

East Midlands
LEICESTER

Leicester

1/8 (B.62.L044)

SK 58600390
 LE1 5XQ

72 OXFORD STREET

An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment For the Proposed Development At 72 Oxford Street, Leicester

George, S Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, 2003, 21pp, figs, refs
Work undertaken by: University of Leicester Archaeological Services

The assessment revealed that previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site uncovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains, which included evidence for Roman ribbon development along the Tripontium Road and Roman cemeteries, medieval suburban development, and extensive post-medieval suburban activity. Although parts of the proposed development area were likely to have been disturbed by the previous structures and their demolition and removal, there may have been pockets of undisturbed ground where archaeology had survived. [Au(abr)]

1/9 (B.62.L015)

SK 58070467
 LE3 5BX

BATH LANE, BLACKFRIARS

An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Land at Bath Lane and Blackfriars Street, Leicester

Meek, J Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, 2003, 36pp, figs, tabs
Work undertaken by: University of Leicester Archaeological Services

The site area lay within the walls of the Roman and medieval town. Iron Age occupation of Leicester was also known within the vicinity of the site. Previous excavations revealed Roman structural remains and included tessellated pavements, substantial masonry walls, mosaics and terracing. The proposed development area was within the southern part of the Friaries precinct of the 13th century Dominican Friary. The nature of post-medieval occupation of the area was unclear, and may have included industrial buildings and the development area became intensively developed during the 19th century. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, RO

1/10 (B.62.L013)

SK 57900390
 LE3 0GQ

BEDE STREET, LEICESTER

An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for the Proposed Development at Bede Street, Leicester

Marsden, P Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, 2003, 18pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Leicester Archaeological Services

The archaeological desk-based assessment has indicated that the area may contain the route of the Fosse Way, and Anglo-Saxon and Roman finds had been made in the vicinity and included cemeteries of both periods. In addition, on the basis of the site's location at the edge of the Soar there was the potential for the survival of prehistoric remains, environmental evidence and archaeological remains beneath alluvial cover. However, on the evidence of borehole data, subsequent truncation by 19th and 20th century industrial buildings would have had a detrimental affect upon the survival of any archaeological remains that may have been present at the site. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

1/11 (B.62.L023)

SK 58750605

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LE4 5AN

BOSTON HOUSE, ABBEY PARK ROAD***An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for the Proposed Redevelopment, Boston House, Abbey Park Road, Leicester***

Marsden, P Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, 2003, 19pp, figs, refs
Work undertaken by: University of Leicester Archaeological Services

The assessment indicated that the proposed development area was located in the Abbey Meadows, an area known for finds of a number of different periods, though many of these were poorly located. Prehistoric finds included a Neolithic stone axe, human bone and a barbed and tanged arrow head found from just outside the development area. The site may contain archaeological remains given that prehistoric sites had been found in comparable locations adjacent to the river, elsewhere in the Soar valley. [Au(abr)]

1/12 (B.62.Q002)

SK 58300336

LE2 7FN

CITY STADIUM, FILBERT STREET, LEICESTER***City Stadium, Filbert Street, Leicester: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment***

Hancox, E & Hislop, M Birmingham : Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit, 2003, 17pp, pls, figs, refs
Work undertaken by: Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit

The assessment identified no known archaeological remains within the study area. However the significance of the South Stand of the football ground built in 1927 was noted as being a 'significant example of leisure architecture worthy of further recording'. The archaeological potential of the site is still as important due to the amount of other known remains close by including Roman and medieval sites. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

1/13 (B.62.L035)

SK 58900480

LE1 3FF

CROWN HOUSE, LOWER HILL STREET***An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for the Proposed Development at Crown House, Lower Hill Street, Leicester***

George, S Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, 2004, 21pp, figs, refs
Work undertaken by: University of Leicester Archaeological Services

The site lay outside and to the east of the Roman and medieval defences in an area known to have been an extramural cemetery zone in the Roman period. Evidence for the extramural cemetery had been found to the south of the proposed development area. The alignment of the Fosse Way Roman Road was located to the west of the development area, and various find spots indicated further Roman activity in this area. Evidence of medieval activity was also known in the area and occupation remains were likely in street frontage areas. [Au(abr)]

1/14 (B.62.L039)

SK 58700340

LE2 7LD

GRANBY HALLS, WELFORD ROAD***An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for the Proposed Development at Granby Halls, Welford Road, Leicester.***

George, S Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, 2003, 19pp, figs, refs
Work undertaken by: University of Leicester Archaeological Services

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The assessment concluded that there was the possibility that Roman remains may be present, in the form of Rawdykes, a possible Roman Aqueduct, and the 'Tripontium' Road. In addition, medieval archaeological remains were found in the vicinity, and may therefore also be present within the site. Although parts of the proposed development area were likely to have been disturbed by the previous structures, there were likely to be pockets of undisturbed ground where archaeology may have survived. [Au(abr)]

1/15 (B.62.L042)

SK 58600420
LE1 5WD**HUBBARD AND KENNING, RUPERT STREET*****An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment For The Proposed Residential Development At Rupert Street, Leicester.***

George, S & Ratnam, A Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, 2003, 25pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Leicester Archaeological Services

The site was located in an area of high archaeological potential. It lay to the south of the Roman and medieval defences of Leicester, within the area of the Roman extramural cemetery. Evidence of Roman pre-cemetery and Saxon activity was also found in recent excavations nearby and various find spots indicated further Roman activity in this area. The site lay within the post-medieval Horsefair, an area at least partly within the Civil War defences. The garage area did not seem to have suffered any great degree of truncation, from cellaring, and thus was likely to have good preservation of any archaeological deposits present. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: UD

1/16 (B.62.L017)

SK 58100478
LE1 4NF**LCR MARINA, BLACK FRIARS AREA, ABBEY*****An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the Leicester City Regeneration Company Marina, Black Friars Area, Abbey, Leicester***

Meek, J Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, 2003, 54pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Leicester Archaeological Services

The study area covered part of the known Iron Age settlement at Leicester. It also lay almost entirely within the north-west quarter of the Roman and medieval towns of Leicester, and included the projected line of the northern town defences. Within the eastern and southern parts of the study area the remains of a number of Roman buildings had been recorded and included finds of tessellated pavements, mosaics, painted wall plaster and monastery walls. The area was thought to cover the location of the early medieval church of St. Clements and covered almost all of the Black Friars precinct. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: RO

1/17 (B.62.Q001)

SK 58300500
LE1 4BQ**SANVEY GATE, LEICESTER*****An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Sanvey Gate, Leicester***

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants Nottinghamshire : John Samuels Archaeological Consultants, 2003, 32pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

The assessment identified no known archaeological remains within the study area, however there are other known remains very close to the site. The site 'straddles' the line of the known corner of the Roman and medieval walled town. Previous archaeological investigations to the west of the site

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revealed Roman walls and nearby high status buildings with tessellated pavements and mosaic floors. [Au(adp)]

1/18 (B.62.L009)

SK 58000400
LE2 7EX**SHIRES III*****An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the Proposed Shires West Development, Highcross Street/St. Peters Lane, Abbey Ward, Leicester***

Meek, J Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, 2003, 88pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Leicester Archaeological Services

The remains lay within the Roman and medieval town walls of Leicester, and included the south-eastern part of the Roman macellum (market hall) and other known Roman buildings. Roman tessellated pavements, mosaics, painted wall plaster and masonry walls had all been recorded in the area. Directly adjacent to the south-west of the area lay the Roman Forum and Basilica, the largest public building of Roman Leicester. The proposed development also included the former medieval street frontages, two medieval churches and their associated cemeteries. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD, RO

1/19 (B.62.L024)

SK 58690455
LE1 5ET**SILVER ARCADE, SILVER STREET/CANK STREET*****Silver Arcade, Silver Street/Cank Street, Leicester: Historic Building Impact Assessment***

Addison, H Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, 2003, 26pp, pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Leicester Archaeological Services

The Grade II Listed Silver Arcade, linked the parallel streets of Silver Street and Cank Street and was located within the Market Place Conservation Area. The Silver Arcade was extended in the 1950s from Cank Street through to the market place. It was only the earlier Silver Street/Cank Street section of the arcade that was the subject of the present planning application. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: UD

1/20 (B.62.L003)

SK 61720590
LE5 0AG**TOWERS HOSPITAL*****An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for Land South of the Towers Hospital, Leicester***

Marsden, P Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, 2003, 13pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Leicester Archaeological Services

The desk-based archaeological assessment showed that a possible Roman cemetery and finds of Roman pottery were previously found close to the main development area. Neolithic flint was also found to the north-east. Map evidence indicated that the site had not been substantially built on since the early 19th century although made ground was present in some areas, probably associated with the laying out of the hospital grounds. The south facing slope of the site may have encouraged settlement or agriculture from as early as the prehistoric era. Extensive Iron Age occupation was also known in Humberstone, less than 1 km to the north-east. The proposed development area therefore had potential for containing archaeological remains, particularly of a Roman or prehistoric date. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO