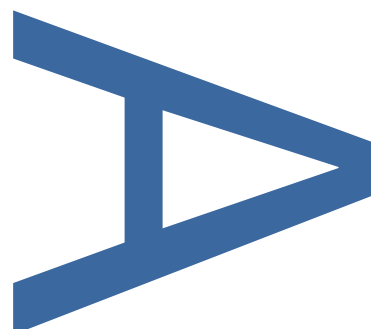
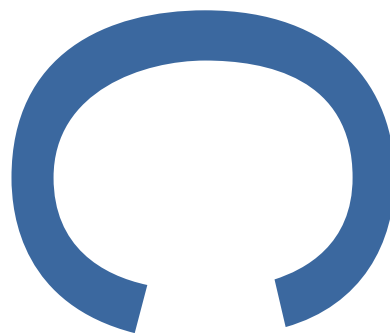


**LAND AT SACRED HEART
CONVENT,
61 STATION ROAD,
REARSBY,
LEICESTERSHIRE:**

**REPORT ON AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
OBSERVATION**

PCA Report Number: R14237

October 2020



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**Land at Sacred Heart Convent, 61 Station Road,
Rearsby, Leicestershire:
Report on an Archaeological Observation**

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K6316
Report Number	R14237

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Land at Sacred Heart Convent, 61 Station Road, Rearsby, Leicestershire:

Report on an Archaeological Observation

Site Code: CLRL19
Local Planning Authority: Charnwood Borough Council
Museum Accession Number: X.A88.2019
Planning Application: P/16/0987/2
Central National Grid Reference: SK 6512 1490

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October 2020



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PCA Report Number: R14237

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SUMMARY

This report describes the results of an archaeological observation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, on land at Sacred Heart Convent, 61 Station Road, Rearsby, Leicestershire. The work was commissioned by RPS.

The archaeological observation took place between 12th September 2019 and 12th August 2020. Groundwork for building plots and service trenches were monitored. The aim of the work was to monitor the development groundwork, investigate and record any archaeological deposits or features revealed in the development area.

The observation identified modern landscaping deposits along with five features. Investigation of the features showed that they are all modern in date, likely associated with formal gardening within the site. A single redeposited flint scraper dating from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age was retrieved from the modern fill of one feature. No significant archaeology was identified during the work.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was appointed by RPS to undertake a programme of archaeological observation (an archaeological watching brief) during development at the former Sacred Heart Convent, 61 Station Road, Rearsby, Leicestershire.

1.1.2 The site is located northwest of the village of Rearsby, Leicestershire, centered on National Grid Reference SK 6512 1490 (Figs 1 & 2).

1.1.3 The work was carried out intermittently on 8 days between the 12th September 2019 and the 12th of August 2020 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Alexandra Thornton of RPS, formerly called CgMs Consultants (CgMs Heritage 2018).

1.1.4 The aims of the watching brief were to:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains revealed during the groundworks within the development site;
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered;
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Leicestershire HER.
- To place the results in their wider context

1.1.5 This report describes the results of the archaeological works. The site archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museums Services under archive number X.A88.2019.

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 National Planning Policy on archaeology and built heritage is set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

1.2.2 Revised in February 2019, National Planning Framework: Planning for the Historic Environment (NPPF) provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.

1.2.3 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by Local policy and by other material considerations.

- 1.2.4 Planning Permission (P/16/0987/2) with conditions for archaeological work was granted by Charnwood Borough Council for the conversion of the convent building into eight residential units, the erection of three bungalows, five houses and associated access, parking and landscaping.
- 1.2.5 The condition for archaeological work required that a WSI for an archaeological watching brief be submitted and approved by the Local Planning Authority and that the WSI be implemented in accordance with the approved details.
- 1.2.6 The investigation comprised an archaeological watching brief during the development groundworks, specifically, all intrusive groundwork aspects of the agreed scheme until and unless it was clear that no archaeological remains of significance survived at the site.

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 Solid geology at the site consists of mudstone of the Branscome Mudstone Formation. Superficial deposits are recorded as Thrussington Member diamicton across the majority of the site and Bytham sand and gravels in the northern tip of the site (British Geological Survey Viewer www.bgs.ac.uk).
- 1.3.2 The site is located northwest of Rearsby, Leicestershire and comprises an irregular shaped parcel of land of c. 5.7ha size (Fig 1). The site is bound by Station Road to the northeast, rear property boundaries to the southeast and outlying fields to the southwest and northwest. The majority of the site is at c. 65m AOD, although the northern area slopes downhill to the northern boundary which lies at c. 60m AOD. The site was occupied by a former convent building which included living quarters, a chapel, mature gardens and communal areas.

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.4.1 A full historical background was produced for the WSI by CgMs Heritage (2018) and is summarized below. The Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) show that the application site lies within an area of archaeological potential.
- 1.4.2 Evidence of prehistoric activity is represented by a Palaeolithic hand axe (MLE6048), found as a stray find from Rearsby; the precise location of the findspot was not recorded.
- 1.4.3 The parish church of St Michael is located c. 120m south of the site. It is a Grade II listed building, which originally dates from the late 13th to early 14th century. The Packhorse Bridge (MLE11256), located in Rearsby, is also a Grade II listed structure which dates from the 13th/14th century.
- 1.4.4 A wall foundation and a cobble-lined well were identified during a watching brief in 2006, off Mill Road, Rearsby, c. 400m southwest of the site. The remains are thought to date from the late Medieval/Post-Medieval period.

1.4.5 The extant building at the site is listed in the HER as The Convent, Station Road (MLE23743). This was originally 'Church Leys House', built in 1883. The house was eventually purchased by 'The Sisters of St Joseph of Peace' in 1945 and converted to a convent. An extensive assessment of the building was undertaken in support of the planning application for the site by Hislop Heritage Services in 2016 (report no. 21/4/16).

1.4.6 Other Post-Medieval/Modern buildings/sites in the surrounding area include listed buildings at Manor Farm (MLE13815; MLE11262; MLE11265 & MLE13804) c. 400m southwest of the site; a former windmill (MLE864) off Church Leys; and the former railway station at 67 Station Road (MLE22488).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Project aims

2.1.1 The project was 'threat-led' with potential to disturb or destroy important sub-surface archaeological remains, if present. The primary aims of the investigation were:

- to record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the development
- to assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site

2.1.2 Additional aims of the investigation were:

- to analyse and interpret the site archive and to disseminate the results to promote local and national research objectives
- to deposit the site archive with Leicestershire Museums for long-term storage and conservation

2.2 Research Objectives

2.2.1 The on-line East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework, Interactive Digital Resource was referenced for specific research criteria, along with, The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda, Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**, ed. N. Cooper (2006), along with the East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands, ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012).

2.2.2 The archaeological investigation addressed the following objectives:

- to set the site and any archaeological remains into the context of the wider landscape

- to identify any archaeological or palaeo-environmental evidence for prehistoric and/or Roman and/or Saxon activity
- to confirm the presence or absence of any medieval activity that may relate to settlement
- to confirm the presence or absence of any post-medieval activity

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 Fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the WSI (CgMs 2018) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists document *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (ClfA 2014a). PCA is a ClfA registered organisation (number 23) and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct' (ClfA 2014b).

3.1.2 The watching brief monitored groundworks for building plots and service trenches.

3.1.3 All exposed deposits/layers were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded according to PCA's fieldwork manual approved for use in Leicestershire, including written, photographic and drawn records.

3.2 Recording Methodology

3.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and any archaeological features (if present) were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

3.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).

3.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCAs printed pro forma sheets.

3.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the investigation. Digital photographs were taken of general site activity and all archaeological features and deposits.

3.3 Post-Fieldwork Methodology

3.3.1 Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide (HE 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.

- 3.3.2 The stratigraphic data for the project comprises written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 31 archaeological contexts were recorded in the area under investigation. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records and phasing the stratigraphic data (Appendix 2). A written summary of the archaeological contexts was then compiled, as described in Section 4, with discussion and chronological sequencing of the site appearing in Section 5.
- 3.3.3 Frequent artefactual material such as ceramic building material (CBM), oyster shells and brick were noted during the investigation. These were all within modern demolition layers, however and were not collected from the site.
- 3.3.4 A single flint scraper was retrieved from context (018), the sole fill of pit [017]. The feature is thought to be a garden feature, probably a circular planting bed for a shrub or tree and therefore the flint is redeposited. The flint was sent for specialist examination, the results of which can be seen in Appendix 3.
- 3.3.5 No deposits appropriate for environmental sampling were identified during monitoring works.
- 3.3.6 No other categories of organic or inorganic artefactual material were identified and no material required specialist stabilization or an assessment of its potential for conservation research.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Natural deposits

4.1.1 Natural deposits across the site generally consisted of mid to dark reddish brown clay with patches of lighter yellow and grey clay (022, 023, 025, 027). Within the site there were slight variations where the clay was sandier and contained more rounded stones (026, 030, 031). Towards the northern end of the site the natural sandy clay was disturbed by tree rooting (029). Additionally, in the southern corner of the site the natural was yellow-orange gravelly sand (007).

