



UNIVERSITY OF  
**LEICESTER**

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at  
Jewry Wall Museum, St Nicholas Circle,  
LE1 4LB, Leicester**

**NGR: SK 58198 04506**

Mireya González Rodríguez

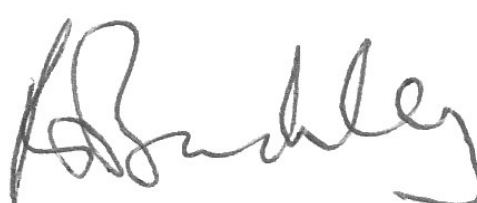


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**Mireya González Rodríguez**

*for*  
Leicester City Council

<b>Filename/Version</b>	<b>Checked by</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>2017-102</b>		<b>8/2/2018</b>

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**ULAS Report Number 2017-102**  
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**Accession Number A8.2017**

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## **An Archaeological Watching Brief at Jewry Wall Museum, St Nicholas Circle, LE1 4LB, Leicester**

Mireya González Rodríguez

### **Summary**

*An archaeological watching brief was carried out by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services on behalf of Leicester City Council at Jewry Wall Museum, St Nicholas Circle, LE1 4LB, Leicester between the 12th of June and 11th of July 2017. The site is a Scheduled Monument (Entry 1013312). Scheduled Monument Consent had been granted (ref. S00163683) for improvements to the site including the refurbishment of gravel surfaces and two phases of landscaping works. The monitoring by an archaeologist was required by Historic England in order to ensure that no damage would occur to the Scheduled Monument.*

*While the excavations within the north and south apses revealed no archaeological remains, two sherds of pottery dating from the mid 1st-mid 2nd century were recovered as the result of the landscaping work beside the north wall, beneath the former Vaughan College classroom block. The remains of a floor were exposed in Kenyon's Room VIII.*

*The uncovering of an opus signinum floor (8) in Room VIII required a revision of the landscape works in order to avoid damage to possible archaeological deposits. Thus, the regrading of Rooms VII and VIII was abandoned and a strategy for the preservation in situ of the floor after exposure and recording was established.*

*The works followed two recent evaluations related to the refurbishment of the museum, including provision of a new access ramp: trial trench investigations at the southern end of the site, bordering onto St. Nicholas Circle (Speed 2016 – Acc. No. A.7.2016; Speed 2018 – YA.1.2018) and the evaluation in the car park at the Jewry Wall Museum (Browning 2017 – Acc. No. A.3.2017).*

*The site archive will be held by Leicester Museums Services under accession number YA8.2017.*

### **Introduction**

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Jewry Wall Museum on behalf of Leicester City Council as part of the ongoing groundworks related to the refurbishment of Vaughan College and the Jewry Wall Museum (PAs 20170856/7) and general improvement of the condition of the site (Scheduled Monument Consent S00163683). The site is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and contains the remains of a Roman bath house, Palaestra and Anglo-Saxon church (List Entry 1013312). The archaeological programme was designed to assess the impact of the proposed landscaping works on the archaeological remains.

Phase I of the ground works included the removal of the existing shrub planting along the wall of the former Vaughan College wing on the north side of the site in preparation for the planting of Roman medicinal plants, the excavation of turves in both the north and south apses in order to install grass free lawn areas, the re-gravelling of pea gravel surfaces on the reconstructed walls, tree works in the car park area and the creation of an alpine garden along St. Nicholas Walk. Phase II would involve the excavation of Kenyon's rooms VII and VIII (Kenyon 1948 plan) to regrade areas of landscaping with the purpose of improving the gradients.

Following Kenyon's excavation report, the north and south apses have been interpreted as robbed cold and tepid plunge-baths (Kenyon 1948, 28), Room VII as one of the *apodyteria* (changing rooms) and Room VIII as a small swimming bath 'for bathers requiring more elaborate baths' (Kenyon 1948, 32). Kenyon's plan of the bath house indicates the presence of a concrete floor in Room VIII, although there is no mention to the state of preservation of the floor, nor whether the floor was excavated.

This document presents the results of the scheme of archaeological work in accordance with the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment.

### Location and Geology

The site is located within the historic core of Roman and medieval Leicester and directly affects the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Jewry Wall Roman baths (Figure 1). The site was excavated by Kathleen Kenyon between 1936 and 1939 (Kenyon 1948). The Roman bath house was consolidated and sections of it reconstructed for public display.

The Geological Survey of Britain notes that the bedrock geology consists of mudstone of the Branscombe Mudstone Formation, while the superficial deposits consist of Wanlip member sand and gravel.

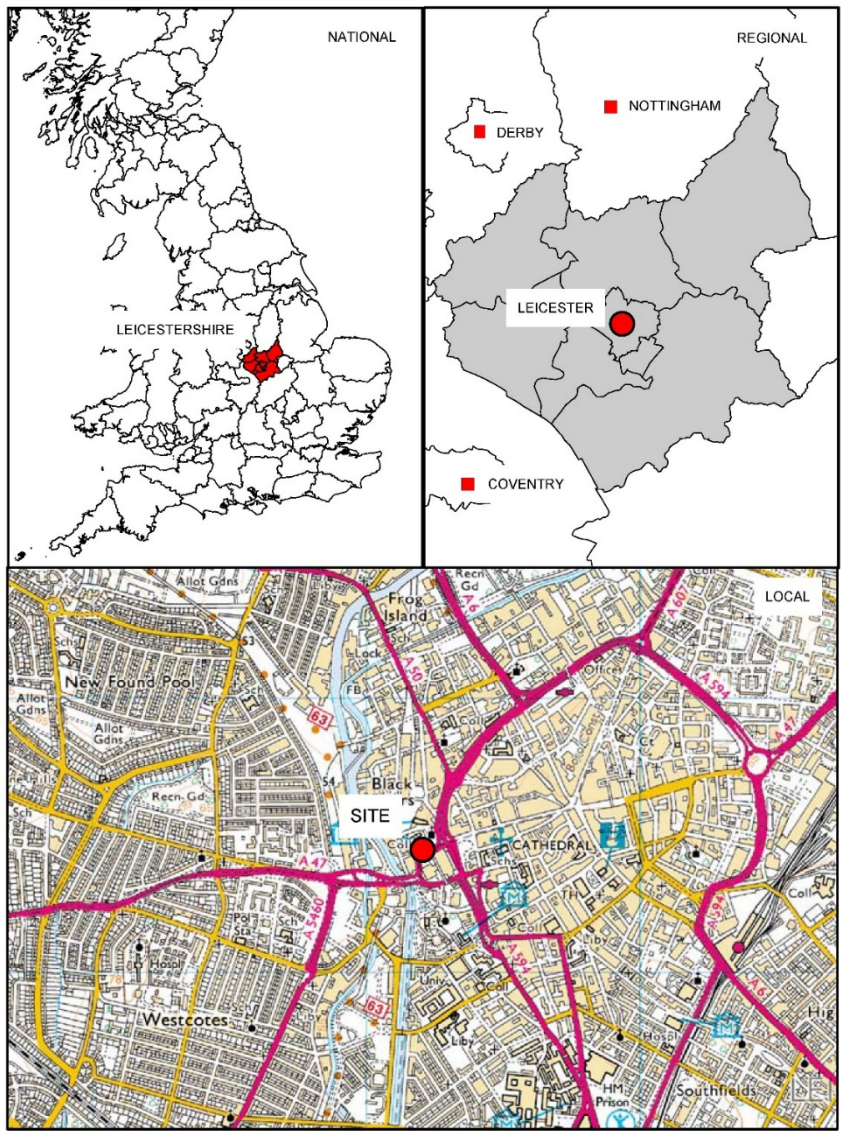


Figure 1. Site location within UK, county of Leicestershire, and city of Leicester  
Reproduced from the Explorer 1:25 000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 2005. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100029495



Figure 2. Location of landscaping works (yellow) within scheduled monument.

## Historical and Archaeological Background

The site of the proposed landscaping work is located within the historic core of Roman and medieval Leicester and, affects the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Jewry Wall Roman baths (List Entry No. **1013312**). Excavations at the site were undertaken between 1936 and 1939 (Kenyon 1948), and demonstrated the survival of pre-Roman deposits at a lower level, which remain intact. The remnants of the Roman bath house and palaestra at Jewry Wall include the only standing fragments of the Roman town of Leicester and have been consolidated for public display.

The Scheduled Ancient Monument entry for the Jewry Wall Roman baths reads:

‘The bath house was one of the principal public buildings of a Roman town. The practice of communal bathing was an integral part of Roman urban life, and the public bath house served an important function as a place for relaxation and social congregation as well as exercise and hygiene. Public bath houses were used by most inhabitants of Roman towns, including slaves, to the extent that private bathing facilities in town houses were rare; men and women bathed at separate times of day, or in separate suites.

Bath houses therefore varied in both size and plan, according to the local population and bathing arrangements, but all consisted of a series of rooms of graded temperature containing a variety of plunge-baths. The *frigidarium* (cold room) led, progressively, to one or more *tepidaria* (warm rooms) and *caldaria* (hot rooms). Bath houses could also include changing rooms, latrines, sauna and massage rooms, and were often linked to a *palaestra* or exercise area, which originated as an open courtyard, but in Britain was later adapted to a covered hall.

The bath house was heated by hypocausts connected to nearby furnaces; it was also linked to, and depended upon, an engineered water supply which involved the construction of drains, sewers and an aqueduct.

As a necessity of Roman town life, the public bath house was one of the first buildings to be constructed after the establishment of a town. Most bath houses, therefore, originated in the 1st or 2nd century AD and continued in use, with alterations, to the 5th century. They are distributed throughout the towns of Roman Britain, which were principally situated in what is now eastern, central and southern England and south Wales. In view of their importance for an understanding of Romano-British urban development and social practice, all surviving examples are considered to be worthy of protection.

