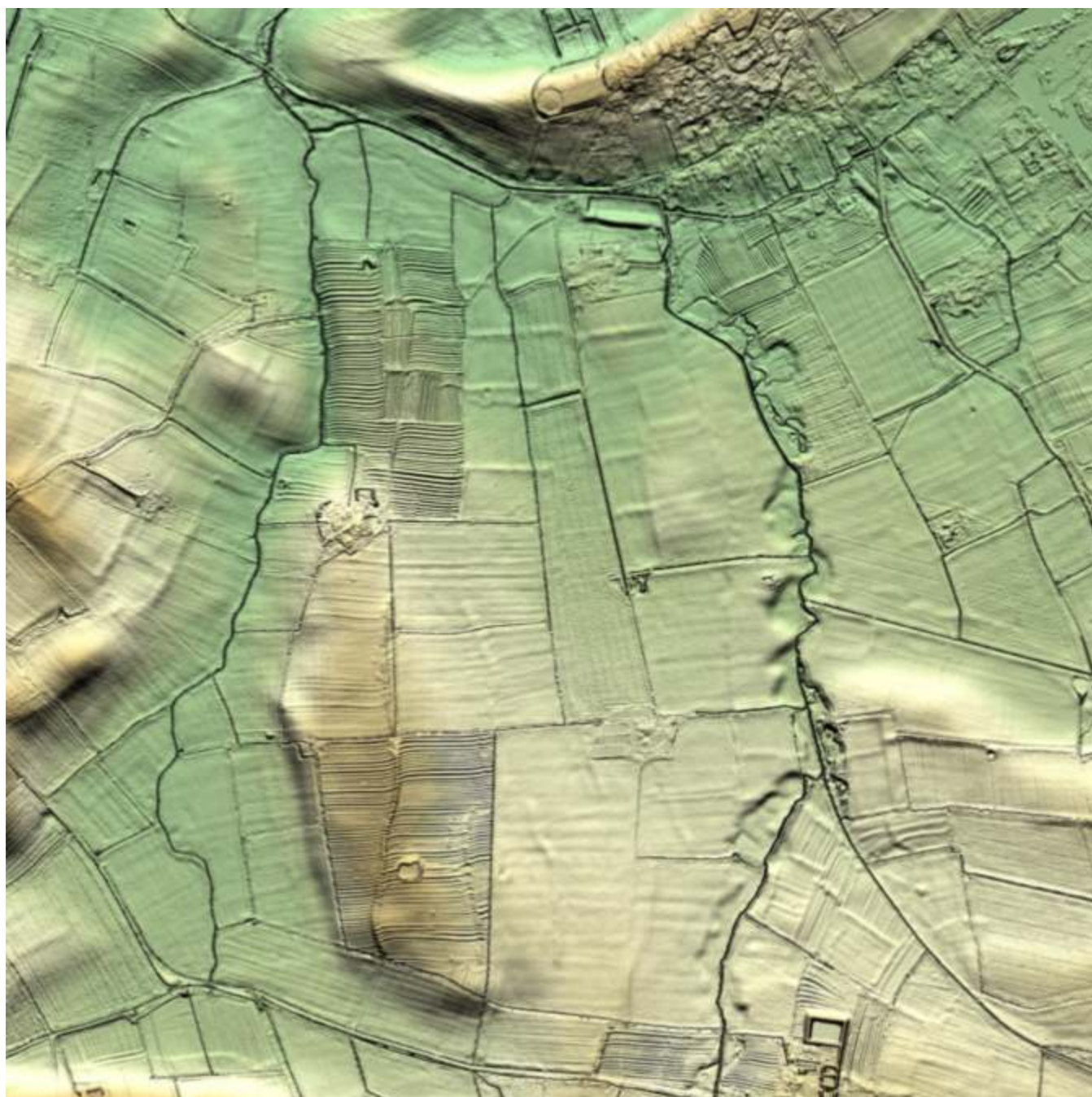


Refinding the "Lost Church" of St Ethelburga's, Langar, Nottinghamshire

Project Report 2020



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Project SEAL (St Ethelburga's Archaeological Landscape)

November 2020

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Introduction

Project SEAL (St Ethelburga's Archaeological Landscape) was established as a community group with a view to discovering the story of a medieval pilgrimage site, to protect the archaeology for future generations and to create an archive of finds from the site and its surroundings. Funding was obtained from the National Lottery Heritage Fund and work commenced in May 2019.

St Ethelburga's is a known early pilgrim site located in Langar cum Barnstone, Nottinghamshire but its exact layout and design and chronology is not fully understood. A small scale unpublished excavation in the 1960's and subsequent metal detecting activities have resulted in a wealth of finds and building fabric. Sadly some of the latter activity has resulted in damage to the site and a loss of potentially important finds.

Working with MBarcology the group members were trained in a variety of archaeological techniques and have brought together past research including aerial photographs, LIDAR surveys, field walking finds, local knowledge and new research in national archives. No excavations were carried out by the group. The resultant archive will be deposited locally to ensure it remains in the public domain.

Originally scheduled to be funded from May 2019 until August 2020 the impact of the restrictions introduced as a consequence of the Covid-19 Pandemic resulted in the time frame being extended to December 2020 to allow for planned public engagement and completion of the report. Unfortunately continuing restrictions precluded our ability to work with the pupils of Langar School or to present our findings through an exhibition and talk in Langar cum Barnstone. As a result this phase of our investigations ended in November 2020 and any future work is in abeyance pending changing circumstances.

No project can be effective without encouragement and support and we would like to acknowledge the following:

John Parker of Hall Farm, Langar, the landowner, who has a passion to learn more about the past history of his property and to protect it for the future.

Matt Beresford of MBarcology for his patience and skill in instilling the discipline required for an archaeological project and for writing the majority of this report.

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Summary & Recommendations

Tracing all the disparate elements of past fieldwork on and around the St. Ethelburga site was not an easy task, but the project is fairly confident it has recovered as much as physically possible. The whereabouts of the Houldsworth material finds from the excavations in 1959/1960 remains unknown, although sourcing the original notebooks from his fieldwork within the Nottinghamshire Archives was the first time this paper resource has come to light. This adds useful information, such as the fact he seems to suggest that the lower levels with wall foundations had Roman pottery exclusively and that only the upper layers of the ‘mound’ contained Medieval artefacts. His comment that skeletal remains appeared to be buried up against existing foundation masonry, coupled with the Roman pottery in these lower contexts, suggests that a substantial, stone-built Roman building existed on the site.

It is impossible to know, at this stage, the dating for the skeletal remains. There is no reason why they cannot be multi-phase, but the initial evidence hints that at least those contained within the mound itself are of a post-Roman date. If so, this fits other early Roman sites (i.e. villa complexes) having Saxon or early Medieval internments inserted into the site, such as those at Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

The St. Ethelburga site was believed to be the site of the Late Saxon / Early Medieval chapel or church, attested to by documentary and map work. A map of field names from 1818 (based on the 1730s Estate Book) details a ‘St. Aubrey’s Close’. As Aubrey is a diminutive of Ethelburga, this has been taken to confirm the remains on the site as being those of the chapel/church. This may be the case but to date no Late Saxon / Early Medieval building has been conclusively identified.

The *Domesday Survey* of AD1086 states that at Langar, and belonging to Walter of Aincourt (D’aincourt), there was “half a church”. It was quite a common practice for laity and clergy alike to own half a church, and although this practice is more widely known of in the Medieval period, it appears to predate the Conquest for Langar. It is evidently a moiety arrangement and is no doubt related to legal landholding, for example as seen at the local sites of Cotgrave (Nottinghamshire), where Ralph de Buron held half, and Pickworth, (Lincolnshire), where the Bishop of Durham held a half. This means that Walter of Aincourt acquired, most likely from William I as a reward for his services to him, lands at Langar which legally carried half the tithes (and other dues) owing to the church. For this to be the case, a similar arrangement must already have been in place in the Late Saxon period.

However, all this simply shows is that a church existed at Langar in the late 11th century, and although the site of this is deemed to be the St. Ethelburga site, consulting the HER data shows that the main core of evidence in this period is where the current village is located. Although the current church of St. Andrew’s is later, established in the 13th century and having modifications in the 15th century, localised finds from the immediate vicinity appear to predate this, including sherds of Stamford Ware from a ditch fill (L11030) and several sherds of Splashed Ware, Green Glazed and Stamford Ware from a separate ditch fill (L11032). All these pottery types would usually be found earlier (9th – 13th century for Stamford Ware) and slightly earlier or contemporary (with the church) for the other types. It is of course quite feasible that the pottery vessels had a prolonged lifespan, although markedly similar types of pottery have been recovered in some quantity from the St. Ethelburga site. The conclusion is that there may well have already been a well-established Medieval settlement in and around the current village site before St. Andrew’s was built, or that both churches co-existed for some time.

The material from the 2017 excavations, which the current project principally focused on, the recovered material was simply too numerous for a complete analysis and so only a small sample was studied.

This sample was selected based on the notion that material deemed to be from Trenches 1-3 could at least be broadly pinpointed in terms of source of origin. Around 80% of the Site Archive is, rather unfortunately, unstratified because no adequate recording methods were undertaken at the time of excavation, and nothing was dug by context. Due to this, and even though it is possible to confidently say a particular artefact came from a specific trench (for trenches 1-3), it is impossible to know whether it came from the plough soil, from an in situ deposit, or from a disturbed but historical context.

Having stated this point, the pottery/CBM analysis of trenches 1-3 has raised some interesting conclusions. For example, from trenches two and three, recovered Roman pottery outnumbers Medieval pottery, and Roman building material (tiles, tesserae, plaster, etc.) was recovered from all three trenches. From the unstratified material, over two hundred Roman CBM pieces and 188 Roman pot sherds were recovered – this is a fairly considerable assemblage, and appears to span the 1st – 4th centuries, although the bulk of the material is 3rd century onwards (again, a very similar picture to the villa site at Southwell). Finally, trenches 1-4 and six all had Roman building material from within them. All this data seems to strongly suggest that Houldsworth was correct, and that some form of stone-built Roman building (or one with stone foundations at least) existed on the St. Ethelburga site. That the trenches with recovered material from within them are spread from the centre of the mound eastwards may provide a clue as to the location of this, although because of the biased sample set this is impossible to know for sure at this stage. However, metal detecting material from this eastern end of the site was duly lacking, with only one late Roman coin recovered, and this was considerably to the south-east (see map, MD Plot 3, Figure 8).

The bulk of recovered metal artefacts instead came from the west of the site (MD Plot 2, Figure 8). This included an Iron Age gold stater, a Roman brooch, votive offering in the form of a miniature cauldron, and eleven 3rd – 4th century coins, a Saxon copper alloy pin and strap end, and a Medieval belt buckle, two partial coins and an iron hinge pivot. This is a large collection and includes what may be a small, 4th century Roman coin hoard. The Iron Age stater and Roman votive offering are interesting as they may attest to a votive site close by, and the 1st century Dolphin brooch is a typical military find set within roads, although it could equally be a stray find. LIDAR imagery shows a long, linear feature running north-south in this region, and this could well be an early track or road. A Late-3rd century coin was also recovered along this north-south alignment at MD find spot 4, and a second probable coin hoard was found just to the east of the potential trackway at MD find spot 5. This totalled fourteen coins and again dates to the mid-late 4th century.

These two separate coin hoards fit the general dating of the recovered pottery, although the two Roman brooches, votive cauldron and Iron Age stater appear to suggest an earlier landscape use of some form. It may be that there was a Late Iron Age shrine on the site, which was later reoccupied by some form of stone-built Roman building, which was itself re-appropriated by a Late Saxon / Early Medieval chapel.

The Medieval artefact assemblage appears odd for a small, early chapel site. Late Saxon pottery appears duly lacking from the broadly stratified material, although a couple of sherds of Torksey Ware (9th century), Lincoln Kiln Type (AD850-1000) and a possible Saxon / Saxo-Norman grey gritty fabric (10th – 11th century) were noted from the east of the site. In total, there were just over 730 Medieval pot sherds recovered from the 2017 excavations alone, and yet very little of this material could be confidently linked to a trench, unlike the Roman material. The bulk of the sampled pottery related to early Medieval (i.e. 13th and 14th centuries) glazed and non-glazed wares – including a variety of shell-tempered, splash glaze and suspension glaze (Nottingham, Lincoln, Brackenfield Type etc.) as well as later Medieval wares. There were also several very late Medieval / early Post-Medieval wares in the sampled material such as Cistercian Ware and Midlands Purple. The general picture seems more akin to a sustained settlement rather than a chapel, although it is possible there was a small settlement attached to it.

There were also several very late Medieval / early Post-Medieval wares in the sampled material such as Cistercian Ware and Midlands Purple. The general picture seems more akin to a sustained settlement rather than a chapel, although it is possible there was a small settlement attached to it.

Overall, there is a clear indication for a very prolonged use for the site, from Late Iron Age through to the Post-Medieval period. There appears to be a decline of use in the immediate post-Roman – middle Saxon period, although a bias towards a more aceramic material culture (i.e. wood, metal and basketry) may be skewing the evidence. However, with an overt lack of adequately recorded excavation to inform the material assemblage of the Site Archive, and no plans, drawings or photographs, it is very difficult to make anything other than ‘best guess’ hypotheses for the site.

Recommendations

There is huge potential for the St. Ethelburga landscape and to better understand the site a landscape approach is almost certainly the best way forward. The site and wider landscape would benefit from the following:

- 1) St. Ethelburga site – protection of the site for the future, with the prevention of any more obtrusive fieldwork until the landscape is better understood. The creation of a proper, permanent site grid would aid any future fieldwork alongside the creation of a permanent benchmark. Once the local landscape is better understood, the site may benefit from a renewed geophysical survey to test the level of damage versus surviving, intact archaeology, with target trenches and/or open plan excavations as a final option to better understand the chronology of the site and the surviving features.
- 2) Roman landscape – emphasis should be placed on research that fits the current East Midlands Research Framework and adopts a landscape study approach. Three target areas are apparent – a) the area of Bean Hill Field where previous, ad hoc and poorly recorded fieldwalking and metal detecting highlighted a spread of Roman artefacts, b) the area to the east and south-east of the site where field boundaries and trackways may reflect another Roman road approaching the St. Ethelburga site on a north-west / south-east axis, and c) the area around the potential north-south trackway to the west of the St. Ethelburga site. All three target areas would require further documentary and map analysis, LIDAR survey data, fieldwalking and potentially geophysical surveys to more fully understand the Roman landscape.
- 3) Village test-pit campaign – the known find spots recorded on the HERs and the Medieval foundation of St. Andrew’s church indicate that a better understanding of the occupation date-range and early foundation of Langar as a village would help to understand the wider landscape, the connection (if any) to the St. Ethelburga site and how the two co-existed. The fact the north-south linear alignment shown on the LIDAR survey data appears to connect St. Ethelburga’s with Langar itself is interesting, especially as the Late Iron Age and Roman metal artefacts recovered close to the alignment suggests it may be an earlier, existing pre-Medieval routeway, and may thus explain why the St. Ethelburga site is located where it is.
- 4) Wider landscape campaign – the site may benefit from a much wider landscape study that identifies, maps and records other historical sites within, for example, a five-mile radius. This may well identify connections with other contemporary sites, existing trackways and road networks.

Site Archive Report for the St. Ethelberga site, Langar, Nottinghamshire (Project SEAL)



Written by: Dr M. Beresford
Date: 30.3.20

MBArchaeology

Community Archaeology, Education & Research

12 Woodruff Lane,
Bilsthorpe,
Nottinghamshire,
NG22 8UF

matt@mbarchaeology.co.uk

07599 421816

Project SEAL

March 2020

MBArchaeology

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1. Introduction

1.1 Scope of Work

In June 2019, MBarcology were commissioned by the Project SEAL community group at Langar, Nottinghamshire to undertake a year-long phase of archaeological training and support to help them create a site archive for the St. Ethelburga site. The archive was intended to collate disparate elements of fieldwork and archival research undertaken over the past fifty years, and pull together previous research on the site. The intention was to create a platform for future landscape research by identifying targets, creating a better understanding of what previous research has discovered, and ‘rescue’ the site from more recent, unsupervised and unrecorded excavations and metal detecting work undertaken by ‘enthusiastic amateurs’ in the locale.

The work was funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund (NLHF) and also incorporated a phase of dissemination work including public talks, displays and activities with the local school, a phase which this report feeds into.



Figure One: Site Location
(© Crown copyright and database rights 2019
Ordnance Survey 100048957)

1.2 Location and Geology

Langar is centred at SK 72393 34562 and is approximately 13 miles east of Nottingham and 14 miles west of Grantham. The local geology is of Skerry Sandstone, with the village itself located on an outcrop of Lias Limestone. Langar is set within a mainly agricultural landscape.

1.3 Background

The site of St. Ethelburga at Langar is recorded as being the location of a Late Saxon / Early Medieval chapel (referenced as both St. Athelburge and St Aubrey on early maps and documents).¹ A low but obvious mound in the field belonging to Hall Farm, Langar was believed to be evidence of the chapel's location, and thus has been the target of sporadic fieldwork between the 1960s and 2010s.

The earliest recorded fieldwork on the site was that of H.O. Houldsworth between 1960-61, in which stone-built wall footings and Medieval pottery was identified,² with the pottery spanning AD1100-1300.³ In 1974, F.D. Colquhoun carried out a site visit and identified the mound still largely intact, approximately 0.7m high and possibly natural in part.⁴

The next phase of obtrusive fieldwork was undertaken by the Field Detectives and a group of local residents, involving metal detector surveys and, in 2017, the large-scale excavation of around fourteen trenches across the mound. Unfortunately, these excavations were neither excavated by context or recorded, so all stratigraphic information has been lost. Similarly, recovered material was not recorded by context or trench and was mainly the results of sieving and a biased collection policy (ie. artefacts believed to date to the post-Medieval period and beyond were discarded). A small-scale detector survey and fieldwalking phase was also undertaken by the Field Detectives in the adjacent Bean Hill field around the same time.

¹ Throsby J, 1790, *Thoroton's History of Notts Vol 2, p 202* (Published document). SNT1346.

² Houldsworth HO, 1960-61, letters (Personal comment). SNT795

³ EMAB eds, 1961, *East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin*, p 15 (Published document). SNT155.

⁴ Colquhoun FD, 1974, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT582.

Background research by the Project SEAL team incorporated systematically working through the Historic Environment Records data, which revealed a multi-period palimpsest for the St. Ethelburga site and surrounding environs. The earliest archaeological phase identified was Neolithic, testified by a probable flaked axe head found in a field to the east of the Stroom Dyke (feature L1239 on the map, Appendix One), and two flint scatters - one to the east of Wiverton Hall including arrow heads, borers and burins (feature M1234) and one to the west of Langar Hall including scrapers, blades and waste material (feature M1237).

Late prehistoric (Iron Age) activity also featured, although this was to the east of the site towards Barnstone, noted from pottery scatters recovered during fieldwalking. This is highlighted on the map in purple, Appendix One. Occupation continued throughout the Roman / Romano-British period with several findspots in and around the St. Ethelburga site and in the village of Langar itself. These equate to coins, pottery scatters and evidence of building foundations close to the proposed site of the Medieval chapel. Post-Roman activity, however, appeared lacking, with only one known Saxon findspot away to the west of the site on Langar Lane, Colston Bassett. Here a few probable Saxon pottery sherds were recovered during fieldwalking, although they could not be matched to local wares.

Finally, an abundance of Medieval and Post-Medieval find spots were noted but most of these centred around the current village. The only recovered Medieval material from the St. Ethelburga site came from Houldsworth's 1960-61 excavations and were recorded in his handwritten notebook as being 12th century pottery and some green glazed sherds (13th – 15th century). However, given the lack of proper recording and site archive it is difficult to understand the nature and stratigraphy of these finds. Houldsworth appears to suggest that the lower levels of the mound were Roman (given the pottery recovered) and that human remains exposed during excavations had Roman pottery associated with them, although this may have been disturbed during subsequent Medieval building works. His notebook states that Medieval pottery only occurred in the upper level of the mound, and that at least one set of human remains had been buried against an existing wall foundation. It appears possible that there may have been a Roman structure on the site, with post-5th century (ie. Saxon or Medieval) burials added later.⁵

⁵ Houldsworth HO, 1960-61, letters (Personal comment). SNT795

2.Methodology

After discussions with the County Archaeology Team and members of the Nottinghamshire Archaeology Panel, it was agreed that support would be given for the group to apply for a NLHF grant to fund the creation of a Site Archive for the site. As part of this work, volunteers were trained in non-obtrusive archaeological field techniques, excavation procedures, accepted recording standards, the treatment of human remains, pottery identification, small finds analysis and post-excavation recording / analysis techniques. This allowed them to work through the recovered artefacts from the Field Detectives' excavations, fieldwalking and metal detecting phases.

A basic plan of the approximate locations of trenches was compiled, and these were renumbered systematically (Trench One, Two, Three, etc). Fieldwalking and metal detecting areas were also generally identified by approximate location (by area of field) and all material was worked through, counted, recorded, repackaged, relabelled and stored in adequate containers. A sample of both pottery and metal artefacts were then explored with finds specialists and a basic overview of the recovered material was created. This is detailed in the Results section of this report.

The majority of the finds, however, could not be located more specifically than general areas of the two fields, and these were recorded and repackaged as 'unstratified'. A list of all approximate locations and unstratified material is given in the Results section.

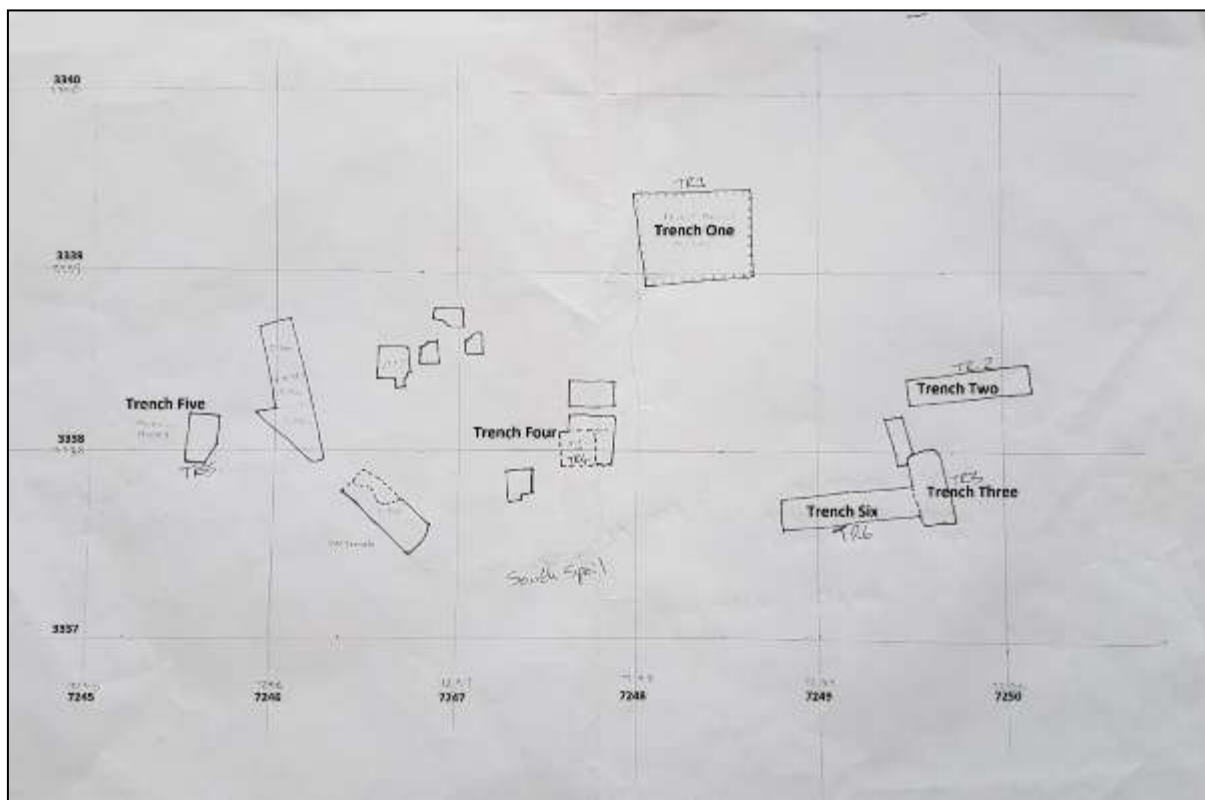


Figure Four: Approximate location of trenches from the 2017 excavations of the St. Ethelburga site
(©Project SEAL)

3.Results

The following information was identified based on the pottery and metal artefact sampling by the finds' specialists alongside project volunteers. Images of all listed artefacts can be seen in the Colour Plates sections. Information, dating and description were recorded by volunteers, and are collated here into one cohesive record, therefore level of detail may differ between artefact records. 'Artefact number' refers to numbers on bagged finds within Site Archive assemblage. Comparative collection used for analysis was the 'Southwell Collection' managed by Southwell Community Archaeology Group and stored at the Old Courthouse, Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

Trench One

Roman (AD43-410)

Artefact number: No. 9

Date: 3rd – 4th centuries

Description: Appearance of Samian Ware but clay is of coarser composition and the external decoration is impressed and fairly basic - rather than fine and/or applied decoration. It may be an attempt to replicate Samian Ware and most likely something like Oxfordshire Red Slipware

Artefact number: No. 11

Date: 1st – 4th century

Description: Roman greyware (rim sherd). Closest comparison in the Southwell collection was described as 'reduced gritty greyware'

Artefact number: No. 16 (3)

Date: 1st – 4th century

Description: No. 16 - 3. Grey ware with decoration / burnish inside. Rim fits the fingers

Artefact number: No. 19

Date: 2nd – 3rd century

Description: Roman colour coat (CC1)

Saxon (AD410-1066)

Artefact number: No. 13

Date: 10th – 11th century

Description: Grey fabric, gritty. Possibly Saxon or Saxo-Norman

Artefact number: No. 16 (1)

Date: AD850-1000

Description: Lincoln kiln type - shell ware

Medieval (AD1066-1550)

Artefact number: No. 2

Date: 12th – 14th century

Description: Base sherd. Nottingham fabric, splash-glazing on the bottom (possible kiln residue)

Artefact number: No. 5

Date: 12th – 14th century

Description: Oxidised fabric and iron rich, green suspension glaze

Artefact number: No. 4

Date: 13th – 14th century

Description: Jug handle. Green suspension glaze, high iron-rich clay, light-bodied Nottingham fabric

Artefact number: No. 1

Date: 13th – 15th century

Description: Coal measures orange ware

Artefact number: No. 8

Date: 13th – 15th century

Description: Brackenfield type, green suspension glaze, body sherd (jar)

Artefact number: No. 16 (2)

Date: AD1480-1650

Description: Cistercian ware

Artefact number: No. 20

Date: 13th – 15th century

Description: Green glaze, Brackenfield type

Artefact number: No. 21

Date: Late Medieval (15th – 16th century?)

Description: CIST/early black glaze

Artefact number: No. 22

Date: Late Medieval (15th – 16th century?)

Description: CMO (possible tile fragment?)

Artefact number: No. 24

Date: AD1380-1600

Description: Midlands Purple (MP)

Artefact number: No. 25

Date: AD1200-1450

Description: Brackenfield Type (BRACKT)

Artefact number: No. 27

Date: AD1220-1320

Description: Notts Reduced Green Glaze (NRGG)

Artefact number: No. 28

Date: AD1220-1320

Description: Light Bodied Nott Green Glaze (Nott GL)

Post-Medieval (AD1550-)

Artefact number: No. 23

Date: AD1650-1750

Description: Post-Medieval Slipware (SLIP)

Artefact number: No. 6

Date: 16th century

Description: Late Cistercian ware, possibly part of a flask

Artefact number: No. 7

Date: 15th-16th century

Description: Midlands purple, Base sherd, dish or bowl?

Artefact number: No. 3

Date: Mid-16th – Mid-17th century

Description: Black-glazed earthenware

Artefact number: No. 17

Date: Mid-17th - 18th century

Description: Post-medieval slipware. Similar to an example of Midlands Light-bodied Slipware (MLBSL) in the Southwell collection

Artefact number: No. 26

Date: AD1480-1650

Description: Cistercian (CIST)

Trench Two

Roman (AD43-410)

Artefact number: No. 4

Date: 2nd – 3rd century

Description: Two pot sherds with a reddish core and a black slip coat. The smooth finish and the thinness of the sherds indicate that they are from a high-quality vessel. Their proximity in a trench and very similar fabrics suggest that the sherds may come from the same vessel, although a slight difference in thickness indicates that they are not contiguous. Comparison

with the reference set indicates a close match with Nene Valley Colour Coated Ware with late red fabric (NVCC2)

Artefact number: No. 6

Date: 1st – 3rd century

Description: Rim sherd of Roman shell-tempered greyware, maybe containing some grit (more detailed examination is required). The rim shape corresponds to number 77 in the form guide. Wheel thrown and knife-trimmed with a Lincolnshire fabric and evidence of burnishing. The chart suggests the vessel had a diameter of about 14 cm at the neck and that this sherd represents 7% of its circumference

Artefact number: No. 10

Date: 1st – 2nd century

Description: Samian - South Gaulish. Rim to dish

Artefact number: No. 11

Date: 2nd – 4th century

Description: Reduced black burnished ware - local type. Quartz type inclusions. Wheel thrown rim

Saxon (AD410-1066)

Artefact number: No. 8

Date: Mid-late 9th century

Description: Torksey ware

Artefact number: No. 9

Date: 9th – 11th century

Description: Shell Tempered (sparsely), fairly sorted

Medieval (AD1066-1550)

Artefact number: No. 7

Date: 13th – 14th century

Description: Unglazed pot sherd with a grey core and orange inner and outer surfaces.