4.2 Additional deposits

4.2.1 Topsoil (001, 003, 005, 028) across the site consisted of a dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stones measuring between 0.14 and 0.32m thick (Figure 3, Plate 1). In the southern corner of the site was an approximately northwest-southeast band of root-disturbed dark brown soil (008) that marked the location of a recently removed hedgerow. Within the majority of the site the topsoil overlay the natural geology. The only exceptions to this were in the southeast section of the site where the topsoil (003) overlay a subsoil (004) and in the northwest edge of the site where a redeposited layer of topsoil was present (011).

4.2.2 The subsoil (004) and (006) consisted of a greyish brown sandy silt with occasional fragments of CBM and charcoal (Figure 3, Plate 1). It measured approximately 0.10m thick and overlay the natural geology. In the northern parts of the site were possible subsoil or colluvial deposits of red-brown sandy silty clay (002, 021, 024).

4.2.3 Covering the features on the northwest edge of the site was a layer of dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones (011). It measured 0.20m thick and was very similar to the topsoil (Plate 2).

4.3 Modern deposits

4.3.1 Cut into the natural and through the topsoil was a northwest to southeast orientated linear [009]. It extended for at least 24m and measured 0.70m wide and perhaps defines the route of a path. A slight linear hollow in the present ground surface extended the course of this feature northwestwards to a gap in a nearby hedgerow (Plate 3). It contained a single fill (010) of loose, grey rubble containing frequent fragments of tarmac, ceramic building material (CBM) and stone (Figure 2, Plate 3). At the southeast end of the site the linear led to the remains of a circular base for a former structure.

4.3.2 To the southwest of [009] were two circular and three linear features. These features were also mirrored on the northeast side of [009]. The features were all sealed by a thin layer of redeposited topsoil 0.20m thick (011).

- 4.3.3 Both circular features, [017] and [019], were almost identical (Figure 2, Plates 4, 5). They both had a diameter of 1.50m and contained a light brownish grey silty sand fill with frequent stones, (018) and (020) respectively. Although the fill was modern, a single flint scraper of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date was retrieved from fill (018) (Appendix 3).
- 4.3.4 To the southwest of [017] and [019] was a curvilinear feature measuring 9m long and 0.80m wide [014], containing two fills (Figure 2, Plates 4, 5). The lower fill (015) was a light brownish grey silty sand with frequent stones which was covered partly by a spread of pink clay with frequent limestone fragments (016).
- 4.3.5 To the west and south of [014] was a curvilinear feature with a right-angle bend, [012] (Figure 2, Plates 4,5). It was orientated southeast to northwest and southwest to northeast, measured 0.80m thick and contained a fill of light brownish grey silty sand with frequent stone inclusions (013).
- 4.3.6 None of the features were excavated as it was visible in plan that they were all modern in date.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 The archaeological sequence is described by placing stratigraphic sequences within broad phases, assigned on a site-wide basis in this case. Interpretation has been added to the data, and these phases have been correlated with recognised historical and geological periods. The following describes the archaeological sequence as determined by the relative dates of the finds.

5.1.2 A total of five features were noted during the investigation which were all dated to be modern. A single modern pit yielded a redeposited prehistoric worked flint (Appendix 3).

5.2 Phase 1: Natural sub-stratum

5.2.1 Natural deposits across the majority of the site were represented by superficial deposits of Thrussington Member diamicton. In the southern tip of the site were natural deposits of gravelly sand; these may be an outlying band of Bytham sand and gravels or possibly glaciofluvial sands and gravel which are known to outcrop a short distance to the east.

5.3 Phase 2: Modern

5.3.1 The only features noted during the investigation were those noted in Section 4, which were all modern in date. The layout of the features and their mirroring of features on the opposite side of the former path [009] suggests they were part of a formal gardens. The circular features [017] and [019] were likely trees or box plants with the linear features being decorative hedgelines. The course of path [009] is depicted on the 1971 Ordnance Survey

map, but not on earlier plans dating between 1884 and 1959 (Old-Maps www.old-maps.co.uk).

5.3.2 The majority of the fills within the features are very similar, the only exception being fill (016). The pink clay composition of fill (016) is indicative of it being waterlogged. It may be that there was a small water feature here but it was impossible to be certain during the investigation.

5.3.3 It was evident during the investigation that the area had been landscaped in the past. This was evident by the varying thickness of topsoil across the site and by the re-deposited topsoil (011) that had been used to create a plateau covering the former garden features discussed previously.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Summary of project data

6.1.1 The aims and objectives of monitoring the development groundworks at the former Sacred Heart Convent, Station Road, Rearsby, Leicestershire were fulfilled and natural deposits and recent archaeological remains were recorded.

6.1.2 In summary, five features were noted during the investigation. All of the features were shown to be modern in origin and related to recent garden features. One of these garden features, probably a recent planting bed, yielded a redeposited prehistoric flint scraper.

7 PERSONNEL

The investigation was managed by Gary Taylor of PCA Newark and was carried out by the fieldwork team at PCA Newark. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Mark Roughley of PCA's CAD department.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank RPS for commissioning the work.

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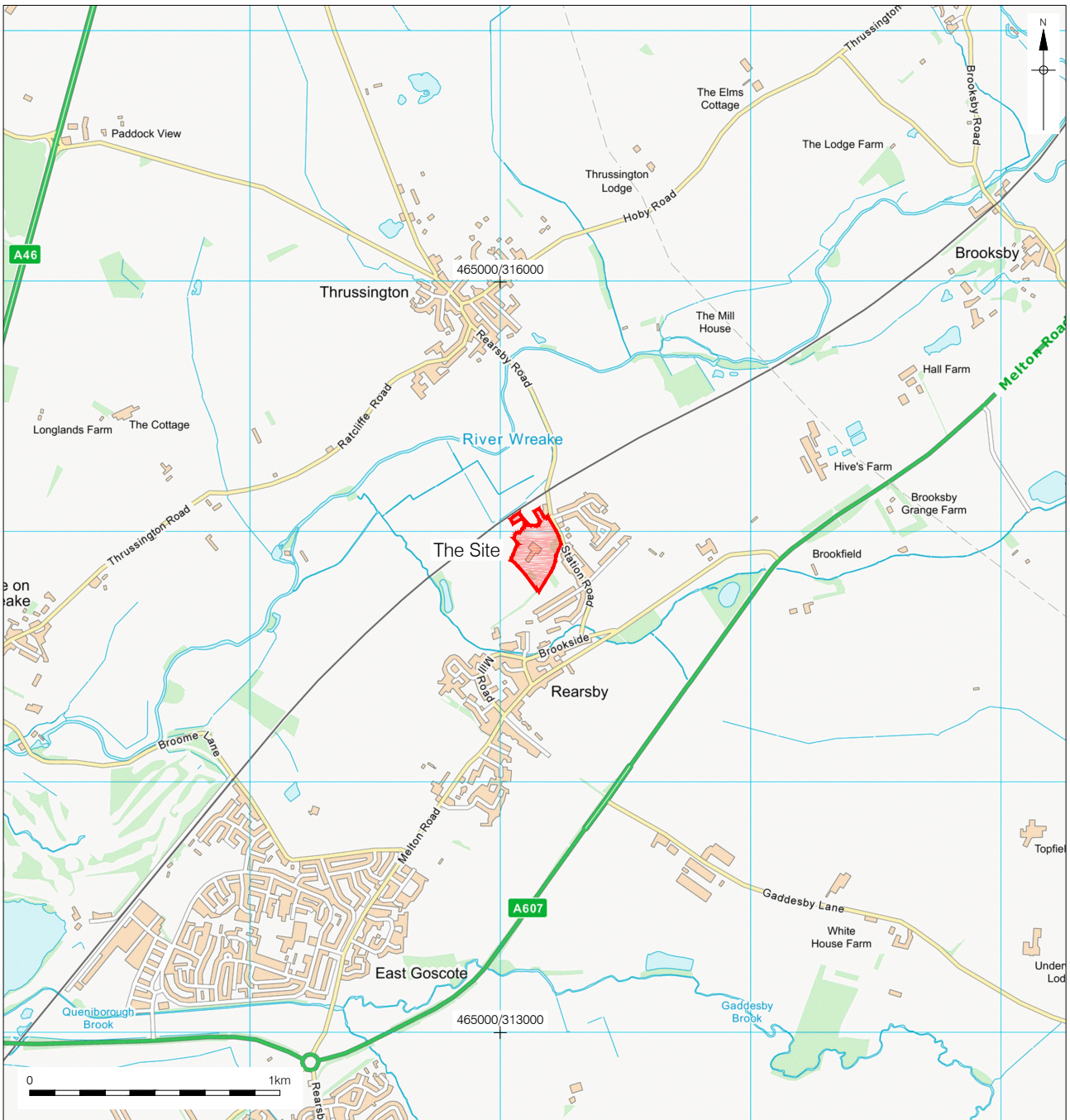
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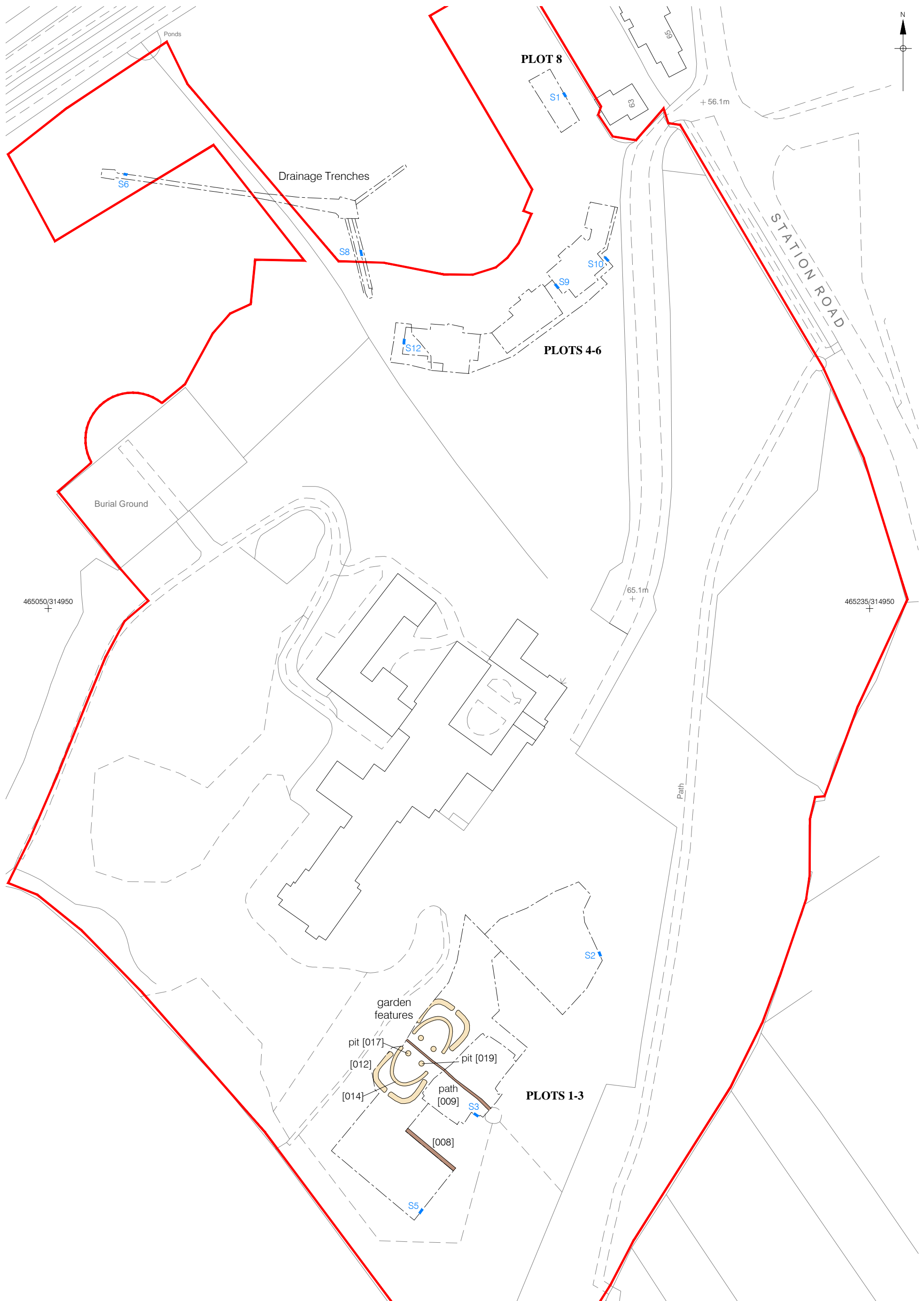
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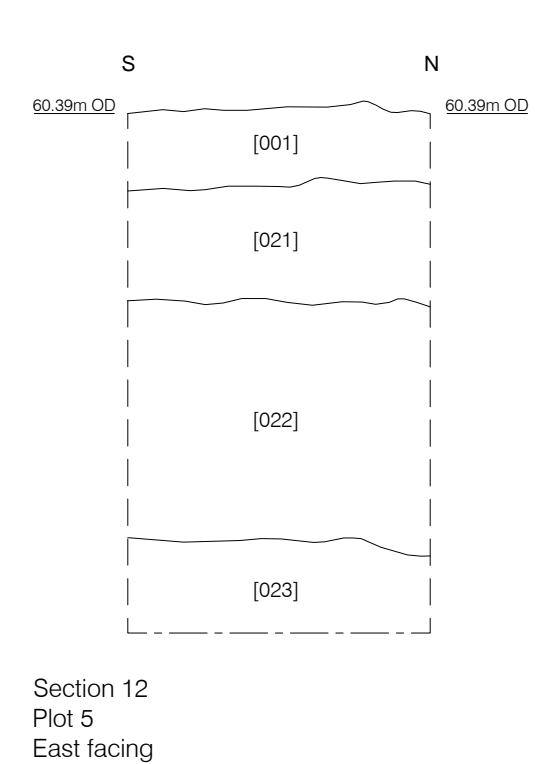
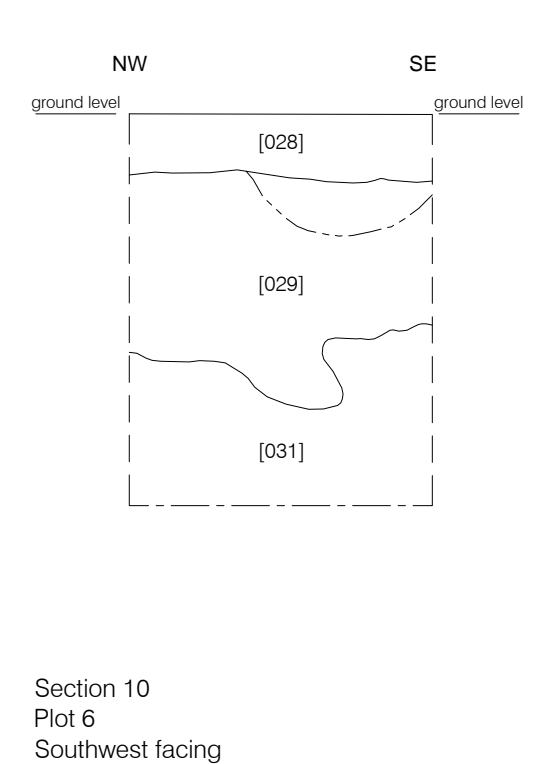
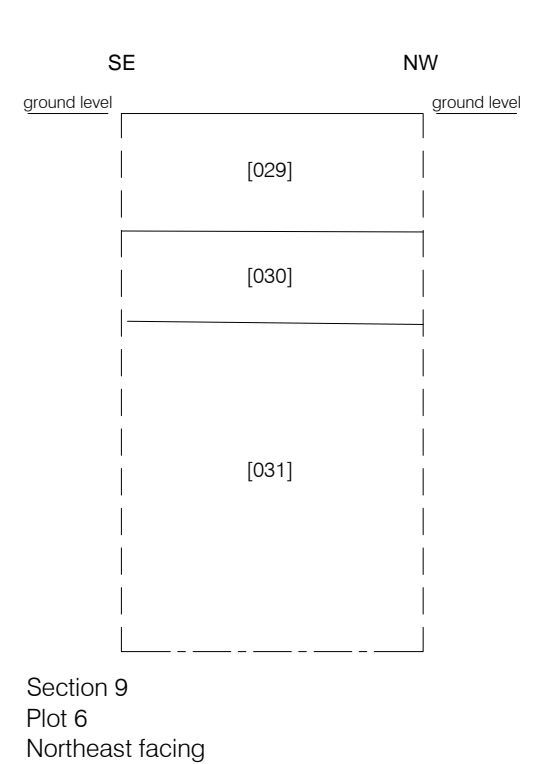
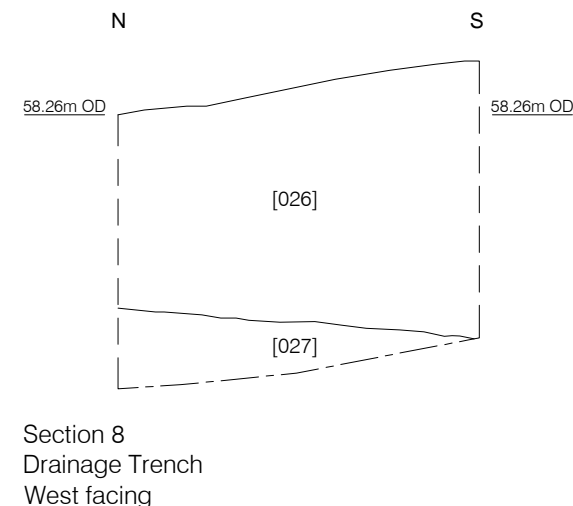
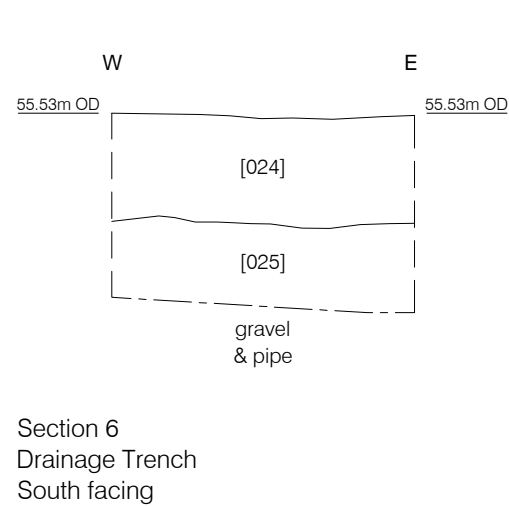
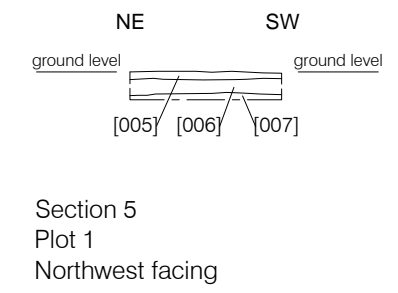
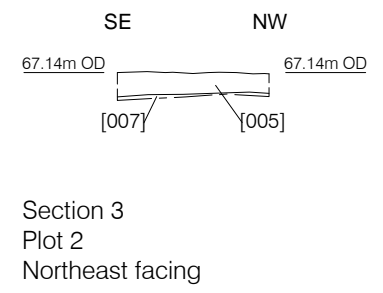
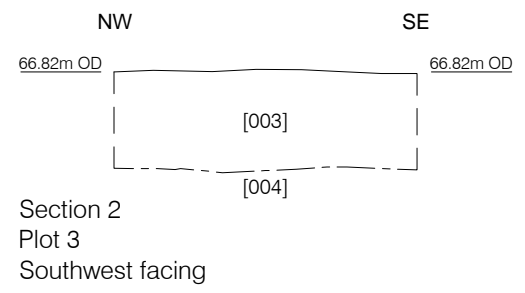
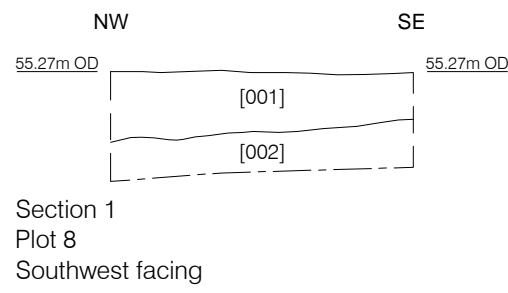
Old-Maps:

