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Leicester

Archaeological Services

**Archaeological Attendance Inspection
and Recording (watching brief) at St
Martins Cathedral, Leicester**

NGR: SK 583 044 centre

Tim Higgins




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NGR: [SK 583 044]

Tim Higgins

For: FWA Conservation on behalf of Leicester Cathedral

Approved by

Signed: Date: ...updated 17 December 2015.....

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An Archaeological Attendance, Inspection and Recording (watching brief) St Martins Cathedral, Leicester (NGR SK 583044)

Summary

Archaeological monitoring (a 'watching brief') was undertaken by ULAS between August 2014 and January 2015 during ground-works associated with reordering works inside the cathedral of St Martin, Leicester. In particular, groundworks associated with the re-location of the Nicholson screen, the lifting of the floors to construct an underfloor heating system and the construction of a sub-surface vault to receive the remains of King Richard III were monitored. The work was undertaken for FW Conservation on behalf of Leicester Cathedral and principally affected the choir, chancel and sanctuary chapel.

The only medieval features observed during the various works were wall foundations found supporting the modern north and south walls of the choir and chancel. Based on the comparable levels of the medieval wall foundation and a later red tile floor it is likely that medieval floors had been replaced.

Further works involved the reduction of grave soil found under the red tile floor surface by between c. 0.50m and 1.50m within the high altar, chancel and sanctuary chapel. These excavations revealed a total of ten brick-lined graves or vaults all containing coffined burials, most of which lay below the new formation levels with the exception of one which was moved and placed in another deeper vault. The grave soil contained no articulated human burials and only disarticulated human bones and charnel pits were found. This would suggest that previous grave clearances had taken place within the cathedral.

The red tile floor incorporating ledger stones was found overlying the burial soil and is thought to be of early 19th-century date as the level at which it was found lay below wall mouldings associated with renovations of the 1860s. There was also clear evidence that the tower was rebuilt as it rests on modern brick foundations which appeared to be cutting the earlier red tiled floor. Removal of monuments and panels within the choir and chancel revealed parts of north and south walls that were rebuilt in 1865. They were resting on original medieval wall foundations and appeared to have been poorly constructed using brick and stone and had been plastered and decorated with a Victorian frieze painting.

The various ledger stones found laid in both the earlier tile floor and the 1920s relaid stone slab floor are believed to be marking, or are related to, the various internal burials located within the cathedral. Only brick-lined graves and vaults containing coffins were found during these works. The names of two individuals identified during the various works matched two names recorded on two of the ledger stones. The ledger stones with the matching names appeared to have been placed either close to the identified burials or directly over the top.

The archive will be deposited with Leicester Cathedral together with a copy at Leicester City Museum Service, Accession No. A34.2013

Introduction

This report presents the results of an extended archaeological watching brief by ULAS during groundworks associated with reordering works inside Leicester Cathedral, including preparations for the reinterment of King Richard III, found by ULAS nearby at Greyfriars in 2012. The archaeological attendance involved the monitoring of groundworks associated

with the re-location of the Nicholson screens, the lifting of the floor in the nave, choir, transepts and south chapel to construct an underfloor heating system and the construction of a sub-surface vault to receive the remains of Richard III.

All archaeological work adhered to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and followed the design specification approved by the Cathedral Fabric Commission (Appendix 2).

Site Description, Topography and Geology

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 156 indicates that the underlying geology consists of Mercia mudstone, with overlying river sands and gravels. The natural ground lies at 3.34 - 4.70m below the present ground surface of about 64m aOD.

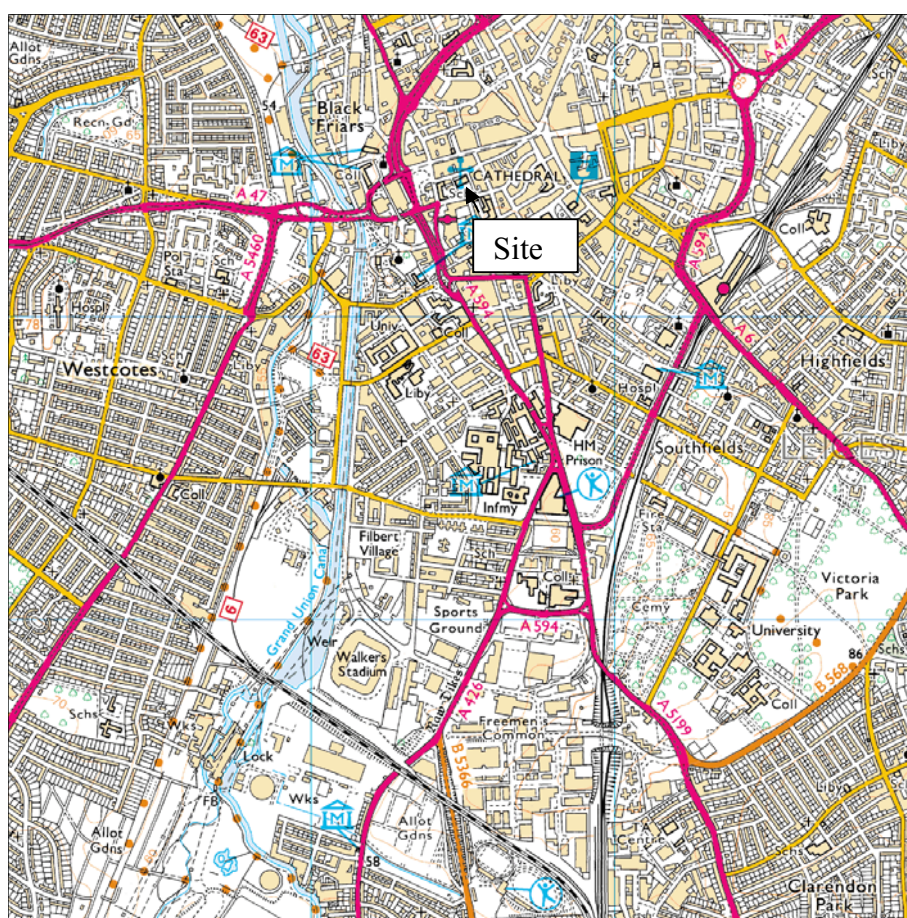


Figure 1 Site Location St Martins Cathedral Leicester

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Historical and Archaeological Background

The parish church of St Martin became Leicester Cathedral in 1927. The building has a nave and aisles, outer south aisle, two south porches, a chancel and chancel chapel and was heavily

restored in the 19th-century. The tower and spire were rebuilt in the 1860s by Raphael Brandon who also rebuilt the north arcade (1846-8), the chancel chapels (1865) and the clerestory. The north aisle was restored in 1880 and the south in 1896-8 (Pevsner 1984, 208).

In the Brief, the Cathedral Archaeologist notes that the 19th-century restoration works involved the digging out of much of the central area of the building. There was further restoration in the 1920s by Sir Charles Nicholson, when the floor was relaid in parquet carpet pattern with stone slab surrounds, and some at least of the nave was trenched to introduce heating pipes (Brief p.1) (Pevsner 1984, 209)

The remains of Richard III, found nearby at Greyfriars in 2012, were to be reinterred at the cathedral in a tomb which sits within an ambulatory between a newly created Chapel of Christ the King at the east end of the cathedral and the sanctuary (<http://kingrichardinleicester.com/reburial/tomb/>). This entailed the relocation of the Nicholson Screen, excavations for the brick-lined vault and excavations to a depth of at least 350mm to install an underfloor heating system

Trial trenches in the nave and the south chapel have indicated a thin concrete layer below the modern floor in all areas, with a deeper deposit in the north aisle. Below this lay soil with no signs of archaeologically significant strata down to the depth of the proposed underfloor heating. (Brief p.1). Whilst Roman levels are likely to be significantly deeper than the proposed formation for the new floor, there was the possibility that the works could disturb shallow burials, hence the need for archaeological monitoring

Previous archaeological fieldwork that has been undertaken in the vicinity confirms that the site is located within an area of high archaeological potential, within the heart of Roman and medieval Leicester, with the possibility of remains of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. Possible late Saxon remains have also been recorded directly to the north-west of the area.

Aims and Objectives.

The purpose of the archaeological work may be summarised as follows:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To describe, record and if possible provide a date range for the stratigraphy.
- To produce an archive and report of any results

Research Objectives

At the outset of the project, local and regional academic research objectives were identified from the East Midlands Research Framework (Cooper ed. 2006) and strategy (Knight *et al.* 2012), and also considered in relation to national research aims. Research aims would be reviewed and updated as the work progressed and new information came to light.

It was considered that the following research objectives had the potential to be addressed by the project

Early Medieval

1. Ritual and Belief: What was the relationship between pagan temples and other contemporary or later sites? (Knight 2012 para 6.2.5, 82)
2. How can we further enhance further our understanding of the development of pre-Viking churches, cathedrals and monasteries? (Knight 2012 para 6.2.6, 82)

High Medieval

3. Religion: Can we identify additional pre-Conquest church, minster and monastic sites? Knight 2012 para 7.5.1, 94)
4. How can we refine our understanding of local and regional architectural styles, including sculptured stone work, decorations and monuments? Knight 2012 para 7.5.5, 94)

Specifically, the project has the potential to furnish information on early phases of St Martin's church, including structural features, floor deposits and burials.

Methodology

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2010) and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2008). The Leicestershire County Council *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological work Leicestershire and Rutland* (1997) was adhered to.

A Site Code was used to identify all records and artefacts.

Archaeological attendance for inspection and recording

In brief, the proposed works comprised:

- (a) Record and move Nicholson screens and other joinery including choir stalls.
- (b) Nicholson screens to safe store.
- (c) Record and lift stone floors and ledger slabs etc.
- (d) Dig to required depth for sub floor, limecrete, underfloor heating and stone finish introducing new stone schemes.
- (e) Build crypt approx. 1.5m deep.
- (f) Rebuild Nicholson screens in new position as part of 'opening up'.

The project involved attendance to monitor any groundworks which had the potential to damage buried archaeological remains – particularly in connection with (b) and (c) above. The principal objective of this project was to examine the underfloor layers inside. It was understood from the Brief that after removal of the floor slabs and timberwork, 'the underlying strata will be stripped off stratigraphically by the works contractor, monitored by an archaeologist, who can pause the work to allow examination of any discoveries' and prepare a suitable record.

Any artefacts were recovered and the stratigraphy identified was recorded by sketch or drawn sections (as appropriate), photography and written description.

Archaeological deposits were excavated and recorded using standard ULAS procedures.

Spoil was monitored for artefacts.

All articulated and disarticulated human remains discovered during the course of the works remained on site at all times and did not leave the cathedral precinct.

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2010) and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2008). The Leicestershire County Council *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological work Leicestershire and Rutland* (1997) was adhered to.

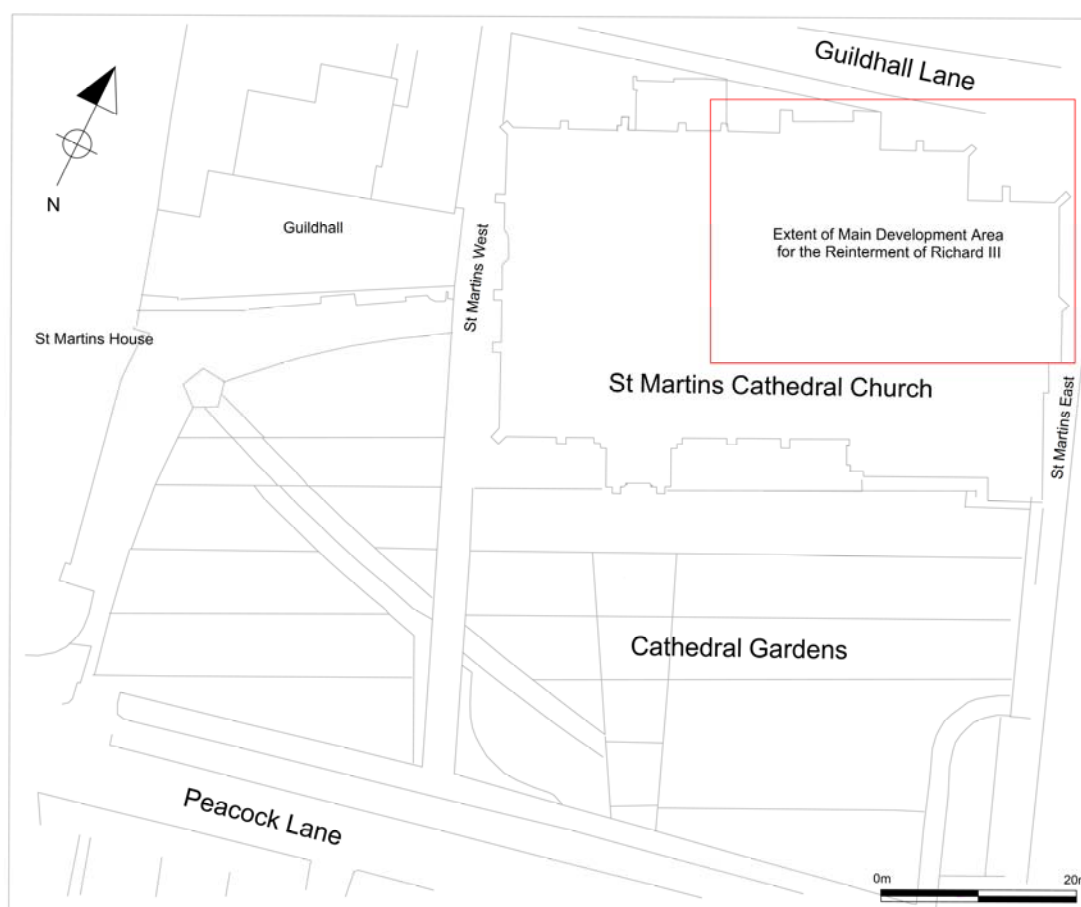


Figure 2 Location plan extent of Richard III development

Results

Record and remove Nicholson screens

Prior to the start of the various works, FWA Conservation constructed hoardings to separate the site area from the remainder of the cathedral in order that the latter could remain in use as a place of worship. At the same time, the main chancel screen, designed by Sir Charles

Nicholson was photographed and recorded (Buckley and Hyam 2015). Scaffolding was erected on both sides of the Nicholson screen to allow it to be carefully dismantled and packed for storage off site whilst the works to the floors were carried out (Figure 3). There are only a few surviving archive drawings of the screen, none of which show how it was constructed. This required FWA joiners to record and label the screen whilst carefully dismantling it to allow it to be reconstructed in its new position.

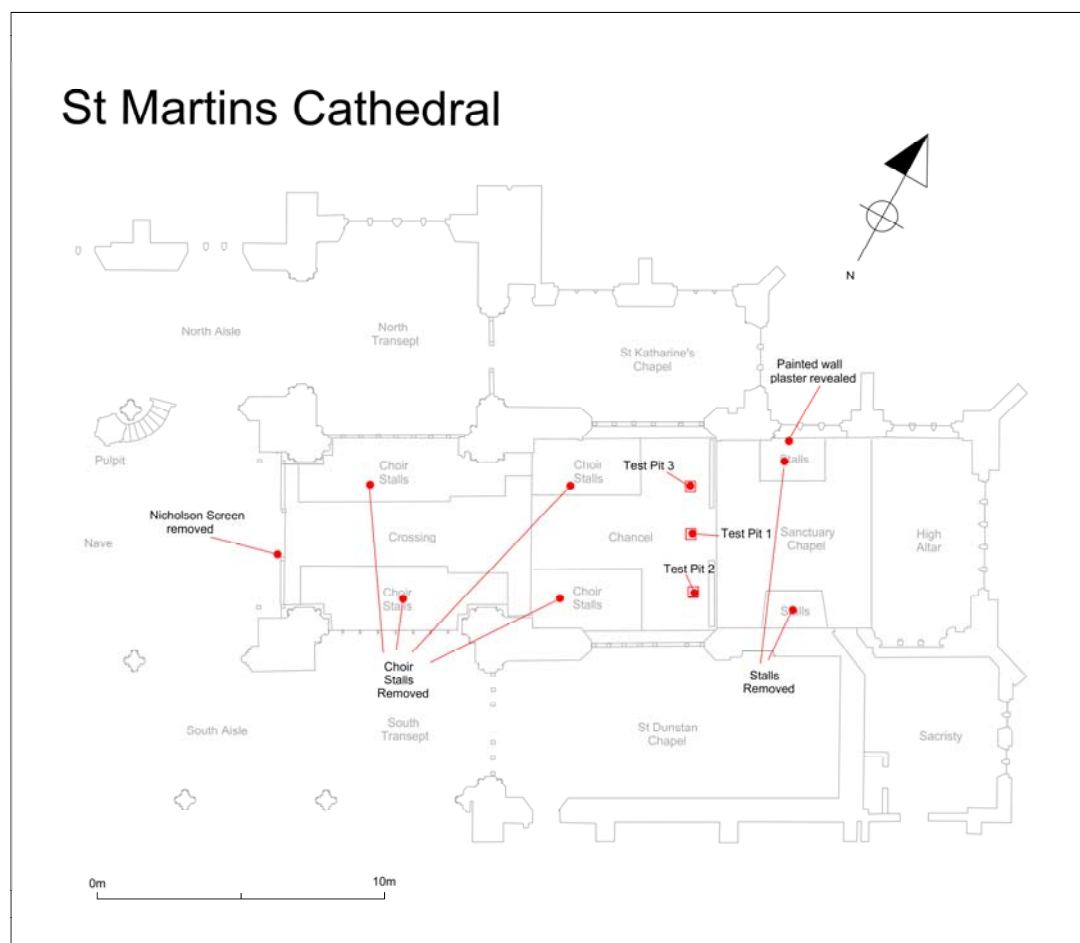


Figure 3 Location plan of test pits, removed screens and choir stalls.

Test pits

All the stone floor slabs and ledger slabs in the choir chancel, sanctuary chapel, high altar and crossing under the tower were to be removed. The floor slabs were first laid by Raphael Brandon in the 1860s and relaid by Sir Charles Nicholson in the 1920s. The ledger stones were to be recorded and then carefully lifted. At the same time all the choir stalls were carefully dismantled and packed for storage whilst the works to the floors were carried out.

Prior to the lifting of the stone slabs and the initial ground reduction, three test pits or trial holes (test pits 1, 2 and 3) (Figure 3) were excavated by hand towards the east end of the chancel close to the position for Richard III's brick-lined vault. All three test pits measured approximately *c.* 0.50m square and were excavated by hand to a depth of between 0.43m and 0.64m. A dark greyish-brown sandy silt burial soil layer was reached, and was found in test

pits 1 and 3. It was excavated to a depth of 0.35m and contained frequent charcoal flecks, stones, animal bones, oyster shell and occasional disarticulated human bone. This was sealed by an earlier floor surface that measured between 0.06m and 0.08m thick. The floor comprised red tiles (0.19m square and 0.04m thick) and more ledger stone slabs. Overlying the earlier floor was a concrete slab measuring up to 0.20m thick upon which the modern floor slabs and ledger stones were relaid and bonded with cement (Plate 1).

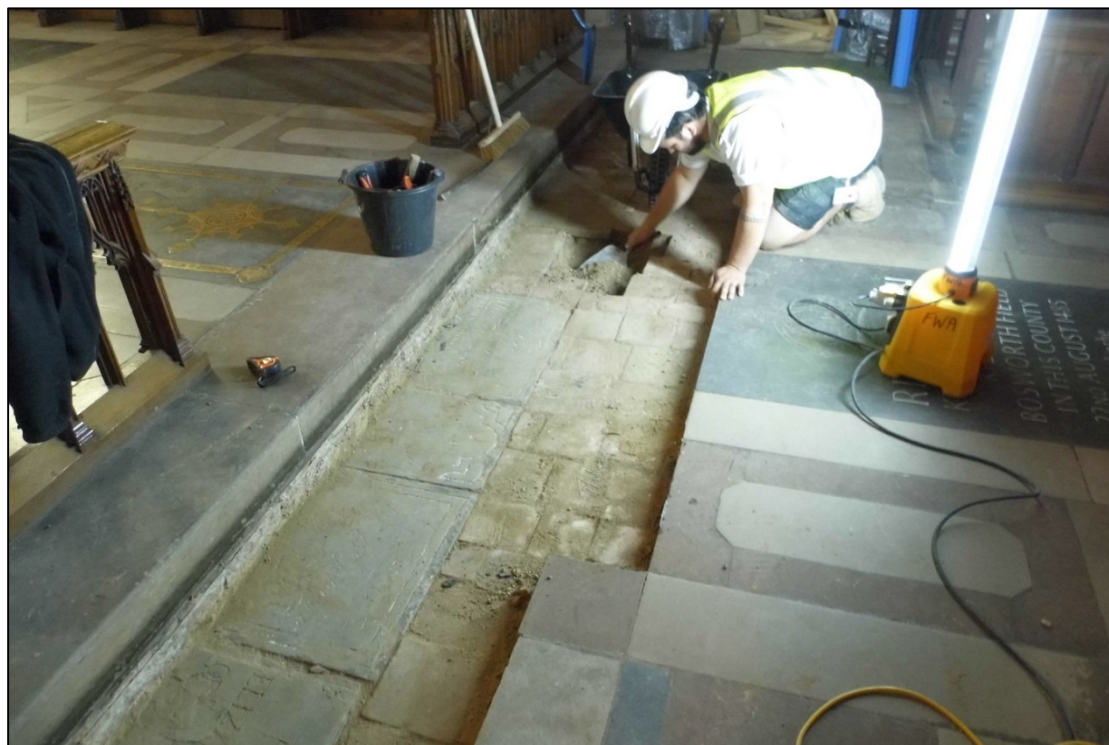


Plate 1 Early tiled floor and excavation of test pits

Test pit 2 was also located towards the south-east corner of the choir/chancel and was excavated to a depth of 0.43m. The undisturbed brick-lined grave or vault (Vault 1) was reached at this depth (Figure 4). Overlying was a thin layer of brick rubble 0.08m thick, which was sealed by a concrete slab 0.26m thick with modern floor slabs laid on top. This test pit was widened to find ground levels beyond the vault. Like test pits 1 and 3, a layer of burial soil was found beyond the vault.

Having lifted some parts of the floor and made trial holes, three things were immediately apparent. Firstly, Nicholson had relaid the Victorian floors in the 1920s on a concrete slab and this slab had been placed over the top of earlier floor slabs and tiles. Underlying the earlier floor was a burial soil layer with a minimum depth of at least 0.35m which contained human remains. Also at this level a brick burial vault capped with slate was revealed. This indicated that there was potential for further burial vaults once the floors and concrete slab were removed.

The plan for disarticulated human bone found during the course of the work was for it to be carefully lifted, placed in a suitable container and stored for reburial elsewhere within the cathedral. Articulated human remains encountered would initially be left in situ, covered and protected, only being exhumed for reburial if it could be shown that they would definitely be affected by the proposed works. Where such exhumation took place, it would use standard archaeological excavation and recording techniques, the remains then would be lifted and placed in a suitable container and stored in the cathedral pending reburial within the

churchyard in due course. All excavated human bone remained at all times within the cathedral precinct.

Record and lift stone floors and ledger slabs and excavation to required depth for Sub-surface Richard III Vault, Heating System and Floors

Removal of 1920s Stone Floors and Ledger stones

The next phase of work comprised the removal of all stone floor slabs that were laid in the 1920s. The various larger ledger stone slabs that were visible, including the Richard III Memorial Stone, were also lifted and removed into off-site storage. Some of the ledger stone inscriptions were recorded by ULAS in-situ, while the others would be recorded while in storage. The contractors also started breaking the 0.20m thick concrete slab found within the chancel/choir, sanctuary chapel, high altar and crossing under the tower. Various pipes and brick ducts associated with old heating system were also found under the chancel and tower floors and were also removed. During this phase of work, burial Vault 1 located in the south-east corner of the choir/chancel was fully exposed. The grave was capped with slabs of stone and slate which were removed. In plan, the vault was tapered and measured 2.4m long and between 1.1m and 1.5m wide.

The internal side walls of the vault were constructed with brick and measured at least 2.40m deep. The vault walls displayed a series of sockets that probably housed timber beams that would have sub-divided the vault into separate chambers and supported coffins. Within this vault there were two levels of sockets suggesting that there were at least three chambers. At the base of the vault were the remnants at least two decayed coffins, human remains and collapsed timbers. All burials within this vault were found at level 1.50m below the formation level for new floors and Richard III sub-surface brick vault. The top of the old vault was above this level so this required that all burials were carefully covered with pea grit and bridged with concrete. The top of the vault was then carefully demolished down to the depth new formation level and was then sealed off with layer of stone gravel.

A time capsule was found towards the centre of the tower located under the concrete floor. The capsule comprised a glass vase that contained newspapers that dated from 1922 and 1926 and was probably buried during the period when Nicholson re-laid the floors (Figure 4).

Removal of Earlier Tile and Ledger Stone Floor

Once the concrete slab had been removed, work started on removing the earlier tile floor surface. This floor surface also contained various ledger stone slabs of variable quality. These ledger stones were mostly located within the choir, chancel, sanctuary chapel and high altar. Only the near complete ledgers stones which still had legible inscriptions were removed and put into storage off site by FWA. Some of the ledger stones were recorded in-situ, while others that were stored off site and would be recorded later by ULAS. The recording of these stones was undertaken on 24/06/15 (see Appendix 2).



Plate 2 Removal of ledger stones

After the concrete slab was removed it was discovered that the earlier tiled floor surface continued beneath the tower. There was clear evidence that the tower was rebuilt as it rests on modern brick foundations and it appeared to be cutting the earlier tiled floor. In the choir, the modern north and south walls appeared to be resting on original medieval walls that comprised mortared granite and sandstone foundations. The tile floor must pre-date the rebuild as it was lower than wall mouldings associated with renovations. This would suggest that tile and ledger stone floor is early 19th-century. The level medieval wall foundations suggest that tile floor was comparable with a medieval floor and it is likely that they have been removed.

Burial Vaults

The final phase of work comprised the removal and general reduction of all ground levels across the various floors within the Richard III development area. This involved reduction of the dark soil found under the old floor surface by between *c.* 0.50m and 1.30m within the high altar, Sanctuary Chapel and chancel. The ground level and dark soil located around the sub-surface vault for Richard III was also reduced by *c.* 1.50m.

This phase of work revealed an internal disturbed burial soil that appears to have been previously been cleared. The burial soil contained the occasional fragment of tomb stone, a few truncated charnel pits and frequent disarticulated human bone. The charnel and disarticulated bone were collected and stored within the cathedral, awaiting later reinterment. At this level an additional burial vault (Vault 2) and eight brick lined graves (BLG 1 to 8), were also revealed.