Interpreted to be Beverley Orange ware

Artefact number: No. 12

Date: 13th – 14th century

Description: Interesting asymmetric form - handle?

Trench Three

Roman (AD43-410)

Artefact number: No. 5

Date: 3rd – 4th centuries

Description: Dales ware(?) Black body, poorly sorted shell, up to 2.5mm

Artefact number: No. 6

Date: 2nd – 3rd century

Description: Roman, fine Colour Coated

Artefact number: No. 7

Date: 2nd – 3rd century

Description: Roman colour coated coarse ware- grey oxidised fabric

Artefact number: No. 8

Date: Unknown

Description: Roman tile(?) earthenware- combed lines

Artefact number: No. 9

Date: 4th century

Description: Late Roman- local coarse ware- brown/grey

Artefact number: No. 12

Date: Uncertain

Description: Roman mortaria sherd. Red earthenware with black glaze over a white slip. 20 cm diameter. Appears to be of Nene Valley type, yet the fabric/glaze is odd. Possibly a localised copy.

Artefact number: No. 14

Date: 1st – 2nd century

Description: Samian ware, sherd from bowl. Decorated with lion or large cat inside a double medallion. Linear pattern surrounding the medallion.

Closest match is Central Gaul

Artefact number: No. 10

Date: 2nd – 4th century

Description: Nene Valley mortaria. Thumb print on top rim. Creamy white Trifurcation grits across inner base - mica/quartz/iron/slag. 13" circumference

Artefact number: No. 11

Date: 2nd – 4th century

Description: Nene Valley mortaria, no grits or thumb print. Throwing lines. Decorated

Artefact number: No. 17

Date: 1st – 2nd century

Description: Samian Ware with small pale grey inner patches. Burnished Tempering -
tableware high quality

Artefact number: No. 18

Date: 1st – 2nd century

Description: As above but with throwing lines and decoration

Artefact number: No. 19-21

Date: 1st – 2nd century

Description: Samian ware sherds

Artefact number: No. 23

Date: 2nd – 4th century

Description: Local greyware. Burnished. Part of rim or flange of
small bowl?

Artefact number: No. 25

Date: 2nd – 4th century

Description: Rim sherd of Roman greyware. The rim is noticeably thicker than the side of
the vessel beneath. Well made, with evidence of burnishing. Diameter at rim
is estimated at 20 cm

Medieval (AD1066-1550)

Artefact number: No. 16

Date: 11th – 12th century

Description: Stamford ware, earthenware- cream glaze

Artefact number: No. 1

Date: 15th – 17th century

Description: Two pot sherds that fit together and formed part of the base of a vessel, identified as Midland Purple ware. Wheel thrown with an estimated basal diameter of 30 cm. The core is variable in colour (pale grey to black) but without a consistent gradation. The sherds are glazed on the inside of the base of the vessel (purplish brown, lustrous) but not elsewhere. There is a white deposit on the inside of the side of the vessel and a drag/strike mark on the outside of its base

Artefact number: No. 2

Date: 15th – 17th century

Description: Two more sherds of Midland Purple ware. Possibly related to those above (No. 1), but don't fit directly with those or with each other. Little sign of glaze and the colour of the core is more uniform than with No. 1. There is a white deposit on the inside of the vessel (very similar to that seen with No. 1)

Artefact number: No. 3

Date: 15th – 17th century

Description: Another sherd of Midlands Purple ware. This one has no obvious curvature. There is a white deposit on it, but it is on the opposite side to the glaze, unlike 1 and 2 above - and is thicker than in those cases. This deposit appears to have fused to a glassy material at its surface, suggesting exposure to very high temperature

Artefact number: No. 4

Date: 15th – 17th century

Description: A further sherd of probable Midland Purple ware, but this one is characterised by a yellowish-grey slip on its outer surface. Little evidence of glaze. The apparent diameter of the vessel is about 20 cm, but this is not particularly diagnostic as the sherd does not come from the rim or the base. Marks on the inside surface indicate that it was wheel thrown

Post-Medieval (AD1550-)

Artefact number: No. 10

Date: 16th century

Description: Sherd of probable Cistercian ware. Shape indicates that it includes the base of a handle (of a mug?) Glazed on both sides but glaze is not as well-preserved as it is on sherds 11 and 13 below, perhaps because of abrasion? Medium-grey core

Artefact number: No. 11

Date: 16th century

Description: Sherd of probable Cistercian ware. High glaze on both sides and pale orange-grey core. Possibly comes from adjacent to a handle but not as clear as with No.10

Artefact number: No. 13

Date: 16th century

Description: Pot sherd of Late Cistercian age (identified by Steve). Very dark glaze (almost black) and a dark grey core. Evidence of lighter (white to beige) decoration at one corner of the sherd

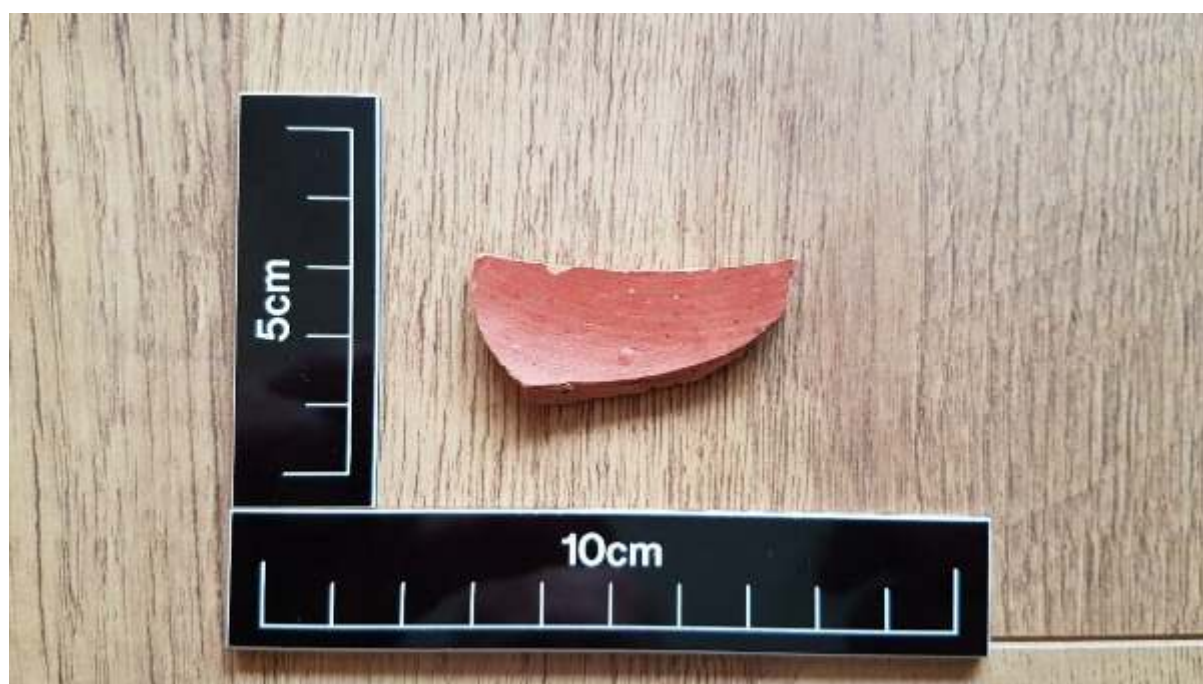
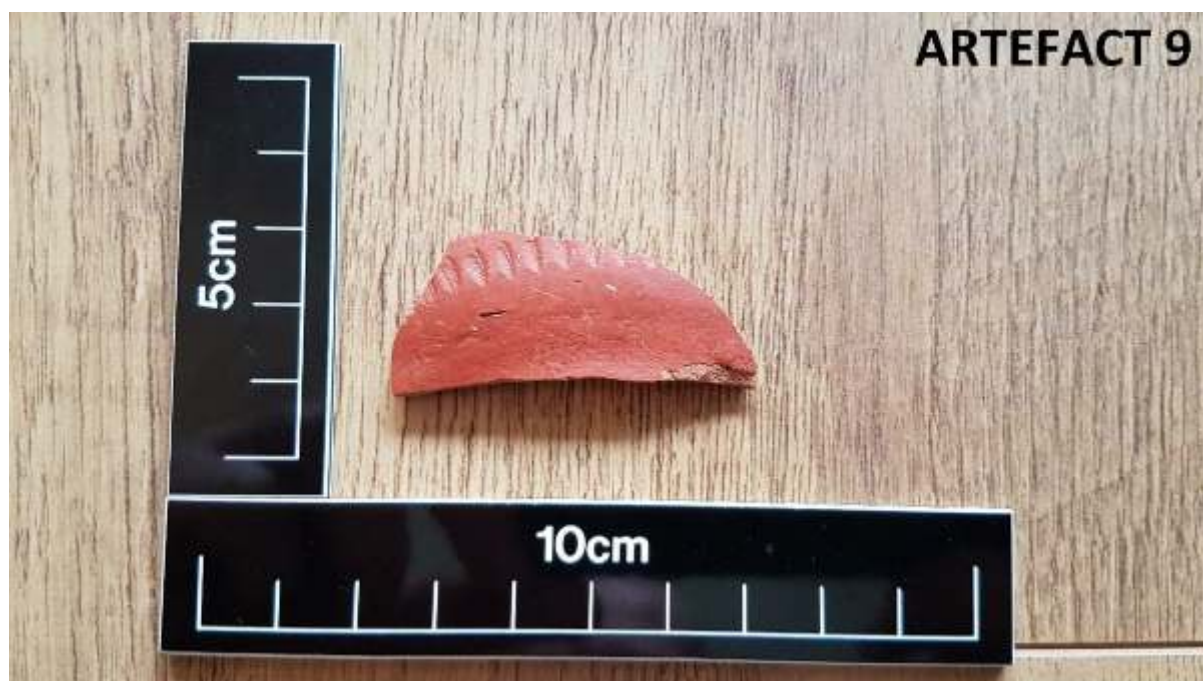
Artefact number: No. 22

Date: 16th century?

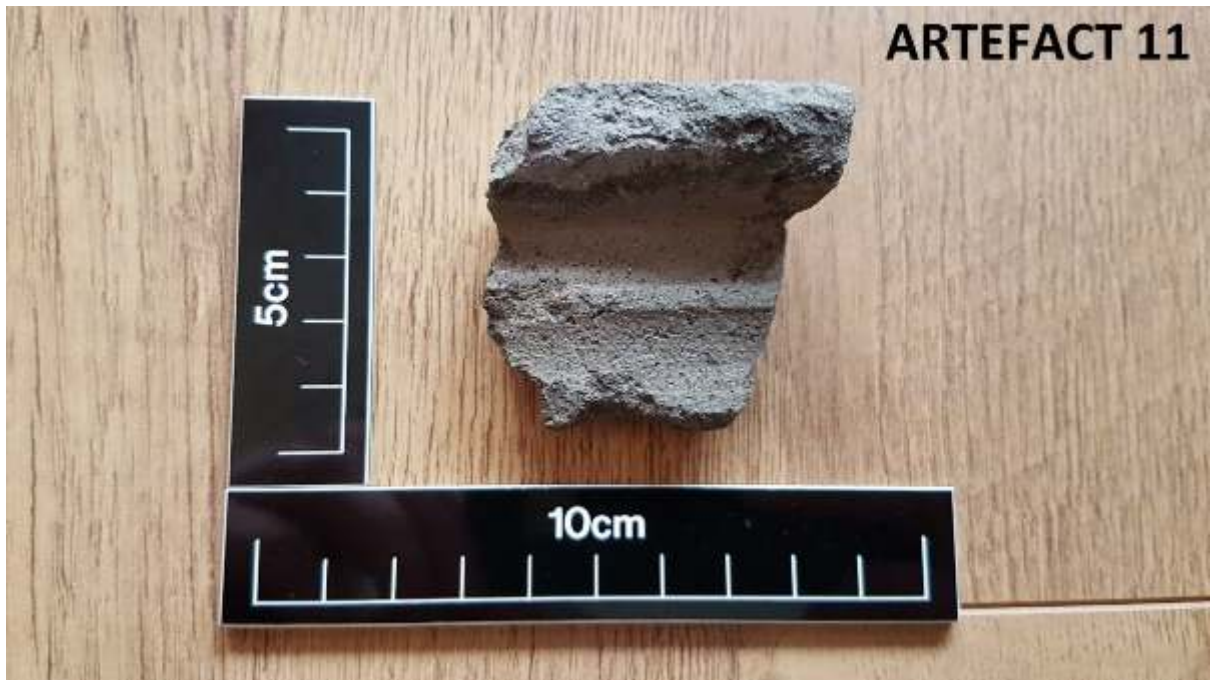
Description: Pot sherd of uncertain designation - possibly Cistercian. Highly fired and of good quality. Glazed on outside with colour grading between reddish and brown. Core and inside have a very uniform terracotta colour and fine texture

Figure 5: COLOUR PLATES – EXCAVATION (© MBArchaeology)

Trench One



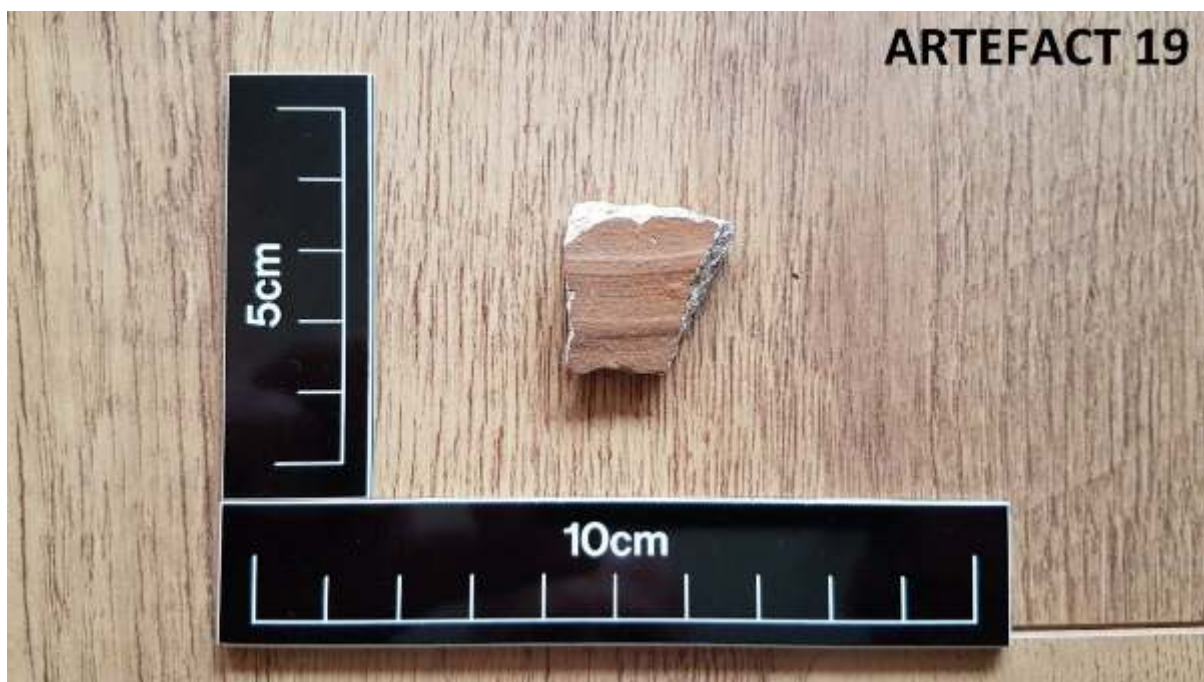
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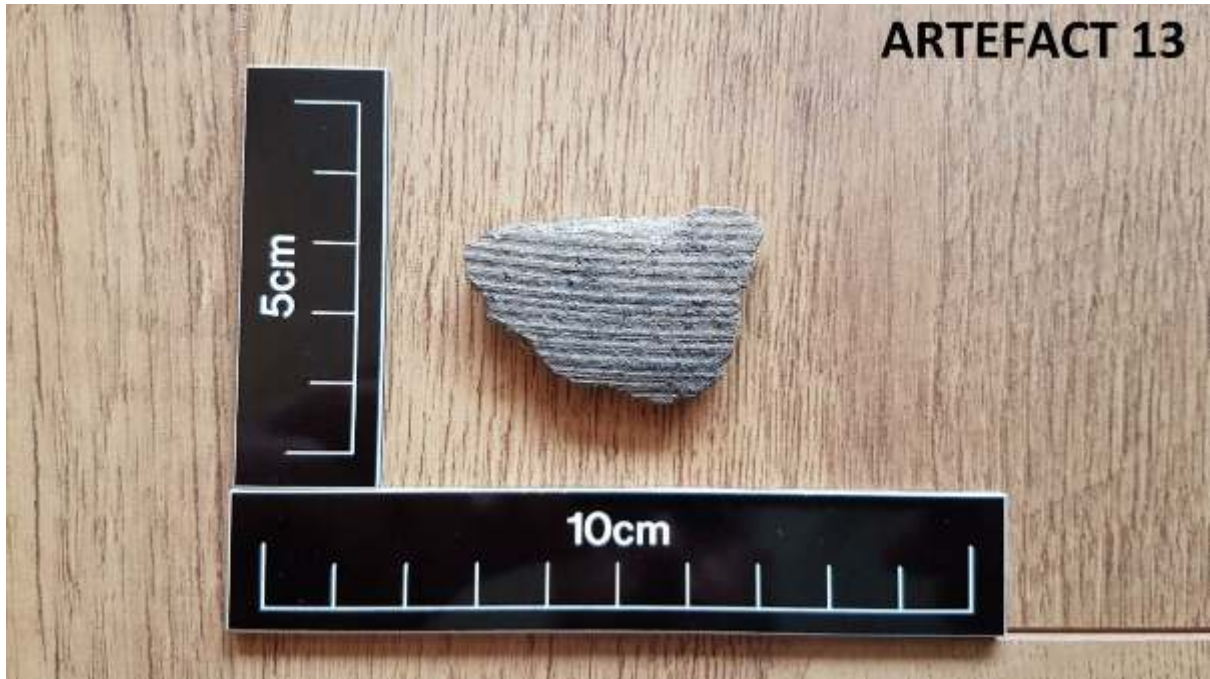
ARTEFACT 16(3)



ARTEFACT 19



ARTEFACT 13



ARTEFACT 2



ARTEFACT 5



ARTEFACT 4



ARTEFACT 1

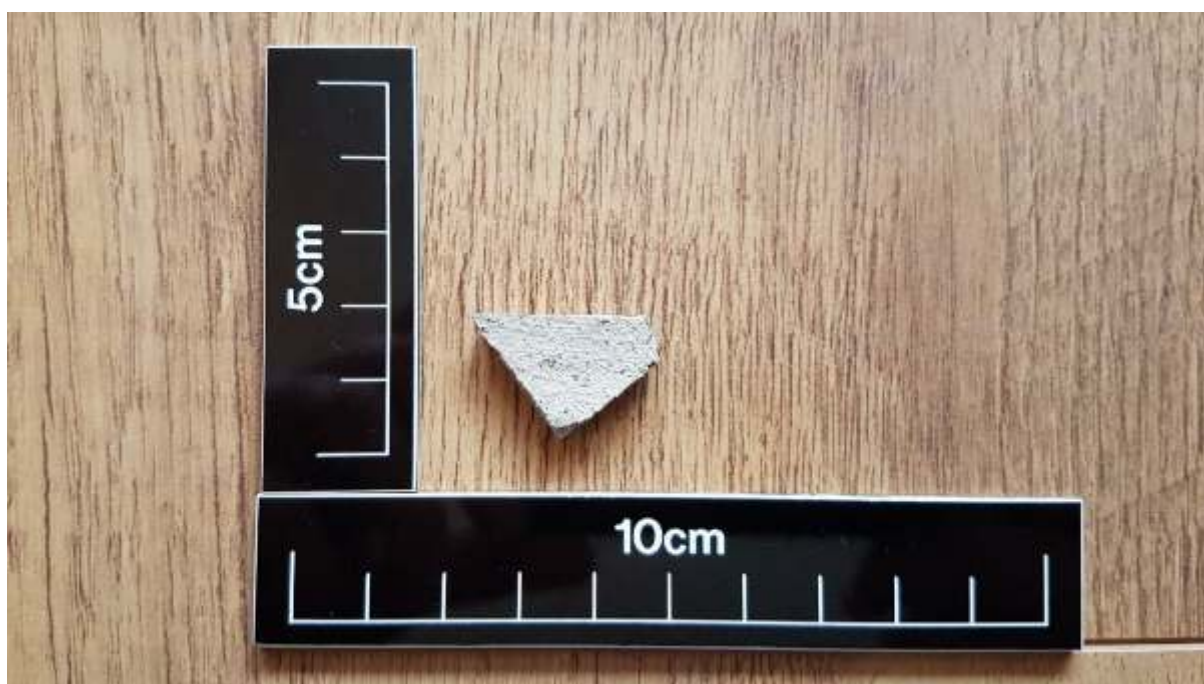


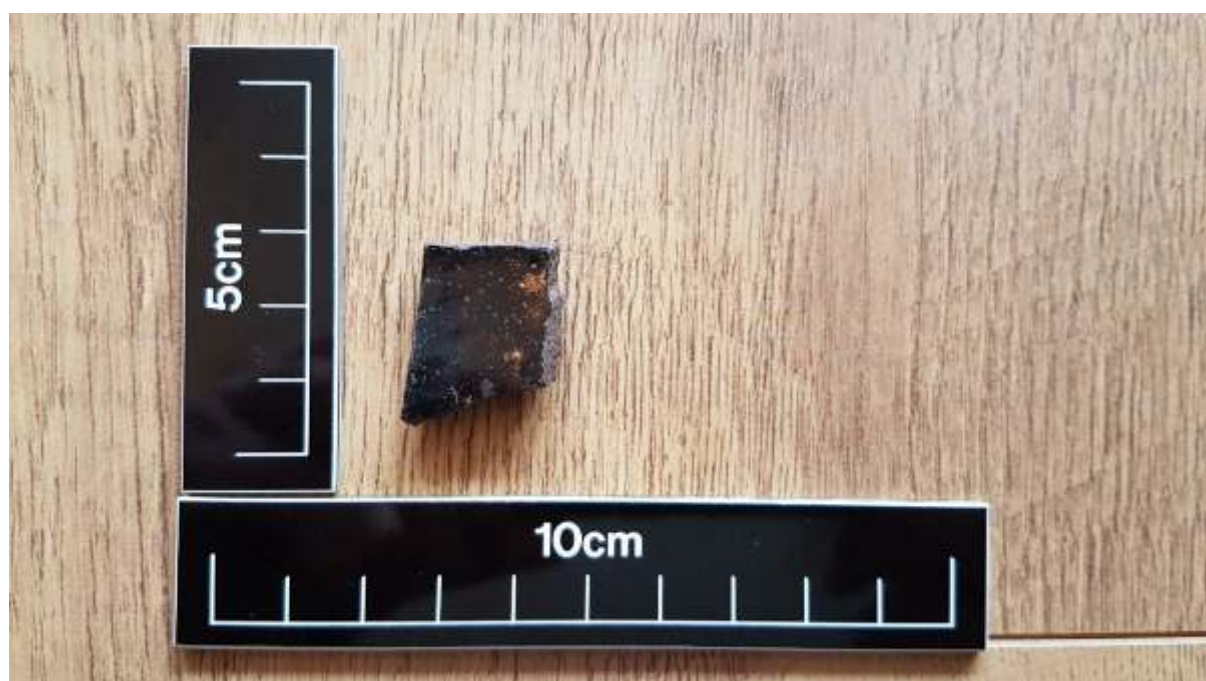
ARTEFACT 8



ARTEFACT 16(2)







ARTEFACT 22







ARTEFACT 27





ARTEFACT 23





ARTEFACT 7







ARTEFACT 26



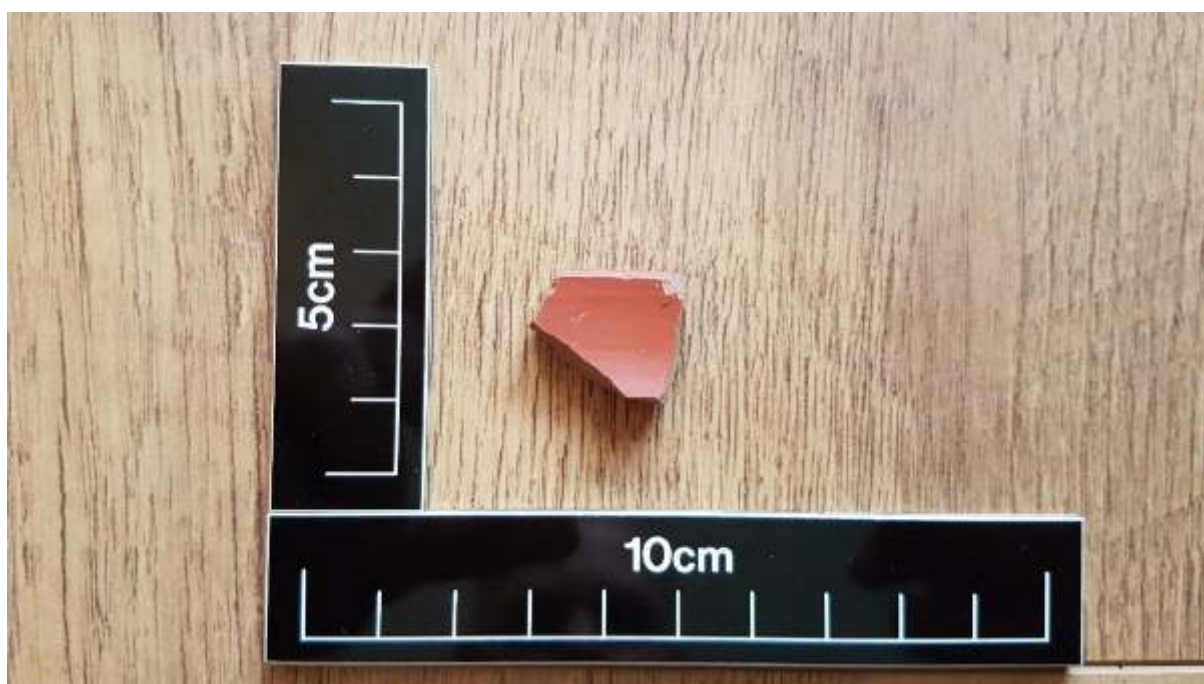
Trench Two



ARTEFACT 6



ARTEFACT 10



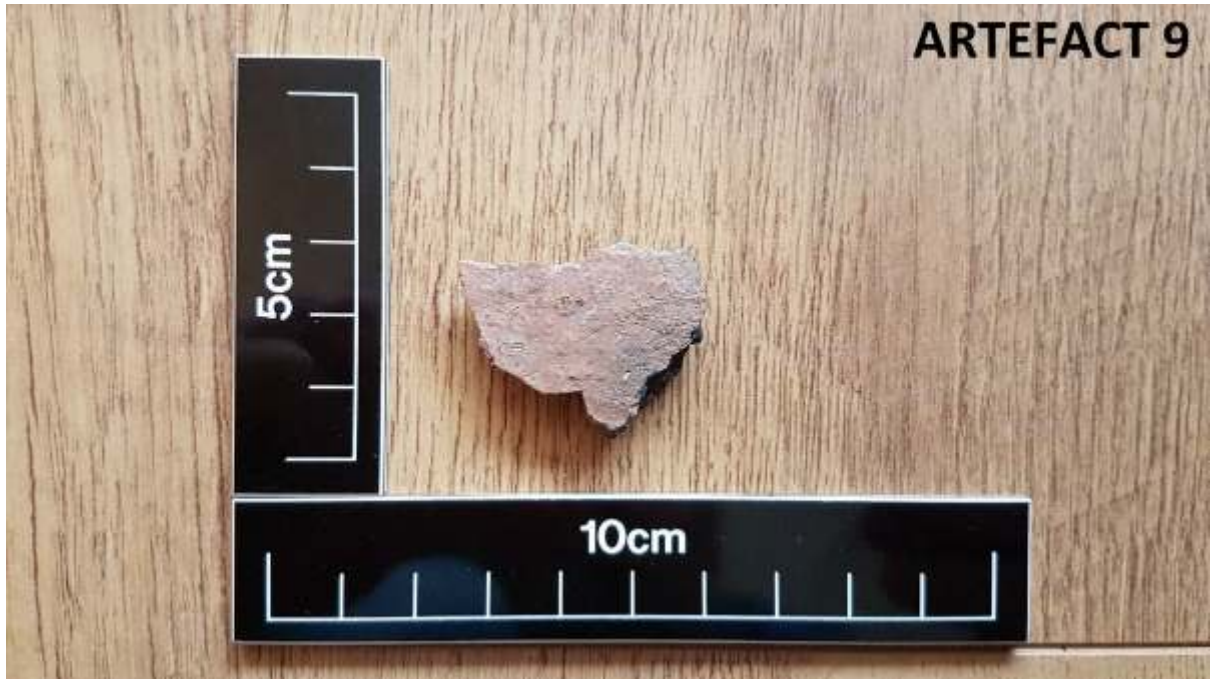
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ARTEFACT 8



ARTEFACT 9



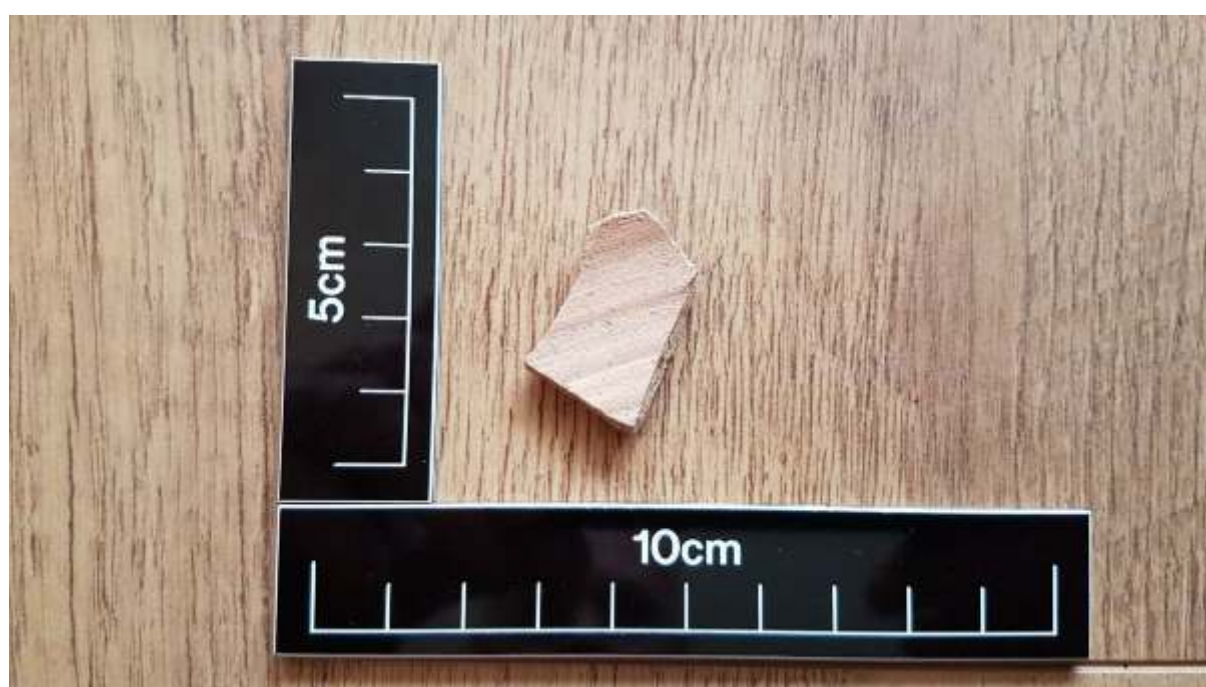
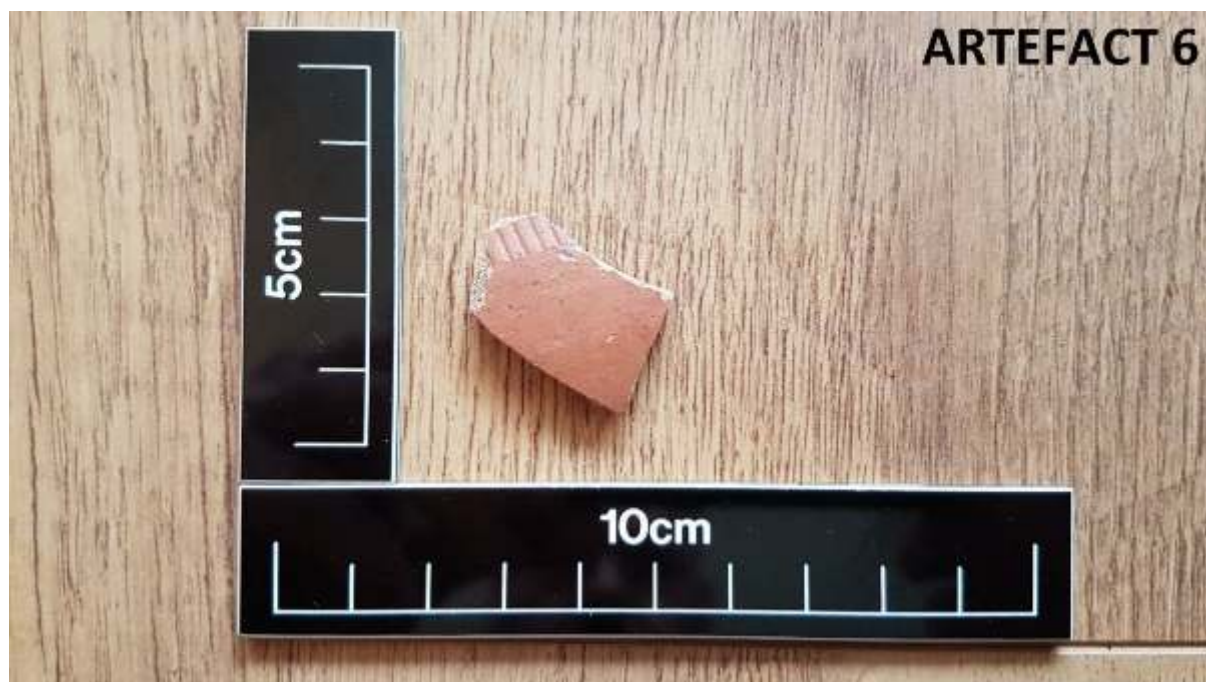


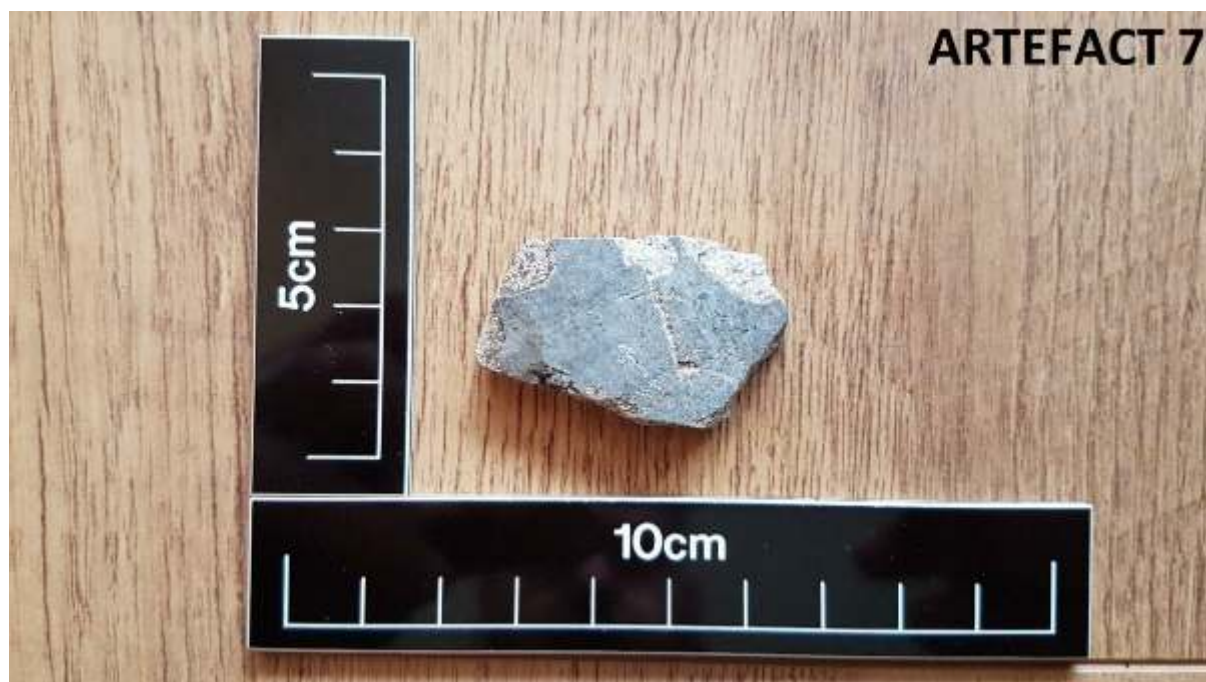
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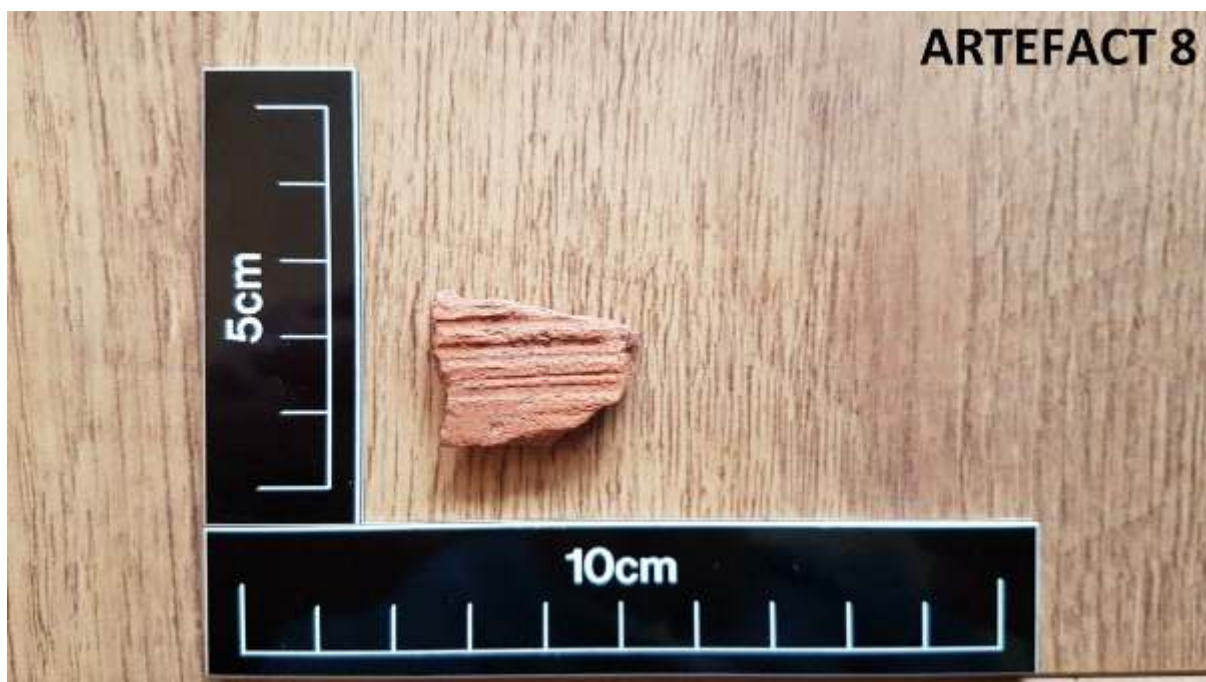
Trench Three







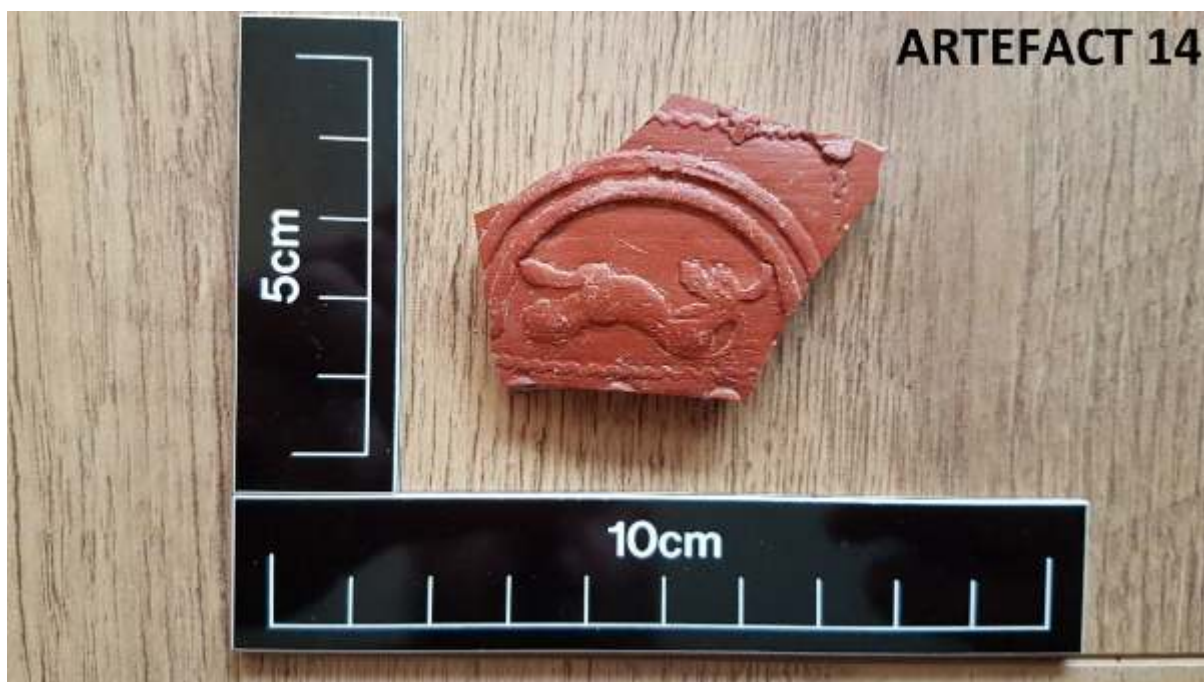
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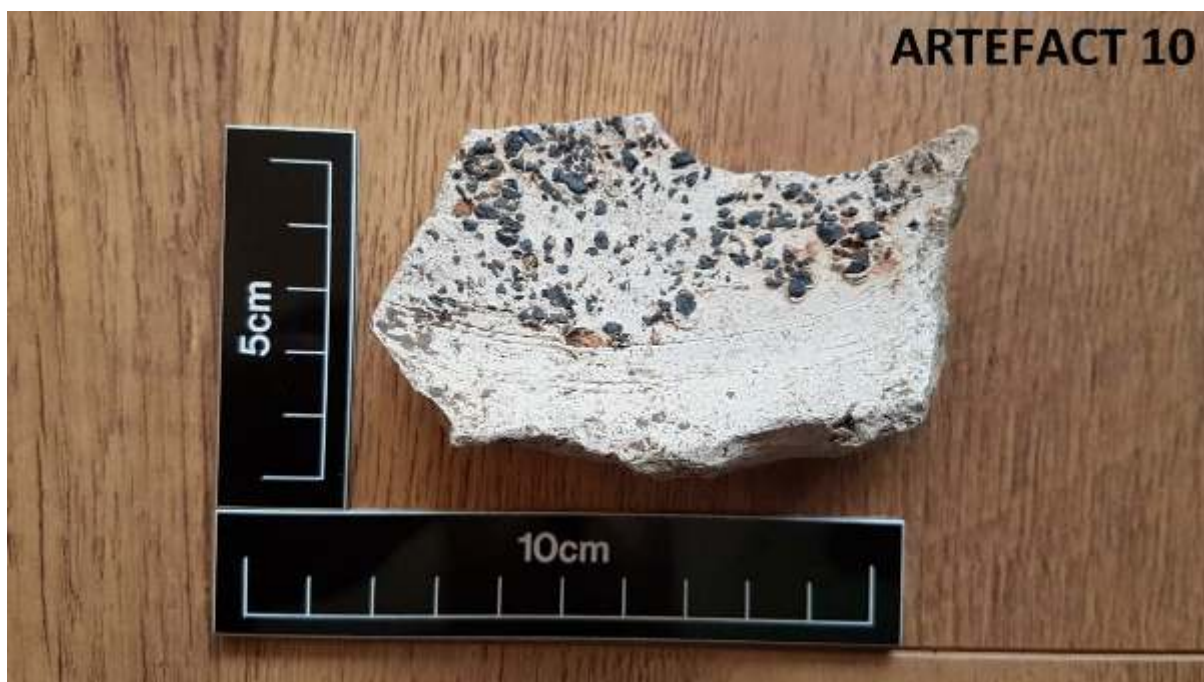


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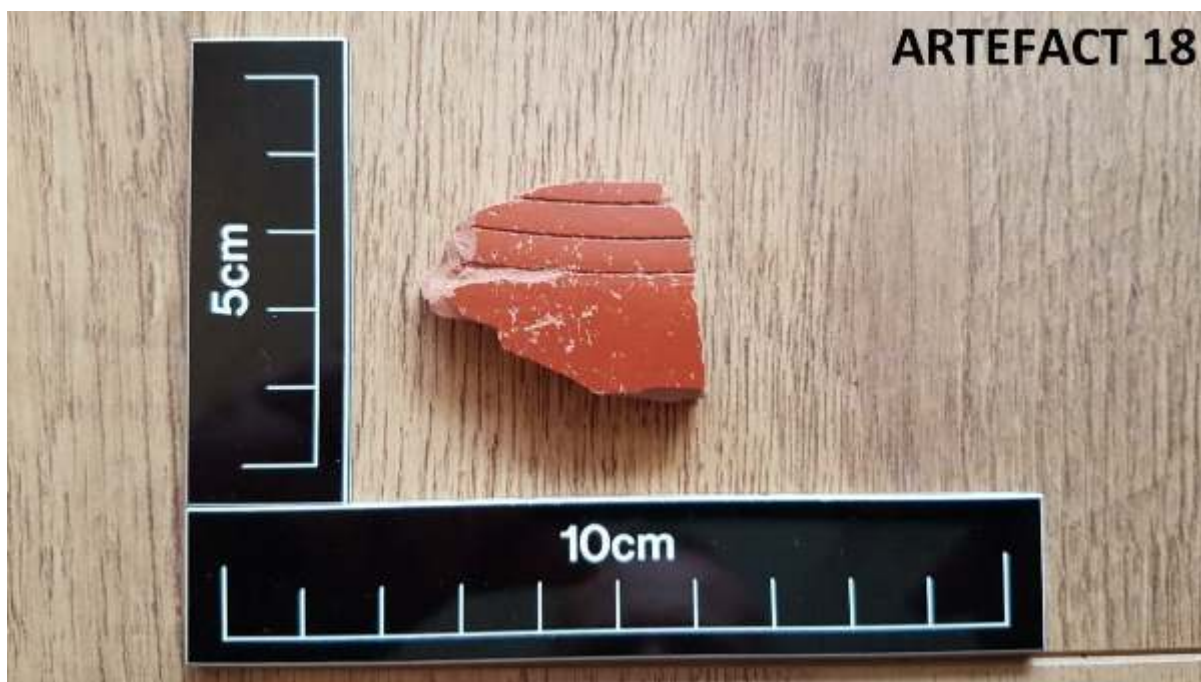
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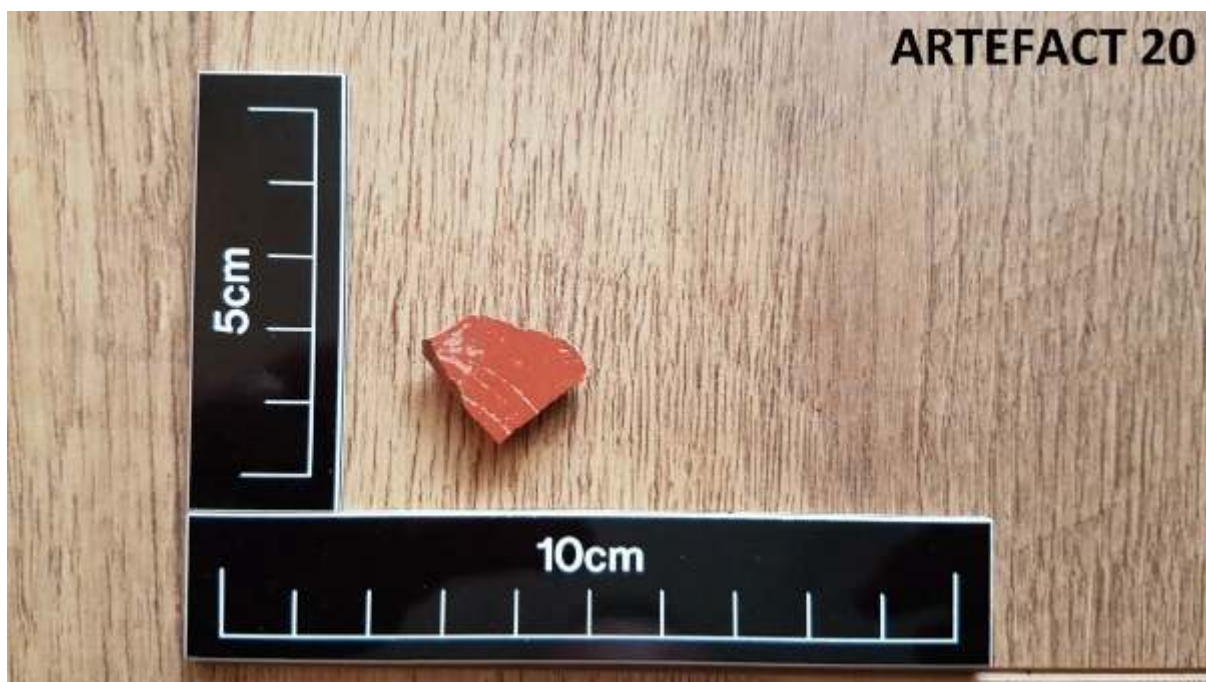
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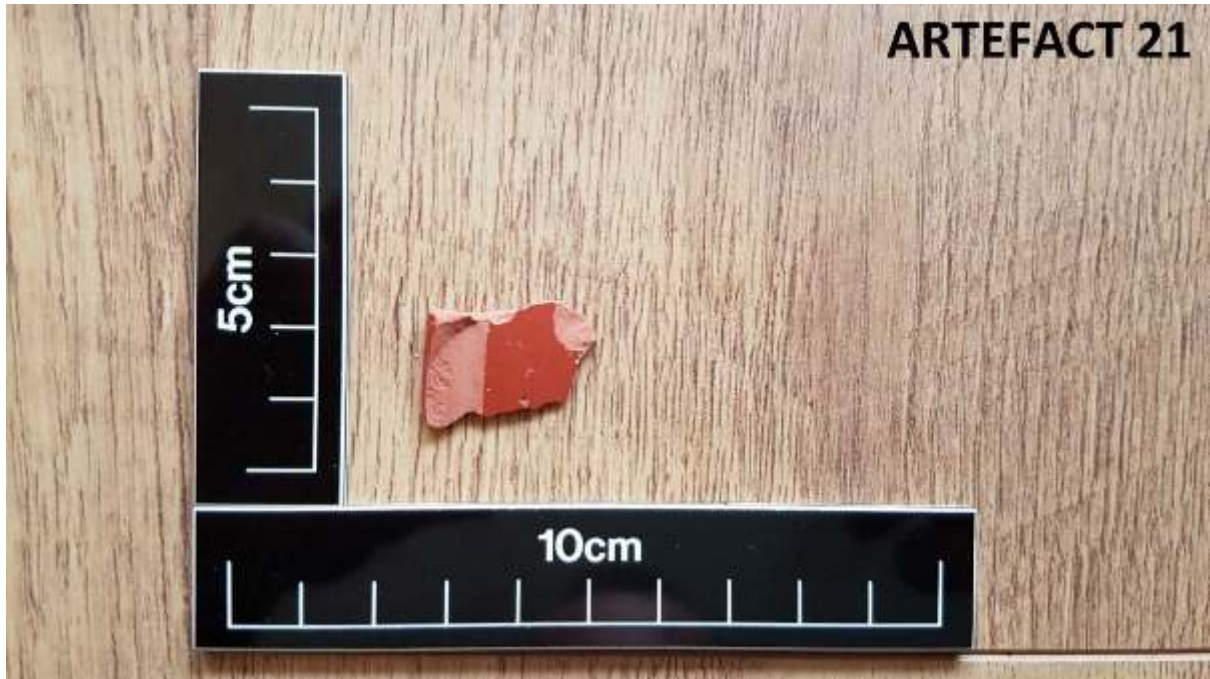
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ARTEFACT 20



ARTEFACT 21



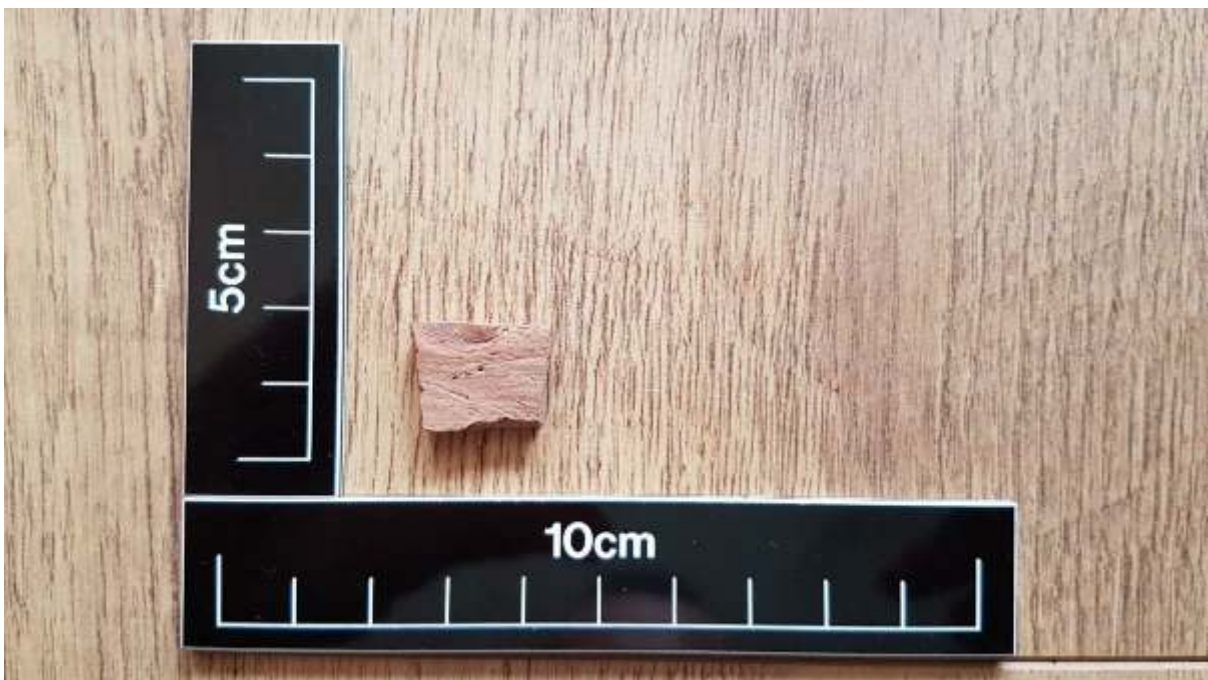
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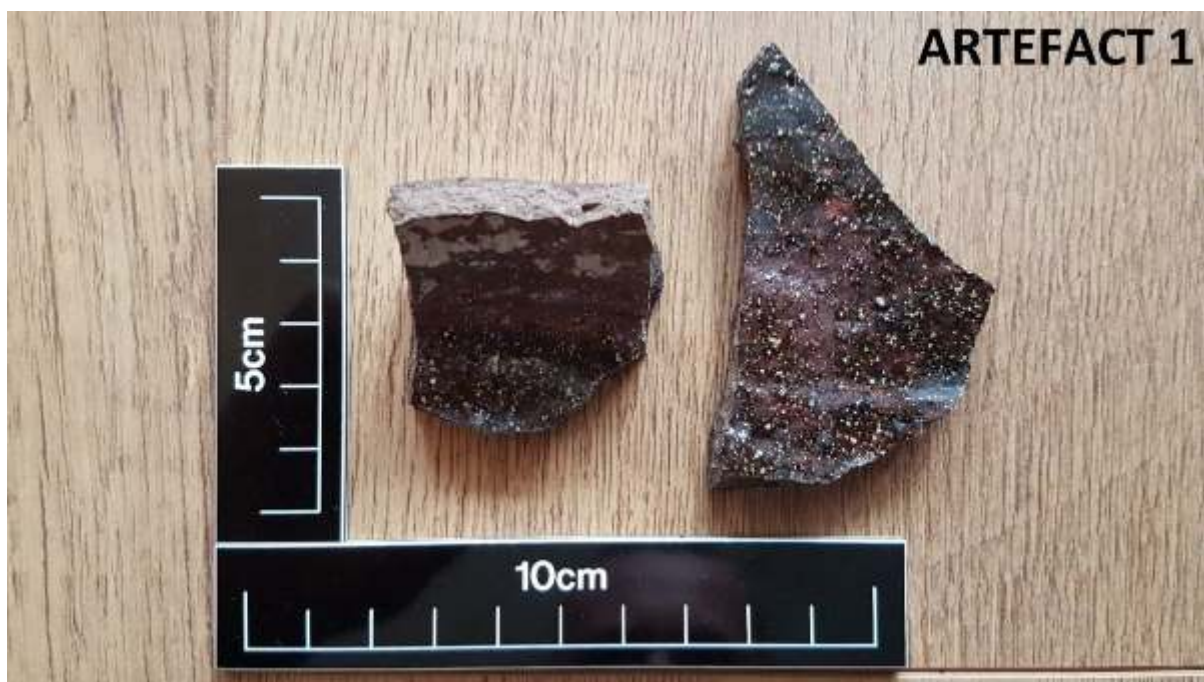


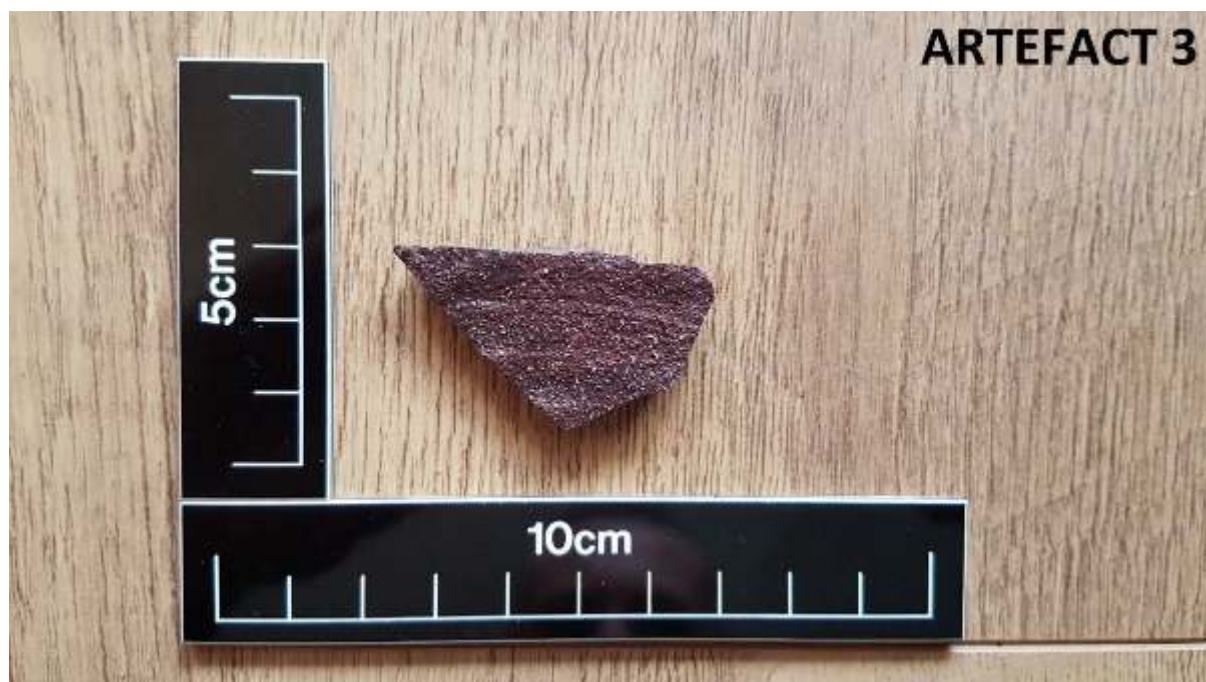
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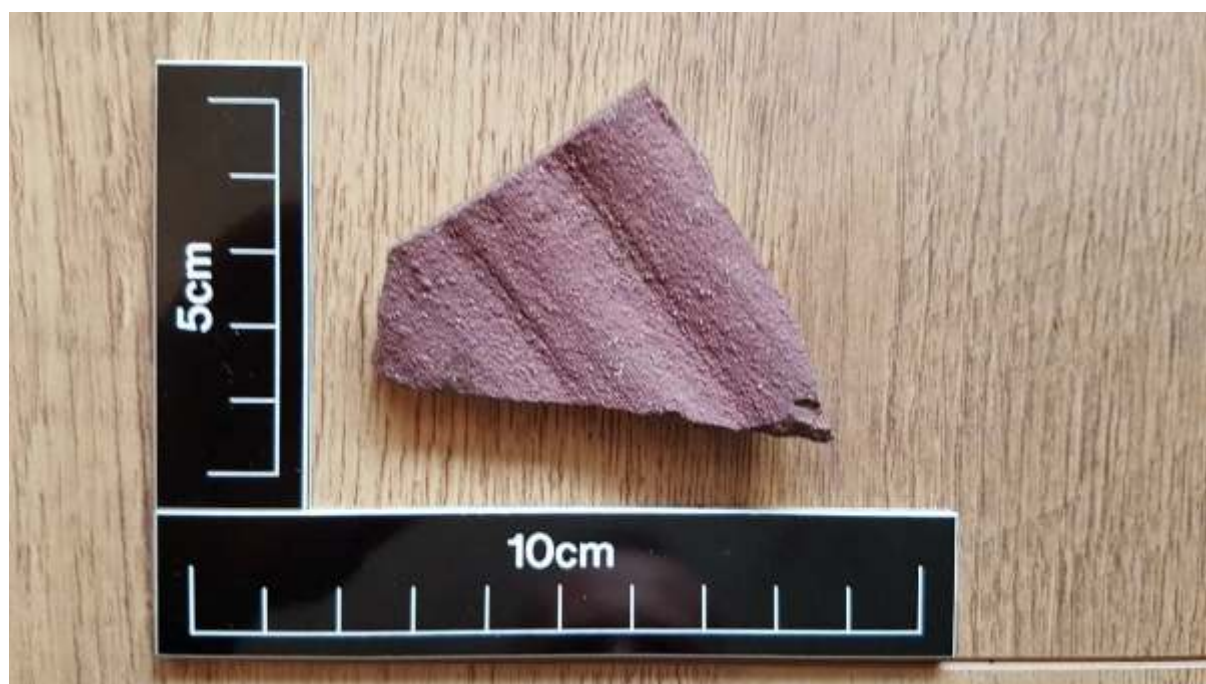
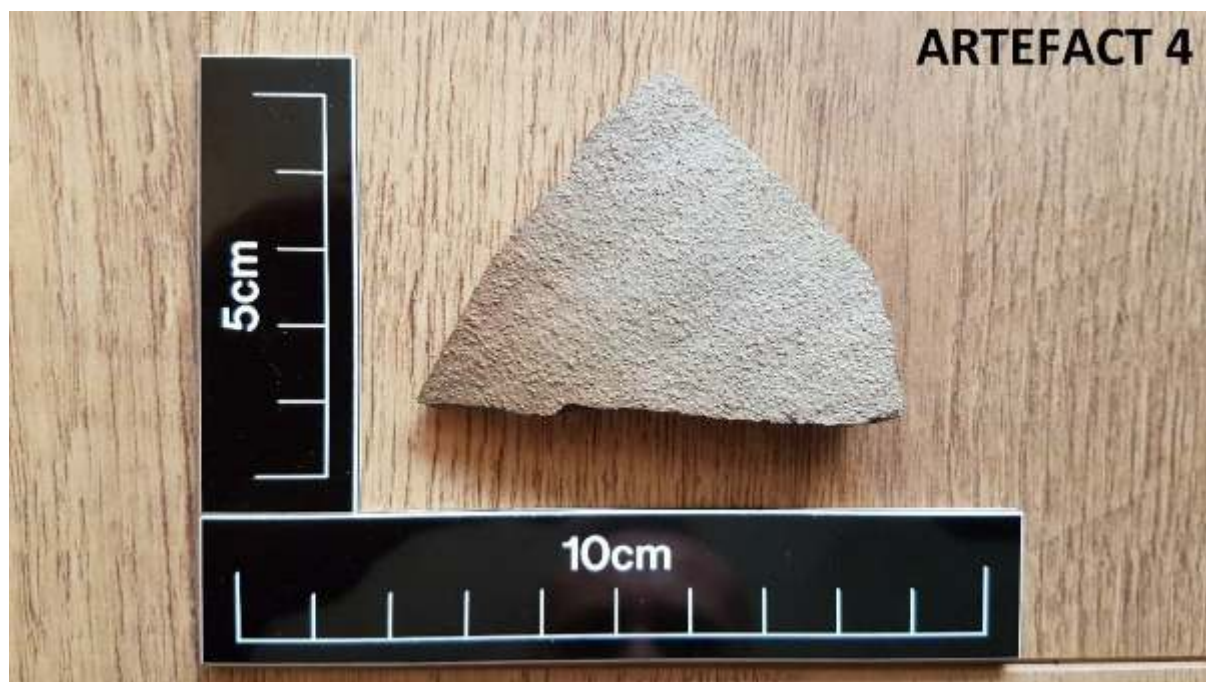


ARTEFACT 16









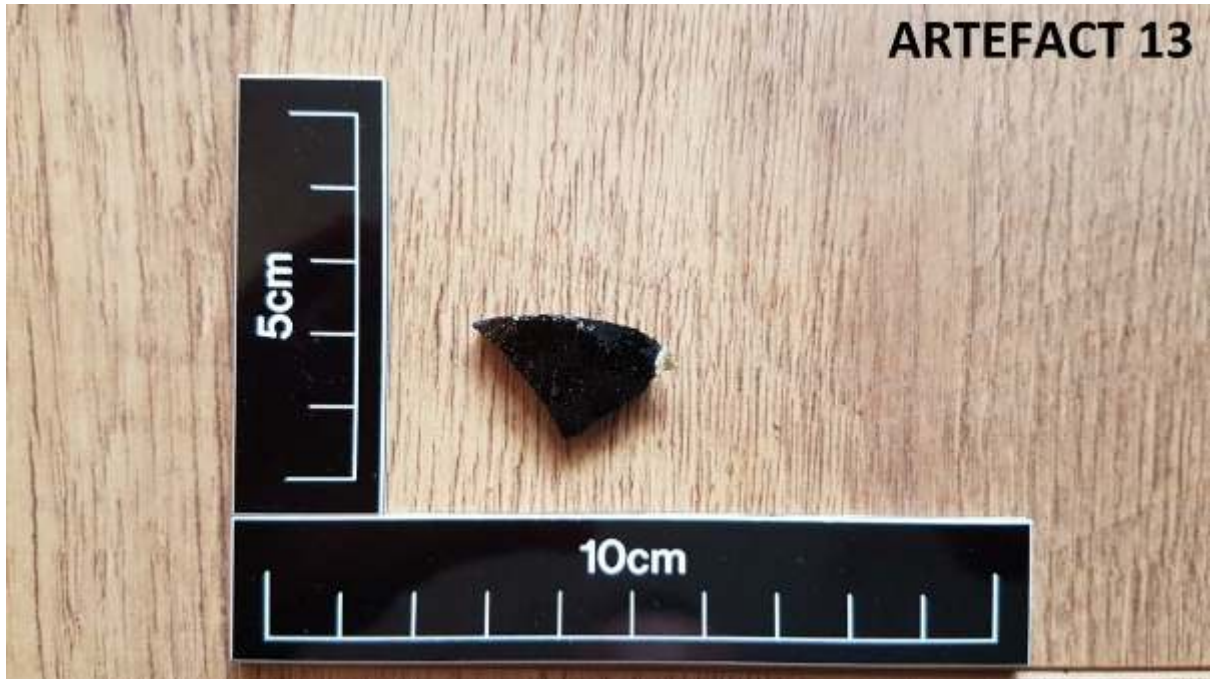
ARTEFACT 10



ARTEFACT 11



ARTEFACT 13



CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL DATA

Some of the recovered CBM from the 2017 excavations was analysed and a short report written at the time. This is included as Appendix Five. For the purpose of this report, deposited CBM from various sources was sampled and is detailed below as complimentary information to the 2017 report. All recovered CBM forms part of the Site Archive.

Artefact number: CBM1

Date: Unknown

Description: Architectural Fragment of worked stone

Findspot: SK322 337

Artefact number: CBM2

Date: Unknown

Description: Architectural fragment of worked stone in the form of a triangular cross section with flat top and worked sides

Findspot: Believed to have been found near the west bank of the Stroom Dyke, north-east of the St. Ethelburga site

Artefact number: CBM3

Date: Unknown

Description: Fragment of architectural terracotta

Findspot: Believed to have been found in the Stroom Dyke, to the east of the St. Ethelburga site by Cherry Bishop

Artefact number: CBM4

Date: Iron Age / Romano-British

Description: Fragment of Quern Stone

Findspot: Believed to have been found in the Stroom Dyke to the east of the St. Ethelburga site by Cherry Bishop

Artefact number: CBM5

Date: Roman

Description: Collection of Romano-British Box Flue fragments with combed markings

Findspot: St. Ethelburga excavations, unstratified (SA19 US1)

Artefact number: CBM6

Date: Roman

Description: Collection of Romano-British tesserae

Findspot: St. Ethelburga excavations, unstratified (SA19 US1)

Artefact number: CBM7

Date: Unknown

Description: Worked fragment of ironstone with chamfer

Findspot: St. Ethelburga excavations, unstratified (SA19 unidentified)

Figure 6: COLOUR PLATES – CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL (© Project SEAL)







CBM4









METAL DETECTING DATA

MD ONE (SK725 332)

Roman (AD43-410)

Artefact number: No. 8

Date: 3rd – 4th centuries

Description: Copper alloy nummus

MD TWO (SK723 332)

Iron Age (700BC – AD43)

Artefact number: No. 8

Date: 50-20BC

Description: Iron Age Gold Stater, Corieltavi. South Ferriby (North Lincs.) type. Obverse: Wreath, cloak & crescents. Reverse: Lunate horse facing left, 'anchor' face above, sun and star below, with pellet rosette

Roman (AD43-410)

Artefact number: No. 10

Date: 4th century

Description: Coin - copper alloy nummus

Artefact number: No. 12

Date: AD253 - 305

Description: Coin - radiate head

Artefact number: No. 14

Date: 1st century

Description: Brooch – dolphin brooch

Artefact number: No. 16

Date: AD354 - 361

Description: Coin - copper alloy nummus (Constantius II)

Artefact number: No. 17

Date: Unknown

Description: Coin - copper alloy nummus

Artefact number: No. 18

Date: AD253 - 305

Description: Coin - radiate head

Artefact number: No. 19

Date: AD337-340

Description: Coin – bronze coin (Constantius II)

Artefact number: No. 23

Date: AD273-274

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Tertricus II)

Artefact number: No. 24

Date: AD330-364

Description: Coin – House of Constantine

Artefact number: No. 26

Date: AD364-78

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Valens)

Artefact number: No. 27

Date: AD335-341

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Constantine)

Artefact number: No. 29

Date: Unknown

Description: Votive offering – small bronze cauldron

Artefact number: No. 30

Date: 3rd – 4th century

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus

Artefact number: No. 31

Date: 4th century

Description: Coin (extremely worn)

Saxon (AD410-1066)

Artefact number: No. 3

Date: AD750 - 850

Description: Pin - polyhedral, copper alloy

Artefact number: No. 6

Date: 9th century

Description: Strap end – copper alloy, zoomorphic design, possibly a dog or wolf

Medieval (AD1066-1550)

Artefact number: No. 7

Date: AD1250 - 1400

Description: Buckle

Artefact number: No. 13

Date: AD1154 - 1189

Description: Coin – half cut, silver short cross penny, Henry II

Artefact number: No. 20

Date: AD1199 - 1216

Description: Coin – quarter cut, silver short cross penny, John

Artefact number: No. 32

Date: AD1150 - 1200

Description: Hinge pivot - iron

MD FOUR (SK723 334)

Roman (AD43 – 410)

Artefact number: No. 1

Date: AD238 - 296

Description: Coin – radiate head

MD FIVE (SK724 334)

Roman (AD43 – 410)

Artefact number: No. 1

Date: AD330 - 335

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Constantine)

Artefact number: No. 2

Date: AD330 - 335

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Constantine)

Artefact number: No. 3

Date: AD 367 - 375

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Gratian)

Artefact number: No. 4

Date: AD307 - 337

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Constantine)

Artefact number: No. 5

Date: AD324 - 326

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Fausta)

Artefact number: No. 6

Date: AD317 - 330

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Constantine)

Artefact number: No. 7

Date: AD330 - 335

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Constantine, Constantinople issue)

Artefact number: No. 8

Date: AD335 - 350

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Constans)

Artefact number: No. 9

Date: AD364 - 378

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Valentinian)

Artefact number: No. 10

Date: AD364 - 375

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Valentinian)

Artefact number: No. 11

Date: AD253 - 268

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Gallienus)

Artefact number: No. 12

Date: AD335 - 341

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Constantine)

Artefact number: No. 13

Date: AD330 - 335

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Constantine)

Artefact number: No. 14

Date: AD335 - 341

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Constantine)

MD SIX (UNSTRATIFIED)

Roman (AD43 – 410)

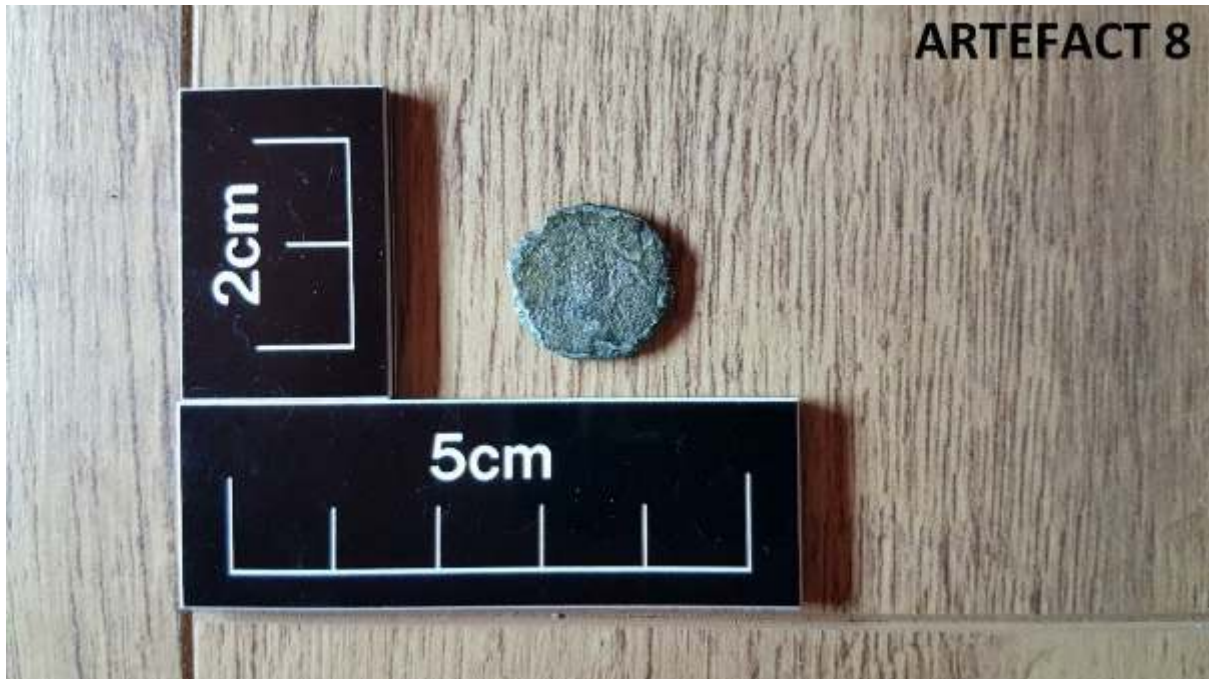
Artefact number: No. 1

Date: 1st century

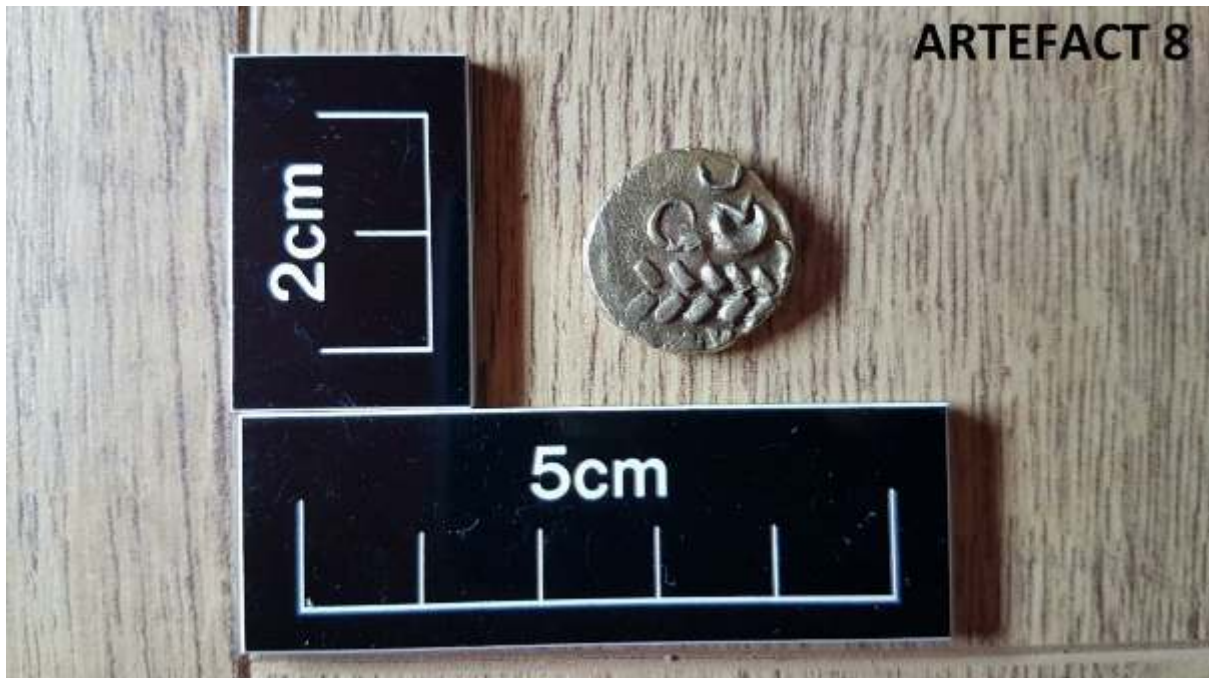
Description: Brooch – Dolphin brooch

Figure 7: COLOUR PLATES – METAL DETECTING (© MBArchaeology)

MD ONE



MD TWO





ARTEFACT 12



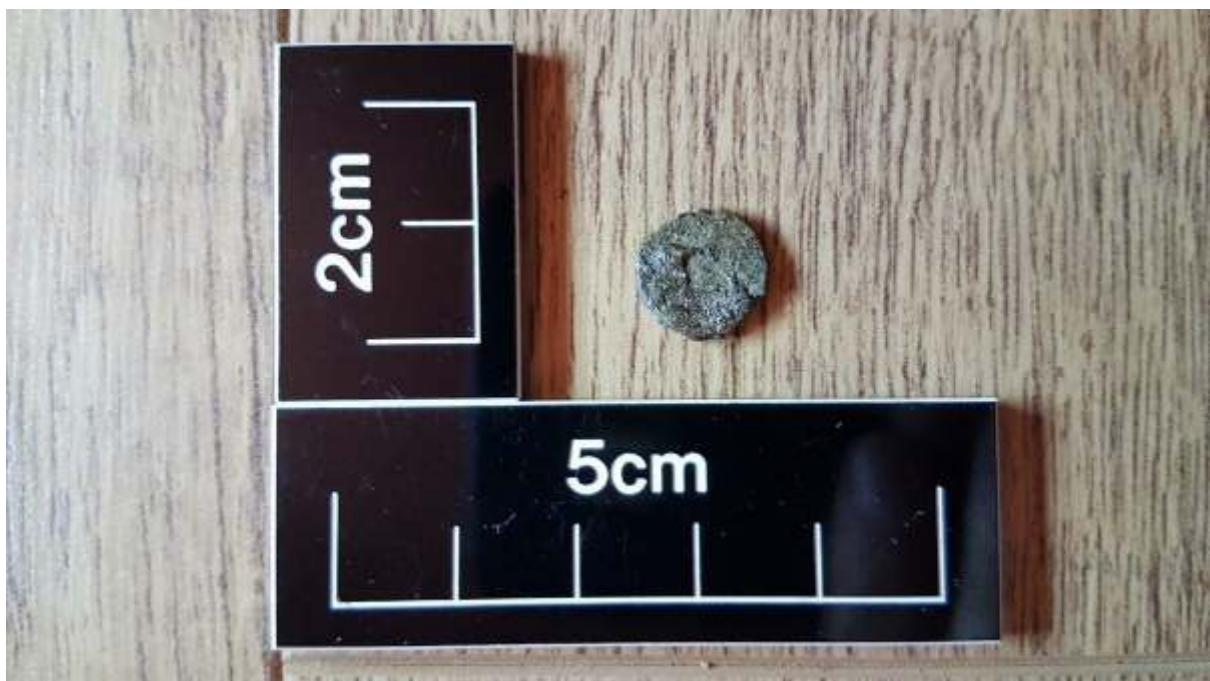
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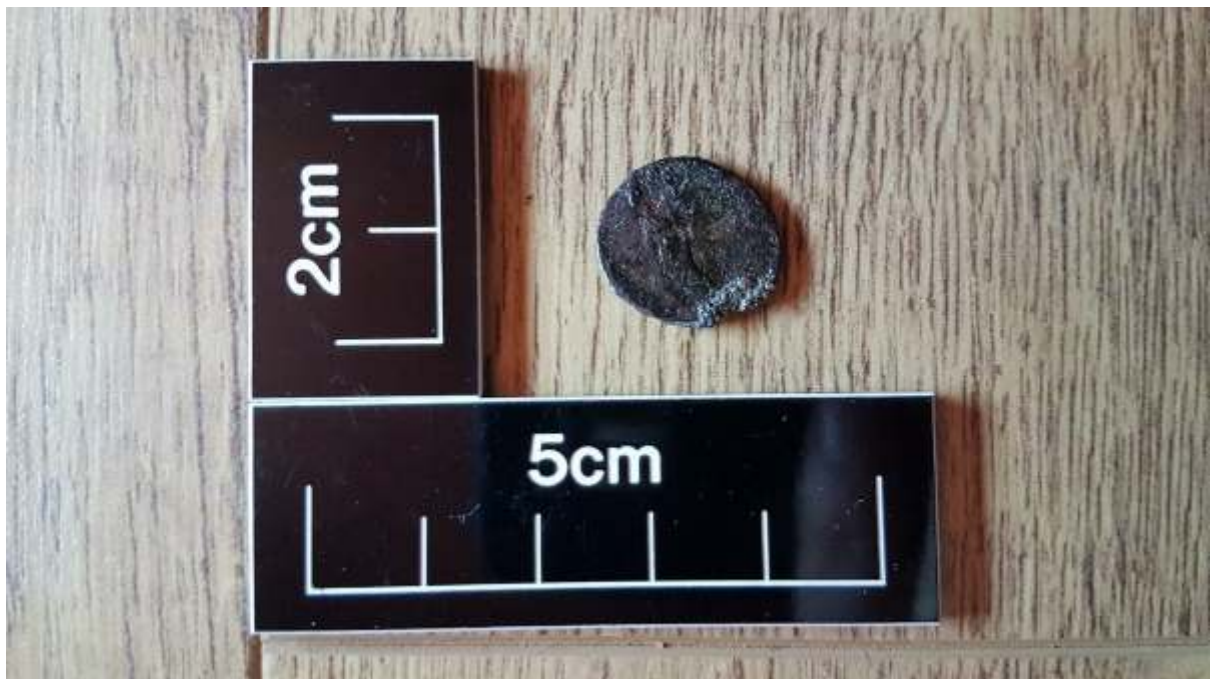
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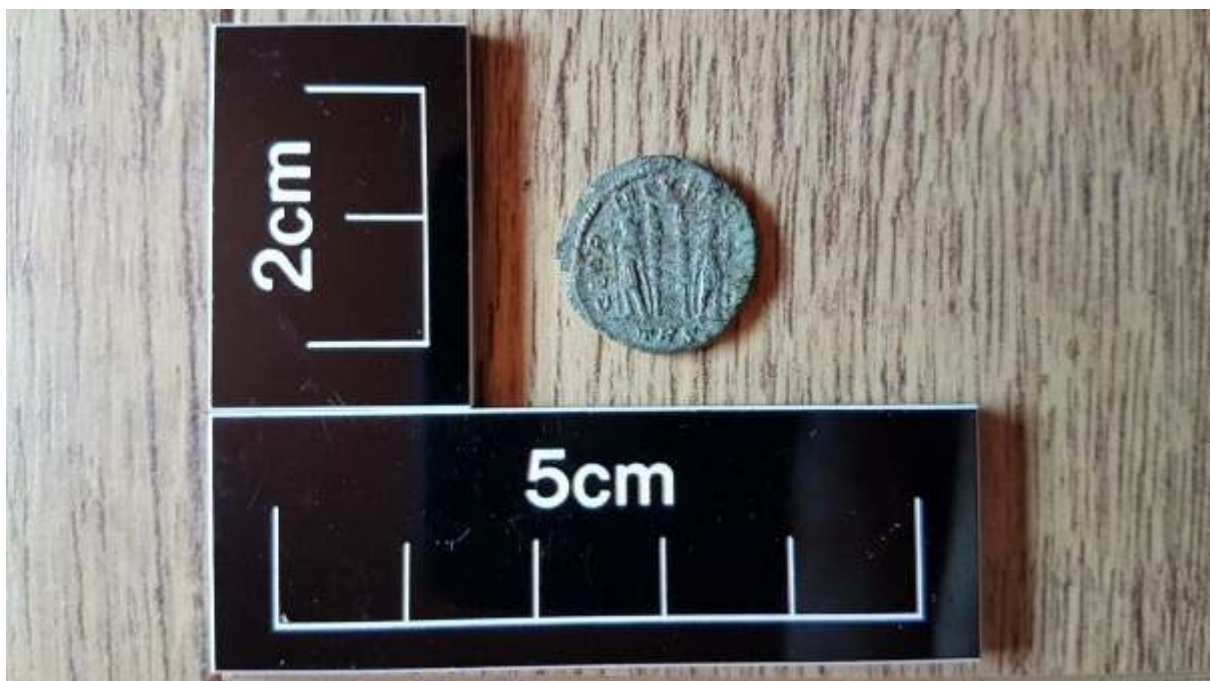
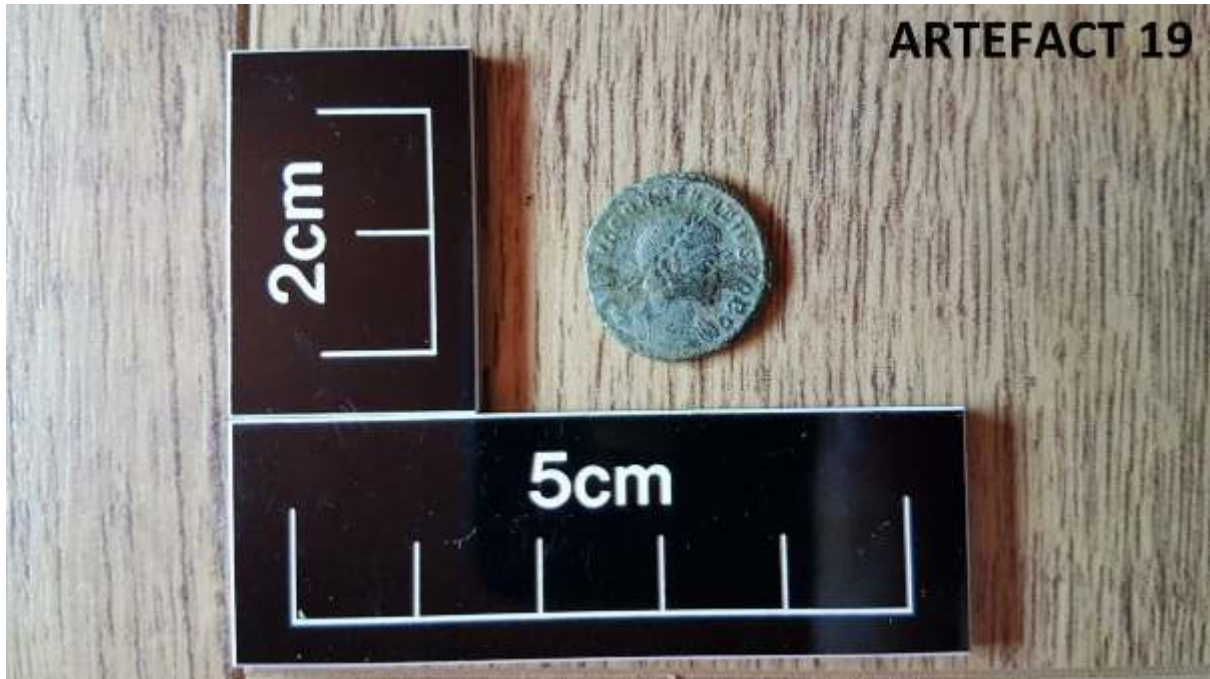
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ARTEFACT 18



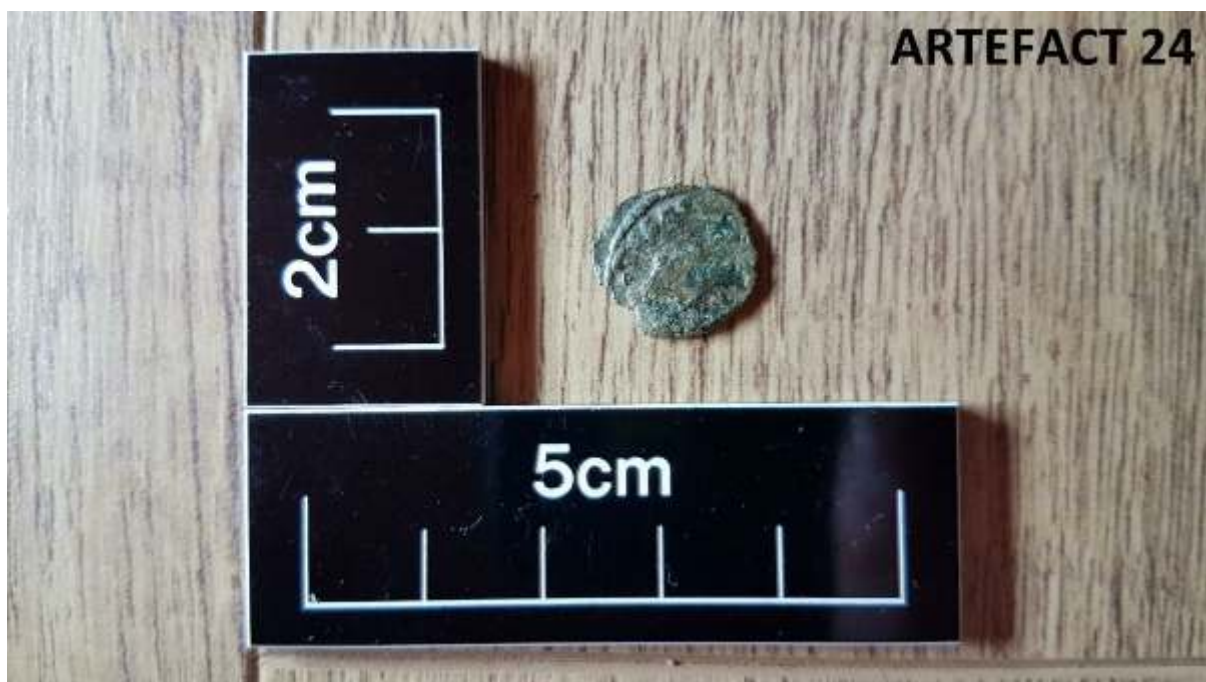
ARTEFACT 19



ARTEFACT 23



ARTEFACT 24



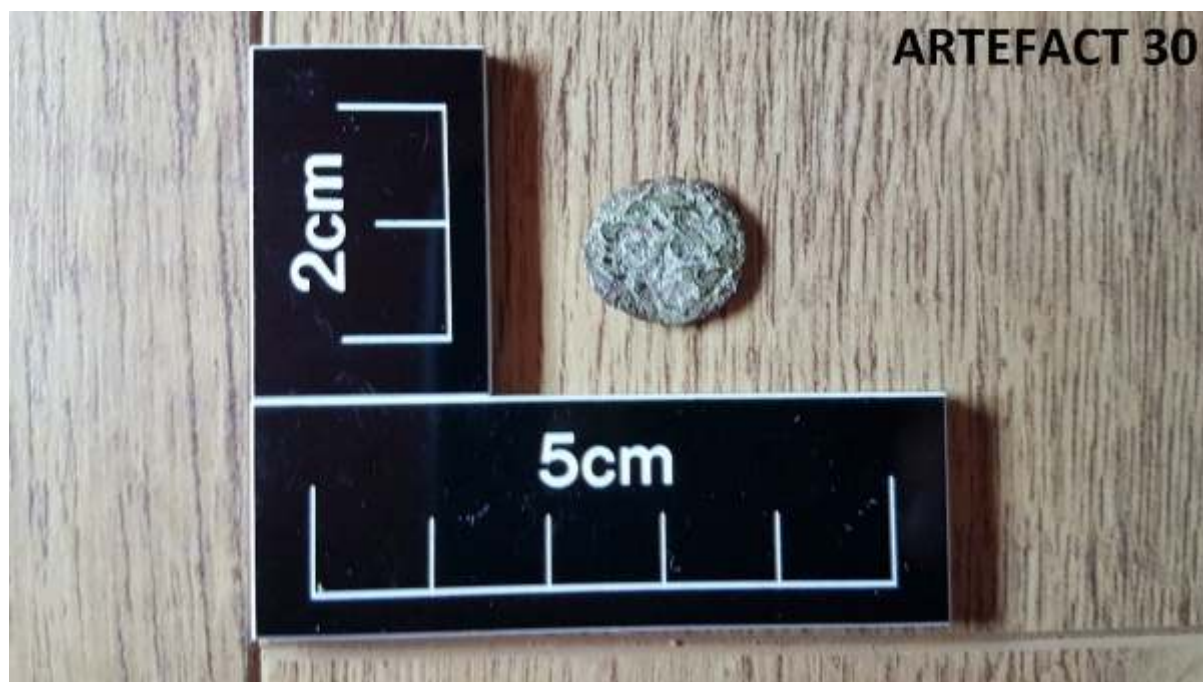




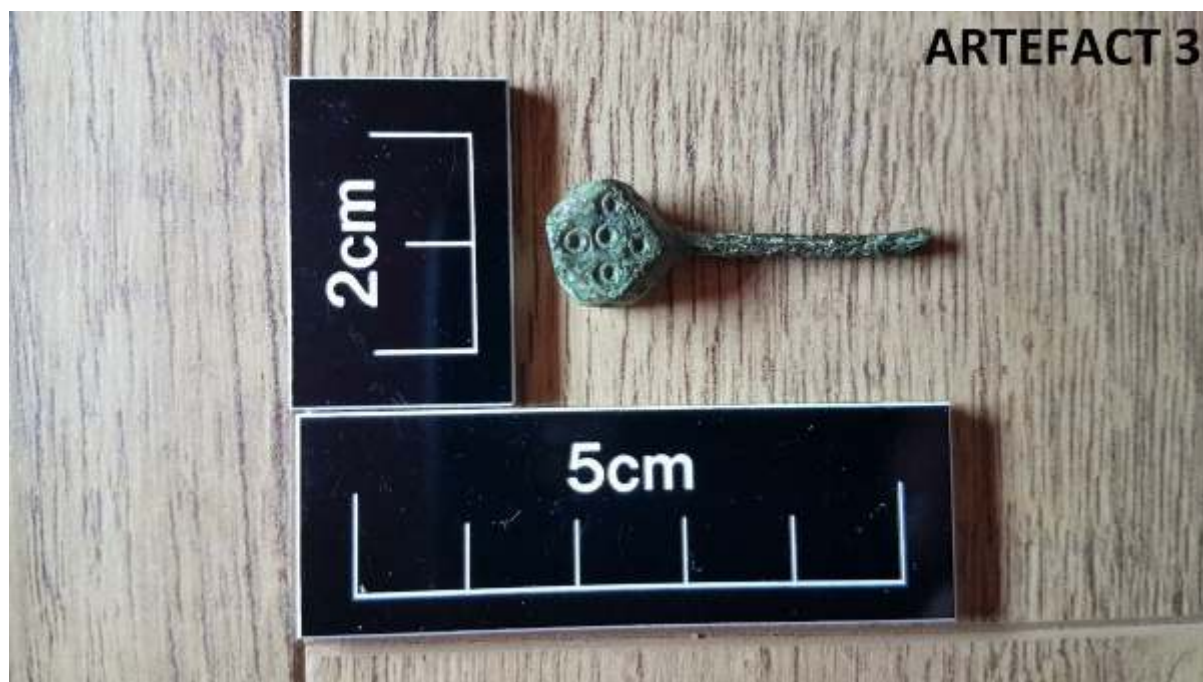
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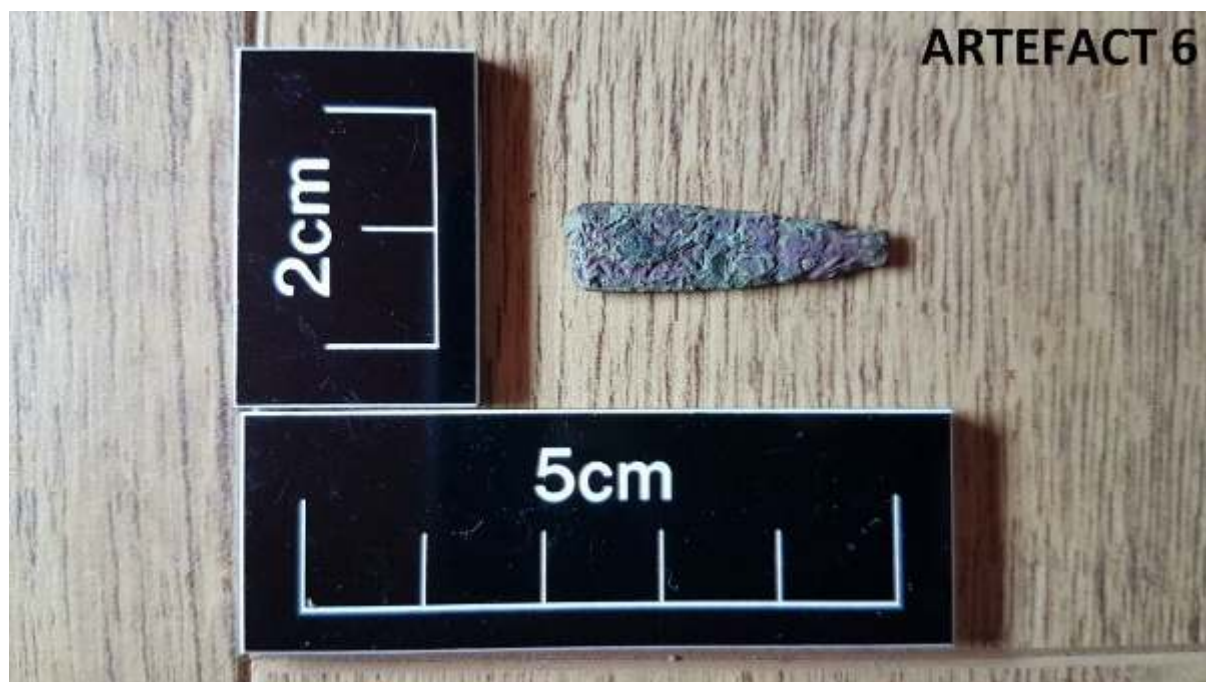




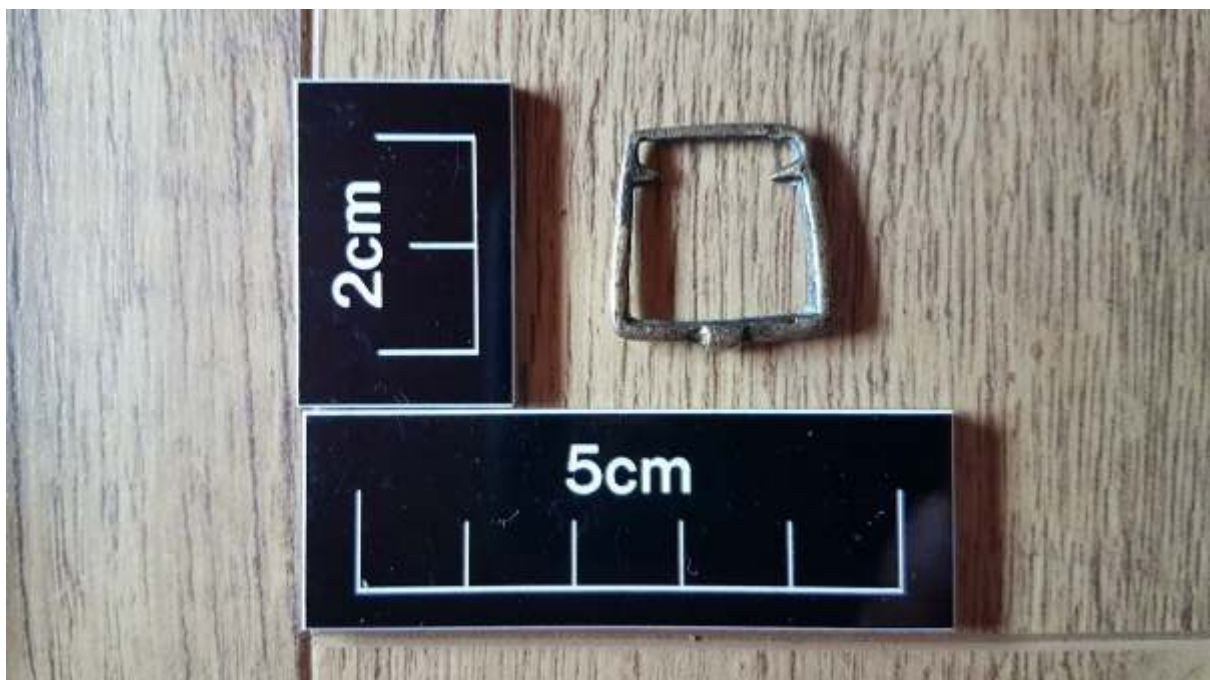
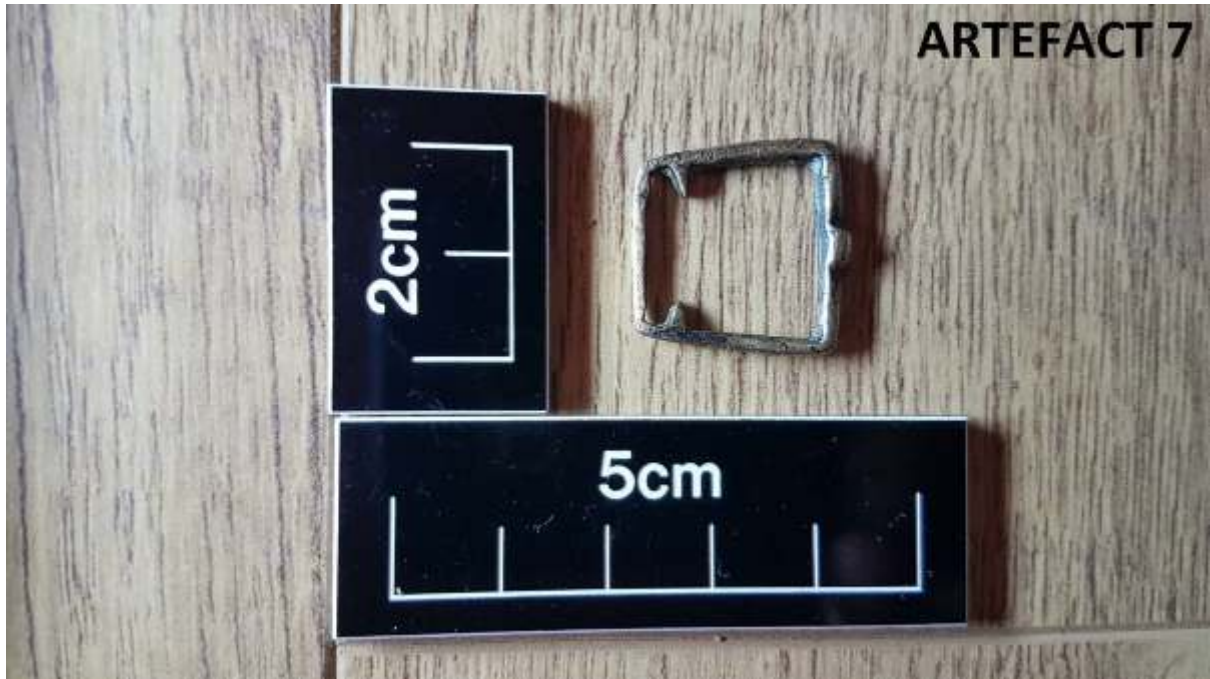




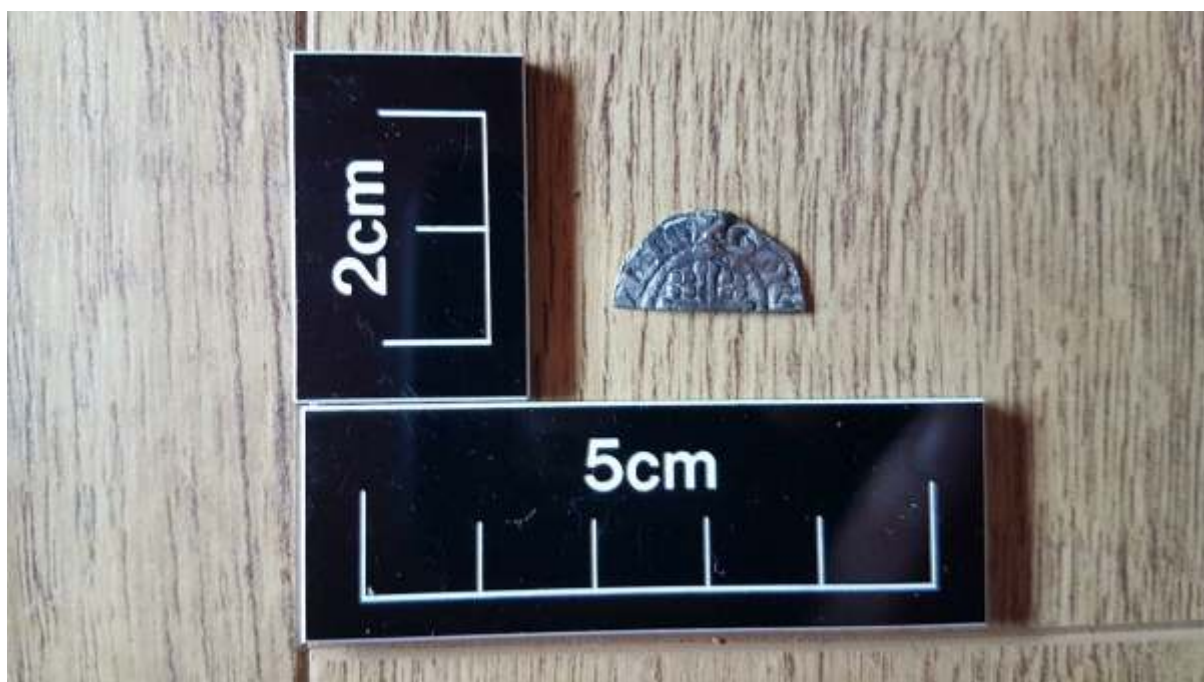
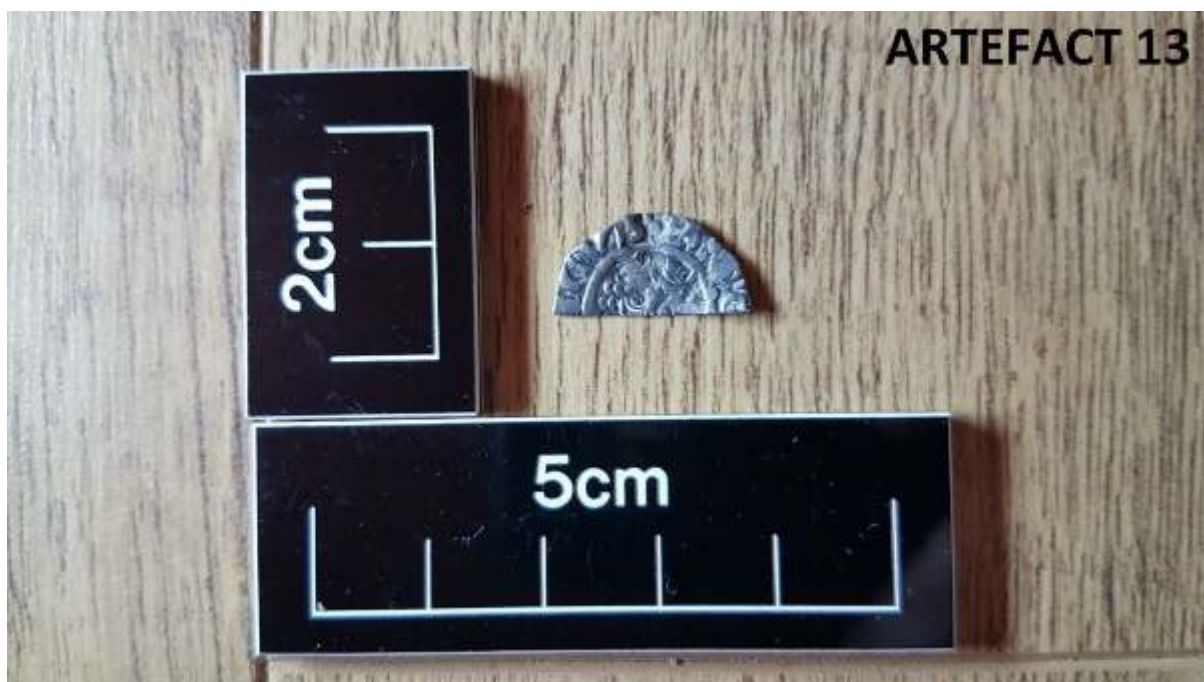


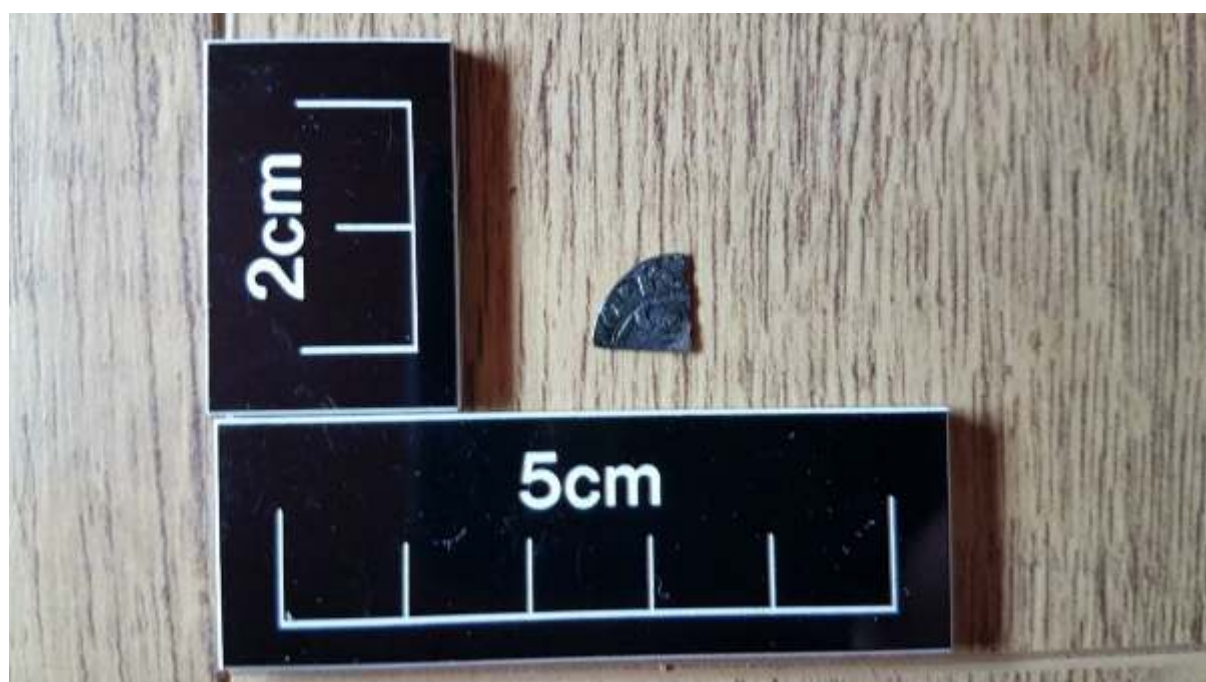
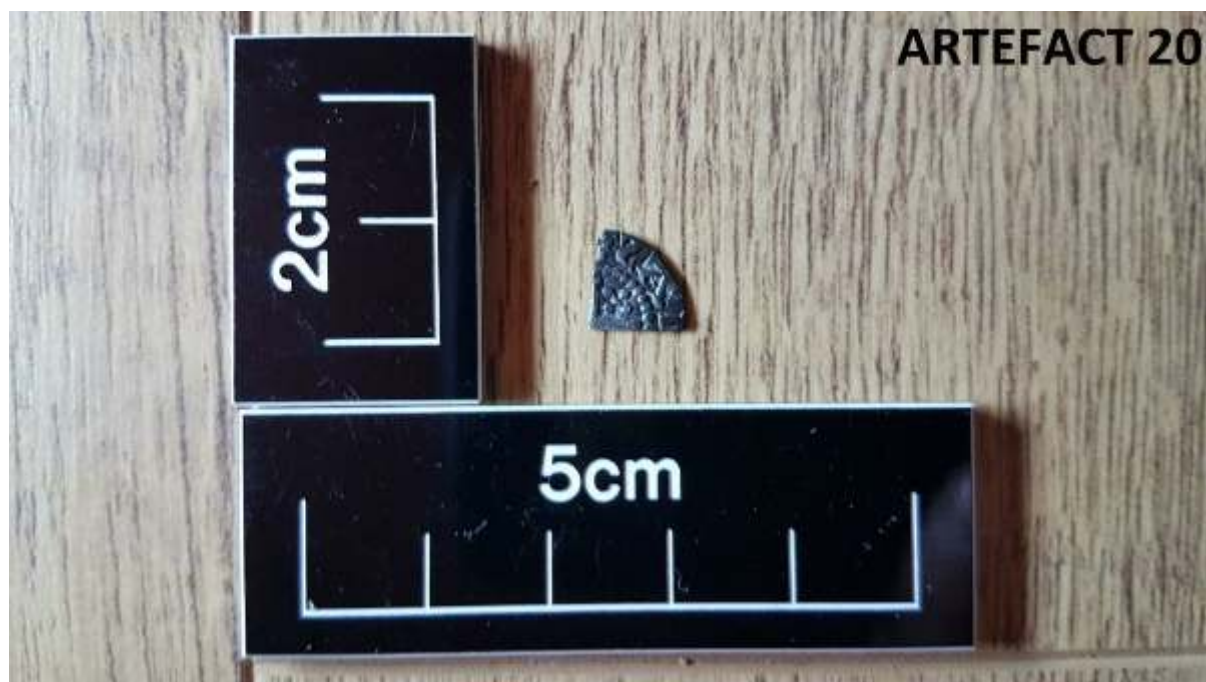


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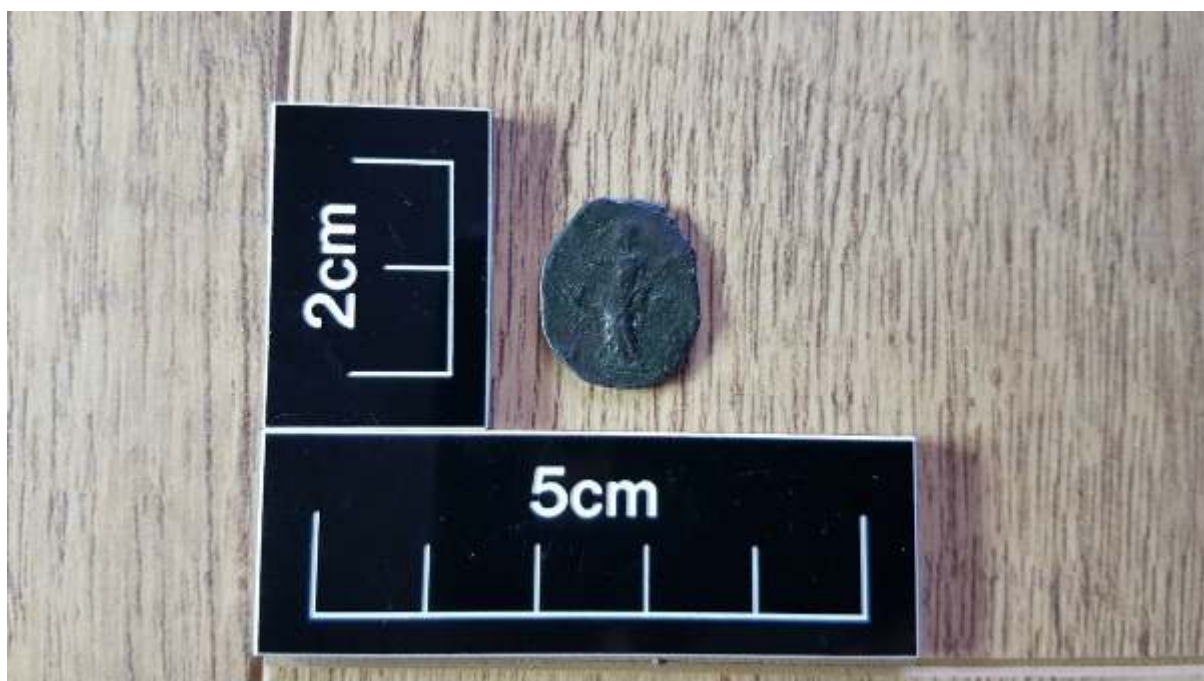
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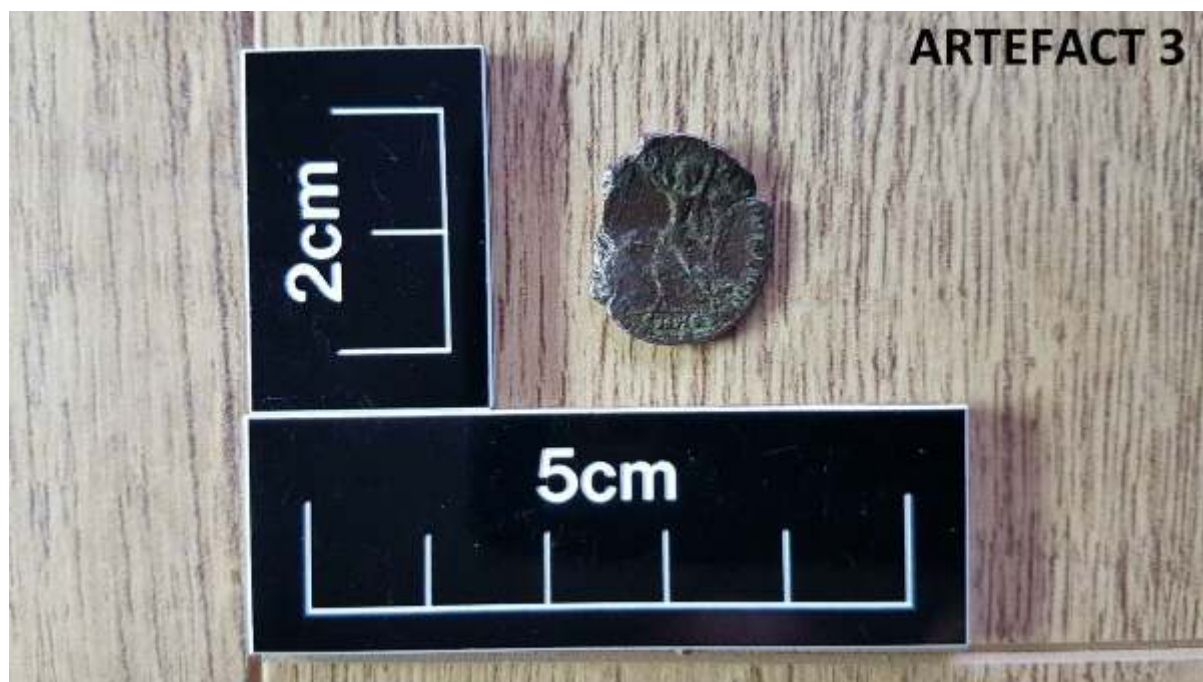
MD FOUR



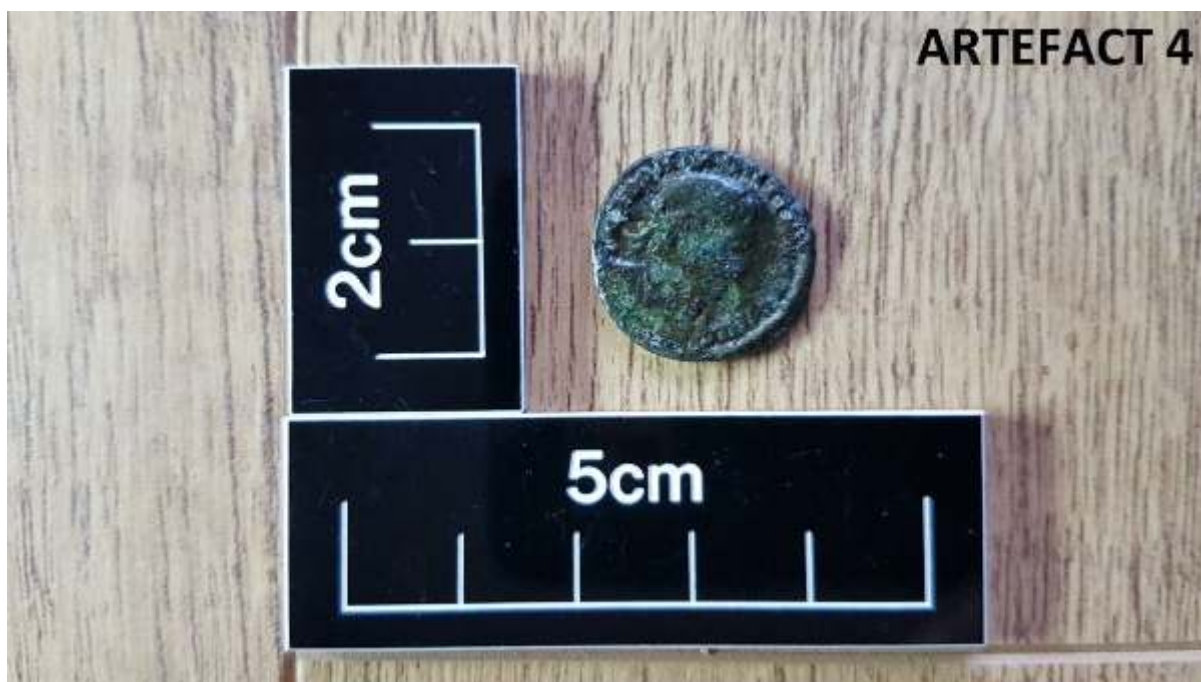
MD FIVE

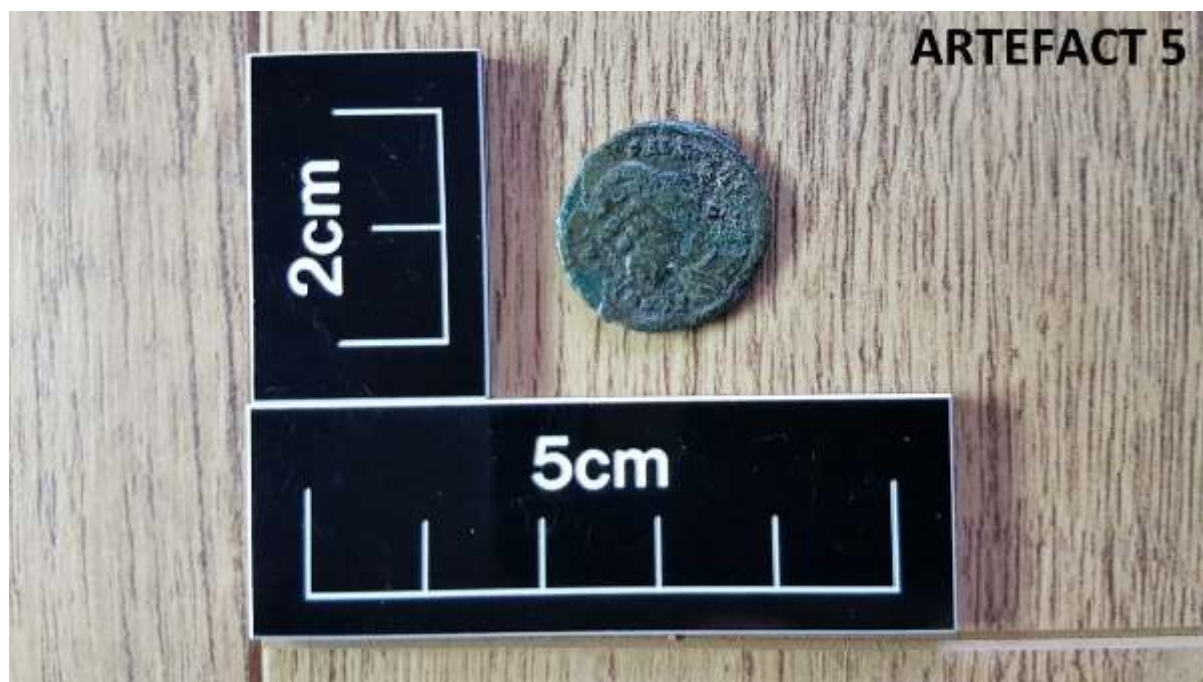


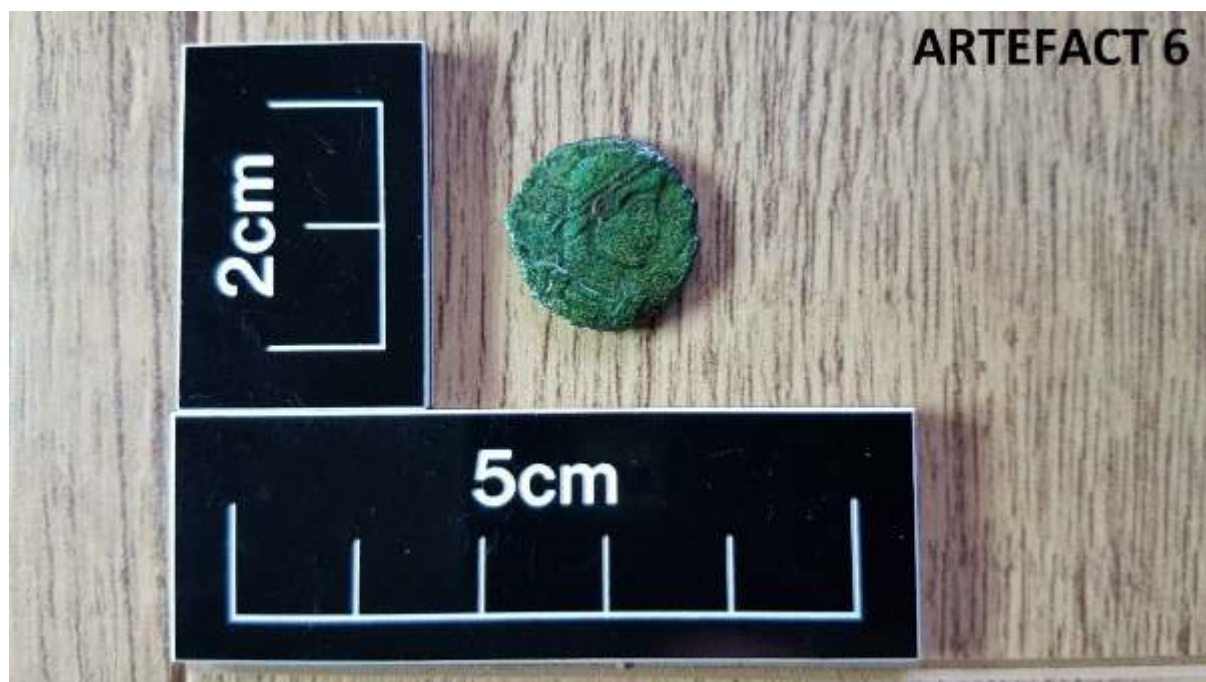




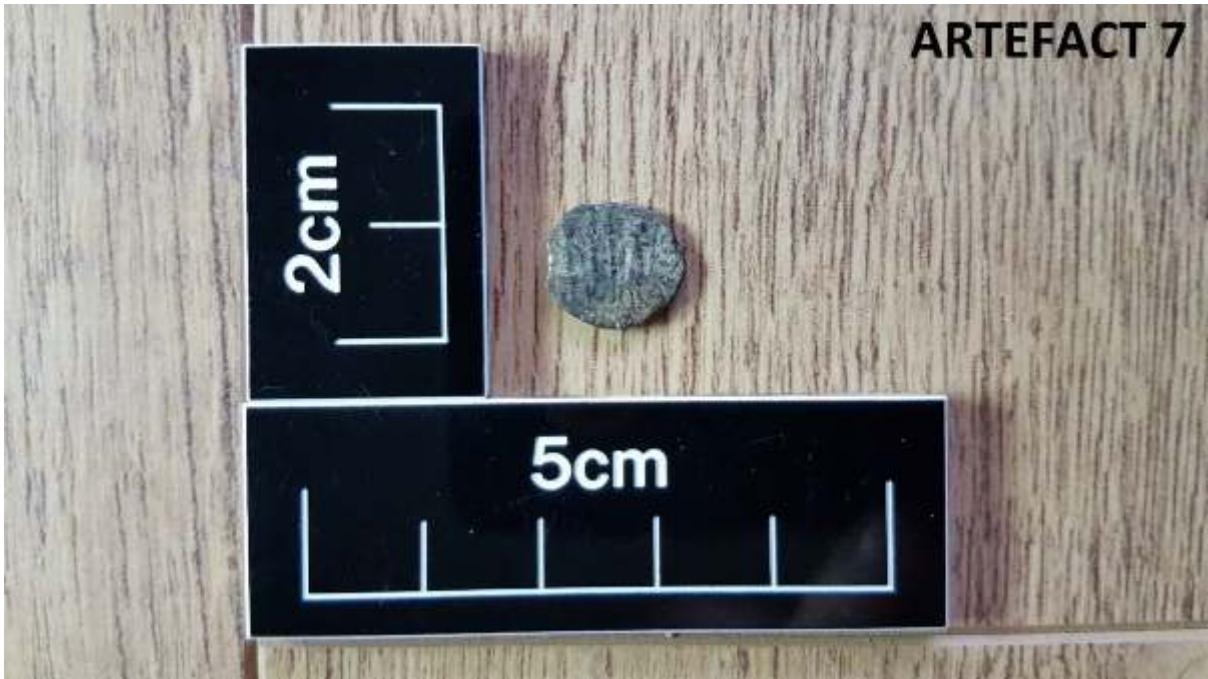
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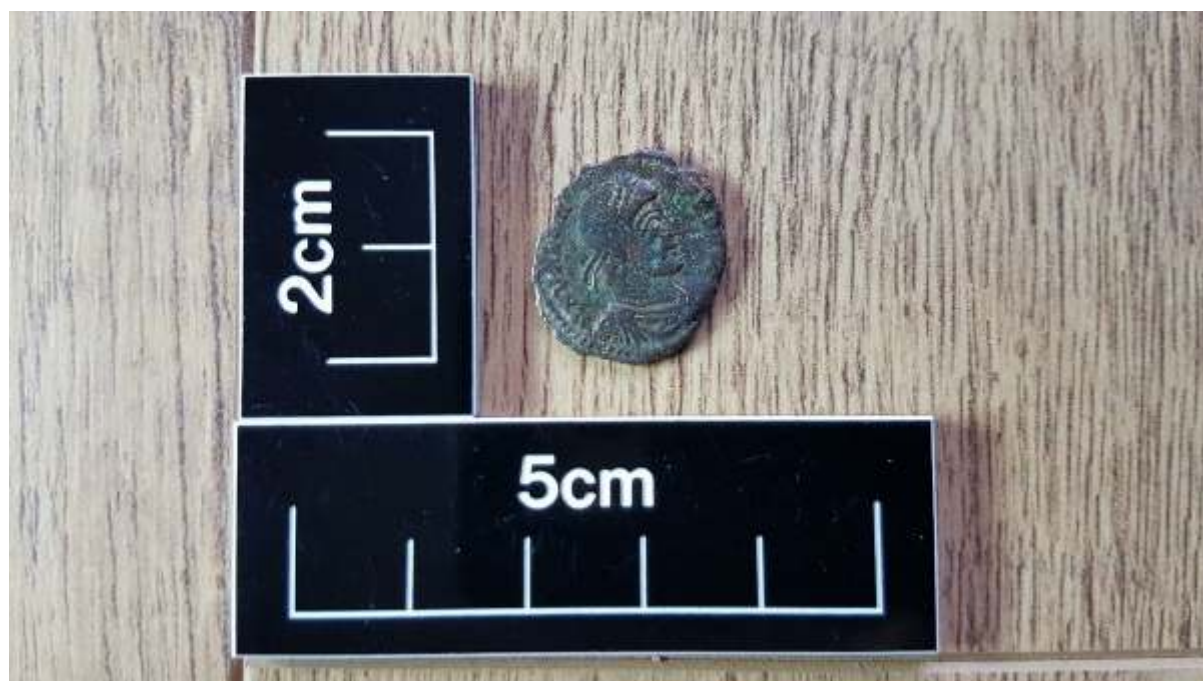
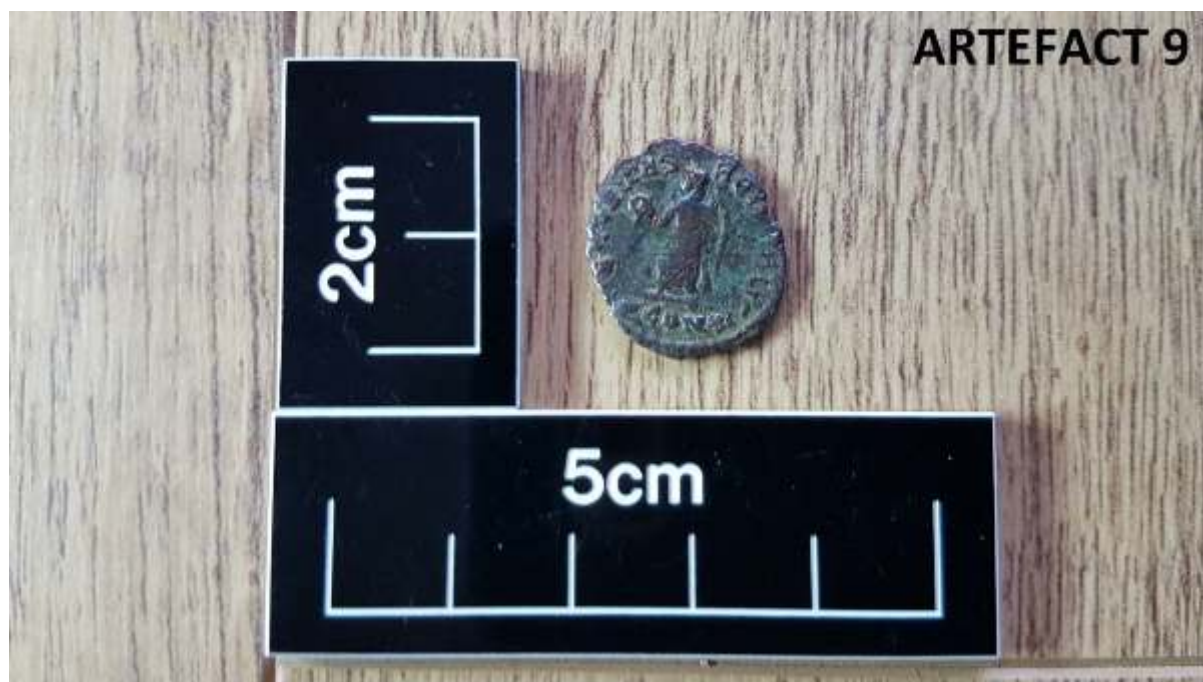


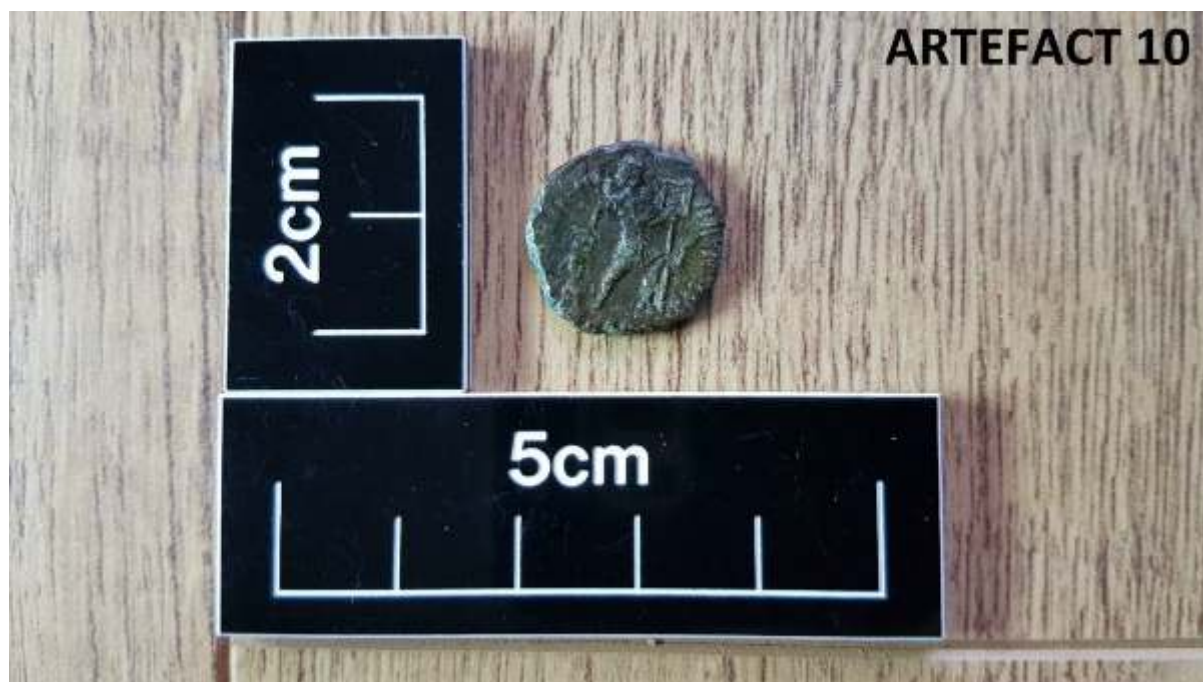
ARTEFACT 7



ARTEFACT 8



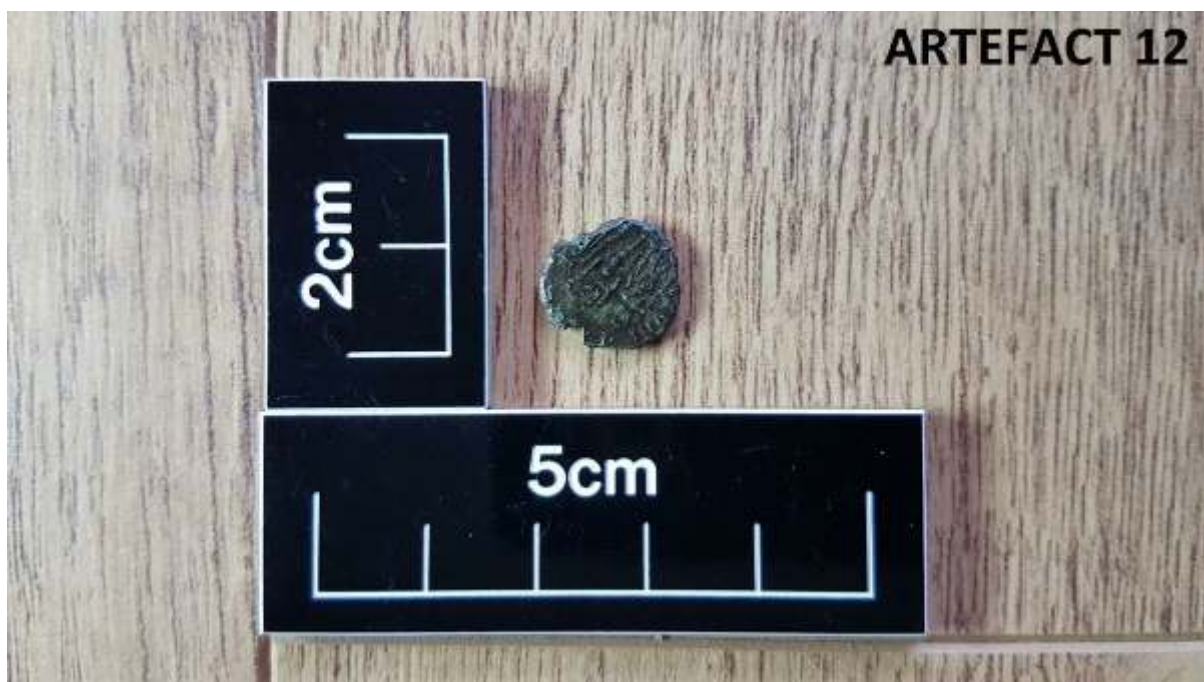




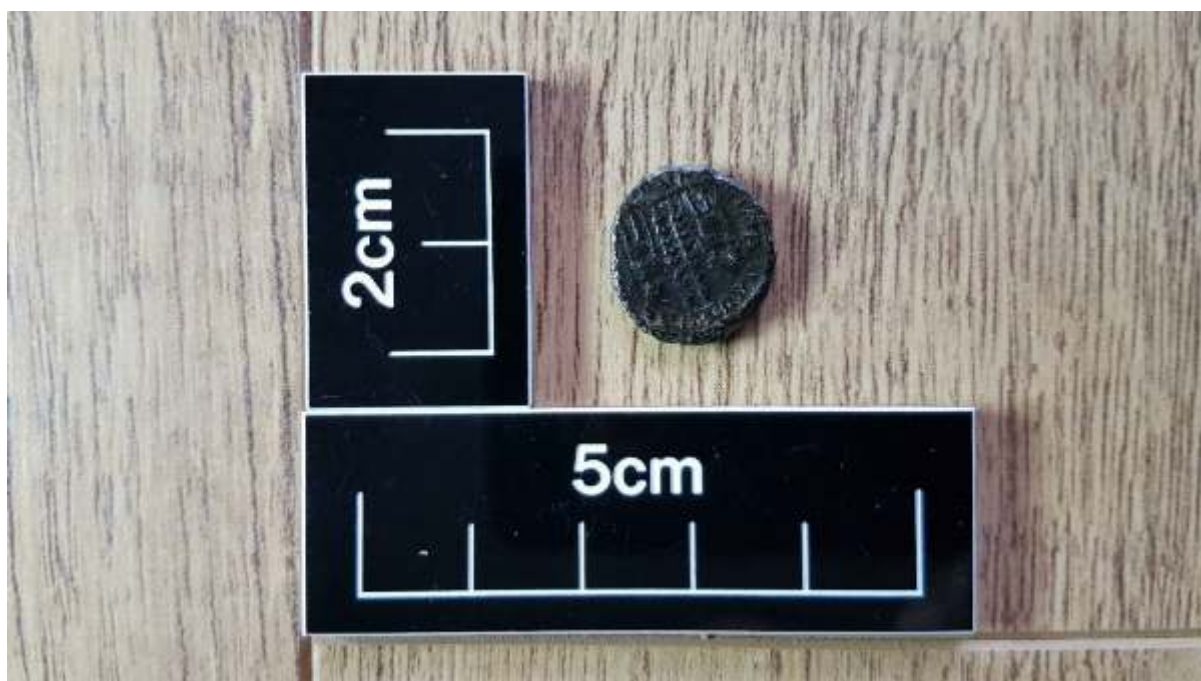
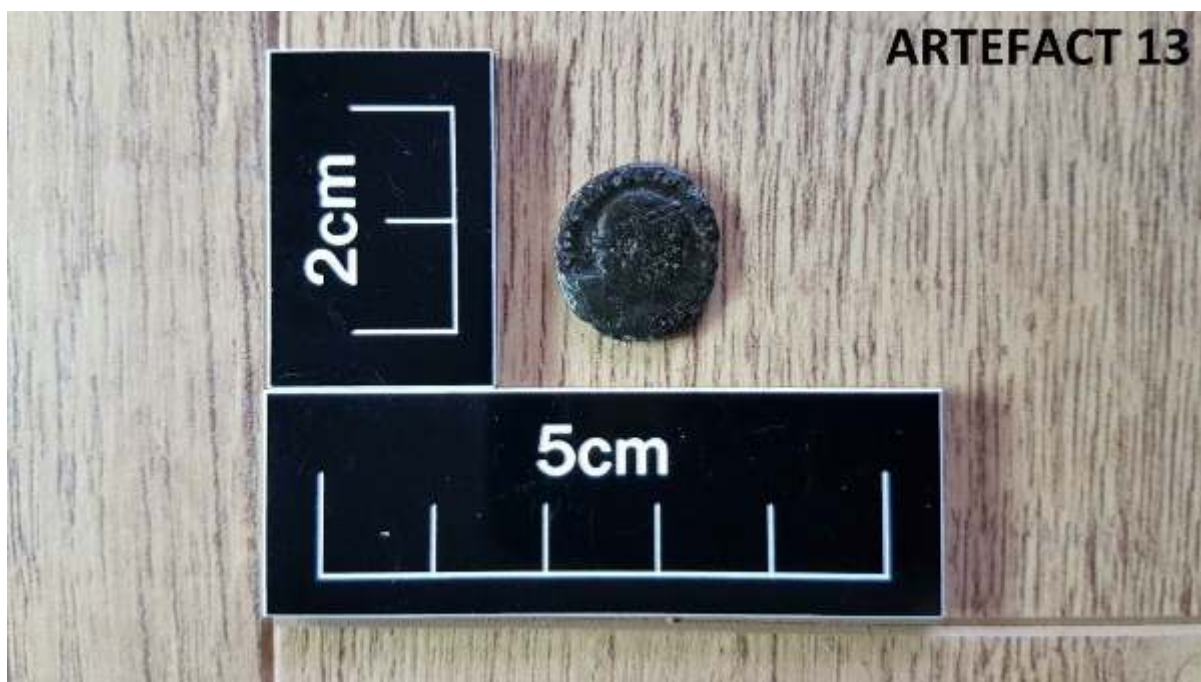
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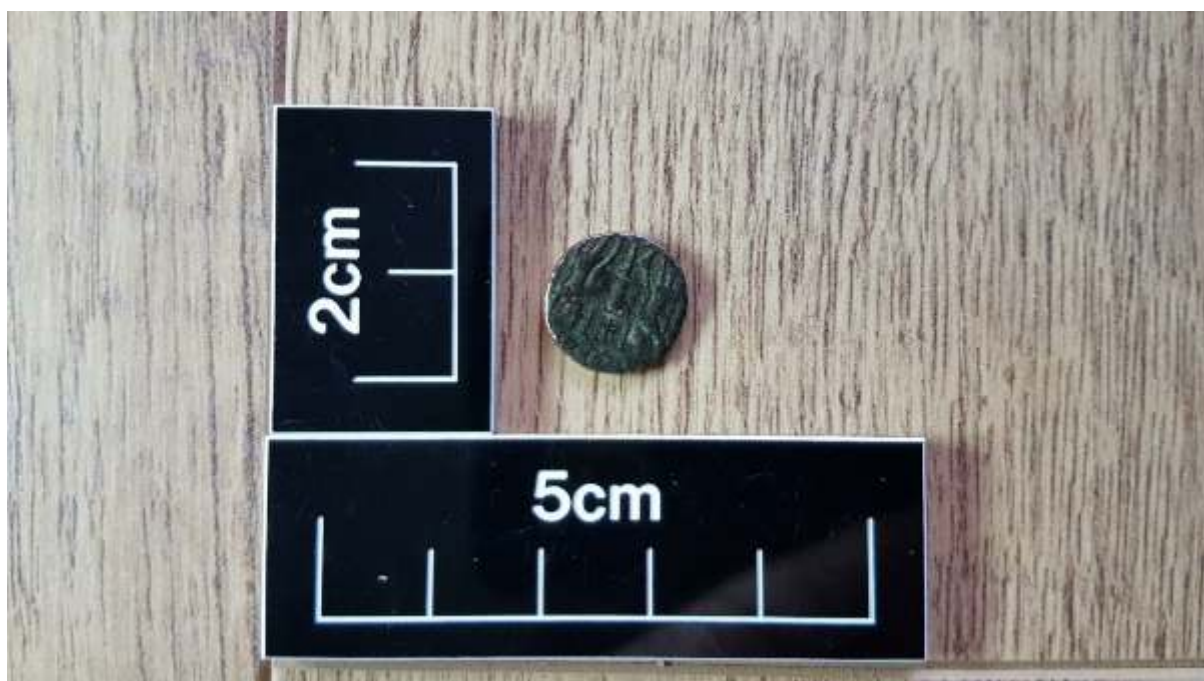
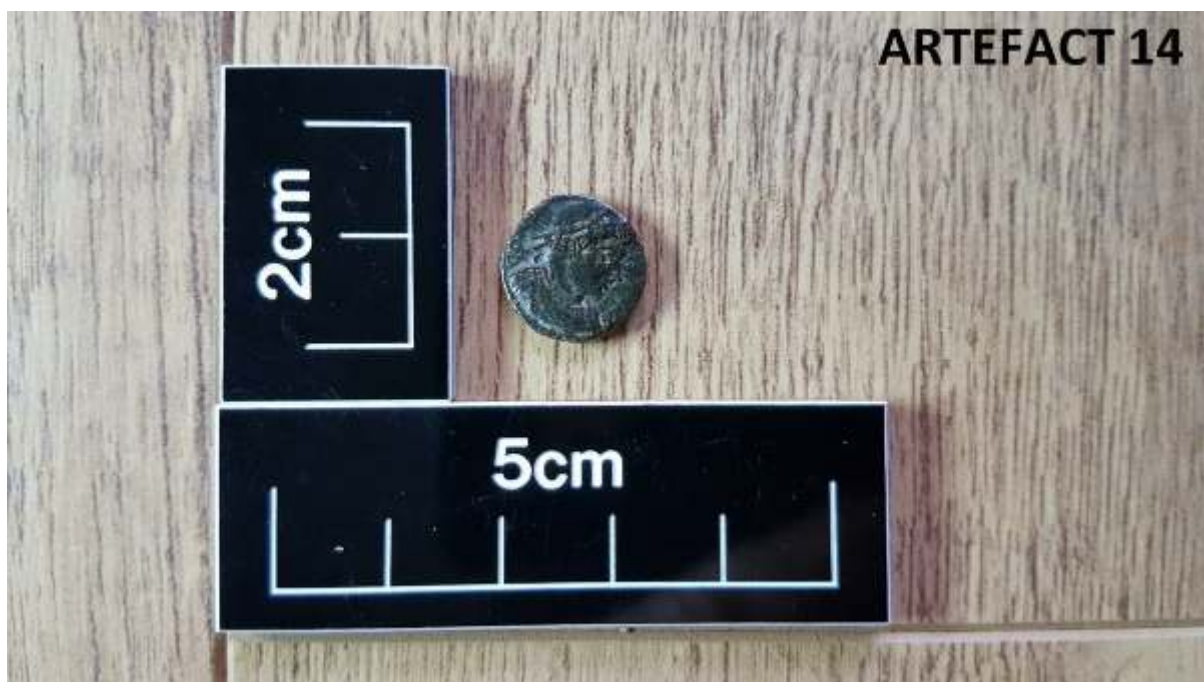
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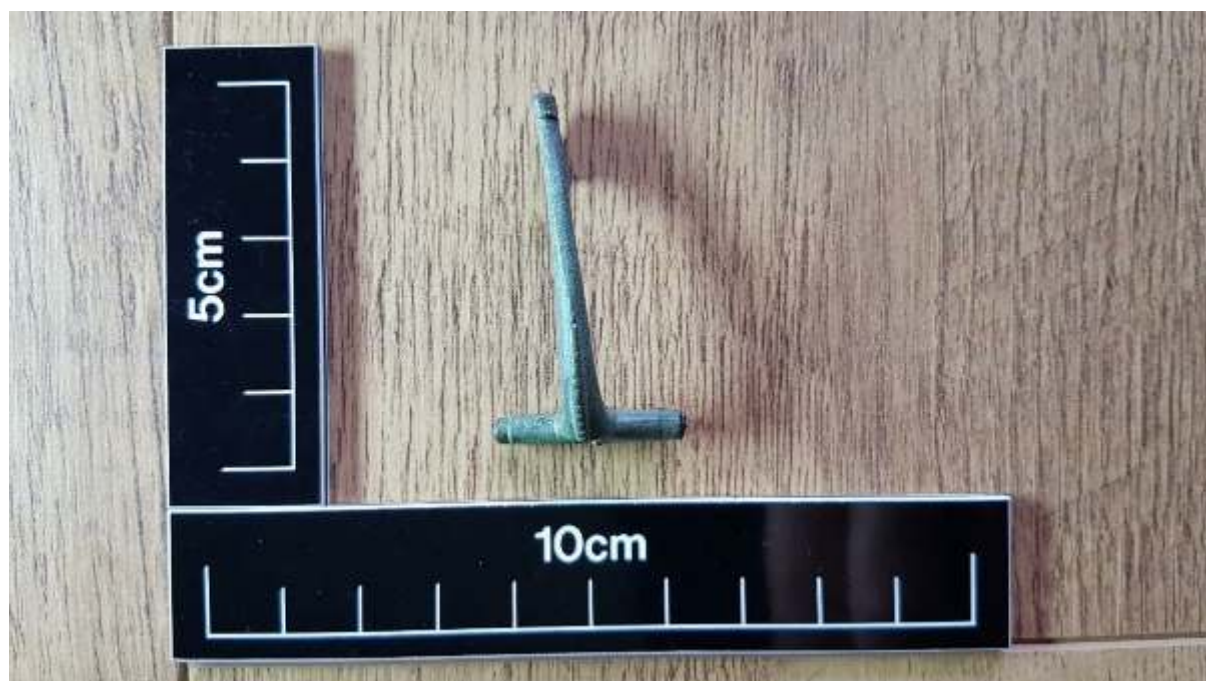


ARTEFACT 13



ARTEFACT 14





9. Conclusions

Tracing all the disparate elements of past fieldwork on and around the St. Ethelburga site was not an easy task, but the project is fairly confident it has recovered as much as physically possible. The whereabouts of the Houldsworth material remains unknown, although sourcing the original notebooks from his fieldwork within the Nottinghamshire Archives was the first time this paper resource has come to light. This adds useful information, such as the fact he seems to suggest that the lower levels with wall foundations had Roman pottery exclusively and that only the upper layers of the ‘mound’ contained Medieval artefacts. His comment that skeletal remains appeared to be buried up against existing foundation masonry, coupled with the Roman pottery in these lower contexts, suggests that a substantial, stone-built Roman building existed on the site.

It is impossible to know, at this stage, the dating for the skeletal remains. There is no reason why they can not be multi-phase, but the initial evidence hints that at least those contained within the mound itself are of a post-Roman date. If so, this fits other early Roman sites (ie. villa complexes) having Saxon or early Medieval interments inserted into the site, such as those at Southwell, Nottinghamshire.⁶

Having stressed this point, prior to the project to create the Site Archive, the St. Ethelburga site was believed to be the site of the Late Saxon / Early Medieval chapel or church, attested to via some (albeit sometimes obscure) documentary and map work. Appendix Four of this report contains a map of field names from 1818 (itself based on the 1730s Estate Book) and details ‘St. Aubrey’s Close’ as the field that the St. Ethelburga site is in. This has been used to confirm the remains on the site as being those of the chapel/church, and this may be the case but to date no Late Saxon / Early Medieval building has been conclusively identified.

The *Domesday Survey* of AD1086 states that at Langar, and belonging to Walter of Aincourt (D’aincourt), there was “half a church”.⁷ It was quite a common practice for laity and clergy alike to own half a church, and although this practice is more widely known of in the Medieval period, it appears to predate the Conquest for Langar. It is “evidently a moiety

⁶ Savage, R.D. and Sleaf, J Proposed residential development, Church Street, Southwell, Nottinghamshire: Archaeological excavation interim report, (Unpublished Client Report, 2012)

⁷ Morris, J (ed) *Domesday Book: Nottinghamshire*, (Chichester: Phillimore, 1977), 11: 28

arrangement and is no doubt related to legal landholding, for example as seen at the local sites of Cotgrave (Nottinghamshire), where Ralph de Buron held half, and Pickworth, (Lincolnshire), where the Bishop of Durham held a half”.⁸ This means that Walter of Aincourt acquired (most likely from William as a reward for his services to him) lands at Langar which legally carried half the tithes (and other dues) owing to the church. For this to be the case, a similar arrangement must already have been in place in the Late Saxon period.

However, this simply shows that a church existed at Langar in the late 11th century, and although the site of this is deemed to be the St. Ethelburga site, consulting the HER data shows that the main core of evidence in this period is where the current village is located (see Appendix One). Although the current church of St. Andrew’s is later, established in the 13th century and having modifications in the 15th century,⁹ localised finds from the immediate vicinity appear to predate this, including sherds of Stamford Ware from a ditch fill (L11030) and several sherds of Splashed Ware, Green Glazed and Stamford Ware from a separate ditch fill (L11032). All these pottery types would usually be found earlier (9th – 13th century for Stamford Ware) and slightly earlier or contemporary (with the church) for the other types. It is of course quite feasible that the pottery vessels had a prolonged lifespan, although markedly similar types of pottery have been recovered in some quantity from the St. Ethelburga site. The conclusion is that there may well have already been a well-established Medieval settlement in and around where the current village was before St. Andrew’s was built, or that both churches co-existed for some time.

Returning to the material from the 2017 excavations, which the current project principally focussed on, the recovered material was simply too numerous for a complete analysis and so only a small sample was studied. As discussed earlier, this sample was selected based on the notion that material deemed to be from Trenches 1-3 could at least be broadly pinpointed in terms of source of origin. Around 80% of the Site Archive is, rather unfortunately, unstratified because no adequate recording methods were undertaken at the time of excavation, and nothing was dug by context. Due to this, and even though it is possible to confidently say a particular artefact came from a specific trench (for trenches 1-3), it is impossible to know whether it came from the plough soil, from an in situ deposit, or from a

⁸ Dr Chris Brooke, pers. comm, Thursday 5th March, 2020

⁹ The Church History Project, 2013, p. 170

disturbed but historical context. For example, a Roman pot sherd may have been from a stratified Roman horizon, from a disturbed Roman horizon but sealed within a stratified Medieval horizon, or from a much later disturbed context or plough soil. Therefore, the information gleaned from a detailed pottery analysis can only be superficial at best.

Having stated this point, the pottery/CBM analysis of trenches 1-3 has raised some interesting conclusions. For example, from trenches two and three, recovered Roman pottery outnumbers Medieval pottery, and Roman building material (tiles, tesserae, plaster, etc) was recovered from all three trenches. From the unstratified material, over two hundred Roman CBM pieces and 188 Roman pot sherds were recovered – this is a fairly considerable assemblage, and appears to span the 1st – 4th centuries, although the bulk of the material is 3rd century onwards (again, a very similar picture to the villa site at Southwell). Finally, trenches 1-4 and six all had Roman building material from within them. All this data seems to strongly suggest that Houldsworth was correct, and that some form of stone-built Roman building (or one with stone foundations at least) existed on the St. Ethelburga site. That the trenches with recovered material from within them are spread from the centre of the mound eastwards may provide a clue as to the location of this, although because of the biased sample set this is impossible to know for sure at this stage.

However, metal detecting material from this eastern end of the site was duly lacking, with only one late Roman coin recovered, and this was considerably to the south-east (see map, MD Plot 3, Figure 8). The bulk of recovered metal artefacts instead came from the west of the site (MD Plot 2, Figure 8). This included an Iron Age gold stater, a Roman brooch, votive offering in the form of a miniature cauldron, and eleven 3rd – 4th century coins, a Saxon copper alloy pin and strap end, and a Medieval belt buckle, two partial coins and an iron hinge pivot. This is a large collection and includes what may be a small, 4th century Roman coin hoard. The Iron Age stater and Roman votive offering are interesting as they may attest to a votive site close by, and the 1st century Dolphin brooch is a typical military find set within roads, although it could equally be a stray find. LIDAR imagery shows a long, linear feature running north-south in this region, and this could well be an early track or road. A Late-3rd century coin was also recovered along this north-south alignment at MD findspot 4, and a second probable coin hoard was found just to the east of the potential trackway at MD findspot 5. This totalled fourteen coins and again dates to the mid-late 4th century. These two separate coin hoards fit the general dating of the recovered pottery, although the two Roman

brooches, votive cauldron and Iron Age stater appear to suggest an earlier landscape use of some form. It may be that there was a Late Iron Age shrine on the site, which was later reoccupied by some form of stone-built Roman building, which was itself re-appropriated by a Late Saxon / Early Medieval chapel.

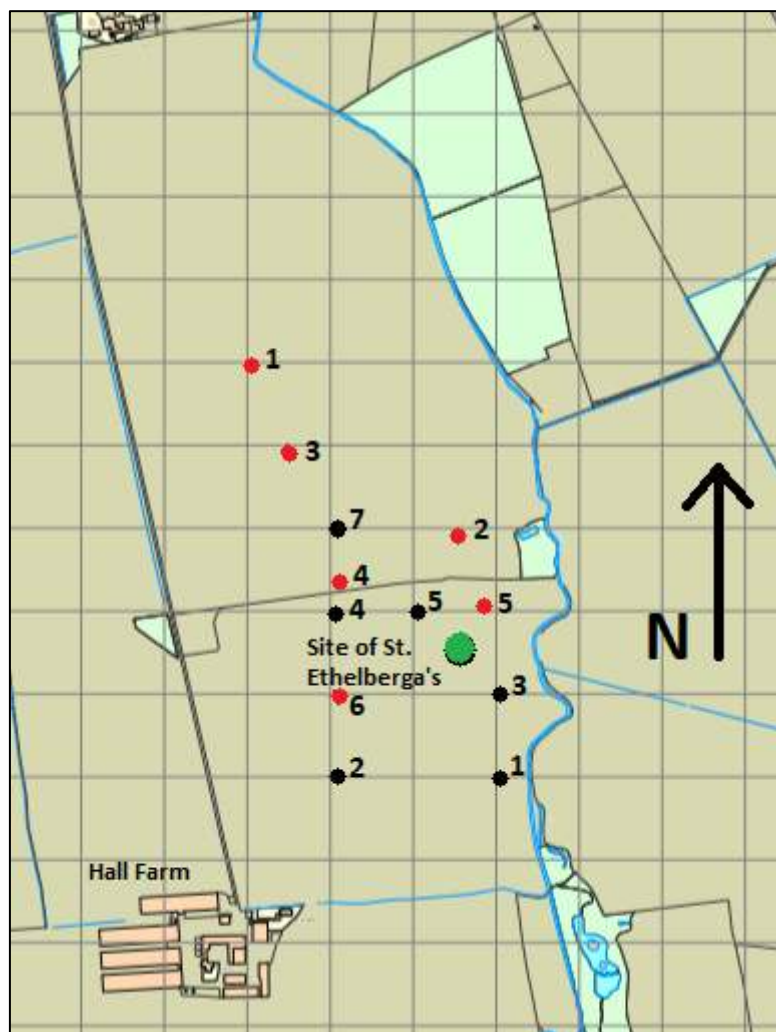


Figure One: Areas of research
 Green – areas of excavation
 Red – areas of fieldwalking
 Black – areas of metal detecting
 (© Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 100048957, and MBArchaeology)

The Medieval artefact assemblage appears odd for a small, early chapel site. Late Saxon pottery appears duly lacking from the broadly stratified material, although a couple of sherds of Torksey Ware (9th century), Lincoln Kiln Type (AD850-1000) and a possible Saxon / Saxo-Norman grey gritty fabric (10th – 11th century) were noted from the east of the site. In

total, there were just over 730 Medieval pot sherds recovered from the 2017 excavations alone, and yet very little of this material could be confidently linked to a trench, unlike the Roman material. The bulk of the sampled pottery related to early Medieval (ie. 13th and 14th centuries) glazed and non-glazed wares – including a variety of shell-tempered, splash glaze and suspension glaze (Nottingham, Lincoln, Brackenfield Type etc) as well as later Medieval wares. There were also several very late Medieval / early Post-Medieval wares in the sampled material such as Cistercian Ware and Midlands Purple. The general picture seems more akin to a sustained settlement rather than a chapel, although it is possible there was a small settlement attached to it

Overall, there is a clear indication for a very prolonged use for the site, from Late Iron Age through to the Post-Medieval period. There appears to be a decline of use in the immediate post-Roman – middle Saxon period, although a bias towards a more aceramic material culture (ie. wood, metal and basketry) may be skewing the evidence. However, with an overt lack of adequately recorded excavation to inform the material assemblage of the Site Archive, and no plans, drawings or photographs, it is very difficult to make anything other than ‘best guess’ hypotheses for the site.

10. Recommendations

There is huge potential for the St. Ethelburga landscape and to better understand the site a landscape approach is almost certainly the best way forward. The site and wider landscape would benefit from the following:

1) St. Ethelburga site – protection of the site for the future, with the prevention of any more obtrusive fieldwork until the landscape is better understood. The creation of a proper, permanent site grid would aid any future fieldwork alongside the creation of a permanent benchmark. Once the local landscape is better understood, the site may benefit from a renewed geophysical survey to test the level of damage versus surviving, intact archaeology, with target trenches and/or open plan excavations as a final option to better understand the chronology of the site and the surviving features.

2) Roman landscape – emphasis should be placed on research that fits the current East Midlands Research Framework and adopts a landscape study approach. Three target areas are apparent – a) the area of Bean Hill Field where previous, ad hoc and poorly recorded fieldwalking and metal detecting highlighted a spread of Roman artefacts, b) the area to the east and south-east of the site where field boundaries and trackways may reflect another Roman road approaching the St. Ethelburga site on a north-west / south-east axis, and c) the area around the potential north-south trackway to the west of the St. Ethelburga site. All three target areas would require further documentary and map analysis, LIDAR survey data, fieldwalking and potentially geophysical surveys to more fully understand the Roman landscape.

3) Village test-pit campaign – the known find spots recorded on the HERs and the Medieval foundation of St. Andrew's church indicate that a better understanding of the occupation date-range and early foundation of Langar as a village would help to understand the wider landscape, the connection (if any) to the St. Ethelburga site and how the two co-existed, if indeed they did. The fact the north-south linear alignment shown on the LIDAR survey data appears to connect St. Ethelburga's with Langar itself is interesting, especially as the Late Iron Age and Roman metal artefacts recovered close to the alignment suggests it may be an

earlier, existing pre-Medieval routeway, and may thus explain why the St. Ethelburga site is located where it is.

4) Wider landscape campaign – the site may benefit from a much wider landscape study that identifies, maps and records other historical sites within, for example, a five-mile radius. This may well identify connections with other contemporary sites, existing trackways and road networks.

11. Acknowledgements

MBArchaeology wishes to thank all those involved in this project, especially the Project SEAL group for inviting us to be part of the project and the National Lottery Heritage Fund, who generously funded this phase of the project. We are also hugely grateful to the landowner, John Parker, for allowing access to the site and for helping to preserve it for the future.

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Finally, thanks to Barnstone Village Hall and St. Andrew's Church for providing indoor space for training sessions.

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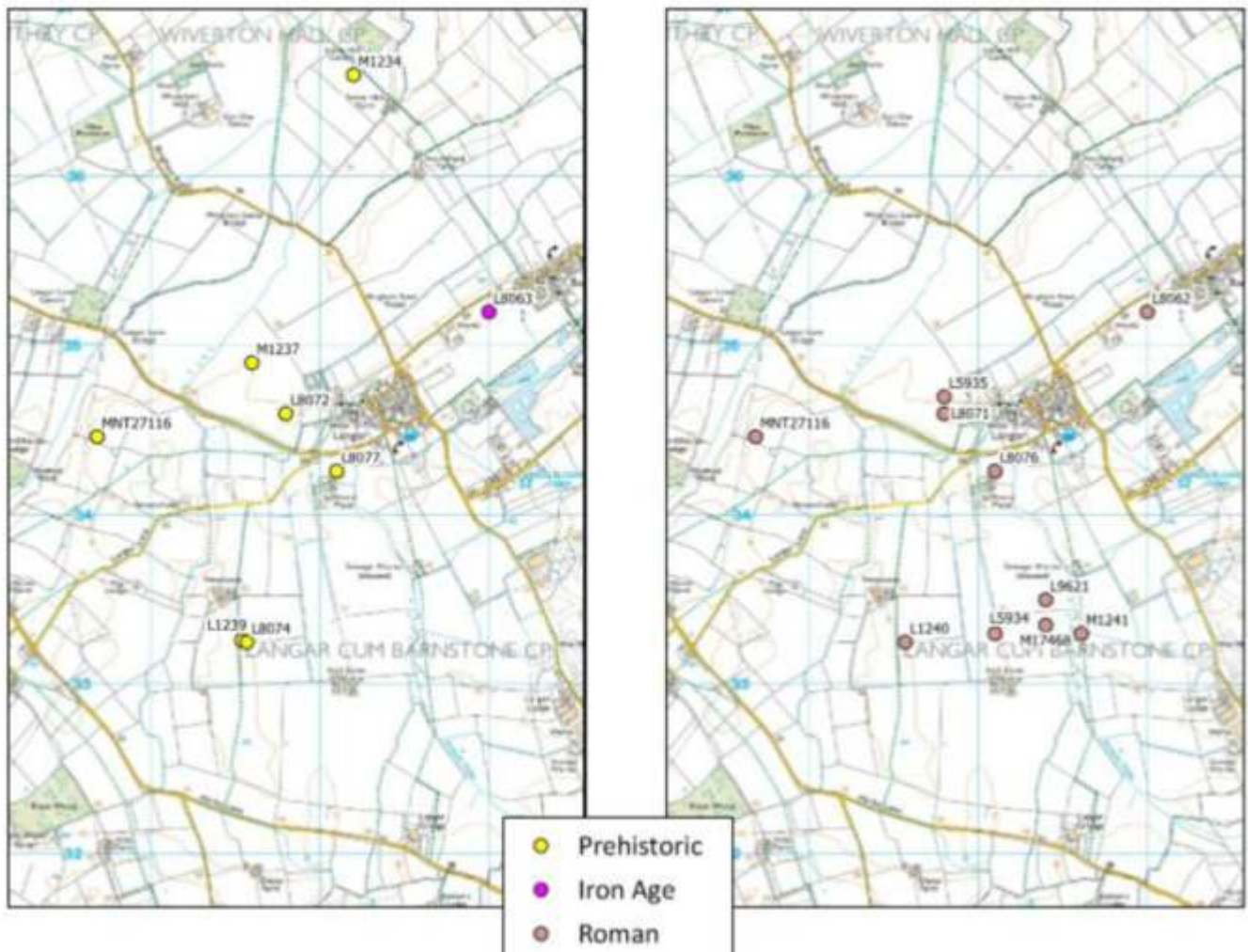
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX ONE – HER DATA





Nottinghamshire HER – Search Term = Langar, 136 results

Prehist (Paleolithic, Neolithic) – Yellow
 Iron Age (700 BCE – 42 CE) - Magenta
 Roman (42 – 409) – Red
 Anglo Saxon (409 – 1066) – Cyan
 Medieval (1066 – 1546) - Green

Name on HER	HER No	Monument Type	Associated Finds/Events	Description	Comment (not from HER) and streetmap link	Easting	Northing
Anti-tank emplacement Langar					C20th		
Anti tank emplacement RAF Langar					C20th		
Medieval feature at Langar	L11029	DITCH (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1546 AD (at some time))	SHERD (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1546 AD)/ Trial Trenches at Langar by TPAT	Along the E edge of trench 1 a feature was seen cut into the limestone bedrock, 0.26m deep, at least 1.6m wide (probably 1.8m). The uniform nature of the fill suggests deliberate backfilling. Five sherds of Med pot were recovered from a 0.5m cutting across the feature. (1) See L11030 - 11033 for other features and finds, L1238 for pottery found to N. <1> TPAT, Jul 1998, Langar Sewage Treatment Works Archaeological Evaluation (phase three) (Unpublished document). SNT1995.	Cropwell Road site SK722344 Trench 01 in report http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map&p?x=472190&y=334410&title=HER+number+L11029	472190	334410

E Med / Med ditch at Langar	L11030	DITCH (Med, Early Medieval to Medieval - 850 AD to 1546 AD (at some time))	SHERD (Early Medieval to Medieval - 410 AD to 1546 AD) SHERD (Early Medieval to Medieval - 900 AD to 1150 AD) Trial Trenches at Langar by TPAT	<p>A linear feature was seen along the E side of trench 02, possibly continuing S but certainly turning / branching W along the S side of the trench, where it was 0.9 - 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep. Basal fill consisted of large pieces of shattered limestone suggesting deliberate backfilling. Three pottery sherds (including two of Stamford Ware) came from the feature. (1)</p> <p>See L11029 - 11033 for other features and finds, L1238 for nearby Saxo-Norman finds from fieldwalking.</p> <p><1> TPAT, Jul 1998, Langar Sewage Treatment Works Archaeological Evaluation (phase three) (Unpublished document). SNT1995.</p>	<p>Cropwell Road site SK722344 Trench 02 in report</p> <p>http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map&p?x=472200&y=334430&title=HER+nnumber+L11030</p>	472200	334430
Medieval pit at Langar	L11031	PIT (Med, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1546 AD (at some time))	SHERD (Early Medieval to Medieval - 850 AD to 1546 AD) DISC (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1546 AD) WINDOW GLASS (Medieval - 1200 AD to 1399 AD) Trial Trenches at Langar by TPAT	<p>On the W edge of trench 02 a pit feature, 1.3m long by at least 0.75m wide, 0.36m deep, was cut through the limestone into the lias clay. A single sherd of shelly ware along with a small Cu alloy disc and probable C13-14 window glass came from the feature. (1)</p> <p>See L11029 to L11033 for other trenches and features, L1238 for nearby fieldwalking finds.</p> <p><1> TPAT, Jul 1998, Langar Sewage Treatment Works Archaeological Evaluation (phase three) (Unpublished document). SNT1995.</p>	<p>Cropwell Road site SK722344 Trench 02 in report</p> <p>http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map&p?x=472200&y=334430&title=HER+nnumber+L11031</p>	472200	334430

		850 AD to 1546 AD (at some time))	850 AD to 1546 AD) SHERD (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1546 AD) Trial Trenches at Langar by TPAT	<1> TPAT, Jul 1998, Langar Sewage Treatment Works Archaeological Evaluation (phase three) (Unpublished document). SNT1995.	http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map&p?x=472180&y=334440&title=HER+nnumber+L11033	
Metalled surface at Langar	L11589	ARTEFACT SCATTER (P Med, Post Medieval - 1547 AD to 1779 AD (at some time))	SHERD (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1450 AD to 1699 AD) BOTTLE (Post Medieval - 1547 AD to 1779 AD) SHERD (Post Medieval - 1547 AD to 1779 AD) SHERD (Post Medieval - 1547 AD to 1779 AD) SHERD (Post Medieval -	<p>A metalled surface of limestone slabs set on edge was exposed and partly removed. A scatter of pottery and clay pipes concentrated around the feature were almost all C17. It seems to have been part of a feature extending N into the existing yard of Limes Farm. Similar features had been noted during resurfacing of the existing yard some years ago. (1)</p> <p>See L7717 for nearby earthworks, L11590 for Med pottery</p> <p><1> TPAT, Nov 1999, An Archaeological Watching Brief at Limes Farm, Langar, Notts, p 1 (Unpublished document). SNT2160.</p>	Limes Farm Post Med	

				1547 AD to 1779 AD) TOBACCO PIPE (Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD) Watching brief at Limes Farm, Langar, by TPAT				
Medieval pottery from Langar	L11590	FINDSPOT (Med, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1546 AD (at some time))	SHERD (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1546 AD) Watching brief at Limes Farm, Langar, by TPAT	One sherd of mottled green and buff glazed pottery, possibly roof tile. The absence of Med pottery in any quantity from the excavations suggests that the nearest point of Med occupation lies closer towards the village centre. (1) See L11589 for P Med finds and L7717 for earthworks. <1> TPAT, Nov 1999, An Archaeological Watching Brief at Limes Farm, Langar, Notts, pp 1,2 (Unpublished document). SNT2160.	Limes Farm http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map&p?x=472650&y=334500&title=HER+nnumber+L11590	472650	334500	
Linear features & enclosure, Langar cum Barnstone	L1198	ENCLOSURE (U, Unknown date) LINEAR FEATURE (U, Unknown date) TRACKWAY (U, Unknown date)	Field Observation at Langar cum Barnstone Colquhoun Air Photograph by Pickering National Mapping	Straggly linear features including one double line (trackway ?) and 3 sides of rectilinear enclosure. Possibly also large circular feature. (1) Several small rectangular enclosures and another double line - trackway. (2) A subrectangular ditched enclosure c 1 acre in extent situated atop a local rise with good all round visibility. Extensive perambulation revealed neither surface evidence of early occupation nor visible remains of the work which from the AP has a certain regularity of pattern but does not appear Ro. Probably a large stock enclosure of unknown period. (3) Many small rectangular shaped soil markings, probably of modern origin. Worth checking. Mostly geological ? (4) Morph: 232.6.1 unknown prehistoric enclosure, 232.7.1 unknown prehistoric track. (5)	Not dated http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map&p?x=473984&y=335531&title=HER+nnumber+L1198			Field between

Enclosures and linear features, Langar cum Barnstone	L1199		Programme, Notts, by RCHME	<p>Part of site within area of limestone quarrying permission. MS 88 LM1 - the small rectangular features are presumably quarry pits.</p> <p>Data Held: Aerial Photograph (Aerial photograph). SNT2645. 6 BW print, JAP 258/34,35,36, 1176/32,33, 5315/520, SMR</p> <p><1> Pickering J, Air photos (Aerial photograph). SNT1148. Other Refs: 1970, 34,35,36/258,4,5/259</p> <p><2> Pickering J, Air photos (Aerial photograph). SNT1148. Other Refs: 30/7 618,619</p> <p><3> Colquhoun FD, 1974, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT582.</p> <p><4> O'Brien CF, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT973.</p> <p><5> RCHME, National Mapping Programme, Notts - Morph Data (Unknown). SNT1470.</p>	<p>Church Farm and Railway line, Barnstone</p> <p>Some marks visible on Google Earth</p>	
Enclosures and linear features, Langar cum Barnstone	L1199	ENCLOSURE (U, Unknown date) LINEAR FEATURE (U, Unknown date)	Air Photograph by Pickering	<p>Rectangular, subrectangular, ovoid and circular enclosures and linear features. Possible double-ditched ovoid enclosure by the road. (1) Most of the marks are probably of geological origin. (2) Possibly 2 subrectangular enclosures (see also L8064). Other linear marks, mostly of periglacial origin. (3) Morph: 232.10.1-3 unknown enclosures. (4) Some of site is within area of limestone quarrying permission. MS 88 LM 1 - the small rectangular features are presumably quarry pits. See L 8062 - Ro finds, L 8063 - IA finds, L 8064-5 - cropmarks in this area.</p> <p>Data Held: Aerial Photograph (Aerial photograph). SNT2645. 2 BW print, JAP 259/4,5, SMR</p> <p><1> Pickering J, Air photos (Aerial photograph). SNT1148. Other Refs: 4,5/259, 69/1/June/33</p> <p><2> O'Brien CF, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT973.</p> <p><3> TVARC, 1980, Gazetteer, p 50 (Published document). SNT401.</p> <p><4> RCHME, National Mapping Programme, Notts - Morph Data (Unknown). SNT1470.</p>	<p>Not dated</p> <p>http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map.p?x=472992&y=335092&title=HER+number+L1199</p> <p>Field south of main road between Deli and start of village Barnstone</p> <p>Some marks visible on</p>	

Field pond, Langar cum Barnstone	L1200	POND (U, Unknown date)	Air Photograph by Pickering OS County Series	Circular enclosure. (1) Pond shown. (2) Data Held: Aerial Photograph (Aerial photograph). SNT2645. 1 BW print, JAP 1240/17, SMR <1> Pickering J, Air photos (Aerial photograph). SNT1148. Other Refs: 1240/17 (NLAP SK 7335/6) <2> OS, 1884, 1:2500, County Series 1884 (Map). SNT1047. Other Refs: 44/13	Not dated In field south of Park Rd Barnstone.		
Linear features, Langar cum Barnstone	L1212	LINEAR FEATURE (U, Unknown date)	Air Photograph by Pickering	Linear features; one may be part of large ring ditch. (1) Data Held: Aerial Photograph (Aerial photograph). SNT2645. 1 BW print, JAP 1177/17, SMR <1> Pickering J, Air photos (Aerial photograph). SNT1148. Other Refs: 1177/17, (NLAP 7233/2) <2> TVARC, 1980, <i>Gazetteer</i> , p 49 (Published document). SNT401.	Not dated http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map?x=472241&y=332777&title=HER+number+L1212 Field south of Hall Farm		
Medieval pottery, Langar cum Barnstone	L1215	ARTEFACT SCATTER (c 1550, Medieval to Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1560 AD (at some time))	SHERD (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1560 AD) SHERD (Medieval to Post Medieval -	In old ridge and furrow. Green glazed pottery with later stoneware, c 1550. (1) <1> EMAB eds, 1961, <i>East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin</i> , p 15 (Published document). SNT155.	http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map?x=471600&y=334300&title=HER+number+L1215	471600	334300

			1540 AD to 1560 AD) Casual Find at Langar cum Barnstone			Field between Cropwell Rd and Langar Lane	
Mounds, Langar cum Barnstone	L1216	BANK (EARTHWORK) (pre 1951, Unknown date) DITCH (pre 1951, Unknown date) MOUND (pre 1951, Unknown date)	Field Observations at Langar cum Barnstone by Colquhoun Field observations, Langar cum Barnstone, HO Houldsworth	Med or Civil War mounds. (1) A rough ditch and untidy bank. The mounds may be part of this work. (2) 300 yds S by W of church; 3 grass covered mounds believed to be part of Civil War defences. (3) SK 719344. An ill-defined earthwork at Langar, in so far as shape is concerned, is unlike the siegeworks and is not accepted as a Civil War earthwork. (4) A linear feature consisting of a very mutilated and broken bank now part under crop and part corn stubble, no accompanying ditch can be recognised; no mounds as such are evident but the broken bank could, some years ago, have perhaps given this impression; only normal field debris was seen on the surface. The work lies beneath an adjacent high ridge in a topographically negative position and is not a product of the civil war engineers, similarly a Med origin and purpose seems unlikely and it is my opinion that the present picture is the result of drift digging across a contour flank, the bank being upcast spoil. (1) was not available for comment. (5) Layout unknown, County Series and 1:2500 maps checked. Crosses only on map. (6) See L 1242 - further earthworks in this area. Grid ref for W end.	Possible civil war, possible medieval but not convincing http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dl?Grid2Map?X=471641&Y=334500&title=HER+number+L1216	Field north of Cropwell Rd, adjacent Langar Hall. Some markings visible in Google Earth	
Long linear ditch, Langar cum Barnstone	L1217	ENCLOSURE (U, Unknown date)	Air Photograph by Pickering	Long linear ditch (?), together with a faintly showing enclosure. The later slide shows that part of the area was subsequently hidden by a crop. (1) Linear feature cutting through a subrectangular enclosure. (2) This looks like relict watercourse, part of Stroom Dyke. (3)	Not dated Stroom Dyke http://www.streetmap.co.uk		

		LINEAR FEATURE (U, Unknown date)		<p>Position only on map.</p> <p>Data Held: Aerial Photograph (Aerial photograph). SNT2645. 3 BW print, JAP 1177/17-19, SMR</p> <p><1> Pickering J, Air photos (Aerial photograph). SNT1148. Other Refs: 1177/16-19 (NLAP 7233/1-4)</p> <p><2> TVARC, 1980, Gazetteer, p 50 (Published document). SNT401.</p> <p><3> Baddeley V, 2002, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT1520.</p>	k/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map?p?x=472504&y=333755&title=HER+number+L1217		
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Post medieval / modern pottery from Area 01, Barnstone	L12379	ARTEFACT SCATTER (C18 - C20, Post Medieval to Modern - 1700 AD to 1999 AD (at some time))	SHERD (Post Medieval to Modern - 1700 AD to 1999 AD) Watching brief on stripping of pipeline easement, Barnstone, by TPAU	A number of 18th - 20th century ceramic finds (these were not retained). <1> TPAU, Apr 2003, <i>An Archaeological Watching Brief at Barnstone,otts, p 4</i> (Unpublished document). SNT2574.	C18th or later http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map?x=473300&y=335700&title=HER+nnumber+L12379 North of Main Rd Barnstone		
Post medieval metal surface at Barnstone	L12381	SHERD (Post Medieval - 1547 AD to 1779 AD)	Watching brief on stripping of pipeline easement, Barnstone, by TPAU	400 to 500mm of dark greyish brown silty clay with abundant stone ... in all probability represents the road surface prior to modern metalling being laid. Contained early post medieval pottery. (1) See L12382 for earlier feature, L12380 for contemporary building nearby <1> TPAU, Apr 2003, <i>An Archaeological Watching Brief at Barnstone, Notts, p 6</i> (Unpublished document). SNT2574.	Possible C16th? Main Rd Barnstone, near Works Lane http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map?x=473400&y=335450&title=HER+nnumber+L12381		
Possible medieval hollow way at Barnstone	L12382	HOLLOW (Med?, Unknown date)	ANIMAL REMAINS (Unknown date)	Approximately 10m from the beginning of the pipe trench a deposit c.450mm deep and approximately 5m wide. The pipe trench appeared to be crossing the deposit at an angle of less than 45 degrees. No datable artifacts recovered (animal bone observed but not retained) however, it was clearly sealed by 0401 (metalling) which	Possible medieval (pre 1547)?		

				contained early post medieval pottery. (1) Grid reference general, verbal description only, not shown on plans or sections. See L12381 for metallurgic sealing this deposit <1> TPAU, Apr 2003, An Archaeological Watching Brief at Barnstone, Notts, p 7 (Unpublished document). SNT2574.	North of Works Lane, Barnstone http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dtl?Grid2Map?x=473300&y=335700&title=HER+number+L12382		
New Langar Bridge	L12391				C20th		
Earthworks, Langar cum Barnstone	L1232	BANK (EARTHWORK) (pre 1920, Medieval to Modern - 1066 AD to 1920 AD) DITCH (pre 1920, Medieval to Modern - 1066 AD to 1920 AD) GARDEN (pre 1920, Medieval to Modern - 1066 AD to 1920 AD)	OS County Series	Earthworks associated with Langar Hall - ornamental water feature ? (1) See L 1216 for earthworks to S. Grid ref centred. <1> OS, 1920, 1:2500, County Series 1920 (Map). SNT1029.	Poss medieval? Langar Hall Grounds http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dtl?Grid2Map?x=471980&y=334772&title=HER+number+L1232		

Flaked flint tool, Langar cum Barnstone	L1239	FINDSPOT (Preh, Palaeolithic to Bronze Age - 70000 BC to 701 BC (at some time))	FLAKED AXEHEAD (Palaeolithic to Bronze Age - 70000 BC to 701 BC) Vale of Belvoir Survey	A flaked flint tool found while fieldwalking on 23/11/1979. About 7cm long, it may be a small Neo axe, for there appears to be a small area which shows polishing near the thicker end, which predates the flaking. Made from high quality black flint. Small flakes have been taken from the thinner end, possibly to facilitate, or as a result of hafting. (1) See L 1240 for nearby finds. <1> Hills MH, 05/08/1980, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT772. <2> EMAB eds, 1979-82, East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin, p 20 (Published document). SNT164.	Prehist. Field east of Stroom Dyke http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Ma p?x=471540 &y=333260&title=HER+number+L1239	471540	333260
Roman pottery, Langar cum Barnstone	L1240	ARTEFACT SCATTER (Ro, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD (at some time))	MORTARIUM (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) Vale of Belvoir Survey	Small concentration over about 0.5Ha of Ro grey ware sherds. Also one mortarium fragment. The site occupies the highest point of the field, near the SW corner of the field, and lies on the high area between the Smite and Stroom Dyke. Fieldwalked 23-4/11/1979, c 30 grey ware sherds, 1 mortarium fragment, 1 samian. (1) See L 8073 for Med pottery, L 8074 for flint, L 1239 - find in same field. <1> Hills MH, 05/08/1980, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT772. <2> EMAB eds, 1979-82, East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin, p 21 (Published document). SNT164.	Roman Field east of Stroom Dyke http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Ma p?x=471570 &y=333250&title=HER+number+L1240	471570	333250
Earthworks, Langar cum Barnstone	L1244	EARTHWORK (U, Unknown date)	Field Observation at Wiverton by SRC	Earthwork remains possibly including building platforms - respected by ridge and furrow on W side of field. (1) See L 8078 for adjacent earthworks. See also L 7711 for nearby earthworks. <1> Coleman SR, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT1314.	Not dated East of Stroom Dyke http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Ma p?x=472375		

					&y=334268&title=HER+n umber+L124 4	
Circular feature, Langar cum Barnstone	L1247	RING DITCH (U, Unknown date)	Air Photograp hy by Pickering	Single ditched circular feature. (1) Not very clear on APs, but may be relict watercourse. (2) <i>Data Held: Aerial Photograph (Aerial photograph). SNT2645.</i> 3 BW print, JAP 1177/17-19, SMR <1> Pickering J, <i>Air photos (Aerial photograph). SNT1148.</i> Other Refs: 1177/17-19 (NLAP SK 7233/2-4) <2> Baddeley V, 2002, <i>Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT1520.</i>	Not dated East of Stroom Dyke <a href="http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dtl?Grid2Ma
p?x=472405
&y=334000&
title=HER+n
umber+L124
7">http://www.st reetmap.co.u k/streetmap. dl?Grid2Ma p?x=472405 &y=334000& title=HER+n umber+L124 7	
"Nail" shaped feature, Langar cum Barnstone	L1248	ENCLOSURE (U, Unknown date)	Air Photograp hy by Pickering	"Nail" shaped single ditched feature. (1) Not very clear on APs. (2) Grid ref centred. <i>Data Held: Aerial Photograph (Aerial photograph). SNT2645.</i> 3 BW print, JAP 1177/17-19, SMR <1> Pickering J, <i>Air photos (Aerial photograph). SNT1148.</i> Other Refs: 1177/17-19 (NLAP SK 7233/2-4) <2> Baddeley V, 2002, <i>Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT1520.</i>	Not dated West of Stroom Dyke <a href="http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dtl?Grid2Ma
p?x=472242
&y=333881&
title=HER+n
umber+L124
8">http://www.st reetmap.co.u k/streetmap. dl?Grid2Ma p?x=472242 &y=333881& title=HER+n umber+L124 8	
Linear feature, Langar cum Barnstone	L1249	LINEAR FEATURE (U, Unknown date)	Air Photograp hy by Pickering	Double ditched linear feature with rounded end. (1) Not very clear on APs. (2) Grid ref centred. <i>Data Held: Aerial Photograph (Aerial photograph). SNT2645.</i> 3 BW print, JAP 1177/17-19, SMR <1> Pickering J, <i>Air photos (Aerial photograph). SNT1148.</i>	Not dated	

				Other Refs: 1177/17-19 (NLAP SK 7233/2,3,4) <2> Baddeley V, 2002, <i>Pers Comm</i> (Personal comment). SNT1520.			
D shaped soil mark, Langar cum Barnstone	L1257	ENCLOSURE (U, Unknown date)	Air Photograph by Pickering	D shaped soil mark. Appears to post date ridge and furrow. (1) Morph: 227.5.1 unknown enclosure. (2) Not drawn on map (appears on NMR plot)- position only. <1> Pickering J, <i>Air photos</i> (Aerial photograph). SNT1148. Other Refs: SF 1804-12 <2> RCHME, <i>National Mapping Programme, Notts - Morph Data</i> (Unknown). SNT1470.	Not dated		
Hachured pit - map depiction, Langar cum Barnstone	L1275	PIT (U, Unknown date)	OS County Series	Hachured pit (1) <1> OS, 1920, 1:2500, <i>County Series 1920</i> (Map). SNT1029. Other Refs: 47/4	Not dated East of Stroom Dyke, near Harby Rd http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map?x=472880&y=333970&title=HER+number+L1275		
Pit, Langar cum Barnstone	L1328	PIT (U, Unknown date)	OS 1:25000	Pit (1) <1> OS, 1:25000 (Map). SNT1082.	Not dated East of Works Lane, Barnstone http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map?x=474070&y=335190&title=HER+n		

St Ethelburg's Church, Langar cum Barnstone	M1211	CHURCH? (Med, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1546 AD (at some time))		<p>There was a chapel near Langar called St Athelburge's or St Aubrey's. (1) In 1960 excavation of a pear shaped mound thought to be the site revealed Med wall footings and nearby burials, probably plague victims. (2) Site also known as St Aubrey Church or Giselkirk. Excavation exposed limestone walling, pottery of c 1100 and green glaze sherds c 1300. (3) Under the plough at above grid ref is a mound similar to that described. (4) A non surveyable amorphous mound at above grid ref now occupies this site; max height of 0.7m and possibly natural in part, nothing was seen to confirm this as site of chapel. Tenant farmer confirmed site of excavations. (5) See L 8068 for Ro finds.</p> <p>Data Held (Document). SNT2647. OS card, Parish File</p> <p><1> Throsby J, 1790, Thoroton's History of Notts Vol 2, p 202 (Published document). SNT1346.</p> <p><2> Houldsworth HO, 1960-61, letters (Personal comment). SNT795.</p> <p><3> EMAB eds, 1961, East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin, p 15 (Published document). SNT155.</p> <p><4> OS, Air photos (Aerial photograph). SNT983. Other Refs: 68/030 062-3</p> <p><5> Colquhoun FD, 1974, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT582.</p> <p>Related Records: L9622 Parent of: Documentary reference to St Ethelburga's Church, Langar cum Barnstone (Element) L1211</p>	umber+L1328	472400	333350
				<p>Current Record for St Ethelburgas</p> <p>http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map?x=472400&y=333350&title=HER+number+M1211</p>			

Church of St Andrew, Langar cum Barnstone	M1225	CHURCH (Med-Modern, Medieval to Modern - 1180 AD to 2000 AD (throughout))		<p>Parent of: Pear-shaped mound, Langar cum Barnstone (Element)</p> <p>A large cruciform structure comprising nave with clerestory, N and S aisles, S porch, N and S transepts, central tower and chancel with small vestry, all so vigorously restored that little original surface remains. Crossing tower is Early English and the clerestory of the same date; nave arcade was late C13; screen contains Perpendicular fragments; altar rail C17, Jacobean pulpit. The chief point of interest is the tombs, C16 tombs of Chaworth family in N transept. In S transept are large monuments to Lord Scrope and wife, and to Admiral Lord Howe. (1) (2) (3)</p> <p>So vigorously restored in the 1860's by the Rev. Thomas Butler that little of the original surface remains. (1)</p> <p>See L5961 for nearby burials.</p> <p><i>Listed buildings slides, 26 slides (Photograph). SNT2648.</i></p> <p><1> Pevsner N, 1979, <i>The Buildings of England: Nottinghamshire 2nd ed.</i>, p 161-2 (Monograph). SNT4.</p> <p><2> Mee A, 1938, <i>The King's England: Nottinghamshire</i> (Published document). SNT914.</p> <p><3> Godfrey JT, 1907, <i>Churches of Nottinghamshire - Hundred of Bingham, p 318</i> (Published document). SNT716.</p> <p><4> Thoroton Society, 1897, <i>TTS, p 25-6</i> (Published document). SNT325.</p> <p>Related Records:</p> <p>L12246 Parent of: C19 structure of the Church of St. Andrew, Langar (Element)</p> <p>L1225 Parent of: Early English structure of St Andrew's church, Langar cum Barnstone (Element)</p> <p>L12247 Parent of: Foundations at the Church of St. Andrew, Langar (Element)</p> <p>L12244 Parent of: Inhumations and features at St. Andrew's, Langar (Element)</p> <p>L9536 Parent of: Late C13 structure of St Andrew's church, Langar cum Barnstone (Element)</p>	472126	334656
				<p>C12th?</p> <p>http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dtl?Grid2MapP2x=472126&P2y=334656&title=HER+number+M1225</p>		

Prehistoric occupation, Smite Hill, Langar cum Barnstone & Wiverton Hall	M1234	OCCUPATION SITE? (Preh, Palaeolithic to Bronze Age - 700000 BC to 701 BC (at some time))		<p>Large flint scatter over 6 fields (at least) covering 25Ha approx. Western extent limited by alluvium. E extent unknown because of pasture land. Alluvium possibly post dates scatter. Large number of blades and scrapers; some borers and burins; polished axe fragment; 3 arrowheads, all petit-tranchet derivatives. Fourth projectile - a worked microlithic point. Blades concentrated in NW, near area of L 1191. (1)</p> <p>Test pits dug in 1983 showed ground surface eroded before deposition of alluvium, hence preservation not as good as hoped. (4)</p> <p>Grid ref centred - see site boundary on SMR map.</p> <p><1> Hills MH, 06/08/1980, <i>Pers Comm</i> (Personal comment). SNT773.</p> <p><2> EMAB eds, 1979-82, <i>East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin</i>, p 31 (Published document). SNT164.</p> <p><3> Thoroton Society, 1981, <i>TTS</i>, pp 18-20 (Published document). SNT394.</p> <p><4> Thoroton Society, 1983, <i>TTS</i>, pp 80-81 (Published document). SNT396.</p> <p>Related Records:</p> <p>L1234 Parent of: Extensive scatter of worked flints, Smite Hill, Langar cum Barnstone & Wiverton Hall (Element)</p> <p>A fairly dense scatter of worked flint, over an area of about 10Ha (main scatter) above the Stroom Dyke. Basically matches other scatters in Vale. Scrapers predominate, few cutting implements, small number of borers, burins, cores. Waste material. A small number of implements are heavily patinated, especially flakes and blade fragments, which have often been re-flaked, through the patination, at a later date. Scrapers are often made from blades. Hence, there appear to be 2 phases of occupation (at least) with re-shaping of tools from the main scatter at a later date. (1)</p> <p>NGR centred.</p> <p><1> Hills MH, 06/08/1980, <i>Pers Comm</i> (Personal comment). SNT773.</p>	East of Wiverton Hall http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dtl?Grid2Ma&p2x=472200&y=336600&title=HER+n umber+M1234 Pre 700 BC	472200	336600
Prehistoric occupation, Langar cum Barnstone	M1237	OCCUPATION SITE? (Preh, Palaeolithic to Bronze Age - 700000 BC to 701 BC (at some time))		<p>West of Langar Hall http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dtl?Grid2Ma&p2x=471600&y=334900&title=HER+n umber+M1237 Pre 700 BC</p>	West of Langar Hall <a href="http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dtl?Grid2Ma&p2x=471600&y=334900&title=HER+n
umber+M1237">http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dtl?Grid2Ma&p2x=471600&y=334900&title=HER+n umber+M1237 Pre 700 BC	471600	334900

				<p><2> EMAB eds, 1979-82, <i>East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin</i>, p 20 (Published document). SNT164.</p> <p><3> Thoroton Society, 1981, <i>TTS</i>, pp 13-17 (Published document). SNT394.</p> <p>Related records:</p>			
Early Medieval Settlement, Langar cum Barnstone	M1238	SETTLEMEN T? (E Med, Med., Early Medieval to Medieval - 850 AD to 1546 AD (at some time))		<p>L1237 Parent of: Extensive scatter of worked flint, Langar cum Barnstone (Element)</p> <p>A concentration of mainly Saxo-Norman ... wares found during fieldwalking, 26-7/11/1979. Site adjacent to ground of Langar Hall on ridge top, over about 2Ha. Perhaps suggests shift of village, eastwards, leaving hall and church at W end, possibly associated with parkland for Hall. C 40 sherds, mainly shelly fabric, rouletted and pie crust rim forms. Med pottery also. (1) NGR centred.</p> <p>See L 7713 for nearby Hall ewks.</p> <p><1> Hills MH, 05/08/1980, <i>Pers Comm</i> (Personal comment). SNT772.</p> <p><2> EMAB eds, 1979-82, <i>East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin</i>, p 23 (Published document). SNT164.</p> <p>Related records:</p> <p>L1238 Parent of: Early medieval pottery, Langar cum Barns</p>	West of Langar Hall http://www.streetmap.co.uk/dll?Grid2Ma http://www.streetmap.co.uk/dll?Grid2Ma p?x=471800 p?y=334600& title=HER+n umber+M12 38 C9th to C16th		
Roman occupation, Langar cum Barnstone	M1241	SETTLEMEN T? (Ro, Roman - 100 AD to 409 AD (at some time))		<p>Ro occupation site found by fieldwalking. Location on about 1Ha on raised area (? old river terrace) to E of Stroom Dyke. Fieldwalked 08-09/11/1979. Ro grey wares (C2-4), c 120 sherds. Site lies opposite site of St Ethelburga's Church excavated in 1960-1. (1) See M 1211 for church site.</p> <p><1> Hills MH, 05/08/1980, <i>Pers Comm</i> (Personal comment). SNT772.</p> <p><2> EMAB eds, 1979-82, <i>East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin</i>, p 21 (Published document). SNT164.</p>	East of Stroom Dyke http://www.streetmap.co.uk/dll?Grid2Ma p?x=472610 p?y=333300& title=HER+n		

				Related records: L1241 Parent of: Roman pottery, Langar cum Barnstone (Element)	umber+M1241	
Limestone quarry, Langar cum Barnstone	M1242	LIMESTONE QUARRY (pre 1980, Post Medieval to Modern - 1547 AD to 1980 AD (at some time))		Steep bank across centre of field to S of Stroom Dyke. Presumed to be bank of overburden from former lime pits. (1) N part of this area described as "lime pits". (2) This massive earthwork is suffering from deep ploughing of the field. The bank curves gently to the north-west at its west end, meeting the south-east corner of the Bridgehouse property. The illustration shows it running west and petering out. (3) See L 8075 - Med finds, L 8076 - Ro find, L 8077 - flint. Grid ref centred. <i>Data Held: Ground Photograph</i> (Ground photograph). SNT2646. 2 colour print, 5/21,23 (negs F18/7, F19/1), SMR <1> Hills MH, 05/08/1980, <i>Pers Comm</i> (Personal comment). SNT772. <2> Surveyor unknown, 1726-1840, <i>Glebe Terriers, Langar cum Barnstone</i> (Unpublished document). SNT177. <3> TPAT, 1995, <i>Village Earthwork Survey II</i> (Published document). SNT1360. Related record: L1242 Parent of: Bank across centre of field to S of Stroom Dyke, Langar cum Barnstone (Element)	Roman South of Cropwell Rd http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map?x=472100&y=334260&title=HER+nnumber+M1242 Possible C16th?	
Workers cottages, Works Lane, Langar cum Barnstone	M1250			C18th		
Map depiction - Sheepwash, Langar cum Barnstone	M1260	SHEEP WASH (by 1920, Medieval to Modern - 1066 AD to 2000 AD)		Sheepwash (1) <1> OS, 1920, 1:2500, <i>County Series 1920</i> (Map). SNT1029. Other Refs: 48/3	East of Airfield http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map?x=474870	

							&y=333240&title=HER+number+M1260 possible medieval?		
Tramway, Langar cum Barnstone	M1262						C18th		
Gravel pit, Langar cum Barnstone	M1269						C18th		
Windpump, Langar cum Barnstone	M1270						C19th		
Well, