find Spot
Samian sherd		

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Early Roman to Late Roman - 100 AD? to 250 AD?)
Evidence STRATIFIED FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Abraded samian pottery sherd. <1>

Sources

(1) Index: Leicester City Museums Service. 1849-present. Accession Records. A12.1999

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 584 037 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SK50SE Point

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

LCMS Accession Code - 12.1999 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE17015 Civic and Commercial - Municipal and Civic (Type Code: CAM-66)

Other Land Classes

Geology Mercia mudstone
Landuse Built over

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC2140 SHERD (Early Roman - 100 AD? to 200 AD?) POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities

ELC423 54 Gateway Street (Event - Intervention. Ref: A12.1999)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Clark, R - Leicester City Museums Service Excavator

SMR Number MLC1355

Site Name Leicester Royal Infirmary

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC1355	Leicester Royal Infirmary	Building

Original Infirmary building, built 1771

Monument Types and Dates

HOSPITAL (Post Medieval to Unknown - 1771 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL ((between) Post Medieval - 1794 AD to 1837 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL (Post Medieval - 1820 AD to 1860 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

The earliest part of the Royal Infirmary was built in 1771 close to the site of a mediaeval hospital. Some 20 years later a psychiatric hospital was added, and the hospital acquired more land to the south. By the late C19th the original central block had wings to east and west and these had been extended north & south, but especially the south. In the early C20th a hospital for infectious diseases had been added directly to the north of the main block. The later has been demolished, but much of the rest survives. <1 & 2>

A vast, confusing group of buildings. None are of architectural interest, except the original hospital of 1768-71 by Benjamin Wyatt (the Clerk of Works was William Henderson). It was altered by Thomas Cook in 1815, extended in 1818 (fever ward) by William Kirk and again in 1861-62 by Dain & Smith. Attached to this, later wings (S 1888; N 1901; E 1907; W 1927) and a central range of 1929 toward Infirmary Road. In the chapel (by Beaumont Smith), stained glass by Kempe, 1894 and 1899. Later and larger additions behind this towards Infirmary Close, all by Pick Everard Keay & Gimson. A brick wing of 1956 is linked by a bridge to the old hospital. Its curved rubble-clad end wall has a relief of hands protecting a sick woman, by A Pountney. Two sculptures by Peter Randall Page, one on an internal staircase (1970s), another in a courtyard (1982-3). <4>

The fever ward was not an extension to the original building as Pevsner states: early OS maps show it as a freestanding building to the south.

In September 1786 the plans for the building were approved. The architect was not James Wyatt (as has frequently been stated) but his father Benjamin Wyatt, who designed the infirmary at Stafford at about the same date. The building was completed in 1771. William Henderson was clerk of the works. A lunatic asylum by William Harrison was added in 1781 and extended to designs by William Firmadge in 1794. The fever ward by William Kirk was built in 1818. Numerous additions were made throughout the C19th and the first fifty years of the C20th. <5>

Sources

- (1) Monograph: Frizelle, E. & Martin, J.. 1971. The Leicester Royal Infirmary 1771-1971.
 - (3) Unpublished Report: Browning, J.. 2001. Leicester Royal Infirmary, Aylestone Road, Leicester (SK587036). Desk-based Assessment.
 - (4) Monograph: Pevsner, N. (with Williamson, E.). 1984. The Buildings of England: Leicestershire and Rutland.. P227-8
 - (5) Monograph: Page, W. (Editor). 1907. The Victoria History of the Counties of England: Leicestershire. 1. P372
-

Location

National Grid Reference

SK 586 036 (point)

SK50SE

Area

Administrative Areas

Ward

Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1074017

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY (1771 BLOCK)

Active

DLC64

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16029 Civic and Commercial - Hospitals (Type Code: CAM-68)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC1376	Rupert's Tower/Bishop Bonner's Palace	Monument

Site of mediaeval lodge, probably associated with the southern entrance to the Newarke.

Site of mediaeval building possibly part of southern gateway to the Newarke.

Monument Types and Dates

LODGE? (Demolished 1935, Late Medieval to Modern - 1350 AD? to 1935 AD)

Evidence	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Main Building	SANDSTONE
Material	

GATEHOUSE? (Late Medieval to Modern - 1440 AD? to 1935 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

The site of the building know as Rupert's Tower or Bishop Bonner's Palace. It was a two storey, ashlar building, on the line of the south wall of the Newarke. It is uncertain where the names came from. When the standing building and remains were examined there was no indication of a tower or gateway. The author believed the building dated from the late C14th and represents a domestic building. The main walls of the building were some 0.66m thick and composed of coursed sandstone with ashlar dressings. The structure measured some 16.15m E-W, and 6.88m N-S, and was demolished to enable widening of Bonners Lane in 1935. <1>

The structure has been interpreted as a gatekeeper's house adjacent to another gateway into the Newarke. It may have been all that remained of the southern entrance to the Newarke after the Royalist bombardment of May 1645.

Sources

(1) Article in serial: Herbert, A.. 1941. Rupert's Tower, Leicester. 21. p188-90

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 584 039 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SK50SE Area

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16583 Civic and Commercial - Educational (Type Code: CAM-67)
De Montfort University

Other Land Classes

Geology	River terrace gravel	10/10/2000
Landuse	Built over	10/10/2000

Related Monuments

MLC316	Newarke College	Hierarchical
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SMR Number MLC1376

Site Name Rupert's Tower/Bishop Bonner's Palace

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC1389	St Andrew's, Jarrom Street	Building
Mid C19th church designed by G G Scott		

Monument Types and Dates

ANGLICAN CHURCH (Post Medieval to Unknown - 1860 AD)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

The church is built in the Early English style, with simplified detail and has the harshness of some of Butterfield's brick buildings. Red brick predominates but there are bands of buff brick and blue brick diapering, ornamental bands in the transept gables and polychrome patterning in the window arches. Slate roof. The S elevation best shows the simplification of detail, no hoods to the windows, very plain lancets, bold impressive circles pierced in the transept gable and no cusping in any windows. The interior echoes the bold qualities of the exterior. Nave, transepts and chancel are simple and spacious separated by substantial, but plain arches. In the nave Scott has again made use of polychrome brick decoration, however, the nave roof is the most dramatic feature. The principal rafters spring from low pilasters, and comprise parallel timbers joined by light cross-bracing forming a diamond pattern. The interior fittings have been much altered since the completion of the church in 1862. <1>

By GG Scott, 1860-62. Interesting as proof of the influence of Butterfield on Scott at that moment. It has a family resemblance to Crewe Green, Cheshire. The excessive patterning of red brick with vitrified headers is unmistakable. Wide aisleless nave with wagon roof, transepts and apse. Simple EE details. Big three-light bellcote on the E gable of the nave. <2>

Gilbert Scott contributed no less than four [churches to Leicester]: St John the Divine, St Matthew, St Saviour and St Andrew. <3>

The Rev John Fry was zealous in promoting the Anglican cause and it is to him we owe the foundation of several churches in the poorer districts of the town, e.g. St John the Divine in Albion Street, St Matthews and St Andrews [the first three of the four churches built by Scott; the Church of St Saviour is later]. <4>

Sources

- (1) Monograph: Brandwood, K.B.. 1984. The Anglican Churches of Leicester. p31
- (2) Monograph: Pevsner, N. (with Williamson, E.). 1984. The Buildings of England: Leicestershire and Rutland.. P210
- (3) Article in serial: Simmons, J.. 1966. Mid-Victorian Leicester. 41. P50
- (4) Article in serial: Elliott, M.. 1981. Belief and Disbelief in Victorian Leicester. 56. P89

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 584 037 (MBR: 39m by 35m) SK50SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Listed Building (B) - 1184162 CHURCH OF ST ANDREW Active DLC65

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

SMR Number MLC1389

Site Name St Andrew's, Jarrom Street

HLE16033 Civic and Commercial - Religious (Type Code: CAM-114)
Church of St. Andrew

Other Land Classes

Geology	River terrace gravel	17/10/2000
Landuse	In use as building	17/10/2000

Related Monuments

MLC2003	Vicarage to the Church of St Andrew	Functional Association
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Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Scott, G.G. - Unassigned	Architect
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SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC1461	Former Luke Turner & Co factory	Building
C19th elastic webbing factory with iron-frame		

Monument Types and Dates

WEAVING MILL (Built 1893, Post Medieval to Modern - 1893 AD to 2050 AD)

Covering Building Material	SLATE
Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING
Main Building Material	IRON

Description and Sources

Description

Deacon Street works of Luke Turner & Co, recorded as an elastic gusset & brace web, etc. manufacturers in White's Directory of 1877. Extensive 2-storey range fronting Deacon Street (13 bays) and Grange Lane (15 bays), with segmented headed windows. Upper storey(s) of original building removed. Inside this 'L' formed by above is a later 1893 iron-framed and glazed 4-storey mill with chimney. Luke Turner & Co are recorded from c.1862. The building was used during the 1970s and 80s as the headquarters of the ambulance service in Leicester. <1>

Has the saw-tooth silhouette of the roof and the large expanses of glass, due partly to its peculiar iron-frame construction, very early for 1893 when the factory was built. There are many examples of the work of the architects Stott & Sons in Manchester and Oldham but this is their only building in Leicester. <2 & 3>

Sources

- (1) Index: Leicestershire Industrial History Society. 1981. Leicester Industrial History Database. 101/380
- (2) Monograph: Taylor, M.. 1993. The Quality of Leicester. p78-9
- (4) Unpublished Report: Coward, J.. 2002. Deacon Street, Leicester (SK585038), A Photographic Building Survey in Advance of Redevelopment. Photographic Building Survey.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 585 038 (MBR: 65m by 46m) SK50SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1361040	LUKE TUNNER AND COMPANY, FORMER ELASTIC WEBBING FACTORY	Active	DLC41
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Other Statuses and Cross-References

Leicester Industrial History database - 101/380	Active
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Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE17015 Civic and Commercial - Municipal and Civic (Type Code: CAM-66)

Other Land Classes

Geology	Mercia mudstone	28/11/2001
Landuse	In use as building	28/11/2001

SMR Number MLC1461

Site Name Former Luke Turner & Co factory

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELC549 Deacon Street, 20 (Event - Survey. Ref: A34.2002)

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Coward, J - University of Leicester Archaeological Services

Surveyor

University of Leicester Archaeological Services

Contractor (Archaeol)

SMR Number MLC1527

Site Name Havelock Street, 100(?)

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC1527	Havelock Street, 100(?)	Building

Late C19th machine works and boot & shoe factory

Monument Types and Dates

ENGINEERING WORKS ((post) Post Medieval to Modern - 1877 AD? to 1904 AD?)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

SHOE FACTORY ((post) Modern to Unknown - 1904 AD?)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Late C19th industrial building, noted as a 'Machine Works' on the 1st edition 1886 Ordnance Survey. A survey by the Leicestershire Industrial History Society suggests that the building was a former boot & shoe factory. According to the survey it comprised of a 3 storey, 5 bay brick building with blue brick segmental headed windows. Houses to the south have been incorporated into the works. A Trade Directory for 1877 suggests the works produced elastic webbing or elastic web machinery, however, from the early 1900s the boot manufacturers AB Taylor & Son had taken over the premises. <1, 2, 3 & 4>

Sources

- (1) Map: Ordnance Survey. 1911. 2nd Ed. Ordnance Survey. Map/Plan.
 - (2) Index: Leicestershire Industrial History Society. 1981. Leicester Industrial History Database. 000/379
 - (3) Serial: Kelly's Directories Ltd. Annual. Wright's Directory of the County Borough of Leicester. 1904, 1911
 - (4) Serial: Kelly's Directories Ltd. 1936. Kelly's Directory of Leicestershire & Rutland. 1928, 1936
-

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 584 035 (MBR: 34m by 26m) SK50SE Area

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Leicester Industrial History database - 000/394 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE17046 Industrial - Post-1880s Industrial Complex (Type Code: IND-34)

Other Land Classes

Geology	River alluvium	10/10/2002
Landuse	In use as building	10/10/2002

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

SMR Number MLC1527

Site Name Havelock Street, 100(?)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC1600	Great Central Railway	Monument
Late C19th railway; closed in 1960s		

Monument Types and Dates

RAILWAY (Post Medieval to Modern - 1894 AD to 1969 AD)

Evidence	DEMOLISHED BUILDING
Evidence	EARTHWORK
Evidence	EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

Great Central Railway built in the final period of the great C19th railway expansion in the 1890s.

Originally called the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway this railway was planned under the forceful Sir Edward Watkin in order to link the North and Midlands via Leicester first with London, and then to France via a Channel Tunnel. As it was, the western arm reached Manchester but the eastern arm only got as far north as Annesley (north of Nottingham) and the proposed link from Marylebone Station to France was never started.

The Manchester-London line, which passed through Leicester, was opened in 1898, by which time the railway boom was over. By this time railway companies were starting to merge in order to reduce costs, and funds were never raised for the link to France. The line was closed in the 1960s, on the basis that it formed an unnecessary line between the Midlands and London. <1>

In 2004 extensive sections of embankments, viaducts and cuttings, along with the occasional bridge survive in places, but elsewhere traces have been destroyed.

Sources

Monograph: Healy, J.M.C.. 1989. Great Central Memories.

Digital archive: The Last Mainline Team. 2004. 'All Change!' - The Rise and Fall of Leicester Central Station.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 58 04 (MBR: 2909m by 12755m) SK50SE Area

Administrative Areas

Unitary Authority Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE3214	Fields and Enclosed Land - Planned Enclosure (Type Code: FIE-13)
HLE3217	Fields and Enclosed Land - Re-organised Piecemeal Enclosure (Type Code: FIE-11)
HLE4842	Woodland - Broadleaved Plantation (Type Code: WDL-30) Fox Covert
HLE4843	Fields and Enclosed Land - Large Irregular Fields (Type Code: FIE-17)

HLE5593	Water and Valley Floor - Miscellaneous Floodplain Fields (Type Code: WVF-76)
HLE5602	Fields and Enclosed Land - Large Irregular Fields (Type Code: FIE-17)
HLE5660	Settlement - Settlement Pre-1970s Semi Detached (Type Code: SET-88)
HLE5700	Woodland - Broadleaved Plantation (Type Code: WDL-30) Aylestone Holt
HLE5705	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Public Open Space (Type Code: OPR-111)
HLE5706	Fields and Enclosed Land - Other Large Rectilinear Fields (Type Code: FIE-16)
HLE5709	Fields and Enclosed Land - Planned Enclosure (Type Code: FIE-13)
HLE5710	Fields and Enclosed Land - Planned Enclosure (Type Code: FIE-13)
HLE5711	Fields and Enclosed Land - Planned Enclosure (Type Code: FIE-13)
HLE5732	Water and Valley Floor - Miscellaneous Floodplain Fields (Type Code: WVF-76)
HLE5739	Orchards and Allotments - Pre-War Allotments (Type Code: ORC-21)
HLE5740	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Public Open Space (Type Code: OPR-111)
HLE5759	Fields and Enclosed Land - Re-organised Piecemeal Enclosure (Type Code: FIE-11)
HLE5760	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Golf Course (Type Code: OPR-55)
HLE5811	Orchards and Allotments - Pre-War Allotments (Type Code: ORC-21)
HLE5813	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Other Parkland (Type Code: OPR-57)
HLE8275	Settlement - Settlement 3rd-4th ed Semi Detached (Type Code: SET-85)
HLE8277	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Cemeteries (Type Code: OPR-58)
HLE8278	Orchards and Allotments - Post War Allotments (Type Code: ORC-22)
HLE8279	Settlement - Settlement 1st-2nd ed Detached (Type Code: SET-65)
HLE8280	Settlement - Settlement 2nd-3rd ed Detached (Type Code: SET-83)
HLE8291	Settlement - Settlement Post-1970s Semi Detached (Type Code: SET-91)
HLE15561	Settlement - Settlement 3rd-4th ed Semi Detached (Type Code: SET-85)
HLE15580	Settlement - Settlement Pre-1970s Semi Detached (Type Code: SET-88)
HLE15704	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Other Parkland (Type Code: OPR-57)
HLE15876	Settlement - Settlement Pre-1970s Detached (Type Code: SET-89)
HLE15950	Settlement - Settlement 3rd-4th ed Semi Detached (Type Code: SET-85)
HLE16205	Civic and Commercial - Educational (Type Code: CAM-67)
HLE16206	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Sports Fields (Type Code: OPR-56)
HLE16207	Orchards and Allotments - Pre-War Allotments (Type Code: ORC-21)
HLE16208	Woodland - Other Plantation (Type Code: WDL-33)
HLE16209	Settlement - Settlement Pre-1970s Semi Detached (Type Code: SET-88)
HLE16211	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE16213	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE16214	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)

HLE16215	Settlement - Settlement 2nd-3rd ed Terraced (Type Code: SET-80)
HLE16216	Settlement - Settlement 3rd-4th ed Semi Detached (Type Code: SET-85)
HLE16253	Industrial - Post-1880s Industrial Complex (Type Code: IND-34)
HLE16254	Industrial - Post-1880s Industrial Complex (Type Code: IND-34)
HLE16255	Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)
HLE16261	Settlement - Settlement 3rd-4th ed Terraced (Type Code: SET-84)
HLE16264	Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)
HLE16270	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Public Open Space (Type Code: OPR-111)
HLE16271	Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)
HLE16322	Industrial - Post-1880s Industrial Complex (Type Code: IND-34)
HLE16335	Settlement - Settlement 3rd-4th ed Semi Detached (Type Code: SET-85)
HLE16336	Settlement - Settlement Pre-1970s Terraced (Type Code: SET-87)
HLE16337	Settlement - Settlement Pre-1970s Detached (Type Code: SET-89)
HLE16342	Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)
HLE16343	Settlement - Farm Complex (Type Code: SET-98)
HLE16351	Settlement - Settlement 2nd-3rd ed Semi Detached (Type Code: SET-81)
HLE16565	Settlement - Settlement Pre-1970s Semi Detached (Type Code: SET-88)
HLE16568	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Public Open Space (Type Code: OPR-111)
HLE16569	Industrial - Post-1880s Industrial Complex (Type Code: IND-34)
HLE16570	Industrial - Post-1880s Industrial Complex (Type Code: IND-34)
HLE16577	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Parks and Gardens (Type Code: OPR-54)
HLE16578	Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)
HLE16580	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE16581	Civic and Commercial - Municipal and Civic (Type Code: CAM-66)
HLE16831	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE16837	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE16842	Civic and Commercial - Municipal and Civic (Type Code: CAM-66)
HLE16846	Civic and Commercial - Municipal and Civic (Type Code: CAM-66)
HLE16847	Industrial - Post-1880s Industrial Complex (Type Code: IND-34)
HLE16848	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)
HLE16895	Industrial - Post-1880s Industrial Complex (Type Code: IND-34)
HLE16901	Industrial - Post-1880s Industrial Complex (Type Code: IND-34)
HLE16903	Industrial - Post-1880s Industrial Complex (Type Code: IND-34)
HLE16907	Civic and Commercial - Municipal and Civic (Type Code: CAM-66)
HLE16908	Civic and Commercial - Municipal and Civic (Type Code: CAM-66)
HLE16911	Civic and Commercial - Commercial and Retail (Type Code: CAM-69)

SMR Number MLC1600

Site Name Great Central Railway

HLE16912 Settlement - Settlement 1st-2nd ed Terraced (Type Code: SET-63)

HLE16917 Settlement - Settlement 2nd-3rd ed Terraced (Type Code: SET-80)

HLE16919 Industrial - Post-1880s Industrial Complex (Type Code: IND-34)

HLE16920 Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational - Public Open Space (Type Code: OPR-111)

HLE16921 Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)

HLE16922 Industrial - Post-1880s Industrial Complex (Type Code: IND-34)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MLC1481 Great Central Station

Hierarchical

MLC2298 Great Central Railway Viaduct

Hierarchical

MLC2428 The Midland Counties Railway

Functional Association

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELC807 Upperton Road Viaduct (Event - Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC1650

Site Name Mill & associated housing

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC1650	Mill & associated housing	Monument

C19th industrial buildings & C18th/C19th housing.

Monument Types and Dates

WORSTED MILL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1899 AD)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

HOSIERS COTTAGE? (Post Medieval - 1780 AD to 1880 AD)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Description and Sources

Description

The remains of two buildings, at least one of which was a worsted mill, were located in 2002. Two unmortared stone and brick foundations suggest a building c. 4m wide, lying gable end of Grange Lane. Finds suggested that it was a C18th or C19th building. The second structure, located immediately to the north-west of the first, on the Mill Lane/Grange Lane corner, was apparently constructed from earthfast timber posts.

The First Edition OS map shows the south-western two-thirds of the site was occupied by a range of industrial/commercial buildings, the Fairfax Mill (Worsted spinning). Was uncertain when these were constructed, but by the late C19th the site was in use as a currier and leather warehouse, whilst Stibbe and Co. Ltd., hosiery manufacturers, were operating from this site by the early part of the C20th century.

The north-eastern third of the site was occupied by a mixture of domestic housing and retail premises in the later part of the C19th century. A row of four cottages in a courtyard opening off Mill Lane occupied the central part of the area. All of these buildings were demolished in the late 1950s or early 1960s but may have been knitters cottages of the late C18th-early/mid C19th.

Sources

- (1) Unpublished Report: Finn, N.. 2002. Mill Lane, Leicester: evaluation & limited excavation of an area to the south of the historic town. Evaluation/Excavation.
-

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 584 039 (MBR: 108m by 70m) SK50SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16583 Civic and Commercial - Educational (Type Code: CAM-67)
De Montfort University

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

SMR Number MLC1650

Site Name Mill & associated housing

ELC350 S of Mill Lane (Event - Intervention. Ref: 17.2001)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC1655

Site Name Bonner's Lane

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC1655	Bonner's Lane	Monument

Early Anglo-Saxon sunken building and a ditch.

Monument Types and Dates

GRUBENHAUS (Early Anglo Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

ENCLOSURE? (Early Anglo Saxon to Middle Anglo Saxon - 410 AD? to 849 AD?)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Description and Sources

Description

A C5th or C6th semi-sunken building. Associated finds include pottery, a bone comb, beating pin and spindle whorl. There were also traces of a possible enclosure or field boundary ditch a north-south aligned ditch dated to the same period. <1>

Sources

- (1) Unpublished Report: Finn, N.. 2002. Bonners Lane, Leicester a suburban multi-period excavation. Excavation.
-

Location

National Grid Reference

SK 585 039 (point)

SK50SE

Point

Administrative Areas

Ward

Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC1646 COMB (Early Anglo Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD)

FLC1647 WEFT BEATER (Early Anglo Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD)

BONE

FLC1648 SPINDLE WHORL (Early Anglo Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD)

FLC1649 FINGER RING (Early Anglo Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD)

FLC1650 SHERD (Early Anglo Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD)

POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities

ELC592 Bonners Lane (Event - Intervention. Ref: A168.1993)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC1722

Site Name Infirmary Square

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC1722	Infirmary Square	Find Spot

Iron manacles, fetters, etc.

Monument Types and Dates

WHIPPING POST? (Early Medieval to Post Medieval - 1067 AD? to 1899 AD?)

Evidence UNSTRATIFIED FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Iron manacles, fetters, etc. from the old Bridewell supposedly formerly situated in Infirmary Square.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SK 58 03 (point) SK50SE Point

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Ordnance Survey Ref. - SK 586 037 Active

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE JW Active

LCMS Accession Code - A2836.187 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16027 Civic and Commercial - Hospitals (Type Code: CAM-68)
Leicester Royal Infirmary

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC1723 **Site Name** Infirmary Square

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC1723	Infirmary Square	Find Spot

Brass badge.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1899 AD)
Evidence UNSTRATIFIED FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Brass badge bearing arms of Newcastle-under-Lyme, presented by the Literary & Philosophical Society.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SK 58 03 (point) SK50SE Point

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Ordnance Survey Ref. - SK 586 037	Active
Old SMR Ref. - 50SE JW	Active
LCMS Accession Code - A190.1853	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16027 Civic and Commercial - Hospitals (Type Code: CAM-68)
Leicester Royal Infirmary

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC2645 BADGE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1899 AD)	COPPER ALLOY
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Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC1729

Site Name Deacon Street

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC1729	Deacon Street	Find Spot

Roman incense vessel.

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Evidence UNSTRATIFIED FIND

Description and Sources

Description

Roman incense vessel or tazza found in Deacon Street in 1914, 6' deep.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SK 58 03 (point) SK50SE Point

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Old SMR Ref. - 50SE MV Active
LCMS Accession Code - A116.1962.318 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16583 Civic and Commercial - Educational (Type Code: CAM-67)
De Montfort University

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLC2651 TAZZA POTTERY

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC2003

Site Name Vicarage to the Church of St Andrew

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC2003	Vicarage to the Church of St Andrew	Building

A vicarage of c.1860.

Monument Types and Dates

VICARAGE (Post Medieval to Unknown - 1860 AD?)

Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

A vicarage of c.1860, designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott, and with minor C20th alterations including. <1>

Sources

(1) Monograph: Pevsner, N. (with Williamson, E.). 1984. The Buildings of England: Leicestershire and Rutland.. P210

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 5842 0372 (MBR: 22m by 15m) SK50SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations

Listed Building (II) - 1389139	VICARAGE TO ST ANDREWS CHURCH 53B	Active	DLC403
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Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records

HLE16033 Civic and Commercial - Religious (Type Code: CAM-114)
Church of St. Andrew

HLE16584 Settlement - Post 1970s Residential Development (Type Code: SET-118)

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments

MLC1389	St Andrew's, Jarrom Street	Functional Association
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Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Scott, G.G. - Unassigned	Architect
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SMR Number MLC2219

Site Name Laxton Street School

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC2219	Laxton Street School	Monument

Site of National School opened 1851

Monument Types and Dates

NATIONAL SCHOOL (Post Medieval to Modern - 1851 AD to 1960 AD?)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

Site of National School built in 1851. National schools were established by the Church of England before the 1870 Act and normally had one large class for all the boys and another large class for all the girls. This example had infants as well as juniors. It was probably demolished some time in the 1960s during 'slum clearance'.<1 & 2>

Sources

- (1) Monograph: McKinley, R.A. (editor). 1958. The Victoria History of the Counties of England: Leicestershire. 4.
 - (2) Map: Ordnance Survey. 1887. Leicester (OS 1st Edition). Map/Plan.
-

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 584 038 (MBR: 25m by 28m) SK50SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC2325	Deacon St School	Monument
Site of Deacon St C of E School		

Monument Types and Dates

NATIONAL SCHOOL (Post Medieval - 1865 AD to 1870 AD)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (Post Medieval to Modern - 1865 AD to 1950 AD?)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

BOARD SCHOOL (Post Medieval to Modern - 1870 AD to 1902 AD?)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources**Description**

Site of Church of England elementary school attached to St Andrews Church. As it opened in 1865 it much initially have been a national school, but become a board school following the 1902 Act. The map suggest that it catered for boys, girls and infants. <1 & 2>

Sources

- (1) Map: Ordnance Survey. 1887. Leicester (OS 1st Edition). Map/Plan.
- (2) Monograph: McKinley, R.A. (editor). 1958. The Victoria History of the Counties of England: Leicestershire. 4. p 336

Location**National Grid Reference**

Centroid SK 584 037 (MBR: 27m by 21m) SK50SE Area

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC2364

Site Name Roman cremation cemetery

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC2364	Roman cremation cemetery	Monument

An early Roman cremation cemetery

Monument Types and Dates

CREMATION CEMETERY (Early Roman - 43 AD to 249 AD)

Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT

Description and Sources

Description

An early Roman cremation cemetery traces of which were found in 2004 & 2009. It that appears to have extended along the Roman road running south towards Watling Street, but seems to have gone out of use in the late C2nd, as the extra mural suburb extended southwards.

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 585 038 (MBR: 55m by 83m) SK50SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELC780 Excavation at 52 Grange Lane (Event - Intervention. Ref: A3.2005)

ELC853 Evaluation at 61 Oxford Street (Event - Intervention. Ref: A7.2009)

ELC887 Field Evaluation 55 Oxford St. (Event - Intervention. Ref: A5.2014)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLC2394

Site Name Mill Race

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLC2394	Mill Race	Monument

Mill channel feeding water either to Swan's Mill or to Castle Mill.

Monument Types and Dates

HEAD RACE (Early Post Medieval to Post Medieval - 1600 AD? to 1845 AD?)

Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

A mill head race that feed water from the south towards Swan's Mill (a.k.a. Newarke Mill) and Castle Mill. It was a very long head race: The 1st ed. OS shows it as at least c1.3km long. Moreover it's southern end cut off by a railway line built in the 1840s. So either it might have been even longer, or it might have been fed from the Saffron Brook. There is also uncertainty surrounding the questions as to which mill the head race was designed to supply water to, and when it was excavated. Although the northern end of the head race lies close to Swan's Mill, the 1st ed OS suggests that the waterwheel on Swan's Mill were on the wrong side of the building to be powered from this head race. So it seems likely that this head race was constructed to augment the water supply to Castle Mill rather than drive a wheel at Swan's Mill. This theory seems to be supported by references in the 1660s to the dam serving Castle Mill being 'choked with mud from certain new trenches'. <1 & 2>

Sources

- (1) Map: Ordnance Survey. 1887. Leicester (OS 1st Edition). Map/Plan.
 - (2) Monograph: McKinley, R.A. (editor). 1958. The Victoria History of the Counties of England: Leicestershire. 4. p395-6
-

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SK 58 03 (MBR: 230m by 1189m) SK50SE Dispersed

Administrative Areas

Ward Castle, Leicester

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

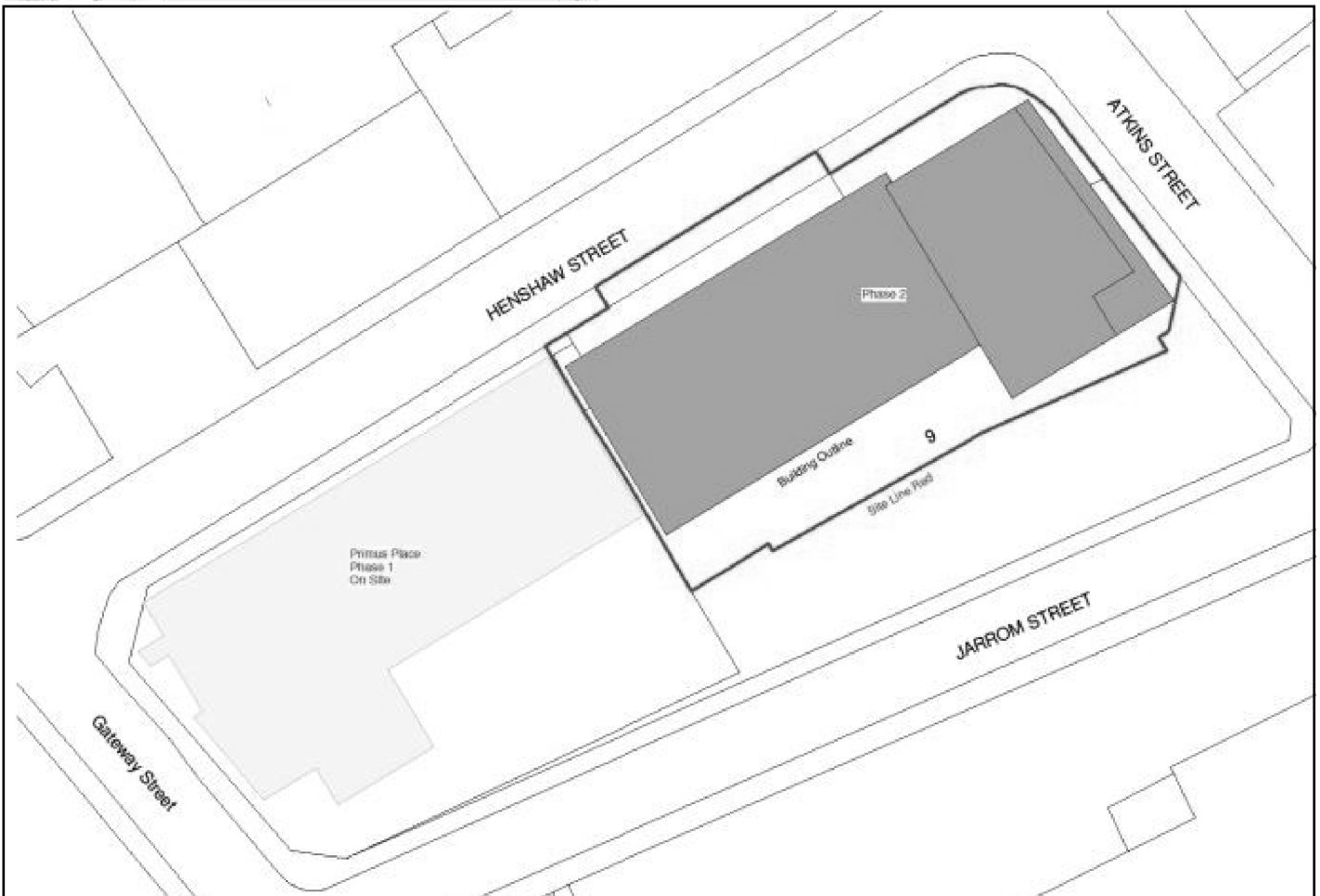
Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded



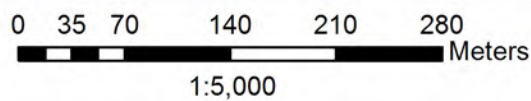
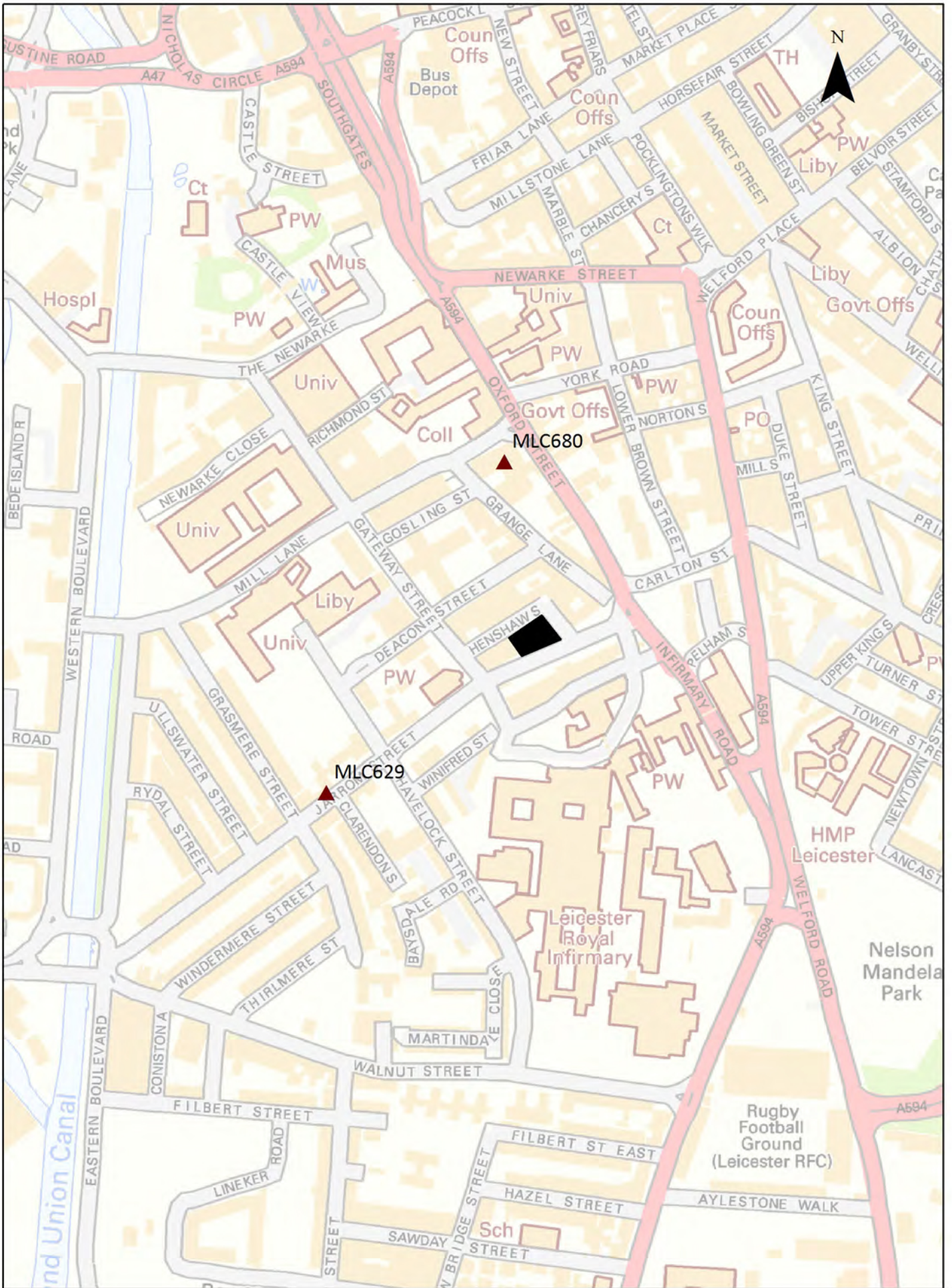
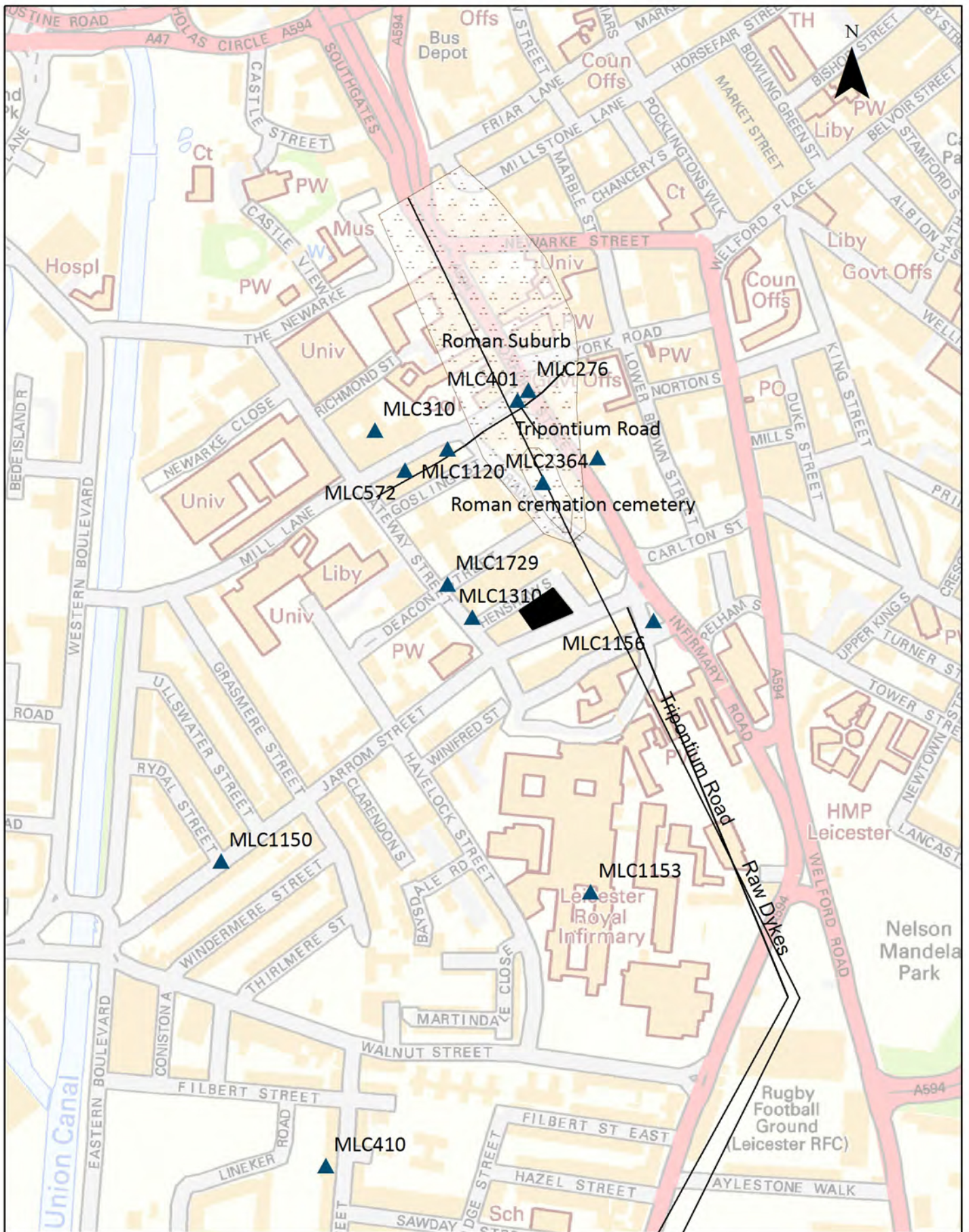
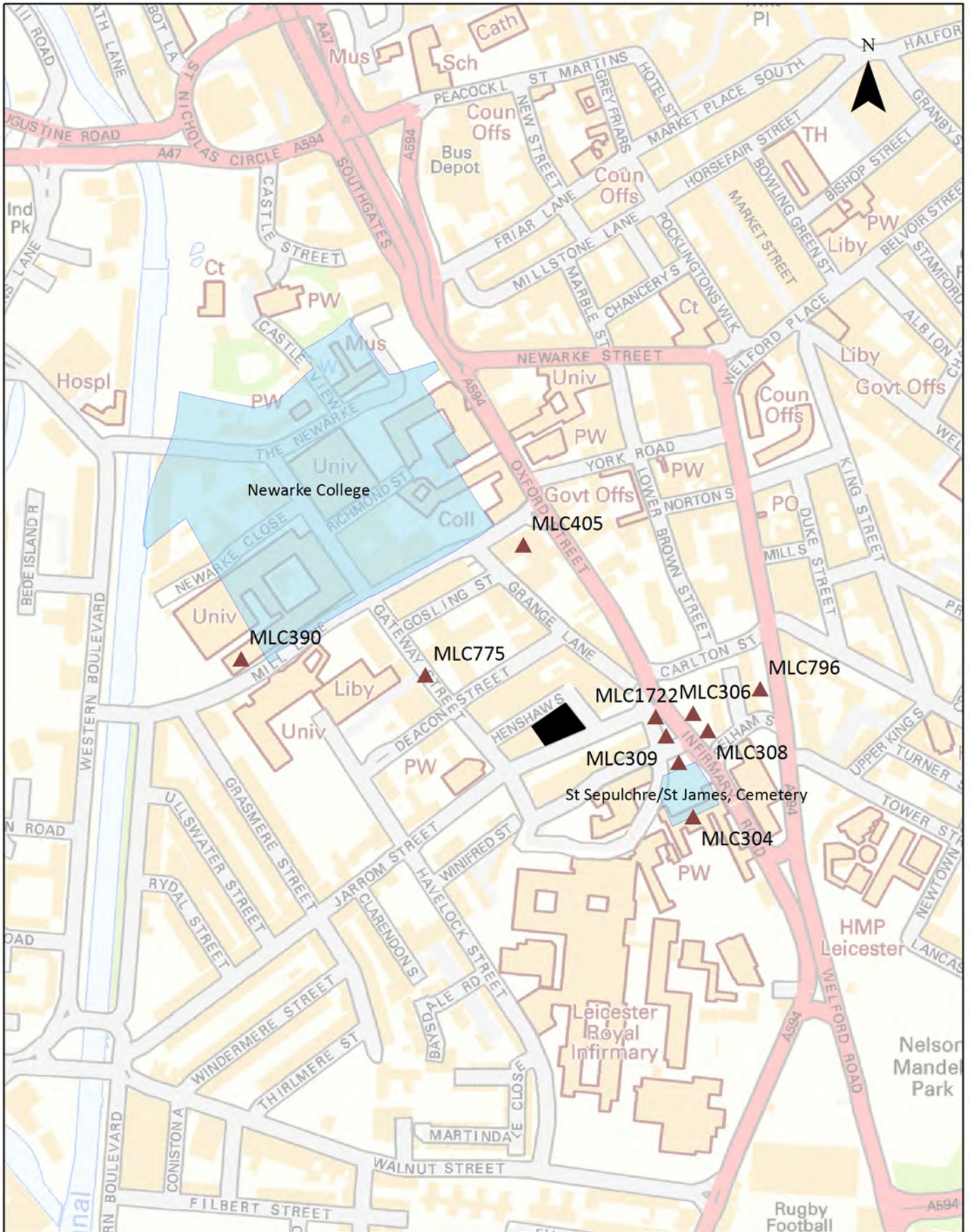


Figure 2: Historic Environment Record sites dating to the Prehistoric period



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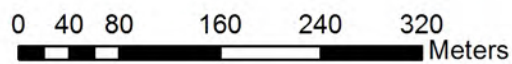
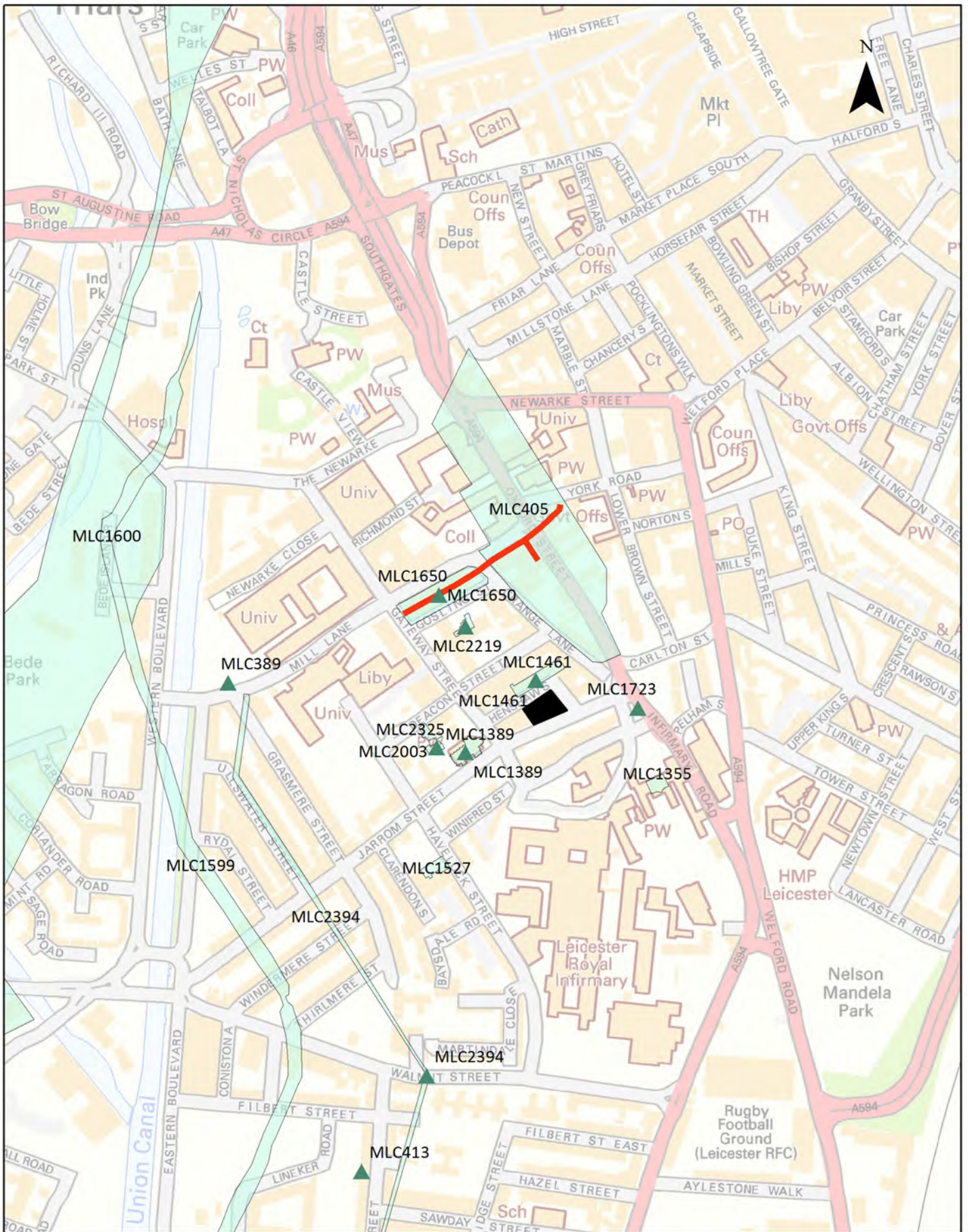
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0 35 70 140 210 280 Meters

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Figure 4: Historic Environment Record sites dating to the Medieval Period



1:6,000

Figure 5: Historic Environment Record sites dating from the Post-Medieval to Modern periods