<https://old-maps.www.old-maps.co.uk> Accessed 28/09/2020





0 40m



APPENDIX 1: Site Photographs



Plate 1: Representative section showing subsoil, looking southeast. Scale: 1m.



Plate 2: Landscaped topsoil (011), looking northwest. Scales: 1m.



Plate 3: Linear [009], looking northwest. Scales: 1m.



Plate 4: Features [012], [014], [017], [019], looking west. Scales: 1m.



Plate 5: Features [012], [014], [017], [019], looking southwest. Scales: 1m.



Plate 6: Representative Section showing change in natural, looking northeast. Scale: 1m.

APPENDIX 2: Context Summary

Abbreviations: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context	Category	Cut Number	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (metres)	Above	Below
			Colour	Composition	Inclusions				
001	Deposit		Dark brown	Friable silty sand	Moderate sub-rounded pebbles	Topsoil	0.24m thick	002	-
002	Deposit		Mid reddish brown	Firm sandy clay	Frequent sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks	Possible colluvium? Possible subsoil?	>0.15m thick	-	001
003	Deposit		Dark greyish brown	Friable silty sand	Occasional small pebbles	Topsoil	0.32m thick	004	
004	Deposit		Greyish brownish orange	Silty sand and sand and gravel	Occasional fragments of CBM, moderate charcoal flecks	Subsoil?			003
005	Deposit		Dark greyish brown	Clayey silty sand	Occasional small pebbles	Topsoil	0.14m thick	006	
006	Deposit		Mid greyish brown	Firm sandy silt		Subsoil	0.1m thick	007	005

Context	Category	Cut Number	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (metres)	Above	Below
			Colour	Composition	Inclusions				
007	Deposit		Mid yellowish orange	Loose sand	Frequent gravel	Natural	>0.14m deep		006
008	Deposit		Dark brown	Loose sandy silt with some clay	Frequent roots from hedgerows	Disturbed soil from hedgerow	0.12m thick	007	
009	Cut	009	Linear cut oriented on a NW-SE alignment with straight sides			Modern path? Not excavated as modern	>24m L		010
010	Deposit	009	Black, red and grey	Hardcore	Frequent fragments of tarmac, frequent gravel	Fill of [009] containing modern demolition debris	0.7m W x >24m L	009	
011	Deposit		Dark brownish grey	Friable clayey sandy silt	Frequent small stones	Redeposited topsoil	0.2m thick	013, 015, 016, 018, 020, 007	
012	Cut	012	Curvilinear cut, with a right angle rounded corner			Garden feature, probably a planting bed			013
013	Deposit	012	Light brownish grey	Friable clayey silty sand	Frequent small stones	Fill of garden feature [012]		012	011

