An Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation for a proposed driveway & electrical substation at Langley Abbey, Norfolk.

Prepared on behalf of Langley Abbey Estates Ltd

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Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation at Langley Abbey, Langley Green, Langley with Hardley, Norfolk. NR14 6DG.

Location:	Langley with Hardley
NHES Event No:	ENF141808
Proposed Road approx. Grid Ref:	TG 3630 0274
Langley Abbey HER No:	10344
Scheduled Monument Ref:	NF 150
HE Class Consent Ref:	S00146813
Date of survey:	14th February 2017
Dates of fieldwork:	18th to 29th April 2017

1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Chris Townsend of Langley Abbey Estates Ltd, to undertake an evaluation by test pitting as part of an application for a new driveway leading to the residential farmhouse at Langley Abbey, along with the proposed construction of an electrical substation. Five test-pits were hand excavated along the route of the proposed driveway and an additional test-pit was located within the footprint of the proposed electrical substation. The route of the proposed driveway has been positioned to follow part of the route of a late post-medieval drive/trackway shown on 19th century plans.

Langley Abbey served as a house of Premonstratensian Canons, founded in 1195 by Roger Fitz Roger de Clavering and dissolved in 1536. The site is enclosed by a moat and parts of the cloisters, church, gatehouse, chapter house and infirmary survive. Most of these can be dated to the 13th or 14th century although the remains of the gatehouse are largely 15th to 16th century. There are also earthworks around the upstanding remains which include fishponds, ditches, plus building outlines and platforms. The former abbey site remained at the core of a substantial farm complex following the Dissolution and a farmhouse was built here in the 18th century. The medieval buildings and structures are currently in good repair and in use regularly for events and weddings.

This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by David Robertson of the Historic Environment Service (HES Ref: CNF47108_2) on behalf of both the Broads Authority and Historic England (Planning Ref: BA/2016/0314/LBC). The aim of the evaluation work was to assess the presence/absence, date, nature, and extent of any buried archaeological remains and features. This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed, the results and an archaeological interpretation of the evaluation.

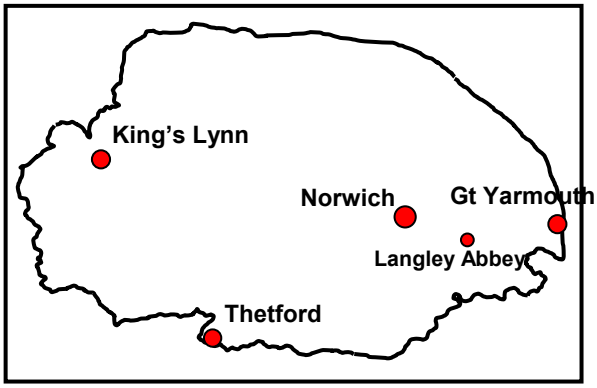
2.0 Summary of Results

Evidence for the post-medieval drive or trackway shown leading to the farmhouse on 19th century plans was slight. Well mixed, gravel laden soils were recorded below the topsoil which appear to indicate that the route comprised of a lightly gravelled surface with little consolidation and maintenance, with no evidence of serious metalling encountered. The depth of natural varied across the route, becoming much shallower in the area to the west of the farmhouse at just 0.35m below the surface.

Post-medieval make-up deposits were identified, making up part of a raised platform occupied by the footprint of a former post-dissolution barn. A broad, wet area of silt rich ground along its margins has been interpreted as a possible natural channel. A test-pit located on the line of a subtle earthwork for a linear ditch may demonstrate post-medieval infilling of a hollow from a previously infilled ditch. This is suggested to have followed demolition of the nearby barn and the creation of a vista and driveway leading up to the 18th century farmhouse.

The infill of a deep machine-excavated hole containing modern backfill (c.1995) was encountered within the proposed footprint of the electrical substation.

Noteworthy finds include an assemblage of medieval to post-medieval brick and tile, attributed to the Dissolution and later phases of structural demolition, along with a medieval lead stylus, a single abraded fragment of Flemish floor tile and glazed medieval roof tiles.



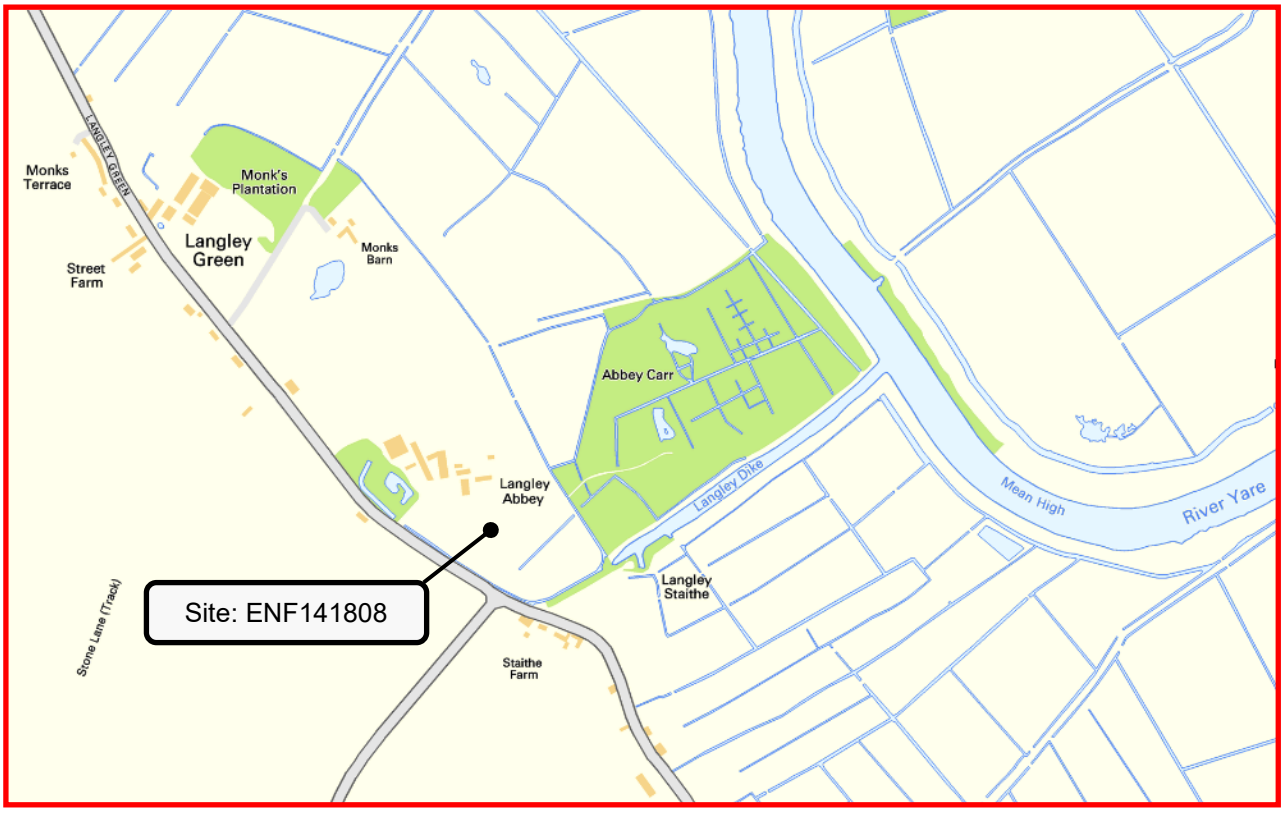


Figure 1: General Site Location

3.0 Geology and Topography

Langley is a scattered settlement c.14km south-east of Norwich, the remains of the Abbey being situated c. 2km north of the village church. The Langley Abbey Estate is situated on the southern side of the River Yare at the southern end of Langley Green c.600m southwest from the river, with the main complex of buildings on ground of between c.2.5m to 3m OD. The estate is situated predominantly within the Norfolk Broads Authority, at Langley Green, in the Parish of Langley with Hardley. It is also in a South Norfolk Conservation Area. It has a boundary on the Yare River with land holdings both sides of the road to Norwich via Rockland St. Mary and Bramerton.

The new access drive leading from opposite the War Memorial on Langley Green (c. 1.5m OD) to the Abbey Farmhouse would cross existing paddock and grazing pasture. This land slopes up toward the house and several earthworks are present within the area, although the exact route of the drive avoids much of these. The route also avoids the tree protection zone of a mature Copper Beech tree.

The underlying geology is predominantly Quaternary period Crag deposits of sand and gravels, with Bytham sand and Gravel formations. The site borders the Breydon formation clays and silts of the River Yare floodplain, with marginal peat deposits - Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50 000 (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html). The sub-surface geology of the site encountered during the fieldwork can be characterised as poorly sorted, coarse sandy-gravel.

Plate 2. Working shot (TP1 in foreground), looking NNW

4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background

Due to a good state of preservation, the abbey precinct and surrounding area is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No: NF 150) and as such receives statutory protection against damage and disturbance. The surviving Medieval Abbey buildings and structures are important as both regional and national monuments and enough evidence survives to allow an interpretation of the main monastic complex (see Figure 2).

The roofed medieval Abbey buildings form a substantial part of the 13th century West Cloister range along with the north wall of the 15th century Gatehouse. There are later single storey additions in brick and tile attached to the south and east. All the medieval buildings and structures are in good repair and are currently in use regularly for events and weddings. Other historic features on the site include Grade I Listed parts of walls and fragments of the East cloister: including remains of the Chapter House, Chapel walls which stand to 3m high, a partly dry moat enclosing the monastic precinct, earthworks, crop marks, ponds and a causeway.

Langley Abbey (NHER 10344) was founded in the late 12th century as a House of Premonstratensian Canons, with associated estates, and flourished through the medieval period with the granting of a market and other privileges, though decline had set in by the period of the suppression in the 1530s. In the main, the site of Langley Abbey appears to have survived in such a good state of preservation to allow a detailed earthwork survey to be drawn up in recent times (Cushion, B. 1996 (NLA). Earthwork Survey – results shown as part of Figure 4) and some archaeological investigations were carried out in the early 20th century in the area of the church and cloister. The buried structures uncovered in 1920-22 by F C Ellison Erwood, published by the British Archaeological Association, did not include the South Cloister range and land immediately to the South which could have been the site of the infirmary, burials and the Abbey drainage system.

The major surviving medieval monastic remains are also Grade I listed structures, whilst the later 16th century stable block is a Grade II* structure and the brick built 18th century house is grade II listed. The latter structure indicates how the former abbey site has remained at the core of a substantial farm complex where earlier buildings have been reused and specifically agricultural structures constructed, including a farm house, since the time of the Dissolution.

The site of Langley Abbey is located in the parish of Langley with Hardley, which lies amongst a relatively rich historic landscape that has provided evidence of human occupation from all historic periods. A parish summary of the large amount of information held for the historic environment can be viewed on the Norfolk Heritage Explorer website. The parish has generated over 150 records which give evidence of human occupation and activity of most periods in the form of find scatters, cropmarks, listed buildings and excavated sites. A current 1km search (centred on the site) of the full historic environment records returned 44 records.

Metal detecting and systematic fieldwalking of fields to the immediate west and south of Langley Abbey (NHER 31397, 5507, 54016, 58357) have produced finds assemblages of multiple periods, including prehistoric flints, Roman pottery and medieval to post-medieval pottery and building materials. Metalwork finds include Early Saxon buckles, medieval to post-medieval coins, tokens and medieval ampullae.

Evidence for several ploughed out Neolithic to Bronze Age funerary monuments are also recorded via cropmarks on the higher ground overlooking the River Yare floodplain (NHER 17584, 17583 & 49543).

The site of Langley Abbey (NHER 10344) has been subject to minimal archaeological investigatory work since the early 20th century, although surviving earthworks were surveyed in 1996 which include fishponds, ditches and building outlines and platforms. Recent archaeological mitigation work includes monitoring of a ménage, which exposed a probable post-medieval well and wall foundation (NHER 54203) and a trial trench to the east of the 18th century farmhouse, which revealed the robbed out remains of a wall and a possible clay post pad, thought to date to the monastic period of the site (NHER 61930).

Outside of the Abbey complex, evidence of former medieval to post-medieval activity is recorded to the immediate south in the form of cropmarks identified as rectilinear cropmarks marking various fields and crofts (NHER 49545).

Sites in the immediate proximity or of particular relevance or interest which fall in close proximity to the site include:

The following information has been sourced from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)

NHER 10344: Langley Abbey. Langley Abbey, a house of Premonstratensian Canons, was founded in 1195 by Roger FitzRoger de Clavering. It housed fifteen to twenty canons and was dissolved in 1536. The site is enclosed by a moat. Parts of the cloisters, church, gatehouse, chapter house and infirmary survive. Most of these date to the 13th or 14th century although the remains of the gatehouse are largely 16th century. The ruined buildings have been investigated by excavation in the early 20th century: Part excavated 1908, again 1921 to 1922 (copy of notes in Bolingbroke Collection) and again in 1948 by boys of Langley School mainly cleaning up walls excavated in 1921 to 1923. Some of the remains have been converted into a barn and agricultural store. A farmhouse was built here in the 18th century. There are also earthworks around the upstanding remains which were surveyed in 1996 by Brian Cushion and are visible on aerial photographs. Earthworks include fishponds, ditches and building outlines and platforms.

NHER 54203: Archaeological Monitoring at Langley Abbey. Monitoring during soil stripping for a ménage at this site in 2010 and 2015 recorded relatively little in the way of archaeologically significant remains. A well and a wall foundation exposed were both of probable post-medieval date. The small assemblage of finds recovered includes medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds and ceramic building material, a medieval token and a medieval/post-medieval dress hook.

NHER 61930: Archaeological Trial Trench at Langley Abbey. A trial trench excavated to the east of the Farmhouse in 2015 revealed the robbed out remains of what had probably been a substantial north-to-south aligned wall and a possible clay post pad. Both are likely to have been associated with medieval monastic structures. This area appeared to been significantly disturbed during the post-medieval period, with no medieval floor surfaces surviving.

NHER 11729: Possible site of medieval cross. This is probably the original site of a medieval cross, which was moved to Langley Park in the 19th century where it still stands (NHER 10326). It has previously been suggested that this cross was repositioned at another location to the north of Langley Abbey (NHER 10344) prior to being moved to the Park. However, it is more likely that there was actually a second cross located to the north of the abbey (NHER 49552). [c. 175m SE]

NHER 10345: Medieval pot. A 14th to 15th century jug and base of a jug were found sticking out of the ground in a wood in 1968. [c. 175m E]

NHER 55507, 54016, 58357: Multi-period finds scatters (CRP fieldwalking). Systematic fieldwalking from 2009 to 2011 by the Caistor Roman Project of fields to the south of Langley Abbey (off Langley Green/Langley Street) has recovered numerous surface finds including; burnt flints, prehistoric flints (inc. a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age plano-convex knife and scraper), Roman/medieval/post-medieval pottery, medieval roof tile, medieval/post-medieval brick and floor tile and post-medieval clay pipe fragments.

NHER 49545: Cropmarks of medieval to post medieval crofts and fields south-east of Langley Abbey. Cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures, probably fields and crofts of medieval to post medieval date are visible on aerial photographs. These cropmarks were previously recorded as part of NHER 17584. [c. 200m S]

NHER 17584: Cropmarks of a possible Neolithic long barrow or mortuary enclosure. A cropmark of a possible Neolithic long barrow or small mortuary enclosure is visible on aerial photographs of fields south of Langley Abbey. Linear ditch and field boundary cropmarks previously recorded as part of this site are now recorded separately as NHER 49545. [c. 250m SW]

NHER 44342: Staithe Farm House. This early 18th century and later colour-washed brick and flint farmhouse (Grade II Listed) has a pantile roof. The building has two storeys and a cellar and consists of two ranges - one taller than the other. [c. 270m SE]

NHER 22793: Barn at Staithe Farm. A Grade II Listed brick barn may be 17th century or 19th century reusing 17th century timber beams. It has a thatched roof and the remains of a timber threshing floor. [c. 280m SE]

NHER 49552: Possible site of a medieval cross, Langley with Hardley. A possible medieval cross or church is suggested by cartographic sources. This site was previously recorded as part of NHER 17583. Maps dating to the 17th and 18th centuries suggest that a cross was located at this site. It is possible that it was a boundary cross associated with the adjacent Premonstratensian Abbey (NHER 10344). [c. 300m NW]

NHER 17583: Cropmarks of two ?ring ditches. Cropmarks of two ring ditches of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs south of Monks Plantation. The possible medieval cross site previously recorded as part of this site is now recorded separately as NHER 49552. [c. 350m NW]

NHER 12651: ?Medieval arrowheads. Three pointed iron objects with long shafts have been found. These may be medieval arrowheads or ballista or crossbow bolts south of Monks Plantation. [c. 400m NW]

NHER 10343: Neolithic axehead and medieval jug from east of Langley Abbey. A broken Neolithic polished flint axehead and a 14th century green glazed jug found in marshy ground. [c. 450m E]

NHER 31398: Medieval coin. Metal detecting recovered an Edward III halfpenny south of Monks Plantation. [c. 460m NW]

NHER 31397: Multi-period finds scatter. Metal detecting has recovered finds dating from the Roman to the post medieval period. These include two possible Early Saxon buckles, a medieval harness fitting, a medieval gilt buckle and a medieval ampulla from Walsingham. The medieval buckle may depict a triple-towered castle. Pieces of medieval, and post medieval pottery have also been found. Medieval and post medieval coins, tokens and jettons have been recorded. All cropmarks previously recorded as part of this site are now recorded as part of NHER 17291. [c. 475m W]

NHER 49120: Post-medieval tobacco pipes. A Collection of twenty-five 18th-19th century clay tobacco pipes from the same location along a drainage dyke to the north of Langley Abbey, from 1980 to 1992. One has an inscription; FOR AULD LANG SYNE. [c. 500m N]

NHER 10339: Palaeolithic flint hand-axe at 42 Langley Green. In 1965 half of a Palaeolithic flint handaxe was found in this garden. [c. 580m NW]

NHER 21249: ?Post-medieval pipeclay figurine. A Pipeclay figurine of probable 18th century date was found along a footpath by Langley Dyke where it meets the River Yare. The head and feet are missing, the figure is holding fruit in his hands across his chest. Tendrils and flowers grow from the base of the figure at the back and front between the legs. [c.600m ENE]

NHER 49543. Ring ditch cropmark. A cropmark of a ring ditch of probable Bronze Age date is visible on aerial photographs of fields south of Langley Abbey off Staithe Road. [c. 690m S]

NHER 45421: Medieval ampulla and post medieval coin. A medieval ampulla and a coin of Elizabeth I were found in 2006 through metal detection at the north-west end of Langley Green. [c. 800m NW]

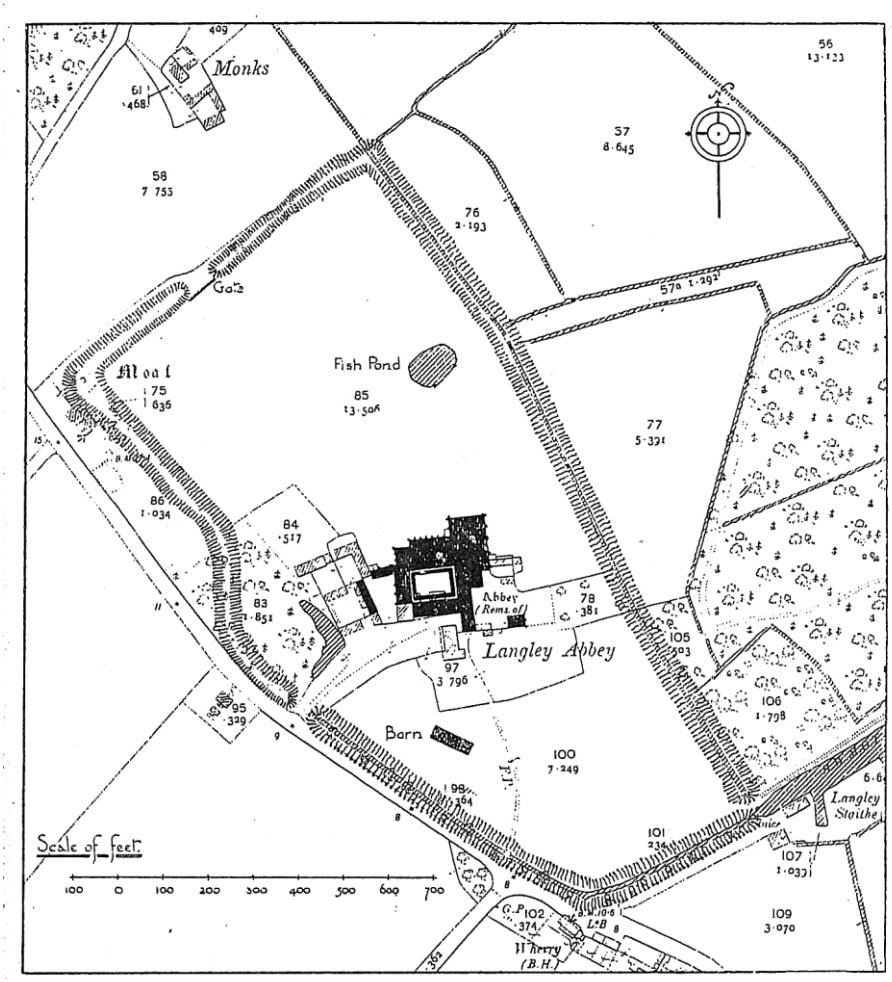


Figure 2. The Langley Abbey precinct as envisaged by Ellison Erwood, 1922.

5.0 **Methodology** (Figures 3 & 4)

The objective of the archaeological evaluation was to record any archaeological evidence revealed during the hand excavation of six test-pits, positioned at locations requested by the Archaeological Brief.

Part of the route of the proposed new drive will re-use an historic entrance to the Langley Abbey Farm complex to the south-east of the house opposite a war memorial located at the junction of the road to Loddon and a minor road which runs to the east. The historic route is shown clearly as the main access driveway for the 18th century farmhouse on the 1840s Tithe Plan. By the late 19th century this drive was superseded by the current access road and was marked as a footpath.

Figure 3. c.1840s Tithe Map showing a Farmhouse drive way

The electrical substation is proposed to be located on the western side of the Abbey complex, to the north of a large pond. One test-pit was located on the proposed footprint of the substation, with the remainder positioned along the new driveway route.

Current schematic plans for the new driveway include a 300mm surface strip, along with the parallel insertion of a new electric cable trench to a depth of 600mm.

Due to the good state of preservation of the abbey precinct, the site and its surrounding area is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No: NF 150) and as such receives statutory protection against damage and disturbance. Class 7 Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was therefore obtained by the client ahead of this investigation.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector (Minelab XTerra 705). All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norvic Archaeology *pro forma* sheets. The trench location, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and photographic images were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

All levels were taken using data supplied by the survey team of C A Design Services. Prior to the test-pitting, a targeted topographic survey was undertaken (as requested by the Brief) of earthworks present in the location of Test-pits 2 to 4. This was carried out by C A Design Services under direct on-site supervision by Norvic Archaeology.

6.0 Results (Figures 3 to 8) *(Appendix 1a)*

The results of the test-pits are described here in test-pit order;

- ***Test-pit 1***

TP1 was located close to the south-eastern entrance of the proposed driveway, on the expected route of the former post-medieval driveway. A thin topsoil (10) of 0.15m deep overlay a yellowish-brown silty-sand subsoil (11), of 0.3m depth. Natural poorly sorted sandy-gravel was reached at 0.45m from the current land surface.

Several large fragments of post-medieval bricks were collected from the topsoil and subsoil of TP1, along with a few small abraded fragments of medieval brick. Three sherds of a mid-19th to early 20th century dish or plate and a piece of late bottle glass were collected from the subsoil (11), possibly indicating late consolidation/landscaping activity or the localised spread of ditch clearance deposits.

- ***Test-pit 2***

TP2 was located on the south-east facing lee of sloping ground (c.20^0) of a possible man made platform (see TP3) and on the expected line of the former post-medieval driveway. The ground surface here was notably wet at the time of works and a broad zone of wet ground follows the base of the slope here, indicating the sub-surface presence of a possible natural channel

The 0.10m deep topsoil was notably siltier (20) than other areas investigated. Three successive layers were recorded here above a very coarse waterlogged gravel (24), encountered at a depth of 0.6 to 0.7m below the current land surface. The gravel sloped slightly from north-west to south-east.

The upper layer (21) comprised of a dense, dark-reddish brown to grey mottled clay-silt with frequent roots. It measured c.0.2m thick and contained c. 20% gravel. This well-mixed deposit may be the remains of a slightly mineralised trackway deposit, with imported small to medium sized gravel used as a light metaling material. This layer has been attributed to the remnants of a lightly gravelled trackway that served as an original access drive to the 18th century farmhouse.

Below (21) was an odiferous dark-grey clay-silt (22) with a thickness of between 0.10 to 0.14m. This organic rich deposit lay above a wet sedimentary deposit of sticky fine (sandy) silt of a mid to pale grey hue (23), which became paler and more waterlogged with depth as it gave way to the sterile natural gravel (24).

Several butchered pig bones were collected from the clay-silt layer (22), representing the dumping of food waste at the margins of a waterlogged area of ground, along with a fragment of post-medieval pamment floor tile. A small number of abraded medieval brick and roof tile pieces were collected from all layers within this test-pit.

- ***Test-pit 3***

TP3 was located upon a possible man-made platform, to the south-east of the footprint of a former early post-medieval barn and within the expected route of a former post-medieval driveway. Natural gravels were encountered at a slightly surprising depth of c. 0.75m below the current ground surface. Below the 0.10m deep topsoil (30) was a 0.15m thick layer of firm, greyish-brown silty-sand (31) containing frequent small gravel stones mixed throughout. Twenty-six pieces of residual medieval roof tile were collected from this deposit.

This layer has been attributed to the remnants of a lightly gravelled trackway that served as access to the 18th century farmhouse.

Below the trackway deposit was a 0.38m thick make-up layer of firm, mid-greyish brown silty-sand mixed with sandy-clay (32). It contained frequent flecks of chalk, occasional charcoal flecks and was moderately stony. Several fragments of abraded medieval brick were collected from this layer, along with twenty-four pieces of medieval roof tile.

Below this was a 0.15m thick layer of redeposited coarse gravel mixed with silty/peaty sand (33), above the natural gravel (34). Both layers have been attributed to post-dissolution human modification of a natural slope leading down to a slight channel in the natural topography (containing wet deposits as encountered by TP2). The ground levels here appear to have been modified to raise the ground level both as a precaution against flooding and to serve as a building platform for the early post-medieval barn.

Several fragments of cattle sheep/goat and pig bones were collected from these make-up layers and a complete lead medieval stylus was collected from the make-up layer (33).

- ***Test-pit 4***

TP4 was located to the west of the expected position of the former post-medieval trackway, where the proposed new driveway veers around the root protection zone of a mature Copper Beech tree. This test-pit was positioned to the north-east of the footprint of a former early post-medieval barn, on the line of a subtle earthwork for a linear ditch which runs c. south-west to north-east.

The natural coarse gravels were encountered at a depth of c. 0.85m below the current land surface, possibly at the base of a broad ditch-cut.

Below the 0.12m deep topsoil (40) was a gravel rich layer of brownish-grey silty-sand (41). This may be contemporary with the trackway deposits seen in TP2 and TP3, either representing a wider trackway than expected or a spread of gravel rich make-up.

Below (41) was a sequence of layers, the uppermost of which comprised of sorted mortar/sand demolition waste (42). This thin deposit proved to be a 0.10m thick layer of crushed mortar and sand with frequent building flints, below which was a soft layer of dirty yellowish-brown sand with frequent stones (43). A single fragment of architectural Barnack-type limestone was collected from this layer. These deposits may have been tipped here to infill and consolidate the remaining hollow of a former ditch as part of post-medieval landscaping following demolition of the nearby barn and the creation of a driveway leading up to the 18th century farmhouse.

A complete medieval brick was collected from the topsoil, with a reused medieval brick fragment collected from layer (41) alongside a small number of post-medieval roof tile pieces.

Below the upper layers was a relatively stony 0.5m deep yellowish-grey silty-sand (44). This material was sterile of mortar demolition waste and could be interpreted as the fill of a broad ditch. No obvious ditch profile was observed within the confines of the 1m by 1m test-pit, despite a slight linear hollow for the ditch being present on the ground surface. A single fragment of medieval roof tile was collected from this deposit. This possible ditch-fill was noted to be well-mixed with no basal silting, which may indicate that ditch was rapidly infilled by bank material.

- ***Test-pit 5***

TP5 was located to the west of the 18th century farmhouse, where the proposed access road would run from the driveway at the front of the house to the current stables. The test-pit was positioned in line with the expected extension of an existing earthwork, in the form of a former south-west to north-east ditch. No evidence of this feature in the surface topography extends as far as the test-pit location and no subsurface evidence was encountered within the test-pit. Natural coarse, sandy-gravel (53) was revealed at a depth of 0.35m below the modern ground surface

Below a particularly thin topsoil of 50mm depth (50), was a highly compacted, 0.15m thick layer of dirty-sandy-gravel make-up (51), interpreted as a make-up layer associated with the late 19th to early 20th century farming complex. Two small pieces from a 19th to early 20th century cup or mug were collected from (51) along with a modern carpentry nail, a fragment from a copper-alloy vessel, two lead droplets, a small piece of medieval window came and four fragments of abraded medieval brick.

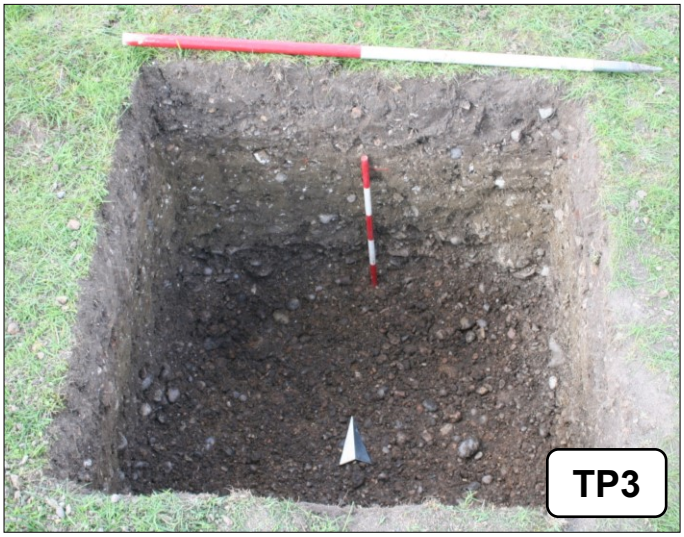
Below this layer (and above the natural gravel), was a stony deposit of 0.20m thick brownish-yellow silty-sand, with moderate flecks and lumps of chalk (52). This appears to be a post-medieval landscaping deposit, possibly contemporary to the construction of the 18th century farmhouse. A single small sherd of 15th to 16th century dated pottery was collected from (52), along with a single piece of post-medieval roof tile, an abraded piece of medieval roof tile and three highly fragmentary pieces of cattle bone. An abraded fragment of medieval Flemish floor tile was also retrieved from make-up layer (52), with several abraded fragments of medieval brick collected from both this layer and layer (51) above it.

- ***Test-pit 6***

TP6 was located within the footprint of the proposed electrical substation, on the western side of the farming complex close to mature trees and a large pond. Below a thin topsoil of just 200mm depth (60) was a deep sequence of modern deposits attributable to the infill of machine excavated hole. The test-pit was hand dug to a depth of c.1m and hand augering achieved a further 0.3m before hitting root and rubble obstructions. These modern deposits included tips of dense clay-silts, rotting turf, redeposited gravels and soft sand with frequent inclusions of ferrous waste and concrete lumps.

Plate 3: Test-pit 6. (Looking E)
[1x1m & 1x0.5m Scales]

A potato sack label recovered from here was written in Dutch with a certification date of 27-11-1995. The adjacent large agricultural building previously served as a potato store and processing unit and the waste dumped here may date to building works associated with either this building or others close by.



Plates 4 to 8: Test-pits 1 to 5 (North Arrow present) Scales inc. 1m, 0.5m & 0.3m.

7.0 Finds Analysis *(Appendix 2a)*

- **Pottery** *(Appendix 3)*

A total of six small sherds of pottery were collected during the test-pitting, with a combined weight of 18g.

A single body sherd (2g) of splash glazed Late Medieval and Transitional ware (15th to 16th century date) was recovered from (52), with traces of soot adhering to its external surface.

The remaining pottery represents two mid-19th to early 20th century refined white earthenware ceramics; three sherds of a plate or dish rim (12g) from context (11) and two pieces from a cup or mug (4g) from context (51).

- **Bottle Glass**

A single piece of brown beer bottle glass (8g) of late 19th to 20th century date was collected from (11).

- **Worked Stone**

A single small fragment of worked Oolitic limestone (Barnack-type) was collected from (43), weighing 127g This appears to be part of the corner from an ashlar or architectural stone.

- **Iron Nails**

The remains of four iron nails were collected, with a combined total weight of 19g. A complete nail from (51) is a lost-head carpentry nail of 19th to 20th century date. Two handmade nails with oval heads and square shanks were collected from (44) and a large stud like nail with an oval head and square shank was collected from (43). These nails appear to be of broadly medieval to post-medieval date.

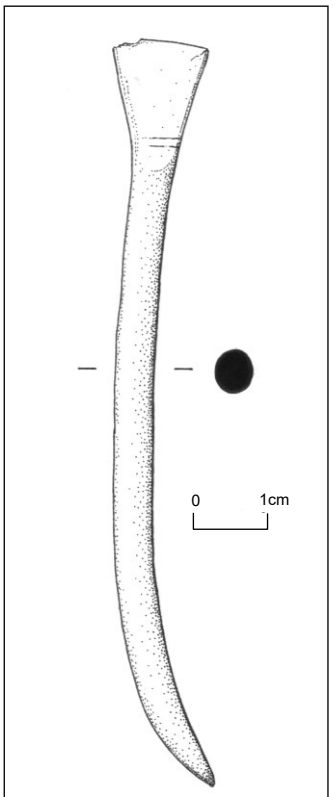
- **Copper Alloy vessel fragment**

A single body fragment (42g) from a large copper-alloy vessel was collected from (51), possibly part of a medieval to early-post medieval cooking vessel. Although not an uncommon find associated with urban and higher status domestic sites, such cooking vessels were of a much higher cost than wooden and ceramic vessels (Margeson 90, 1993).

- **Button**

A single complete silver-tinned copper-alloy discoidal post-medieval button (3g) was recovered from topsoil (01) adjacent to TP4. This plain button has a diameter of 16mm with a soldered loop and is of 19th century date.

- **Lead Stylus**



Lead Stylus. Context (33)

A lead object was recovered from TP3, context (33). This is a bent lead stylus with a flat, wedge shaped end (tapers to 2mm thick) for erasure in wax and a pointed end for scribing. It is in a moderate state of preservation with surface concretions and survives complete (in two freshly broken halves - illustrated whole), weighing 24.38g. It measures 100mm in length, with a near circular shaft of c. 6mmm and an 12mm wide wedge-shaped end.

This stylus shares similarities in form to illustrated mid-12th to 14th century lead and copper-alloy examples from London (Egan 2010, Fig 209), presumed to be in the main in use with waxed tablets, though lead was used for writing on parchment and paper, and probably also by architects/builders on stone surfaces.

- **Lead**

Two droplets of melted lead with a combined weight of 23g were collected from (51). Several pieces of lead off-cuts were noted in the topsoil via metal detection (not collected), which indicate background levels consistent with the localised demolition of buildings associated with the Abbey and later farm complex.

A small roughly Y-shaped fragment of lead window came was recovered from (51), weighing 12g. The came exhibits a milled H-shaped profile from its manufacture a hand turned vice, with the characteristic reeding along the central web; such plain light-weight leads became widespread from the 16th century and some may date from the 1400s (Egan et al. 52, 2010).

- **Animal Bone**

A total of 21 pieces of animal bone with a combined weight of 476g were collected during the test-pitting. Full interpretation of this small assemblage is difficult as at least some of the remains may be of mixed date and probably re-deposited. The assemblage includes food waste of sheep/goat, pig and cattle species. The majority of pieces are quite fragmentary and weathered. The pieces from wet deposit (22) were stained by the organic rich silts. A few examples of butchery were noted and rodent gnawing was highly evident on a single bone indicating that some of the waste from this context was accessible to scavengers prior to burial. Overall, much of this assemblage represents evidence of meat consumption and minor processing, which indicates kitchen activity within relatively close proximity to the site.

Context	Quantity	Wt (g)	Species	Adult	Juv.	Elements	Ch	C	Comments
11	1	11	?Sheep/goat			Limb piece			
21	1	50	Equine	1		Middle phalanx			
22	5	77	Pig		1	Mandible, Femur, humerus,	2	1	Silt stained, some smashed for marrow extraction
	1	12	Pig	1		Rib			Silt stained
32	4	203	Cattle	3		Metatarsal, limb, vertebrae			Metatarsal heavily rodent gnawed
	5	55	Sheep/goat	4		Rib, Vertebrae, metacarpal (proximal end)			
33	1	54	Pig	1					
52	3	14	Cattle			Rib, limb, skull			Fragmentary

Key: Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped (and number of elements affected)

- **Shell**

A single small oyster shell base weighing 6g (*Ostrea edulis*) in fair condition was collected from (32), representing residual food waste of probable post-medieval date.

- **Ceramic Building Material**

A total of 90 examples were collected from Test-pits 1 to 5 with a combined weight of 8442g from twelve different contexts. The assemblage was quantified (counted and weighed) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness were measured where available. Terminology follows Drury (1993) and Brunskill's glossary (1990). The analysis of the roof tiles, wall brick and flooring is presented below and discussed by category.

Type	Form	No	Wt (g)
Roofing	Roof tile (med)	56	2275
	Roof tile (pmed)	4	194
Walling	Medieval	23	4283
	Post-medieval	6	1333
Flooring	Flemish floor tile	1	299
	Pamment	1	83

Table 1. CBM by type and form.

TP No.	Type	No	Wt (g)
TP1	Rooftile (med)	1	43
	Walling (med)	3	141
	Walling (P.med)	5	1293
TP2	Rooftile (med)	2	116
	Walling (med)	4	402
	Floortile (med)	1	299
TP3	Rooftile (med)	50	2051
	Walling (med)	6	248
TP4	Rooftile (med)	3	108
	Rooftile (P.med)	1	83
	Walling (med)	3	2777
	Walling (P.med)	1	40
TP5	Rooftile (med)	1	25
	Rooftile (P.med)	1	18
	Walling (med)	7	715
	Floortile (P.med)	1	83

Table 2. CBM by Test-pit.

Fabric Codes.

***cs**: coarse very sandy, gritty, mod. small flints occ. ferrous inclusions. hard, dark grey/buff, dark orange to salmon pink (variable colour with many partly vitrified) an estuarine fabric with moderate to abundant coarse sand, often with a grey core. Red-sandy (Medieval to late post-medieval)*

***fs**: Fine sandy red fabric with few coarse inclusions. These range for mid-orange to dark-oragne, hard to medium fired. Many have wiped uppers and coarse lower surfaces. (Medieval to late post-medieval)*

***fscp**: fine sandy, with moderate clay pellet inclusions, mid-orange, hard fired, grey core.(Late medieval)*

***est:** Coarse estuarine fabric in varying colours (pink, purple, yellow, often within a single brick), tempered with coarse organic (voids), ferrous and calcareous inclusions. (Medieval)*

***est/cs:** Estuarine fabric with the addition of moderate to abundant coarse sand. Usually salmon pink to mid-ornage/red with dark grey core. (Medieval)*

***est(cp)**: Fine sandy estuarine with moderate to common soft red clay pellet inclusions. (Late medieval)*

***est(cp)**: Coarse sandy estuarine with moderate to common soft red clay pellet inclusions. (Late medieval)*

***wms** White-firing medium sandy fabric (gault clay and other similar fabrics with degrees of ferrous/calcareous inclusions) with few inclusions. White to yellow and pinkish hues. (Post-medieval)*

Roof tiles

A total of 60 examples of roof tile were collected (weighing 2,469g). One small fragment of ridge tile was present but the vast majority of these appear to be fragmentary pieces of medieval flat peg-tiles. They were manufactured from fine-sandy (fs) and course-sandy (cs) fabrics, with a smaller number of estuarine clay fabrics with sand additions (est/cs). A few pieces of later medieval tiles include pellets of grog within their fabric (fscp). Glaze is present on several pieces. A few fragments had traces of mortar on surfaces and/or breaks and may have been re-used either in roofing or within walling. The four pieces of post-medieval tiles are of similar fabrics (fs and cs) but uniformly fired and of more regular form.

Context	Fabric	no	wt(g)	L	W	H/T	mortar	comments	date
10	*fs*	1	43			12		Ridge tile	Med-p.med
21	*cs*	1	63			13		Oval peg hole 11mm	Med.
22	*cs*	1	53			13		Hard fired	Med
31	*cs*	15	497			13	Gritty, white, chalky	Three have upper lead glaze (dark yellowish-brown)	Med
	fs	9	218			13	*D:est/sc*	Six have upper surface lead glaze	Med
	est/sc	2	102			14			Med
32	*cs*	11	633			10-14		Very hard fired and several slightly vitrified. Circular peg hole, 9mm	Med
	fs	6	129			13		One has upper surface lead glaze	Med
	fscp	4	253			13	Gritty, white, chalky post dating a finer lime rich mortar	One reused with two mortar types present	Med
	est/sc	3	219			14	Gritty, white, chalky	One reused with mortar on broken edges.	Med
40	*fs*	1	67			14			P.med
41	*fs*	2	66			13			P.med
44	*est/sc*	1	83			12		Sanded base, 10mm peg hole	Med
52	*fs*	1	25			12		Abraded	Med
	fs	1	18			13			P.med

Table 3. Roof tile

Flooring

A single abraded fragment of a Flemish floor tile of 14th to 15th century date was collected from (52). The fragment is a fine sandy fabric and measures 30mm thick with a weight of 83g. It retains part of a yellow glaze surface. Such floor tiles were commonly used within ecclesiastical and high status buildings as part of chequerboard-style patterned floors.

A fragment of pamment tile was collected from (52) manufactured from locally available clays.

Context	Fabric	no	wt(g)	L	W	H/T	comments	date
22	*Fscp*	1	299			33	Wiped surface, Dense, Pamment	P.med
52	*Fs*	1	83			30	Yellow glazed, abraded.	Medieval

Table 4. Floor tiles

Brick

A total of 29 examples of brick were collected from the site (weighing 5616g), of which 22 have been identified as medieval brick, with a broad date range of 13th to 15th century. The fabrics are mainly of poorly mixed estuarine clays (est). Their surface hues range from salmon pink to purple, with straw/hay marked and sanded surfaces. Such brick is typical for high status medieval buildings in the region, where it was initially used for fireplaces, openings, undercrofts and walling. The medieval brick is generally well-abraded, although one complete example was collected from context (40), which was notably warped from over-firing.

The post-medieval brick is of gault type white-firing fabric typical of the Norfolk and Cambridgeshire fens and is of likely 18th to mid-19th century date. Sandy-red Norfolk-type bricks of 19th to early 20th century date are also present in the assemblage.

Context	Fabric	no	wt(g)	L	W	H/T	mortar	comments	date
10	*Est*	3	141					Highly abraded	Med
	Wms	1	179			41		Highly abraded	P.med
	Fs	1	645			63		Norfolk Red type	L.P.Med
11	wms	2	424			44		Mod. abraded	P.med
	Fs	1	45					Typical Norfolk Red	P.med
20	*est*	2	291					Abraded	Med
22	*est*	1	85					Abraded	Med
23	*Est*	1	26					Highly abraded	Med
31	*Est*	1	68					Abraded, sanded base	Med
32	*Est*	5	180				Coarse, gritty, chalky	Abraded	Med
40	*Est*	1	2160	225	105	48		Complete. Over-fired and warped. Strawed base, finger wipes/marks along side	Med
	Est	1	109					abraded	Med
	Wms	1	40						Post-medieval
41	*Est(cs)*	1	508				Fine, lime-rich. Poss. paw print	Reused	Med
51	*Est*	3	293					Abraded, strawed base	Med
	Est(cp)	1	91					Abraded	Late Med.
52	*Est*	3	331					Abraded, strawed base	Med

Table 5. Brick

Discussion

Fragmentary ceramic building material was collected from Test-pits 1 to 5 as redeposited residual finds. The material may derive from local demolition activity at the site, with medieval brick and roof-tiles making up the majority of the assemblage. Glazed roof tile and glazed floor tile are common finds on relatively high status ecclesiastical sites and are both represented here. This material may also include a few examples or reused building materials. Several of the test-pits were located in close proximity to the footprint of a former post-Dissolution barn, which may have incorporated medieval building material reused from the Abbey complex.

8.0 Conclusions

The test-pits have provided a small but informative sample of subsurface deposits down to natural gravels along the proposed route of the new driveway. The depth of natural varied from between c.0.45m to 0.85m within Test-pits 1 to 4, becoming much shallower in the area to the west of the farmhouse at just 0.35m below the surface in TP5.

At the margins of a raised platform occupied by the footprint of a former post-dissolution barn, a broad wet area of silt rich ground has been interpreted as a possible natural channel. TP2 was positioned at the margins of this area, at the base of sloping ground, where a small number of post-medieval butchered animal bones suggest dumped material at the margins of waterlogged ground. TP3 was positioned upon what can be interpreted as a raised platform of post-medieval date, where ground levels here appear to have been modified in an effort to raise the ground level both as a precaution against flooding and to serve as a building platform for the early post-medieval barn.

TP4 was located along the line of a subtle earthwork for a linear ditch which runs c. south-west to north-east. No obvious ditch profile was observed within the confines of the 1m by 1m test-pit, despite a slight linear hollow for the ditch being present on the ground surface. Upper deposits here included demolition waste, possibly tipped here to infill and consolidate the remaining hollow of a former wide ditch. This post-medieval activity may have followed demolition of the nearby barn and the creation of a vista and driveway leading up to the 18th century farmhouse.

Evidence for the post-medieval drive or trackway shown leading to the farmhouse on 19th century plans was slight. Well mixed, gravel laden soils were recorded below the topsoil in test-pits 2 to 4 which appear to indicate that the route comprised of a lightly gravelled surface with little consolidation and maintenance, with no evidence of serious metalling encountered.

TP5 found no evidence for an extension of an existing earthwork, in the form of a former south-west to north-east ditch. This area appears to have been subject to post-medieval and later landscaping associated with the farmhouse and farm complex.

TP6 was located within the footprint of the proposed electrical substation, on the western side of the farming complex. This test-pit uncovered modern backfill (c.1995) attributable to the infill of machine excavated hole of a depth greater than 1.3m.

No medieval pottery was recovered from any of the test-pits, with only a single sherd of Late Medieval and Transitional ware (15th to 16th century date) collected from TP5. Background material which can be attributed to the Dissolution and later phases of structural demolition (such as the former barn) were collected from TP1 to 5; including medieval to post-medieval brick and tile, a single small fragment of worked limestone, iron nails and a single scrap of medieval window came. The majority of the ceramic building material (including fifty medieval roof tile fragments) were collected from TP3.

Noteworthy finds include a medieval lead stylus, a single abraded fragment of Flemish floor tile and glazed medieval roof tiles.

Any recommendations for further archaeological mitigation work ahead of the proposed development will be made by the Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Chris Townsend and Natalie Wilson who commissioned Norvic Archaeology to carry out this work. The author is grateful to Ian Tubby of C A Design Services, and Michael Spicer (of Read Spicer Architecture) for their assistance during the project. The fieldwork was carried out by John Percival, Ian Jackson, Martin Clarke and the author. The post-excavation analysis work was carried out by the author, with NHER data supplied by the Historic Environment Service.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	c. Thickness	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
Test Pit 1					
10	Deposit	0.15	Friable, mid-brown silty/sandy loam, occ. stones, rare CBM.	Topsoil	*Modern*
11	Deposit	0.3	Friable, mid-yellowish-brown v.silty-sand, mod. stones, occ. CBM, c.	Subsoil	*Post-med+*
12	Deposit	-	V.poorly sorted coarse sandy-gravel, mid-orange sand matrix	Natural Geology	*Quaternary+*
Test Pit 2					
20	Deposit	0.10	Friable, dark-brown v.silty-loam, occ. stones, rare CBM. Freq. roots, c. 0.10m thick	Topsoil	*Modern*
21	Deposit	0.20	Dense/firm, dark-reddish-brown o grey mottled clay-silt, c. 20% gravel. c.	Layer (trackway)	*C18th-19th*
22	Deposit	0.10-0.14	Dense/soft, dark-grey clay-silt (sand 10%), odiferous organic rich silt, occ. roots	Layer	*Post-med*
23	Deposit	0.16-0.2m	Wet, soft/sticky, fine (sandy) silt, mid to pale grey (with depth).	Layer	*Med+*
24	Deposit	-	Very coarse gravel in a pale grey sandy-matrix	Natural geology	*Quaternary+*
Test Pit 3					
30	Deposit	0.10	Friable, (dry), mid-brownish-grey sandy-loam, occ. stones.	Topsoil	*Modern*
31	Deposit	0.15	Firm, mid-greyish-brown silty-sand, freq. stones (c. 25% gravel), occ. cbm	Layer (trackway)	*C18th-19th*
32	Deposit	0.38	Firm, mid-greyish-brown silty-sand (clay c. 20%), freq. chalk flecks, mod stones, occ. charcoal flecks, occ. cbm	Platform make-up	*Post-med*
33	Deposit	0.15	Friable, mid to dark grey mix of coarse gravel (c. 50%) and silty/peaty sand	Redeposited natural gravel	*Post-med*
34	Deposit	-	Coarse gravels, grey to yellowish-grey	Natural Geology	*Quaternary+*
Test Pit 4					
40	Deposit	0.12	Friable, (dry), mid-brownish-grey sandy-loam, mod. stones.	Topsoil	*Modern*
41	Deposit	0.15	Friable (dense), V.stony (c. 50%) mid-brownish-grey silty-sand	Gravel rich layer (?trackway)	*Post-med*
42	Deposit	Max 0.10	Friable (dry), mid to pale yellow crushed mortar + medium grained sand, freq. flints (angular common)	Demolition waste (?ditch infill)	*Post-med*
43	Deposit	Max 0.15	Soft (dense), mid-yellowish-brown (silty) sand, c. 25% stones	Demolition waste (?ditch infill)	*Post-med*
44	Deposit	Max 0.50	Friable, mid-yellowish-grey silty-sand, c. 25% stones – appears sterile	?Ditch infill	*?Med-p.med*
45	Deposit	-	Coarse poorly sorted loose gravel, in mid-orange medium grained sand matrix	Natural Geology	*Quaternary+*
Test Pit 5					
50	Deposit	0.05	Firm (dry), mid-brownish-grey sandy-loam, mod. stones	Topsoil	*Modern*
51	Deposit	0.15	V.firm (compacted) sandy-gravel, even sized, occ. cbm frags.	Gravel rich make-up	*C19th-20th*
52	Deposit	0.20	Friable, mid-brownish-yellow silty-sand, freq.	?Make-up	*Post-med.*

Context	Category	c. Thickness	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
			stones, occ. cbm, mod. chalk flecks/lumps		
53	Deposit	-	Hard, coarse poorly sorted gravel in mid-orange sandy matrix	Natural Geology	*Quaternary+*
Test Pit 6					
60	Deposit	0.20	Friable, mid-brownish-grey sandy-loam, mod. stones	Topsoil (redeposited)	*Modern*
61	Deposit	>1.3*	Tipping episodes including: dense mid-grey clay-silts, friable rooty humic soils, redeposited gravels, soft yellow sand and friable mid-orange silty-sands – excavated to c. 0.8m then auger tested.	?Infill	*c.1995+*

Appendix 1b: Feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Ditch	1
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Drive	1
	Building platform	1
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Pit	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Comment
01	Copper alloy object – button	1	3	
		TP1		
10	CBM – Brick	5	965	
10	CBM – Roof tile	1	43	
11	Animal bone	1	11	
10	CBM – Brick	3	469	
11	Glass – bottle	1	8	
11	Pottery	3	12	
		TP2		
20	CBM – Brick	2	291	
21	Animal bone	1	50	
22	CBM – Brick	1	85	
22	CBM – Floor tile	1	299	
22	CBM – Roof tile	1	53	
22	Animal bone	6	89	
23	CBM – Brick	1	26	
		TP3		
31	CBM – Brick	1	68	
31	CBM – Roof tile	26	817	
32	Animal bone	9	258	
32	CBM – Brick	5	180	
32	CBM – Roof tile	24	1234	
32	Shell – oyster	1	6	
33	Animal bone	1	54	
33	Lead Object – stylus	1	24.38	
		TP4		
40	CBM – Brick	3	2309	
40	CBM – Roof tile	1	67	
41	CBM – Brick	1	508	
41	CBM – Roof tile	2	66	
43	Worked Stone	1	127	
43	Nails – iron	1	7	
44	CBM – Roof tile	1	83	
44	Nails – iron	2	8	
		TP5		
51	CBM – Brick	4	384	
51	Copper Alloy Vessel frag.	1	42	
51	Lead – droplets	2	23	
51	Nails – iron	1	4	
51	Pottery	1	2	
51	Pottery	2	4	
52	Animal bone	3	14	
52	CBM – Brick	3	331	
52	CBM – Floor tile	1	83	
52	CBM – Roof tile	2	43	

Appendix 2b: Finds summary table

Period	Material	Quantity
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	CBM – Brick	23
	CBM – Roof tile	56
	CBM – Floor tile	1
	Copper-alloy object – vessel	1
	Lead object – stylus	1
	Lead window came	1
	Pottery	1
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Animal bone	15
	Copper alloy object – button	1
	CBM – Brick	6
	CBM – Roof tile	4
	CBM – Floor tile	1
	Iron Nails	4
	Pottery	5
	Worked Stone	1
	Shell	1
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Glass – bottle	1

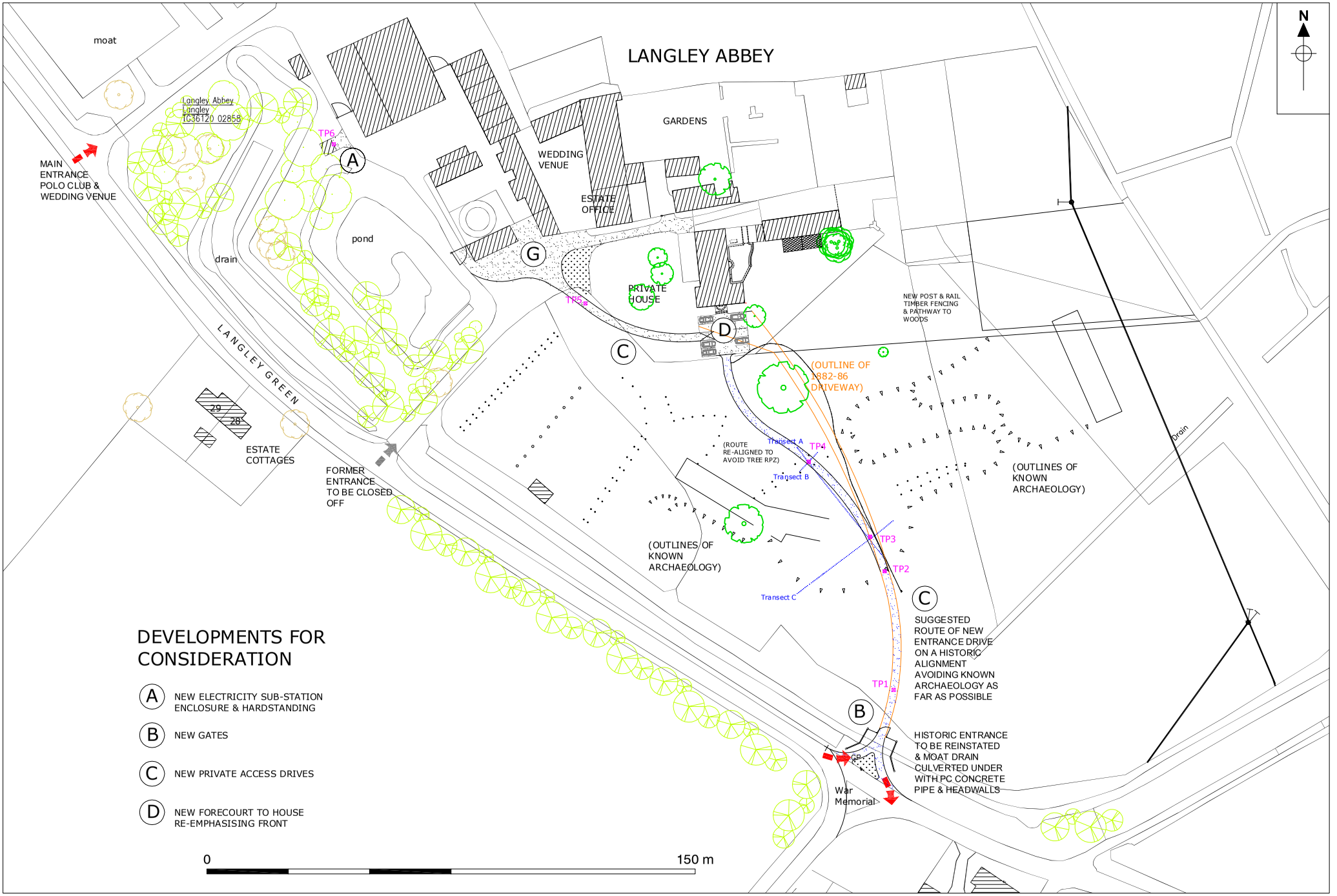

Figure 4. Site plan (base plan provided by C D Design). Scale 1:1500

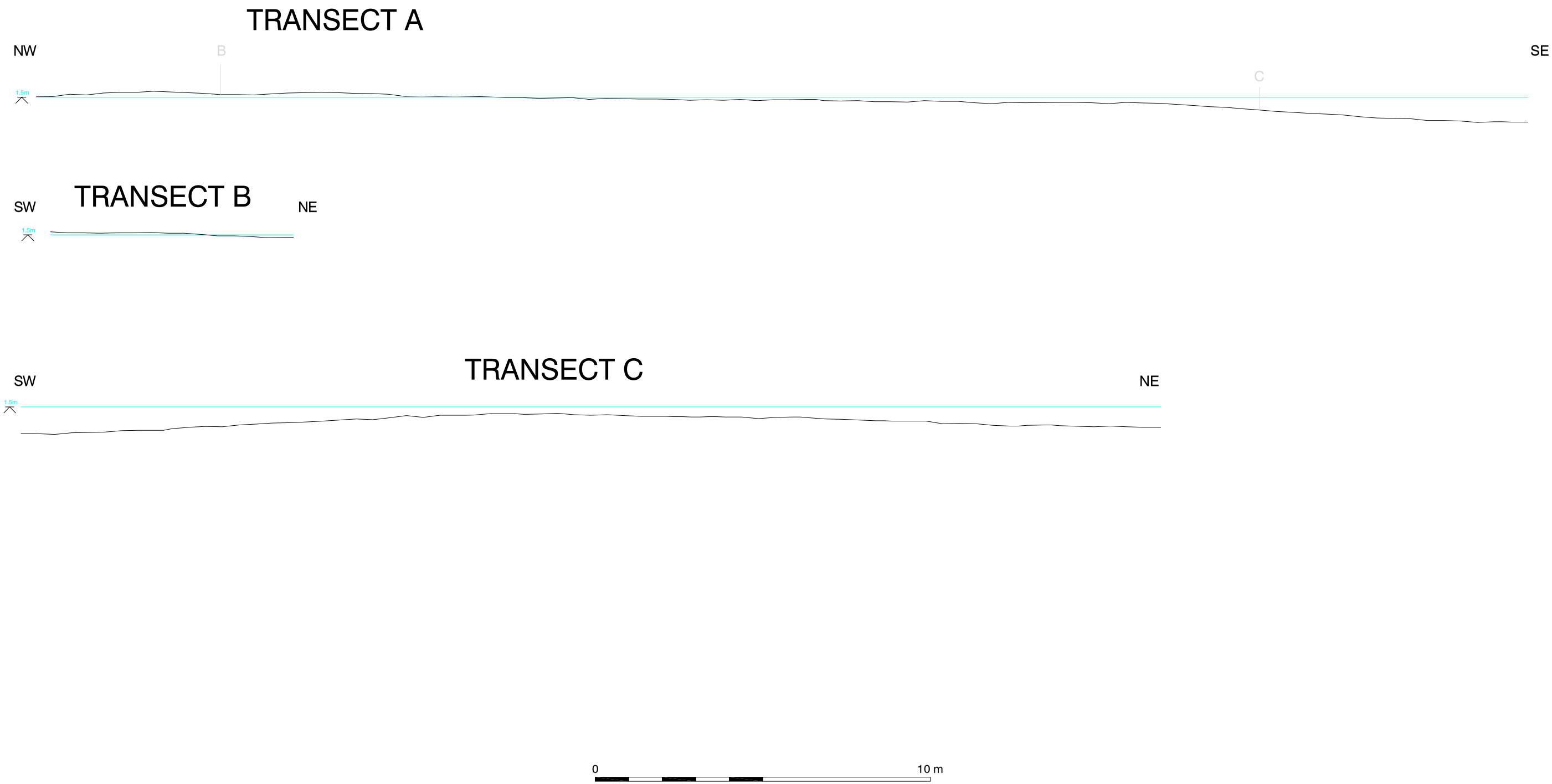

Figure 5. Topgraphic survey transects [NB: 1.5m OD Datum line]. Scale 1:125

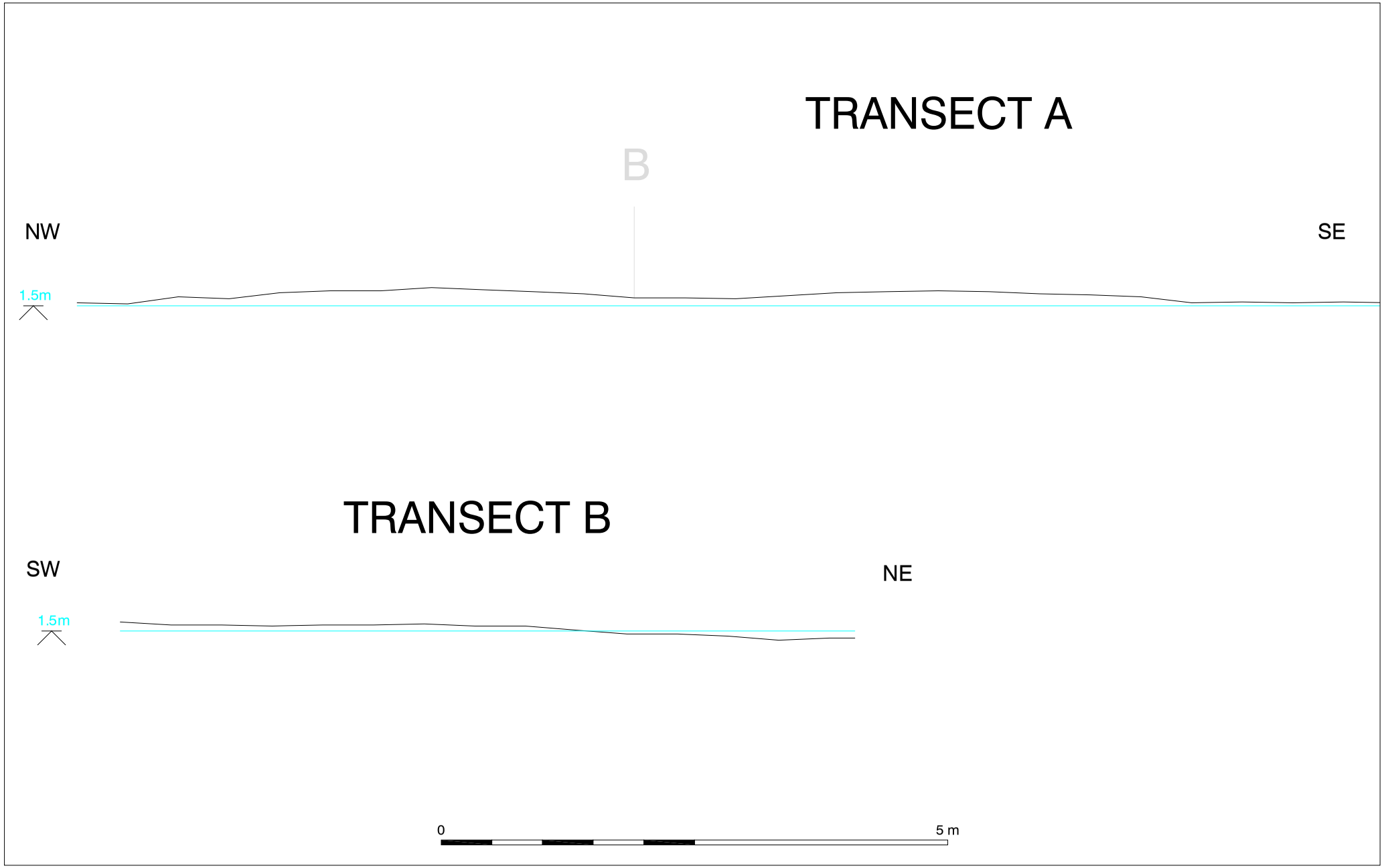

Figure 6. Transects (larger scale). Scale 1:50

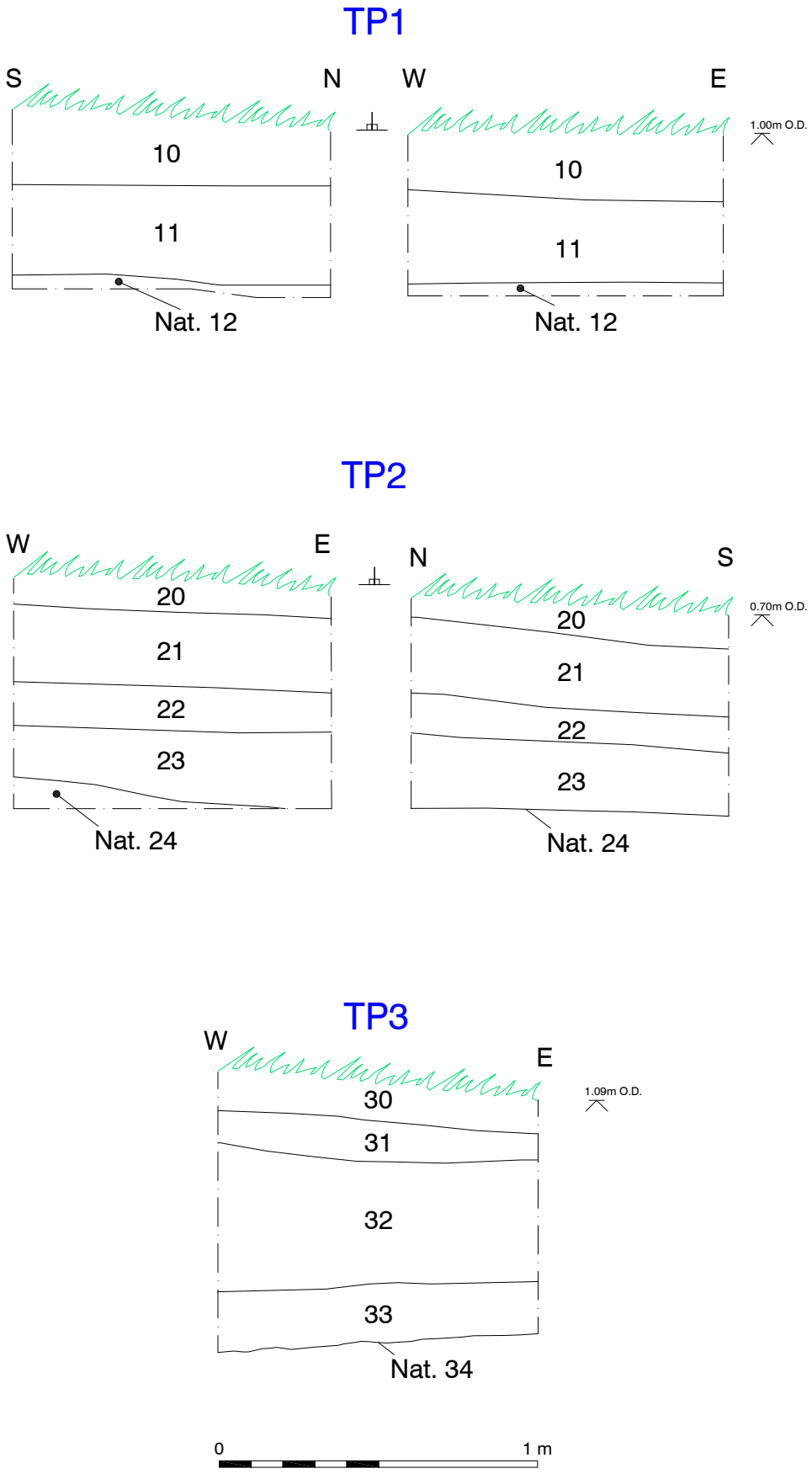

Figure 7. Test-pits Sections (TP1 to 3). Scale 1:20

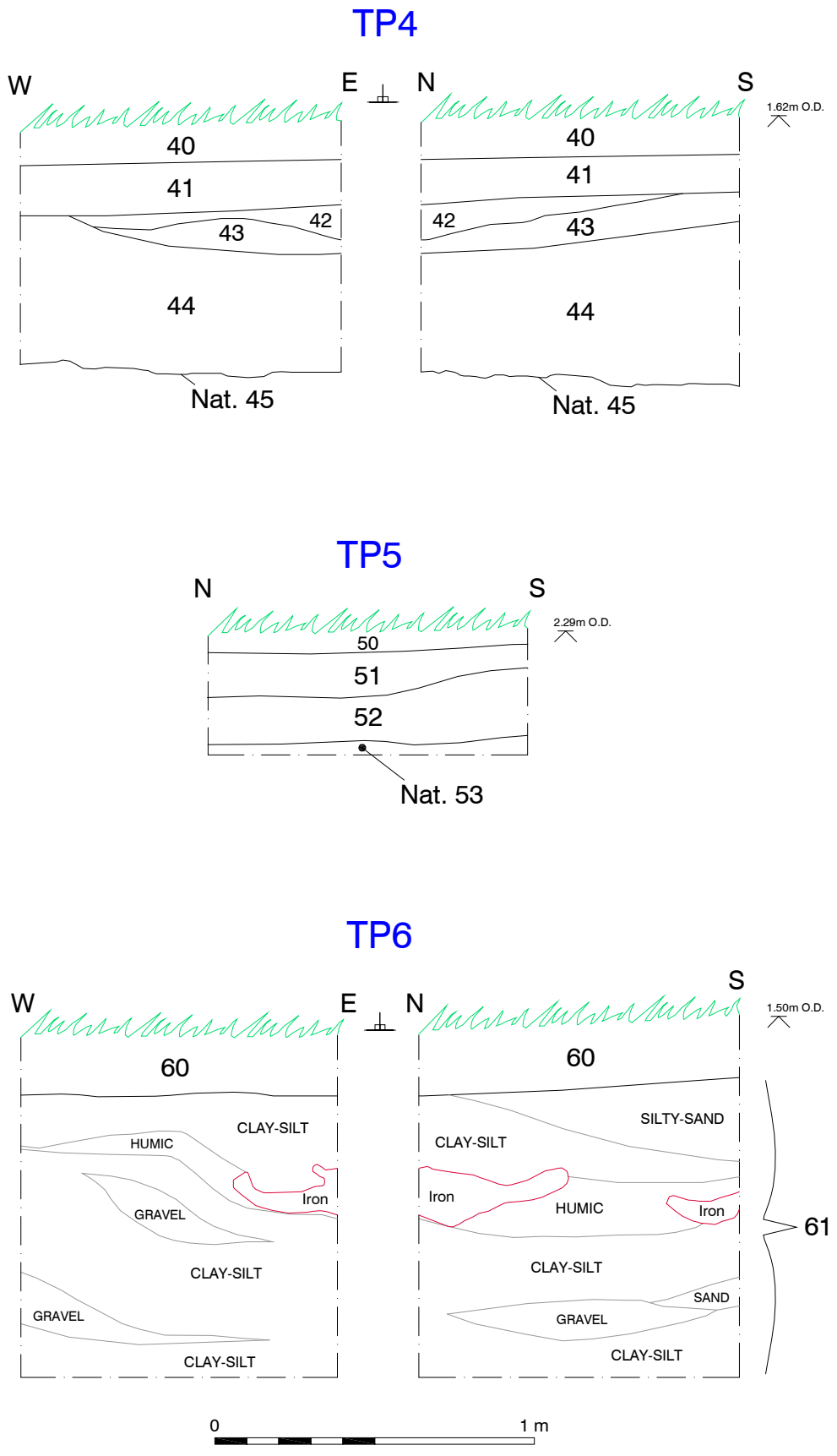

Figure 8. Test-pits Sections (TP4 to 6). Scale 1:20

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: norvicar1-286660

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation for a proposed driveway and electrical substation at Langley Abbey
Short description of the project	The results of an evaluation by test pitting as part of an application for a new driveway leading to the residential farmhouse at Langley Abbey, along with the proposed construction of an electrical substation. Five test pits were hand excavated along the route of the proposed driveway and an additional test-pit was located within the footprint of the proposed electrical substation. The route of the proposed driveway has been positioned to follow part of the route of a late post-medieval drive/trackway shown on 19th century plans Evidence for the post-medieval drive or trackway shown leading to the farmhouse on 19th century plans was slight. Well mixed, gravel laden soils were recorded below the topsoil which appear to indicate that the route comprised of a lightly gravelled surface with little consolidation and maintenance, with no evidence of serious metalling encountered. The depth of natural varied from across the route, becoming much shallower in the area to the west of the farmhouse at just 0.35m below the surface. Noteworthy finds include an assemblage of medieval to post-medieval brick and tile, attributed to the Dissolution and later phases of structural demolition, along with a medieval lead stylus, a single abraded fragment of Flemish floor tile and glazed medieval roof tiles.