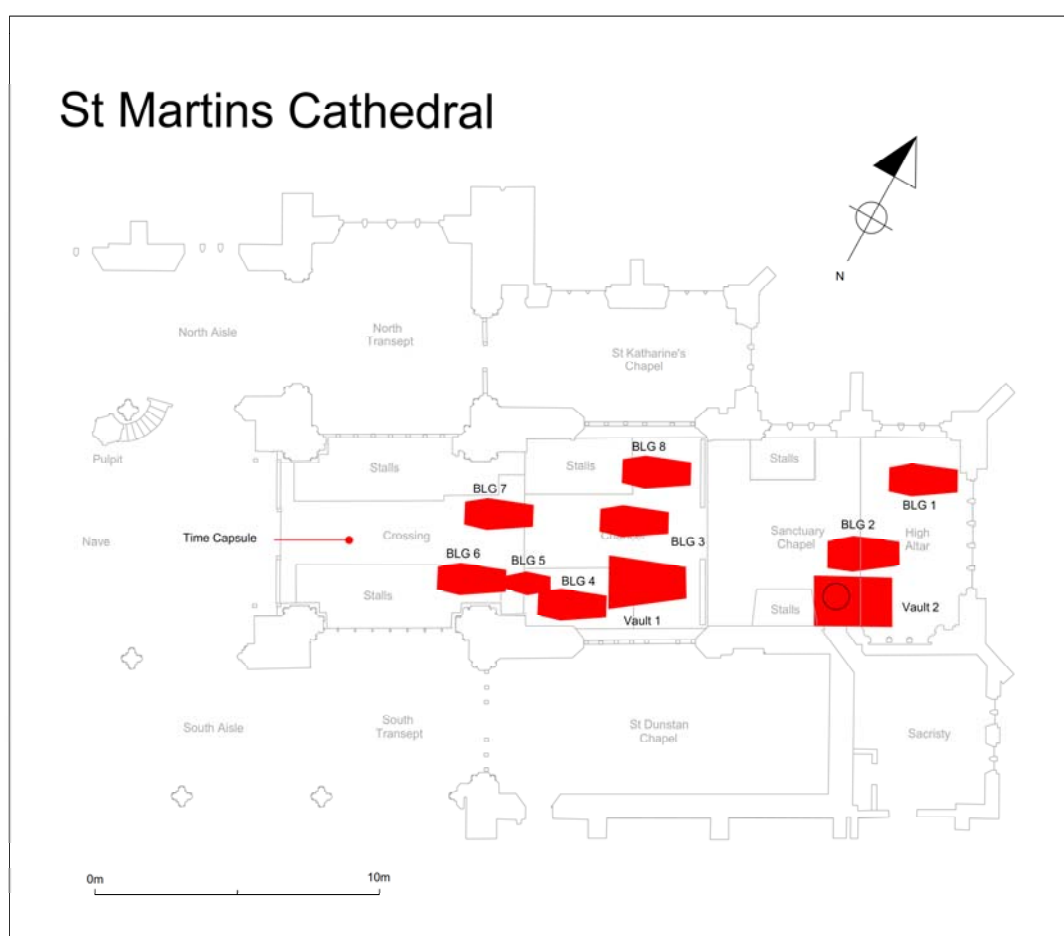


Figure 4 Burial vault and brick-lined graves

The removal of the burial soil in the high altar of the cathedral revealed two single coffin-shaped brick-lined graves (BLG1 and 2). Further work at the southern end of the altar revealed burial Vault 2 (Figure 4).

The brick-lined grave (BLG 1), located in the north-east corner, was capped with a large stone slab. The stone capping was removed and revealed a burial with at least two chambers divided by a slate slab. The upper chamber contained an adult lead-lined coffin sealed in coal dust. A coffin plate was attached and the inscription read 'Agnes Vaughan Born May 24 1786 Died December 28 1878' (Plate 5 and Figure 5). This person was also thought to be inscribed into ledger stone 37 (see Appendix 2 below). This burial was located at a level above the proposed formation for the new stone floor. The upper chamber was dismantled and the coffin moved and placed in Vault 2.

A second brick-lined grave (BLG 2) was located towards the centre of the high altar and was capped with slate slabs which were removed to reveal at least two chambers (Plate 3 and Figure 4). The upper chamber was empty and a slate division was removed to reveal a lead-lined coffin complete with brass plate. Unfortunately the brass plate on this occasion was so badly corroded no inscription could be read. The lower chamber and coffin were located below formation level for the new stone slab surface and so were carefully sealed under a layer of pea gravel. The upper chamber was partly dismantled as it was above the formation level.

Towards the southern end of the high altar, a much larger subterranean brick burial chamber or vault (Vault 2) was found (Plate 3 and Figure 4). This burial chamber could be classified as a vault as it could house a minimum of two coffins side by side. The chamber was sealed with a vaulted brick roof and access was gained through circular man hole capped off with slate. The vault's internal dimensions measured 2.00m by 2.00m and had a depth of least 1.70m. The chamber at what appeared to be the base of the vault contained only one coffin burial. The lead-lined coffin had a brass inscription plate which was legible and so enabled identification (Plate 4 and Figure 5). The coffin plate inscription read 'Rachel Walker Died 3 April 1817 aged either 38 or 78'.

This burial was found at a level below the formation level for the floor but the top the vault was above this level. The coffin from BLG 1 was also moved to this chamber so this required that both burials were covered by timber planks and sealed under layer of pea gravel 0.50m thick. The top of the vault was then carefully demolished down to the new formation level and then sealed with a layer of stone and rubble. During demolition of the burial chamber, the newly placed gravel had partly subsided suggesting that there was perhaps an undiscovered lower chamber below the coffin.

Six additional brick-lined graves were found during the removal of burial soil located around the Richard III sub-surface vault within the chancel (BLG 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8) (Figure 4). A brick-lined grave BLG3 was found to the north of Vault 1, located partially under the proposed location for the Richard III vault (Plate 7). The stone capping was removed to reveal at least three chambers. The upper chamber was empty but the middle chamber did contain a decayed coffin burial complete with brass plate. The latter was corroded, enabling only partial identification with just the surname 'Chamberlain' and the year '1826' legible. This person was thought to be Christina Chamberlain who died 12/09/1826, who had been inscribed into ledger stone 14 and was resting on top of this brick lined grave (See Appendix 2 Figure 5). The top of the brick-lined grave was above the level for new vault so this required that burials below were carefully covered and bridged with concrete. The top of this brick-lined grave was then carefully demolished down to the required depth for the new vault and was then sealed off with a layer of stone gravel.

Directly to the west of Vault 1, another two slate-capped brick-lined graves were fully exposed during these works (Plate 6). The first, BLG4, comprised a chamber which had been backfilled with soil and contained a lead coffin. The second, BLG5, was an infant burial that measured 1.40m long 0.60m wide and 0.50m deep. This was single chamber burial that had also been back filled with soil and contained a lead coffin. Both burials lay beneath the required formation level so no further action was taken.

Towards the west and north of the chancel, three additional brick-lined graves (BLG 6, 7 and 8) were only partially revealed. All contained coffins in their upper chambers but all were again of sufficient depth below the new formation levels to remain unaffected by the works.



Plate 3 Sanctuary Chapel looking south-east: Vault 2 and BLG 2



Plate 4 Vault 2 coffin burial Rachel Walker



Plate 5 BLG 1 coffin burial Agnes Vaughan



Plate 6 Choir and chancel looking south-east: BLG 4 and BLG5



Plate 7 Choir and chancel looking west: Vault 1 and BLG 3

Removal of the Vaughan Monument in the Sanctuary Chapel

The Vaughan Monument was removed from the north wall of the sanctuary chapel as part of the renovations (Figure 3). Fragments of very badly degraded painted wall plaster were revealed after the monument was removed (Plates 8, 9 and 10). The wall itself was poorly constructed and comprised brick and stone and dates from 1870s restoration. The wall had been rendered in plaster and painted. The painting appears to be a frieze of regular spaced alternating ‘fleur-de-lys’ and ‘quatrefoils’ with a border of gothic writing beneath the window.



Plate 8 Painted wall plaster behind Vaughan Monument



Plate 9 Painted plaster quatrefoil fleur-de-lys



Plate 10 Painted wall plaster border with gothic writing beneath window

Conclusions

The only medieval features observed during the various works were wall foundations discovered supporting the modern north and south walls of the choir and chancel. Based on the comparable levels of the medieval wall foundation and later tile floor, it is likely that medieval floors had been replaced. Further works below the red-tile floor revealed a burial soil and various brick-lined grave vaults. It is also likely that any potential medieval floors were truncated or removed by successive burials and excavations for the vaults and brick-lined graves.

The red tile floor with ledger stones is perhaps early 19th-century in date as the level at which it was found lay below wall mouldings associated with Brandon's renovations of the 1860s

(Pevsner 1984, 208). There was also clear evidence that the tower was entirely rebuilt in the 19th century as it rests on modern brick foundations and it appeared to cut an earlier tiled floor.

Removal of monuments and panels within the choir and chancel revealed parts of the north and south walls that were rebuilt by Brandon in 1865 (Pevsner 1984, 208). They were resting on original medieval wall foundations and appeared to have been poorly constructed using brick and stone and had been plastered and decorated with Victorian frieze painting.

The various ledger stones found laid in both the earlier tile floor and the 1920s relaid stone slab floor are believed to be marking, or are related to, the various internal burials located within the burial soil, brick-lined graves and vaults found during these works. No record was made of the ledger stones during previous developments and clearances and only lists of the memorial stones existed. The location of the various burials and tombs and their relationship with any of the ledger stones removed from the choir, chancel, high altar and sanctuary chapel was unknown.

Only two of the ledger stones recorded prior to removal bore names that could be matched with two of the identified burials found during the excavations. One of the stones was placed directly over the corresponding burial, whilst the other was only placed close by. This suggests that some of ledger stones were perhaps placed in notional or approximate locations in relation to their corresponding burials. However there is always possibility that ledger stones could have been moved and repositioned during previous renovations.

Further works involved the reduction of grave soil found beneath the old floor surface by between *c.* 0.50m and 1.30m within the high altar, sanctuary chapel and chancel. The ground level and dark soil located around sub-surface vault for Richard III also reduced by *c.* 1.50m.

These excavations revealed a total of 10 brick-lined graves or vaults within the interior of the cathedral. Most were found below the new formation levels that varied between 0.50m to 1.50m deep. No articulated human bones were found in-situ only disarticulated bone and chanel pits during the removal of burial soil.

These inspections undertaken during the various works suggest that previous grave clearances have taken place within the church. It is thought that burials were removed to a depth of 1.50m and the clearances had emptied some of the upper chambers within the brick-lined graves and vaults. However this had not occurred in every case and brick lined grave BLG 1 did contain a coffin that was above the new formation levels for floors and services. This coffin was moved and placed in Vault 2. Other brick-lined graves contained human remains that were located just below the 1.30m formation level such as BLG 2, 3 and Vault 2. These burials were sealed with a sheet of geotextile membrane and a pea grit gravel layer carefully deposited on top and then bridged with concrete.

These various narrow subterranean lined burial chambers within cathedral are commonly classified as brick-lined graves. The true definition of a burial vault is stone or brick capable of housing a minimum of two coffins side by side with internal height of not less than 1.74m (Litten 1991 207). Only the two large brick-lined subterranean vaults found in the chancel and Sanctuary Chapel could be classified as a true vault. Within various vaults only two burials were identified. The brass plates attached to the coffins suggest that these vaults dated from the early to mid 19th century. Burial within brick-lined graves was a popular mode of intramural burial associated more closely with city and large town churches in the 18th and 19th centuries (Litten 1991 197). It is thought that the construction of brick-lined graves or vaults in the 18th and 19th centuries represent attempts by affluent families to create their own private burial space in what were often over crowded town churchyards (Houlbrooke 1999 193).

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- RFG/FRG 1993 *Guidelines for the preparation of site archives* (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993)
- SMA 1993 *Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* 1993 (Society of Museum Archaeologists)

Archive and Publication

A full copy of the archive as defined in Brown (2008) will be presented to the cathedral within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all records directly relating to the investigation undertaken.

The archive consists of 1 copy of this report, indices, watching brief recording forms, copies of site location plans and synthesised plans, 1 copy brief for archaeological work, 1 photo index form, colour digital photo contact sheet, and 1 CD containing digital photos.

Subject to confirmation the archive will be deposited with Leicester Cathedral together with a copy at Leicester City Museum Service, Accession No. A34.2014

All modern and un-stratified artefacts found during the watching brief were examined and then discarded.

A summary of the work will be submitted to the local archaeological journal.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the clients FWA Conservation, Rob Pell (Site Manager FWA Conservation); Philip Dixon Cathedral Archaeologist; for their help and co-operation on site. The project was managed by Dr Richard Buckley and the fieldwork was carried out by the author and Mathew Morris all of ULAS.

Appendix 1 OASIS

INFORMATION REQUIRED	EXAMPLE
Project Name	St Martins Cathedral
Project Type	Watching Brief
Project Manager	Dr Richard Buckley
Project Supervisor	Tim Higgins
Previous/Future work	None
Current Land Use	Cathedral
Development Type	Construction within the cathedral of a sub-surface vault to receive the remains of King Richard III
Reason for Investigation	Internal alterations
Position in the Planning Process	As a condition
Site Co ordinates	NGR SK 583044
Start/end dates of field work	20-08-2014 to 23-01-2015
Archive Recipient	Leicester City Council
Study Area *	Approx.168 square metres

Appendix 2 Record of the Earlier Ledger Stones and Identified Burials

Note: at the time of the recording work, many of the ledger stones were in store at the yard of FWA Conservation at Wansford, Peterborough. At the time of writing (December 2015) it is understood that they have been moved for safekeeping to James Elliott's workshop, Unit 2, Cottesmore Block, Market Overton Industrial Estate, Ironstone Lane, Market Overton, Rutland LE15 7TP.

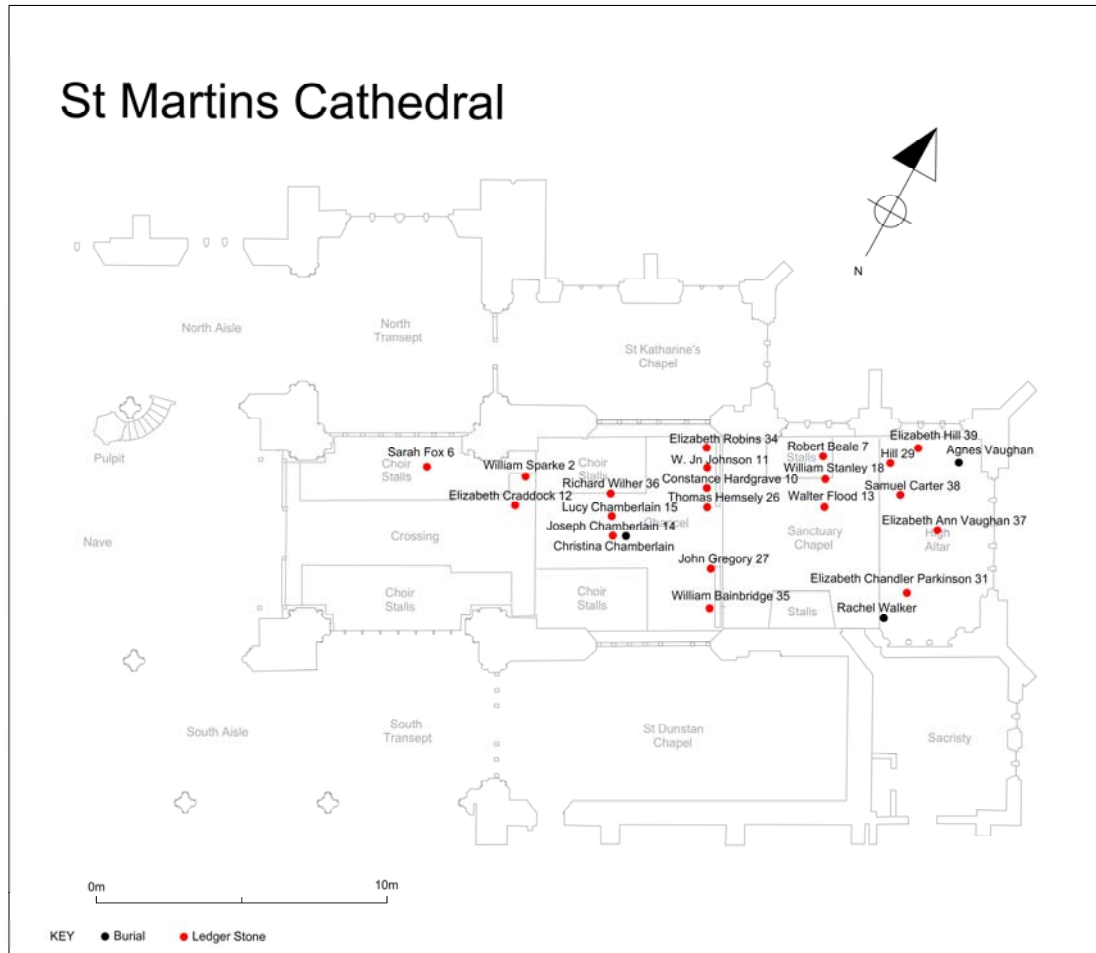


Figure 5 Location of ledger stones and identified burials


Earlier Ledger Stones Recorded (Updated 24/06/2015)**List**


New Number	FWA Storage	Name	Age	Date Birth	Date Death	Details	On Plan
1	Yes	Samuel Tuffin	42yrs		27/09/1734		No
2	Yes	William Sparke			22/12/1778		Yes
3	Yes	Wood			26/11/1792		No
4	Yes	Marshall	91yrs		07/1797		No
5	Yes	Maurice Shipton	22yrs		26/10/1780	Son of John Shipton	No
6	Yes	Sarah Cox (Fox)	20yrs		19/11/1779		Yes
7	Yes	Robert Beale	48yrs		11/09/1773		Yes
8	Yes	William Ashby	84yrs		15/12/1767		No
9	Yes	Richard Walker					No
10	Yes	Constance Hardgrave	75yrs		14/09/1749		Yes
11	Yes	W. Jn. Johnson					Yes
12	Yes	Elizabeth Cradock	49yrs		07/1731	Wife of Edmund Cradock	Yes
13	Yes	Walter Good	53yrs		05/05/1693	Mayor and Alderman of Leicester	Yes
14	Yes	Joseph Chamberlain	81yrs		30/03/1819		Yes
15	Yes	Lucy Chamberlain	36yrs		5/05/1782	Widow Joseph Chamberlain	Yes
16	Yes	Thomas Lennell			02/01/1773		No
17	Yes	Mary Weston	46yrs		12/1773	Second Wife Richard Weston	No
18	Yes	William Stanley	68yrs		27/08/1665	Alderman and twice Mayor of Leicester	Yes
19	Yes	Elizabeth ---- ----?			1756		No


New Number	FWA Storage	Name	Age	Date Birth	Date Death	Details	On Plan
20	Yes	William Fordam			14/03/1786		No
21	Yes	Gorge Brooks or Bruooks?	51yrs		24/12/1698		No
22	Yes	William Price	40 weeks		26/11/1707	Son of John and Jane Price	No
23	Yes	Unknown				Fragment of a stone	No
24	Yes	Unknown			11?/08/1792	Female	No
25	Yes	Thomas Wood	84yrs		20/02/1843		No
26	Yes	Mr Thomas Helmsely?			14/12/1728	Alderman and once Mayor	Yes
27	Yes	John Gregory			1790		Yes
28	Yes	Elizabeth Sibilly	2yrs 6mths		29/03/1712		No
29	Yes	Mrs Hill	71yrs	16/08/1683	18/10/1754	Widow Mr Hill and daughter of Rev---	Yes
30	Yes	Samuel Woodland	66		29/08/1712		No
31	Yes	Elizabeth Chandler Parkinson	1yr 10mths		05/07/1800		Yes
32	Yes	Unknown			1717?		No
33	Yes	William Franke			20/01/1661	High Sheriff County of Leicester	No
Additional Ledger Stones recorded within cathedral but not in storage							
34	No	Elizabeth Robins					Yes
35	No	Will Bainbridge					Yes
36	No	Richard Wilher					Yes
37	No	Elizabeth Anne Vaughan					Yes
38	No	Samuel Carter	87		06/04/1740	Vicar	Yes


New Number	FWA Storage	Name	Age	Date Birth	Date Death	Details	On Plan
39	No	Elizabeth Hill	2yrs 6mths		29/03/1712		Yes
Coffin Plate Inscription							
New Number	FWA Storage	Name	Age	Date Birth	Date Death	Details	On Plan
1	NA	Rachel Walker	38 or 78		03/04/1817?		Yes
2	NA	Agnes Vaughan	92	24/05/1786	28/12/1878		Yes
3	NA	Christina Chamberlain	74		12/09/1826		Yes


Earlier Ledger Stones Recorded (Updated 24/06/2015)


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
1	Tuffin	Samuel		42		27/09/1734
<p>Inscription Here Lyth the body of Samuel Tuffin who departed this life the 27th day of September 1734 aged 42 years. Thanks be God that gives victory through one lord and Saviour Jesus Christ</p>						
<p>Slate stone measured 0.92m x 0.68m x 0.03m. Roughly faced reverse side. Plaster of Paris inlay. Concrete residue has obscured some of the inscription. Complete. Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard</p>						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
2	Sparke	William				22/12/1778
<p>Beneath This Stone are intern'd the remains of William Sparke son of Harby Sparke Esq. Late of Knuston in county Northampton. Deceased [-----] on 22 day of December 1778</p>						
<p>Slate stone measured 1.84m x 0.85m x 0.05m. Roughly faced reversed side. Plaster of Paris (gypsum) inlay. Concrete residue obscured face. Worn face but stone is complete. Located on the cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard</p>						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
3	Wood					26/11/1792
Buried? [-----] in memory of [-----] the wife of [-----] Wood. Who departed this life the 26th day of November 1792. Near this place lie the remains of Susanna & Ann Wood their daughters who died in infancy.						
Slate stone measured 1.75m x 0.82m x 0.05m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster of Paris (gypsum) inlay. Concrete residue obscured face. Inscription worn but stone complete Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
4	Marshall			91		07/1797
Here lies the body of [-----]Marshall [---] of [-----] Marshall. [-----] of Leicester hosier. [-----] of daughter of [----] than Bucher? [----] the same place master? [----] Carnfield Hall [-----] of South Normanton County of Derby on Wednesday the [---]July 1797 age 91 years. Elizabeth Revell widow relict of Tristan Revell Esq. Deceased late Carnfield Hall in county of Derbyshire. Lieutenant Colonel Derbyshire Magistrate. His remains [---] Horsham [-----]. The said [-----] died at 23 day [-----] 60 years [----] upon?						
Slate stone measured 1.78m x 1.07m x 0.05m. Roughly face reverse side Plaster of Paris (gypsum) inlay. Concrete residue obscured face. Inscription worn and stone not complete Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard						
Note: Association with Carnfield Hall Derbyshire						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
5	Shipton	Maurice		22		26/10/1780
<p>Maurice Shipton gentleman third son of John Shipton of Stanton Bury Esq. deceased whose remains are deposited here. He departed life on the 26th of October 1780 in the 22nd year of his age.</p>						
<p>Slate stone measured 1.28m x 0.86m x 0.05m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster Paris inlay. Clean of Concrete residue face. Inscription worn and stone not complete with damaged ends. Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard</p>						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
6	Fox	Sarah		20		19/11/1779
<p>Here lies interned the body Sarah Fox who departed this life the 19th day of Nov 1779 aged XX (20) years. Near lies the body of Sarah Story who departed this life the 24th day Nov 1782 Aged LXVI years (66)</p>						
<p>Slate stone measured 1.67m x 0.75m x 0.06m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster of Paris (gypsum) inlay. Clean of Concrete residue on the face. Good condition near complete Located on the cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard</p>						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
7	Beadle	Robert		48		11/09/1773
Lieth interned the body of Robert Beadle who departed this life the 11th day September 1773 in 48th year of his life.						
Slate stone measured 1.67m x 0.75m x 0.06m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster Paris inlay. Clean with some concrete residue on the face. Good condition some small damage and near complete. Located on the cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
8	Ashby	William		84		15/12/1767
Underneath this stone are the departed remains of William Ashby Esq. Who had departed this life in [the hope of] of better. The 13th [or 15 th ?] day December 1767 in the 84 years of his age. Also the body of Anne the wife of the above named William Ashby Esq who died Nov 13 1775 aged 60 yrs						
Slate stone measured 1.66m x 0.84m x 0.04m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster Paris (gypsum) inlay. Highly decorated with concrete residue on the face. Some damage near base Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
9	Walker	Richard				
Richard Walker Esq						
Slate stone measured 0.54m x 0.46m x 0.04m. Roughly face reverse side. With concrete residue on the face. Complete small ledger stone. Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
10	Hardgrave	Constance		75		14/09/1749
Here lie interred the remains of Mrs Constance Hardgrave who died Sep 14th 1749 Aged 75. Her charitable Temper and Obliging Consideration Justly Endear'd Her to all Her Acquaintance.						
Slate stone measured 0.90m x 0.40m x 0.05m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster Paris inlay (gypsum). Near complete decorated stone with some concrete residue on the face. Located on the cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
11	Johnson					
W. Jn. Johnson and Frances his wife also Johnson and W.M Sons of above						
Slate stone measured 0.90m x 0.61m x 0.04m. Roughly face reverse side. Near complete decorated stone with some concrete residue on the face and damage on the corner. Located on the cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
12	Cradock	Elizabeth		49		07/1731
Here lies interred the body of Elizabeth Cradock daughter of Alderman Johnson of Borough of Leicester and wife to Edmund Cradock Esq of the said county who dy'd in July 1731 aged forty nine years. Near this place is likewise interr'd Anna Maria daughter of ye said Edm'd and Elizabeth Cradock who dy'd in Octob'r 1741 in the 25th year of age. Sam'll Cradock the son of the above mentioned Edm'd & Elizabeth who dy'd the 3rd of October 1740 in the 23 year of his age. Buried under this stone.						
Slate stone measured 1.97m x 0.97m x 0.04m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster Paris inlay (gypsum). Near complete stone with some damage on the corner. Had some concrete residue on the face. Located on the cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
13	Good	Walter		53		05/05/1693
<p>Here Lyth the body of Walter Good who was one of the Alderman and once Mayor of this Borough. Who departed life 5 day of May 1693 Aetate suae 53. Also the body Elinor his wife she departed this life December 24 1703 Aetate suae 68</p>						
<p>Slate stone measured 1.84m x 0.71m x 0.06m. Roughly face reverse side. A near complete stone. It had some concrete residue which obscured the inscription. Located on the cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard</p>						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
14	Chamberlain	Joseph		81		30/03/1819
<p>Sacred. To the beloved memory of Joseph Chamberlain gent. Who departed this life on the 30th day of March 1819 aged 81 years. Leaving widow and four children to morn the loss of most excellent husband and father. The sweet remembrance of the just shall flourish when they sleep in dust. Also to the memory of Christina widow of Joseph Chamberlain Gent. Who departed this life September 12 1826 aged 74 years</p>						
<p>Slate stone measured 1.72m x 0.91m x 0.04m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster Paris inlay (gypsum). A complete stone. In good condition. Located on the cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard</p>						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
15	Chamberlain	Lucy		36		05/05/1782
<p>Here lie the remains of Lucy the wife of Joseph Chamberlain who after a long and pain full affliction which she bore with truly Christian fortitude and resignation to the will of unerring disposer of all events fully convinced of instability of human nature patiently resigned this mortal life May 5th 1782 aged 36 years. In hope of joyful immortality</p>						
<p>Slate stone measured 1.72m x 0.91m x 0.04m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster Paris inlay (gypsum). A complete stone and in good condition. Located on the cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard</p>						



Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
16	Lennell	Thomas				02/01/1773
<p>Here are deposited the remains of Thomas Lennell Gent of Killingholme Lincolnshire who departed this life January 2 1773 aged seventy one years</p>						
<p>Slate stone measured 1.69m x 0.76m x 0.08. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster Paris inlay (gypsum). A complete stone and in good condition. Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard</p>						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
17	Weston	Mary		46		12/1773
<p>Come Lord Jesus Come Quickly. Here lies the body of Mary second wife of Richard Weston who died Dec [-----] 1773 aged 46. Also John son of Richard and Mary Weston who died Jan 22nd 1720 aged 20. Also Thomas son of Richard and Mary Weston who died June 13th 1737 Aged 2-? Mary daughter of Richard Mary Weston who died March the 19 1742 aged 39. Here lith buried the Susanna Somb [-----?] [-----] [---]inge of [-----]sh who departed this life the 6 day of July anno dom 1723 atatis 25</p>						
<p>Slate stone measured 1.69m x 0.76m x 0.08m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster Paris inlay (gypsum). A complete stone and in good condition. Some concrete residue on the inscription Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard</p>						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
18	Stanley	William		68		27/08/1665
<p>William Stanley anno dom 1607. Here lyth the body of William Stanley who was Alderman & twice Mayor of the Burough and son of the above named William Stanley who departed the 27 day of August about ye age 68 in year of our lord 1665 and Mary the wife of ye said William Stanley Alderman who departed this life July 27 anno dom 1682 aged 83. Here lyth the body of T Bentley once Mayor of this borough who departed this life March 31st anno dom 1696 age 60 [or 69?] Lorna [?] his wife daughter of above named W'm Stanley dyed Jan 16th 1709 aged 27. John the eldest son dyed Decemb. the 16th 1695 aged 27. Joseph their 2nd son dyed Oct 2nd 1722 aged 50. John the 2nd son of Joseph dyed September 3rd 1710 aged 4. Benjamin his 3rd son dyed Oct 10th 1716 aged 8</p>						
<p>A very large slate Ledger stone measured 1.84m x 0.92m x 0.10m. Roughly face reverse side. . A complete stone and in good condition. Little concrete residue obscures the inscription. Little damage. Located on the cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard</p>						
<p>Note: Twice Mayor Leicester and Alderman</p>						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
19		Elizabeth				1756
<p>Damaged obscured inscription ----- Elizabeth ----ry Richard surgeon apothecary --- daughter William Frank Ann his wife she lyeth ----tea Life ----- elstthin the year of our lord 1756 age 61 ----- In ----- of their children --- Ann ----- William Thomas & Frances who died in their infancy</p>						
<p>Large slate stone measured 1.76m x 0.85m x 0.06m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster Paris inlay. Concrete residue obscured inscription. Inscription worn and stone not complete with damaged corner. Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard</p>						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
20	Fordam	William				14/03/1786
<p>This stone is inscribed to William Fordam [-----] to conjugal affection and [-----] of conjugal in various duties of husband father and friend Se [----] has na [----] open and ingenious and [---] ing ftr our natural [-----] by education [-----] above all prejudices [-----] March 14th 1786 After [-----] which by [-----]</p>						
<p>Large slate stone measured 1.65m x 0.76m x 0.05m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster Paris inlay. Concrete residue obscured inscription. Poor condition with inscription worn and stone not complete with damaged corner. Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard</p>						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
21	Brvooks	Gorge		51		24/12/1698
Here Lieth the body of GORGE BRVOOKS who departed this life the 24th day December 1698 aged 51. Reverse inscription A.B. 1778						
Reverse side						
A re-used gravestone that measured 0.86m x 0.42m x 0.02m. Faced on both sides with inscription. Unusual shape and some attempt was made to remove previous inscription Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
22	Price	William		40weeks		26/11/1707
Here lyeth the body of William son of Jon Price & Jane his wife who died November 26 1707 aged 40 weeks						
Gravestone that measured 0.96m x 0.48m and 0.04m. Roughly faced reverse side. Near complete but has a hole punched through the middle. Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
23						
[-----] yonder rector of Thurmaston in this county. She was trained up from her youth [] venerable father in a through knowledge of the holy scriptures. Her excellent endowments of mind and body and her extraordinary goodness towards all made her universal esteem'd. Ever ready in all duties of her family as wife and mother ----						
Part of ledger stone. 1.03m x 0.80m x 0.06m roughly faced reverse. Very poor condition Fragment of ledger stone Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
24						11?/08/1792
Concrete obscures the inscription [-----] [-----] daughter of - [-----] [-----] Departed this life 11th? August 1792 aged 91						
Large slate stone measured 1.76m x 0.81m x 0.04m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster Paris inlay. Concrete residue obscured inscription. Inscription worn and stone not complete with damaged corner and chipped surface. Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
25	Wood	Thomas		84		20/02/1843
Thomas Wood Gent Died February 20th 1843 aged 84						
Slate stone measured 1.10m x 0.82m x 0.05m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster Paris inlay (gypsum). Near complete stone with some concrete residue on the surface and the top missing. Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
26	Hemsley	Thomas				14/12/1728
Here Lyth the body of Mr Thomas Hemsley one of the aldermen and once mayor of this corporation who departed this life the 14th of December 1728						
Slate stone measured 0.90m x 0.66m x 0.05m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster Paris inlay (gypsum). A clean near complete stone but with the base missing. Located on the cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard						


Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
27	Gregory	John				1790
John Gregory 1790						
Slate stone measured 0.71m x 0.62m x 0.03m. Roughly face reverse side. With little concrete residue on the surface. Near complete small ledger stone with only a chip from the corner. Located on the cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard						



Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
28	Sibilly	Elizabeth		2yrs 6mths		29/03/1712
<p>Here lyes the body of Elizabeth daughter of Mr Rich. Sibilly Mary his wife of this parish who died the 29th of March 1712 aged 2 years and 6 months. Here lyes also the body of William Son of ye Mr Rich'd Sibilly & Mary his wife who died 21st of April 1718 aged 1 year 7 months</p>						
<p>Slate stone measured 1.22m x 0.82m x 0.05m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster Paris inlay (gypsum). Near complete clean stone. Good condition Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard</p>						

Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
29	Hill			71		18/10/1754
<p>Part of stone missing [-----] had few equals careful in conversation generous in her behaviour pattern beneficence in all its branches. Her soul thus adorned with heavenly graces she resigned to heaven and her body to the grave. Waiting for joyful resurrection to life eternal. She was born at Thurcaston August 16th in year 1685. She died at Leicester October 18th 1754 aged 71 much loved and much lamented.</p>						
<p>Part of ledger stone. 1.03m x 0.84m x 0.60m roughly faced reverse. Good clean condition but parts missing Located on the cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard</p>						

Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
30	Woodland	Samuel		66		29/08/1712
Here Lyth the body of Samuel Woodland Alderman and Mayor of this Borough who ---- this life August 29th 1712 Aged 66 years Also the body of Mary Woodland his second wife who dyed February the 18th 1732 aged 68. Also the body of John Woodland son of said Samuel and Mary Woodland who dyed March the 31st 1728 aged 37 years						
Slate stone measured 1.22m x 0.82m x 0.06m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster Paris inlay (gypsum). Near complete stone with some concrete residue obscuring the inscription. Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard						
Note: Mayor and Alderman of Leicester						

Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
31	Parkinson	Elizabeth		1 yr. 10mths		05/07/1800
Sacred to [the] memory of two children of Thomas and Elizabeth Parkinson. Chandler Parkinson she died September 18th 1802 aged X (10) months. Elizabeth Chandler Parkinson she died July 5th 1800 aged 1 year and X (10) months						
Slate stone measured 1.22m x 0.89m x 0.07m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster Paris inlay (gypsum). Fairly clean stone with some concrete residue obscuring the inscription. Near complete stone with damage to the base of the stone. Located on the cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard						

Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
32						1717?
<p>Here lyeth the body -----departed this life ----- 1717? Aged ---- years also the body of Ann his wife who departed this life December 4th 1717Aged 35 Years.</p>						
<p>Slate stone measured 1.75m x 1.00m x 0.06m. Roughly face reverse side. Plaster Paris inlay (gypsum). Fairly clean stone but worn in parts so the inscription is partly missing. A corner of the stone damaged Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard</p>						

Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
33	Franke	William				20/01/1661
<p>Here lieth the body of William Franke Esq once mayor of this borough and once High Sheriffe of ye county of Leicest. He had his first wife Alice ye daughter of Richard Ludham twice mayor of this borough who departed this life Jan 20 1661 and lieth here interred. [] He had to his second wife Alice ye daughter of [-----] RMS T[--] once of Bemiston (Beeston?) in county of Nottingham Esq by whom he had one son Viz William ob[iit Febu]ar 29 anno 1679. [] Aetatis 67. Here also the body of John Franke the fifth son of William and Ann who departed this life 19 of Jan 1705. Here lieth all of the body of James the sixth son the said William Anne his wife who departed this life November 22 1717 aged 9 years and 8 months.</p>						
Second Part						
<p>Very large limestone ledger stone measured 2.30m x 0.98m x 0.06m. Roughly face reverse side. Possible Plaster Paris inlay (gypsum)? Fairly clean stone but broken into four parts with parts of the inscription or missing damaged. Not located on Cathedral plan. Stored at FWA yard</p>						
<p>Note: William Franke High Sheriff of Leicestershire and Mayor Leicester</p>						

Stones Recorded within the Cathedral but not located at FWA yard

Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
34	Robins	Elizabeth				
Daughter of Samuel Robins						
Located on Cathedral plan but not stored at FWA yard						

Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
35	Bainbridge	Will				
No more details.						
Located on Cathedral plan but not stored at FWA yard						

Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
36	Wilher	Richard				
No more details						
Located on Cathedral plan but not stored at FWA yard						

Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
37	Vaughan	Elizabeth	Anne			
In two adjoin vaults in the north east corner angle of this chancel lie the remains of Elizabeth Anne Vaughan Godfrey Edgar Vaughan Edward Thomas Vaughan Agnes Constance Vaughan and Agnes Vaughan (could be same individual on Coffin Plate 2 BLG1)						
Located on Cathedral plan but not stored at FWA yard						

Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
38	Carter	Samuel		87		06/04/1740
<p>The remains of Samuel Carter A.M. Many years vicar of the faith. He was person of great learning exemplary life and conversion ---- piety sound judgement orthodox principles and zealous defender of doctrine of Holy Trinity. He died April 16th 1740 in 87th year of his age in full assurance of joyful resurrection. Near this place interred Ann wife and Elizabeth daughter of said Samuel Carter ----- Sarah Carter</p>						
<p>Marked on Cathedral plan but not stored at FWA yard</p>						

Stone No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
39	Hill	Elizabeth		2yrs 6mths		29/03/1712
<p>Here lyes the body of Elizabeth daughter of Mr Rich. Hill & Mary his wife of this parish who died 29th March 1712 aged 2 years & 6 months. Here also lyes body of William son of Rich Hill Mary his wife who died 21st April 1718 aged 1 year and 7 months</p>						
<p>Located on Cathedral plan but not stored at FWA yard</p>						

Individual burial identified with coffin plates

Coffin Plate No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
1	Walker	Rachel		38 or 78		03/04/1817
Rachel Walker died 3 rd ? April 1817? Aged 38 or 78?						
Located in burial Vault 2						
Burial located on plan						

Coffin Plate No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
2	Vaughan	Agnes		92	24/05/1786	28/12/1878
Agnes Vaughan born May XXXIVth AD MDCCLXXXVI died December XXVIIIth AD MDCCCLXXXVIII						
Located in Brick lined grave 1 (BLG1). This person was also inscribed on Ledger stone 37						
Burial located on plan						

Coffin Plate No.	Surname	First Name 1	First Name 2	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death
3	Chamberlain	Christina		74		12/09/1826
Christina Chamberlain 12/09/1826 Burial located in brick lined grave 3 (BLG3) This person was also inscribed on Ledger stone 14 which was resting on top of this brick lined grave.						
Burial located on plan						

Appendix 3 Specification

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Attendance,

Inspection and Recording (watching brief)

St Martin's Cathedral,

Leicester

NGR: SK 583044

For: FW Conservation

Start Date: August 2014

1 Introduction

Definition and scope of the specification

- 1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Attendance, Inspection and Recording (watching brief) at the above site. This specification provides details of the methodologies to be adopted for archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the re-location of the Nicholson screens, the lifting of the floor in the nave, choir, transepts and south chapel to construct an underfloor heating system and the construction of a sub-surface vault to receive the remains of King Richard III. •
- 1.2 The document provides details of the following work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client.
- Archaeological attendance, inspection and recording during groundworks.
 - Preparation of a report on the results
 - Preparation of an archive for deposition with the Diocese of Leicester with a copy for Leicester City Museum Service.

2. Background

- 2.1. The parish church of St Martin became Leicester Cathedral in 1927. The building has a nave and aisles, outer south aisle, two south porches, a chancel and chancel chapel and was heavily restored in the 19th century. The tower and spire were rebuilt in the 1860s by Raphael Brandon who also rebuilt the north arcade (1846-8), the chancel chapels (1865) and the clerestorey.. The north aisle was restored in 1880 and the south in 1896-8. (Pevsner 1984, 208).
- 2.2 In the Brief, the Cathedral Archaeologist notes that the 19th-century restoration works involved the digging out of much of the central area of the building. There was further restoration in the when the floor was relaid in parquet carpet pattern with stone slab surrounds, and some at least of the nave was trenched to introduce heating pipes (Brief p.1).
- 2.3 The remains of Richard III, found nearby at Greyfriars in 2012, are to be reinterred at the cathedral in a tomb which sits within an ambulatory between a newly created Chapel of Christ the King at the east end of the cathedral and the sanctuary (<http://kingrichardinleicester.com/reburial/tomb/>). This will entail the relocation of the Nicholson Screen, excavations for the brick-lined vault and excavations to a depth of at least 350mm to install an underfloor heating system.
- 2.4 Trial trenches in the nave and the south chapel have indicated a thin concrete layer below the modern floor in all areas, with a deeper deposit in the north aisle. Below this lay soil with no signs of archaeologically significant strata down to the depth of the proposed underfloor heating. (Brief p.1). Whilst Roman levels are likely to be significantly deeper than the

proposed formation for the new floor, there is the possibility that the works could disturb shallow burials, hence the need for archaeological monitoring.

2.5 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 156 indicates that the underlying geology consists of Mercia mudstone, with overlying river sands and gravels. The natural ground lies at 3.34 - 4.70m below the present ground surface of c.61 - 63m OD.

2.3 Previous archaeological fieldwork that has been undertaken in the vicinity confirms that the site is located within an area of high archaeological potential, within the heart of Roman and medieval Leicester, with the possibility of remains of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. Possible late Saxon remains have also been recorded directly to the north-west of the area.

3. Archaeological Aims and Objectives

3.1 The purpose of the archaeological work may be summarised as follows:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To describe, record and if possible provide a date range for the stratigraphy.
- To produce an archive and report of any results

3.2

Research objectives

3.2 All mitigation work will be considered in light of the East Midlands Research Framework (Cooper ed. 2006) and strategy (Knight *et al.* 2012), along with targeting national research aims. Research aims will be reviewed and updated as the work progresses and new information comes to light. The following research objectives have the potential to be addressed by this project:

Early Medieval

6.2 Ritual and Belief

6.2.5 What was the relationship between pagan temples and other contemporary or later sites?

6.2.6 How can we further enhance further our understanding of the development of pre-Viking churches, cathedrals and monasteries?

High Medieval:

7.5, Religion.

7.5.1 Can we identify additional pre-Conquest church, minster and monastic sites?

7.5.5 How can we refine our understanding of local and regional architectural styles, including sculptured stonework, decorations and monuments?

3.3 Specifically, the project has the potential to furnish information on early phases of St Martin's church, including structural features, floor deposits and burials.

4. Methodology

General methods and Standards

4.1.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2010) and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2008). The Leicestershire County Council *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological work Leicestershire and Rutland* (1997) will be adhered to.

4.1.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.

4.1.3 A Site Code will be and used to identify all records and artefacts.

4.2 ***Archaeological attendance for inspection and recording***

4.2.1 In brief, the proposed works are to comprise:

- i. Record and move Nicholson screens and other joinery including choir stalls.
- ii. Nicholson screens to safe store
- iii. Record and lift stone floors and ledger slabs etc
- iv. Dig to required depth for sub floor, limecrete , underfloor heating and stone finish introducing new stone schemes.
- v. Build crypt approx. 1.5m deep
- vi. Rebuild Nicholson screens in new position as part of “opening up”.

4.2.2 The project will involve attendance to monitor any groundworks which have the potential to damage buried archaeological remains – particularly in connection with (ii) and (iii) above. While the principal objective of this project is to examine the underfloor layers inside. It is understood from the Brief that after removal of the floor slabs and timberwork, ‘the underlying strata will be stripped off stratigraphically by the works contractor, monitored by an archaeologist, who can pause the work to allow examination of any discoveries’ and prepare a suitable record.

4.2.3 Any stratigraphy identified will be recorded by sketch or drawn sections (as appropriate), photographs and written descriptions of samples and deposits including any artefacts.

4.2.4 Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded using standard ULAS procedures.

4.2.5 Spoil will be monitored for artefacts.

4.2.6 Any human remains encountered will be initially left in situ, covered and protected, and only removed from the site by the agreement of the Cathedral Archaeologist, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.

4.3 ***Preservation in situ and Contingency Provisions***

4.3.1 In the event of significant unexpected archaeological remains being located during the archaeological investigation work may be halted until a mitigation strategy can be agreed with the client, planning authority Cathedral and City Archaeologist.

4.3.2 On the discovery of potentially significant remains the archaeologist will inform the developer and the planning authority in order for detailed discussion between all relevant parties to take place.

4.4 ***Recording Systems***

4.4.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.

4.4.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.

4.4.3 All archaeological records will be tied into the Ordnance Survey plan of the area.

4.4.4 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared. This will include both detailed shots of the stratigraphy and general shots to show the place the test-pits within a locational context. The photographic record may also include ‘working shots’ to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

4.4.5 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

5 **Finds & samples**

5.1 The IfA Guidelines for Finds Work will be adhered to (*Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2008))

- 5.2 Finds which may constitute ‘treasure’ under the Treasure Act, 1996 must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 5.3 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner’s Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to either Leicester Cathedral or Leicester City Museum Service for storage in perpetuity (to be confirmed).
- 5.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording.
- 5.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self-sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context.

6. Environmental Sampling

- 6.1 If environmental deposits are encountered, samples may be taken to test for their environmental potential.

7. Report and Archive

- 7.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be directed to the client, the Planning Authority and to the Historic Environment Record.

- 7.2 The report will include consideration of:

- Summary
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological investigation.
- The location and extent of the work
- Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
- a summary of artefacts, specialist reports and a consideration of the evidence within its local, regional, national context.
- The location and size of the archive.

- 7.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in the IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological archives (Brown 2008) will normally be presented to Leicester Cathedral (with a copy to Leicester City Museum Service) within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken and will follow the Leicestershire City Council guidelines detailed in *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicester City Museum Service (LCMS)*.

- 7.4 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

8 Publication and Dissemination of Results

- 8.1 A summary of the work will be submitted to the local archaeological journal. A larger report will be submitted for inclusion if the results of the investigations warrant it.
- 8.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis> will be completed detailing the results of the project. Once the report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it may be placed on the web-site.

8.3 Should the results warrant it, ULAS undertakes to present them to the public via the web, talks and lectures.

9 Acknowledgement and Publicity

9.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.

9.2 ULAS and the Client shall each ensure that a senior employee shall be responsible for dealing with any enquiries received from press, television and any other broadcasting media and members of the public. All enquiries made to ULAS shall be directed to the Client for comment.

10. Timetable and staffing

10.1 The work is scheduled to commence in July/August 2014. The work will normally involve one archaeologist on site, supplemented by others should significant deposits be identified.

11. Health and Safety

11.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (revised 2010) with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is in the Appendix. This project is likely to fall under CDM regulations and the relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

12 Insurance

12.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance, details of which are provided in the accompanying Health & Safety Method Statement.

13. Bibliography

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