The remains of the Roman bath house and *palaestra* at Jewry Wall include the only standing fragments of the Roman town of Leicester, *Ratae Corieltavorum*. The Jewry Wall itself, representing the west wall of the *palaestra*, is also rare in being one of the largest standing pieces of a Roman civilian building in the country and has contributed significantly to our knowledge of this type of architecture.

The remains of the bath house were excavated in the 1930s (Figure 3) and are thus quite well understood, revealing several unparalleled details on an unusual plan. [...] As a result of their presentation for public display, the bath house remains also serve as an important educational and recreational resource. The area of the *palaestra* and overlying Anglo-Saxon church is largely unexcavated and will thus preserve architectural, artefactual and ecofactual remains of a period of over a thousand years. The superimposition of the Anglo-Saxon church on the Roman building will provide a valuable insight into the manner in which civil authority was transferred to the church between the late Roman period and the Anglo-Saxon era.

The monument includes the above-ground and buried remains of a Roman bath house and palaestra [...] constructed in the 2nd century AD in the northern half of Insula XXI of the Roman town, *Ratae Corieltavorum* (Figure 2). The visible remains of the bath house are represented by a mixture of consolidated surviving masonry, reconstruction (the hypocaust bases, for example, are all modern replicas) and the delineation of robber trenches by modern kerbs.

In the post-Roman period the buildings were partially demolished and an Anglo-Saxon church was built on the site of the *palaestra*. In the 18th and 19th centuries the only standing piece of Roman masonry surviving above ground was a fragment of the west wall of the *palaestra*, against which a succession of domestic and industrial buildings were erected (Figure 5). In 1920 this fragment, known as the Jewry Wall, was taken into state care and in 1936 the site of the bath house was cleared of modern buildings. Archaeological excavations carried out between 1936 and 1939 uncovered the remains of the bath house, and the surviving parts are now exposed for public display.

The site of the palaestra and Anglo-Saxon church is now largely occupied by the present church of St Nicholas and surrounding graveyard. The Church of St Nicholas is a Grade B Listed Building and is excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath it is included. The churchyard, which is no longer used for burial, and the Jewry Wall, which is Listed Grade I, are included in the scheduling.

The excavated remains of the bath house lie on the east side of the Jewry Wall Museum and take the form of a series of stone foundations, partially restored and consolidated for public presentation. They include, immediately adjacent to the museum building, the remains of three large rectangular halls representing *caldaria* (hot baths); on each of the north and south sides is a semi-circular extension where a cold plunge bath was situated. Attached to the east are the remains of three smaller rectangular rooms representing *tepidaria* (warm baths) and including the remains of a hypocaust.

The bath house is joined to the *palaestra* on the east by two blocks of rooms which were built, with the *palaestra*, at a slightly earlier date; that on the north contains the remains of a latrine which is connected to a series of stone-lined drains running on the north, east and south sides of the bath house. Between the two blocks is an open rectangular area, believed to have been the *frigidarium* where cold water basins were located. On the north side of the bath house are the foundations of stone walls believed to represent the remains of a portico which ran along the edge of the insula, and in which road side shops may have stood. Fragments of pre-Roman pottery of the early 1st century AD were discovered during excavation, indicating that the site of the bath house was occupied immediately before the Roman Conquest.

On the eastern side of the area of exposed foundations are the standing remains of the west wall of the *palaestra*, known as the Jewry Wall. The wall is constructed of coursed stone and brick and survives to a height of over 9m. Near the centre of the wall are two doorways which led from the *palaestra* to the *frigidarium* of the bath house; on the eastern face is a series of blind arches and niches. The foundations of part of a colonnade running inside of, and parallel to, the west wall of the *palaestra* have been discovered beneath St Nicholas Walk. In its entirety the palaestra was a rectangular building over 50m x 25m with a colonnade on two sides, occupying the north eastern corner of the insula; the remains of the greater part of the building now lie buried beneath the present church and churchyard. In the post-Roman period the Jewry Wall is believed to have served as the west wall of an Anglo-Saxon church pre-dating the surviving church of St Nicholas. Partial excavation in the area between the wall and the present church revealed two post-Roman walls connecting the two structures. The survival of late Saxon stonework in the fabric of the present building, and the alignment of the nave on one of the Roman doorways, further indicates the presence of an earlier church on the site. The remains of the earlier church are largely overlain by the present one.

The northern wing of Vaughan College, all modern walls, steps, signposts, road and carpark surfaces, lamp-posts, floodlights and iron railings are excluded from the scheduling, as are the gravestones and Roman masonry fragments on the surface of St Nicholas's churchyard; the ground beneath these features is, however, included'.



Figure 3. Archive photograph of Kenyon's excavations at Jewry Wall





Figure 4. Map of Roman Leicester with location of the bathhouse

### ***Previous Archaeological Work (after Speed 2016)***

The Jewry Wall, one of the largest fragments of standing Roman masonry in the country, was visible up to 19th century, when it was incorporated into a factory, although houses had been built up against it in the 18th century (Throsby 1791, 5). The factory was demolished in 1936 to make way for new city baths. Four seasons of excavations were carried out prior to the proposed redevelopment from 1936 to 1939, led by Kathleen Kenyon (Kenyon 1948). During the 1960s and 1970s, the surrounding area underwent major redevelopment, and numerous excavations, many carried out by Leicestershire Archaeological Unit (LAU), revealed archaeology of Iron Age, Roman, and medieval date (Clay and Pollard 1994).

In 1971, a watching brief was undertaken during construction of a footbridge over St. Nicholas Circle (Accession number: A179.1971). There is no paper record in the archives (L. Hadland pers. comm.). A summary of the work records that ‘Foundations of a Roman wall and traces of floors and other occupation were recorded. A quantity of pottery was recovered. Other finds...coin of Vespasian...painted wall plaster...’ (Mellor 1972, 63-64). The footbridge was recently removed, though the concrete pile bases remain *in situ*.



Figure 5. Lithograph by John Flower (Published in 1836).

More recently, an evaluation in 1997 and watching brief in 1998 at the north-end of the ruins revealed 1st and 2nd century AD features (Gnanaratnam 1997, 1999). A watching brief in a similar location in 2004 revealed no archaeological features, but many finds of Roman date (Hunt 2004). In 2016 two phases of trial trenching located archaeological evidence consisting of Roman, medieval, and post-medieval archaeology (Speed 2016). A second phase of evaluation was subsequently undertaken at the revised location for the proposed ramp. The evaluation trenches lay on the south-east side of the Roman bath complex. A Roman wall was located in two trenches, as well as an *opus signinum* floor and numerous Roman artefacts. These could relate to the baths complex, or else be evidence for a separate building adjacent to the baths. A clay-bonded medieval wall was located within Trench 4, perhaps footings for a building fronting onto St. Nicholas Street. Human remains discovered in Trench 1 were disturbed by later service pipes, these are likely to be burials associated with the St. Nicholas churchyard to the NE.

A further evaluation took place in March 2017 (Browning 2017) involving the hand excavation of four trenches beneath the classroom block at Vaughan College, an area originally excavated by Kenyon and associated with archaeology that pre-dates the construction of the bath house. This evaluation revealed areas of surviving archaeology below the car park make-up layers, including remains associated with two parallel walls excavated by Kenyon and pits representing both Roman and modern activity.

Redesign of the proposed access ramp led to another small scale evaluation (Speed 2018) which revealed evidence for a tessellated pavement previously recorded by Kenyon.

## Archaeological Aims and Objectives

The principal aim of the archaeological work was to monitor the landscaping groundworks in order to identify the presence of any archaeological deposits and, where present, to establish their nature, date, significance and state of preservation in order to determine the impact upon them from the proposed groundworks.

The objectives of the archaeological programme may be summarised as follows:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent, and date for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed landscaping works.
- To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To advance understanding of the heritage assets.
- To produce and archive and report of any results
- To deliver archaeological supervision of works and on site guidance to contractors with the purpose of minimising risk of accidental damage and disturbance to the scheduled monument, particularly the consolidated remains of the Roman structures exposed at ground level and the upstanding Jewry Wall.

The archaeological programme can contribute to national and regional research themes as identified by Cooper (2006) and Knight *et al.* (2012). In general terms, archaeological investigations at Jewry Wall highlights the importance of the site to aid our understanding of Romano-British urban development and social practice. In addition to this, being one of the largest standing pieces of a Roman civilian building in the country it has contributed significantly to our knowledge of this type of architecture.

### 1. *Growth of urban centres*

- How does the distribution of towns correlate with Iron Age *foci*, and how far may their social, political and economic roles have overlapped?
- How were towns organised, what roles did they perform and how may their morphology and functions have varied over time?

### 2. *Artefacts: production, distribution and social identity*

- How may studies of the production, movement and consumption of pottery contribute to understanding of the regional economy?
- What can artefact research contribute to studies of eating, drinking and other manifestations of social identity?

The mitigation strategy upon the discovery floor remnants called for the reassessment of the project priorities and thus one of the principal objectives of the archaeological programme was the preservation *in situ* of the archaeology following Historic England 2016 guidelines *Preserving Archaeological Remains*, specially Appendix 5: Materials for Use in the Reburial of Sites.

## Methodology

The programme of attendance and recording followed the guidelines established by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The project involved the supervision of the landscaping works associated with the clearance of the turf and shrubs in the area below the Vaughan College classroom wing in preparation for the creation of a Roman medicinal plants garden, the removal of turf within the north and south apses and the excavation in Kenyon's rooms VII and VIII in order to monitor for evidence of archaeological deposits or remains.

A photographic record of the assessment area was made prior and during commencement of the ground works following the *Standard Brief for Archaeological Attendance* from Leicestershire County Council. This includes 'working shots' to illustrate the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. The features encountered were recorded using pro-forma record sheets and standard procedures outlined in the University of Leicester Archaeological Services recording manual.

Although initially the removal of turf in the north apse and the triangular area beneath Vaughan College classroom block was done mechanically, using a petrol driven turf cutter with an adjustable blade depth between 25mm to 40mm and 400mm wide, the discovery of unexpected and potentially significant archaeological remains within Kenyon's Room VIII called for a mitigation strategy. Thus, the rest of the landscaping was to be monitored at all times by an archaeologist and all works were to be done manually. The proposed landscaping of Rooms VII and VIII was altered in order to evade damage to the archaeological deposits.

The preservation *in situ* of the archaeological remains followed Historic England 2016 guidelines *Preserving Archaeological Remains*. In accordance to Appendix 5, geotextile was used in order to separate and protect the surviving floor from the topsoils. Thus, geotextile was used as it is permanent, causes no mechanical change to the stratigraphy nor releases any constituent part of itself into the stratigraphy, and will be visible to future archaeologists.

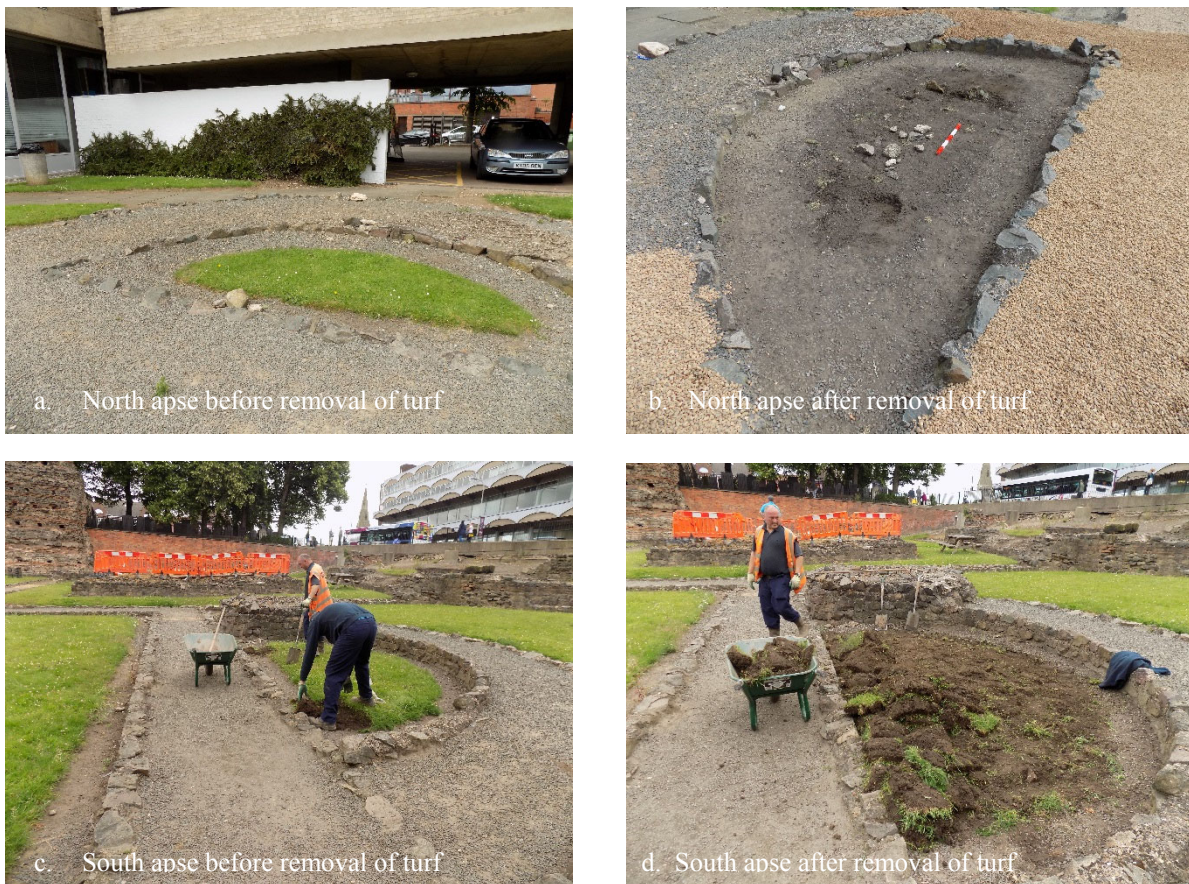


Figure 6. Landscaping works in the north and south apses of the Roman bathhouse

## Results

- **North and South Apses**

The landscaping works within the apses involved the excavation of the grassed areas and removal of pea gravel (Figure 6). The turf of the north apse was removed mechanically, using a petrol driven turf cutter with a 0.25cm blade while the south one was hand excavated. The deturfing of the two apses uncovered the topsoil, a mid brown grey loam. No archaeological features nor deposits were encountered.

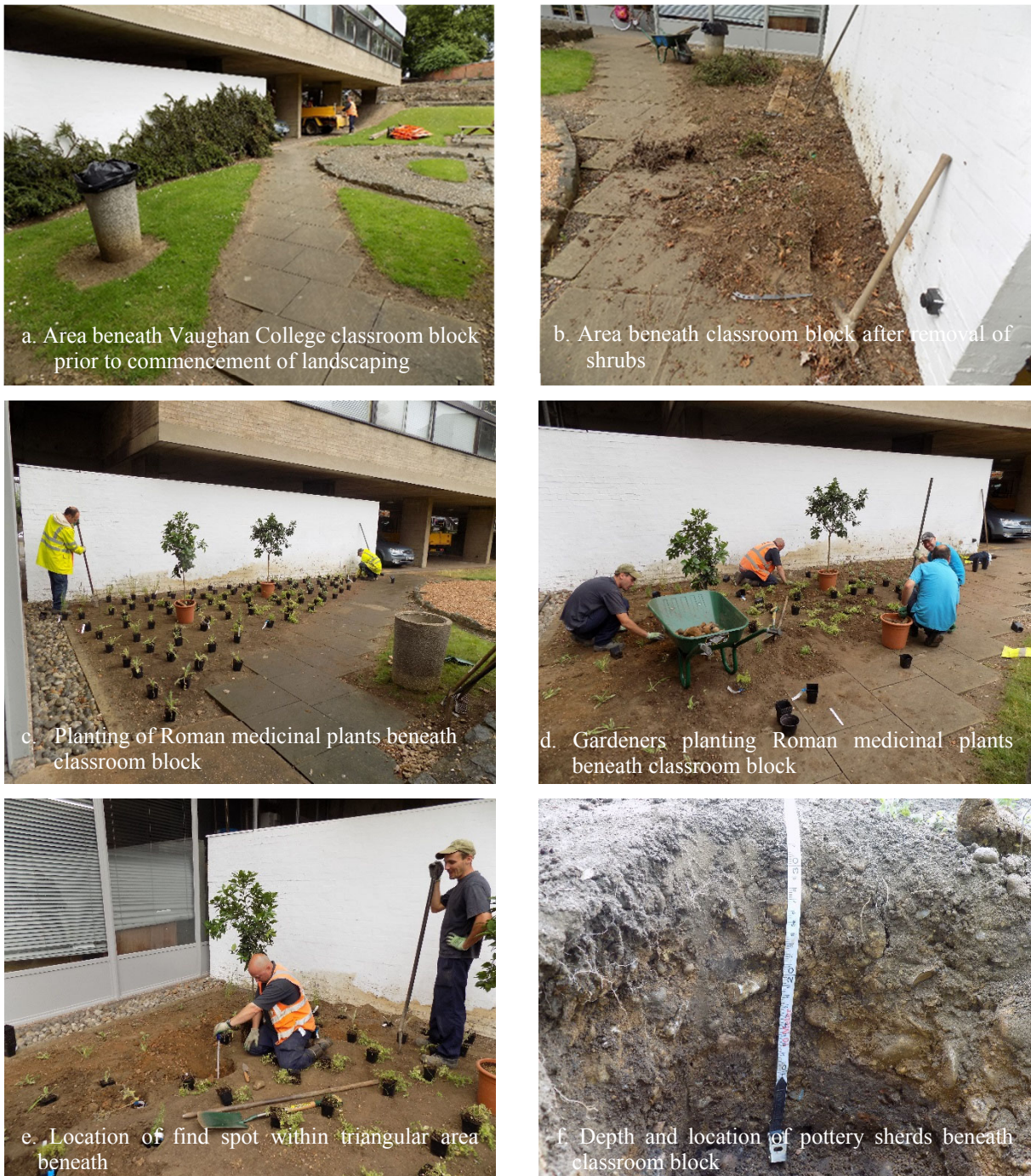


Figure 7. Working shots of landscaping beneath Vaughan College classroom block

- ***Vaughan College Classroom Block***

The work beneath the former Vaughan College classroom block related to the clearance of shrubs in preparation for the creation of a garden of Roman medicinal plants. These works involved the shallow digging of c.50 planting holes approximately 0.15m in depth and 0.20m in diameter and two 0.35m deep and 0.40m in diameter for the two citrus trees. While the small shallower planting holes only cut through the topsoil, the two larger holes were dug through three distinct layers. The topsoil (2), a mid brown grey loam was approximately 0.12m deep overlaying a c.0.15m layer of mid yellow-brown sand and gravels (3). Below this layer was a mixed brown-grey sandy silt with occasional flecks of tile and gravels (4). Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered at a depth of 0.35m from ground level (Figure 7f) from this latter deposit (Figure 13).

- **Room VIII**

The works on Rooms VII and Room VIII consisted of the removal of the turves in order to reduce the gradients. The works were initially carried out using a mechanical deturfer, which was abandoned when archaeological remains were uncovered.

An *opus signinum* floor (8) was found in Kenyon's Room VIII directly below the turves and topsoil (1) from which two sherds of Samian ware were recovered. Only the eastern side of Room VIII was exposed where the floor measured 5.70m x 2.10m and consisted of a whitish mortar with fragments of orangey tile and it is at a height of 60.40m aOD. The floor was in a poor state of preservation due to bioturbation and root damage. Although described as a 'floor', levels suggest that the *opus signinum* is actually the base upon which hypocaust pilae stood.

Kenyon's plan of the baths record the presence of a concrete floor on the eastern area of Room VIII with no suggestion for it to extend towards the west. A photograph from the 1930s excavations (Figure 9) shows the work in progress in the southern area of the site and the floor exposed, slightly raised, showing the stratigraphy below the concrete floor.

*Opus signinum* is a fine Roman concrete composed of broken tiles and other fragments of ceramic building material mixed with lime mortar. It is described by Pliny in his *Natural History*: 'even broken pottery has been utilised; it being found that, beaten to powder, and tempered with lime, it becomes more solid and durable than other substances of a similar nature; forming the cement known as the 'Signine' composition, so extensively employed for even making the pavement of house (Book XXXV, Chapter 46).



Figure 8. Pre-landscaping works in Kenyon's Rooms VIII and VII (top left and top right) and *opus signinum* floor in Room VIII (0.5m scale) (below).



Figure 9. View of Kenyon's excavation showing location of floor in Room VIII



Figure 10. East side of Room VIII with surviving floor (2.00m scale)



Figure 11. Detail of core below floor (8) in southeast corner of Room VIII (0.5m scale)



Figure 12. General view of floor (8) in northeast corner of Room VIII (2.00m scale)



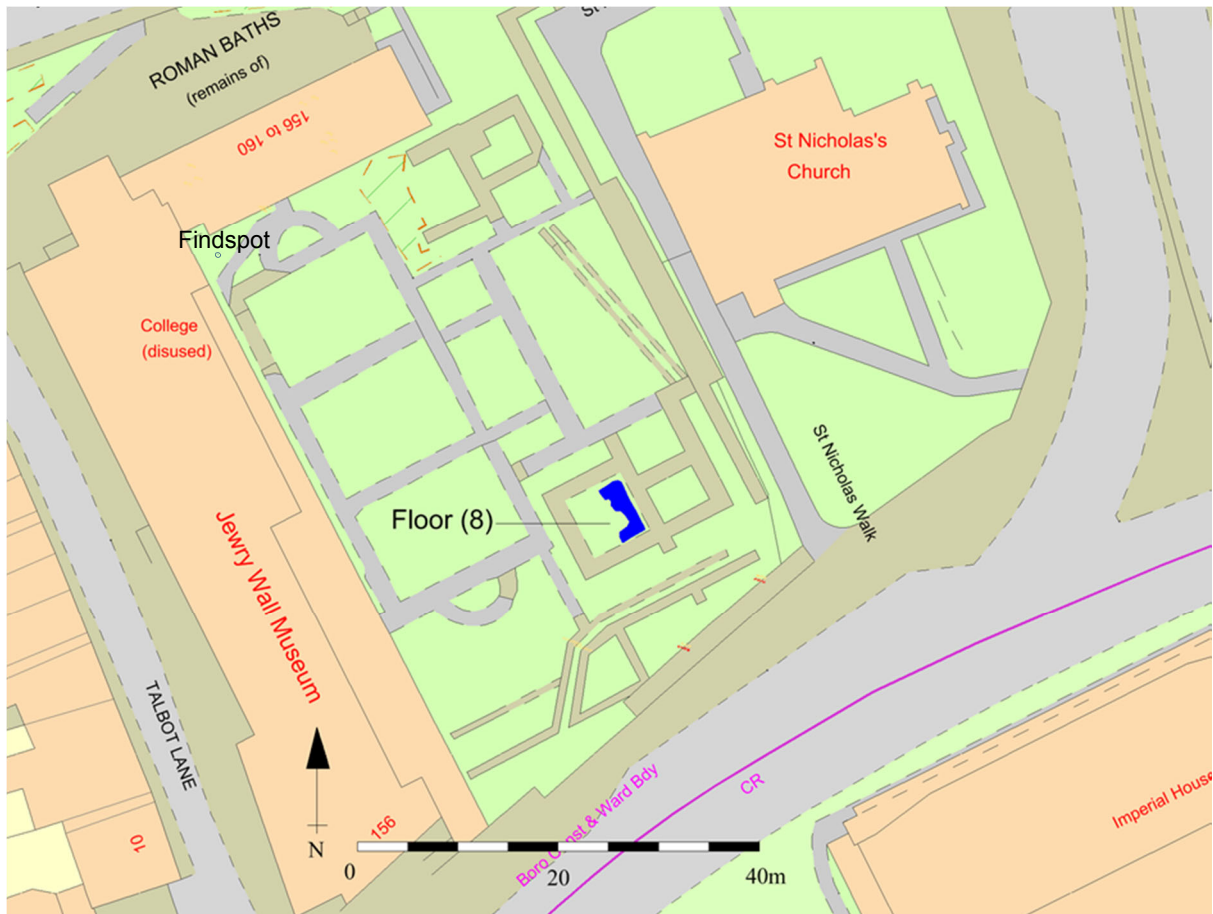


Figure 13. Location of floor (8) within the remains of the bathhouse

- ***Preservation in situ***

The preservation *in situ* of the Roman floor followed Historic England 2016 guidelines *Preserving Archaeological Remains*. A Terram non-woven geotextile membrane was used to separate and protect the surviving floor from the topsoils with the aim to provide a permanent barrier that will cause no mechanical change to the stratigraphy nor releases any constituent part of itself into the stratigraphy, and will be visible to future archaeologists.

In order to further protect the floor, the gradient of the slope was moved towards the wall to create a further 150mm separation between the edge of the floor, which has deteriorated due to landscaping, and the wall. In addition to this, the ground level has been raised >150mm across Room VIII to create further protection.



a. Preservation in situ of floor: covering with terram for protection



b. Building up the gradient of the slope and soil levels to a minimum of 150mm above the floor



c. Preservation works in progress

Figure 14. Preservation of *opus signinum* floor (8) *in situ*

### *The Pottery*

*Elizabeth Johnson*

Three sherds of pottery were recovered during the groundworks. The overall date is late 1st to early/mid 2ndC, not later than AD150 and could be within first quarter of 2nd C.

Location	Typology	Quantity	Weight (gr.)	Chronology
POTTERY				
<i>Vaughan College Classroom Block</i>	Shell-tempered ware roll-neck storage jar	2 sherds	104gr	Mid-1 <sup>st</sup> to mid-2 <sup>nd</sup> century
<i>Room VIII</i>	Samian Ware Drag. 18 plate	1 sherd	2gr	Mid-late 1st century
	Samian Ware Drag. 18/31 dish	1 sherd	9 gr	c. AD90-150
MISC				
<i>Vaughan College Classroom Block</i>	Small stone tesserae	1	2gr	-

## Acknowledgements

The project was managed by Dr Richard Buckley and the fieldwork directed by Dr Mireya González Rodríguez with the assistance of Richard Huxley. Thanks are extended to the staff at Jewry Wall Museum for their interest and groundsmen John and Roy for their cooperation.

## Archive

The site archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums Service under Accession Code A8.2017

The archive consists of:

- This report,
- 4 ULAS pro-forma context sheets
- One DVD of 36 digital photographs and .jpeg and .tiff format
- 1 bag of ceramics

## Publication

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course.

The University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. An OASIS record will also be produced and this report will be uploaded onto the Archaeology Data Service website.

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## Appendix: OASIS data entry

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work through the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York.

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>	<b>Oasis No</b>	universi1-301992		
	<b>Project Name</b>	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Jewry Wall Museum		
	<b>Start/end dates of field work</b>	12/06/2017 – 11/07/2017		
	<b>Previous/Future Work</b>	Yes/No		
	<b>Project Type</b>	Recording - Watching Brief		
	<b>Site Status</b>	Scheduled Monument		
	<b>Current Land Use</b>	Scheduled Monument		
	<b>Monument Type/Period</b>			
	<b>Significant Finds/Period</b>	Landscaping		
	<b>Reason for Investigation</b>	NPPF		
	<b>Position in the Planning Process</b>	Planning condition		
<b>Planning Ref.</b>	PA 20170856/7			
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>	<b>Site Address/Postcode</b>	Jewry Wall Museum ,St Nicholas Circle, Leicester LE1 4LB		
	<b>Study Area</b>	0.2ha		
	<b>Site Coordinates</b>	SK 58198 04506		
	<b>Height OD</b>	58m aOD		
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	University of Leicester Archaeological Services		
	<b>Project Brief Originator</b>	Leicester City Council		
	<b>Project Design Originator</b>	University of Leicester Archaeological Services		
	<b>Project Manager</b>	Dr Richard Buckley		
	<b>Project Director/Supervisor</b>	Dr Mireya González Rodríguez		
	<b>Sponsor/Funding Body</b>	Leicester City Council		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVE</b>		<b>Physical</b>	<b>Digital</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>Recipient</b>	LCC Museum service	LCC Museum service	LCC Museum service
	<b>ID (Acc. No.)</b>	A8.2017	A8.2017	A8.2017
	<b>Contents</b>	3 sherds of pottery	DVD – photographs and report	A4 Report; Context sheets
<b>PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>Type</b>	Grey Literature		
	<b>Title</b>	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Jewry Wall Museum, St Nicholas Circle, LE1 4LB, Leicester		
	<b>Author</b>	González Rodríguez, M.		
	<b>Other bibliographic details</b>	ULAS Report No 2017-102		
	<b>Date</b>	2017		
	<b>Publisher/Place</b>	University of Leicester Archaeological Services University of Leicester		
	<b>Description</b>	Developer Report A4 pdf		

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