Project dates	Start: 14-02-2017 End: 29-04-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF141808 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	NVC16/351 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BA/2016/0314/LBC - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	NF 150 - SM No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DRIVE Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING PLATFORM Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval

Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY VESSEL Medieval
Significant Finds	LEAD OBJECT - STYLUS Medieval
Significant Finds	LEAD WINDOW CAME Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY BUTTON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON NAILS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED STONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHELL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS BOTTLE Modern
Investigation type	"Test-Pit Survey"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK SOUTH NORFOLK LANGLEY WITH HARDLEY Langley Abbey, Langley Green, Langley with Hardley, Norfolk.
Postcode	NR14 6DG
Study area	0 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TG 3630 0274 52.570518738376 1.487481858551 52 34 13 N 001 29 14 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Norvic Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Norvic Archaeology
Project director/manager	Giles Emery
Project supervisor	Giles Emery
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Langley Abbey Estates Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	NMAS and Norvic Archaeology
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	NMAS
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient	NMAS
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Map","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation for a proposed driveway and electrical substation at Langley Abbey, Norfolk.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Emery, G.
Other bibliographic details	Norvic Archaeology Report No 94
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Norvic Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Description	Spiral Bound

Entered by	Giles Emery (giles.emery@norvicarchaeology,com)
Entered on	5 June 2017

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