Context	Category	Cut Number	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (metres)	Above	Below
			Colour	Composition	Inclusions				
014	Cut	014	Curvilinear cut with rounded edges, forming a crescent shape in plan			Garden feature, probably a planting bed		007	015
015	Deposit	014	Light brownish grey	Friable clayey silty sand	Frequent stones	Fill of garden feature [014]		014	016
016	Deposit	014	Pinkish	Firm clay	Limestone fragments	Fill of garden feature [014]	3m L	015	
017	Cut	017	Circular cut			Garden feature, probably bed for circular shrub or a tree	1.5m diameter	007	018
018	Deposit	017	Light brownish grey	Friable clayey silty sand	Frequent stones and flecks of charcoal	Fill of garden feature [017]	Fills [017]	017	011
019	Cut	019	Circular cut			Garden feature, probably bed for circular shrub or a tree	1.5m diameter	007	020
020	Deposit	019	Light brownish grey	Friable clayey silty sand	Frequent stones	Fill of garden feature [019]	Fills [019]	019	011
021	Deposit		Dark red brown	Firm to plastic silty clay	Occasional charcoal flecks	Subsoil deposit?	0.4m thick	022	001

Context	Category	Cut Number	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (metres)	Above	Below
			Colour	Composition	Inclusions				
022	Deposit		Mid greyish reddish brown with grey patches	Firm and somewhat plastic silty clay	Occasional moderate size limestones	Natural clay	0.8m thick	023	021
023	Deposit		Mid to dark grey with reddish brown hue and occasional yellow patches	Firm to plastic clay	Occasional moderate size limestones	Natural clay	> 0.3m		022
024	Deposit		Mid greyish reddish brown	Firm sandy silty clay	Occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks	Possible colluvium?	0.37m thick	025	001
025	Deposit		Mid reddish brown	Firm to plastic silty clay		Natural clay?			024
026	Deposit		Mid reddish brown	Firm sandy clay and gravel		natural deposit	0.92m thick	027	001
027	Deposit		Reddish yellowish greyish brown	Plastic clay		Natural deposit	> 0.26m thick		026
028	Deposit		Dark brownish grey	Loose sandy clay	Roots, Modern debris	Topsoil over likely terraced hill side HP1-3	0-0.15m thick	029	

Context	Category	Cut Number	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (metres)	Above	Below
			Colour	Composition	Inclusions				
029	Deposit		Light brownish red	Compacted sandy clay	Occasional rounded stones in patches	Bioturbated natural clay, heavily disturbed by trees and terracing activity	0.1-0.5m thick	030	028
030	Deposit		Light grey	Firm, sandy clay	Occasional rounded stones in patches	Natural sands	0.3m thick	031	029
031	Deposit		Light grey	Firm, sandy silt clay	Abundant rounded stones	Glacial deposits	>1m thick		030

APPENDIX 3: The Finds

Flint

By Tom Lane

Introduction

A single flint tool from site CLRL 19 was submitted for assessment.

Condition

The item is relatively fresh. No conservation measures are required ahead of storage in a museum or similar facility.

Results

Cxt No	Description	No	Wt(g)	Date
018	Scraper. Side and End scraper. Secondary working along one lateral edge, with cortex remaining on opposite edge. Traces of secondary working with steep angle of retouch along the distal end, but end has area removed appearing like a notch but most probably a natural break. Non-patinated. 33 x 20 x 7mm	1	5	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Potential

This single flint, a side-and-end scraper indicates a presence on the site during the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Therefore, some potential exists for further finds of worked flint, or other objects of that date, during any future work on the site.

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OASIS ID: preconst1-405051

Project details

Project name	Land at the Sacred Heart Convent, 61 Station Road, Rearsby, Leicestershire: Report on an Archaeological Observation
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was undertaken at the Sacred Heart Convent, Rearsby. Prehistoric artefacts have been found in the general area and the site is a short distance from the medieval parish church. The convent building was built as a residence in the 19th century and became a convent in the mid-20th century. Archaeological remains were limited to early modern garden features; a redeposited prehistoric flint was recovered.
Project dates	Start: 12-09-2019 End: 12-08-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	CLRL19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	X.A88.2019 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	GARDEN FEATURES Modern
Significant Finds	FLINT SCRAPER Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE CHARNWOOD REARSBY Sacred Heart Convent, Station Road

Study area	5.7 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 6512 1490 52.727476992795 -1.035613847735 52 43 38 N 001 02 08 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Newark
Project brief originator	CGMS Heritage (part of the RPS Group)
Project design originator	CgMs Heritage
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	Rebecca Dickinson
Project supervisor	Andy Failes
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
Physical Archive ID	X.A88.2019
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	X.A88.2019
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	X.A88.2019
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Map","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Sacred Heart Convent, 61 Station Road, Rearsby, Leicestershire: Report on an Archeological Observation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Failes, A.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pringle, I.

Other bibliographic details	R14237
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	Newark
Description	A4 comb bound
Entered by	Gary Taylor (gtaylor@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	7 October 2020

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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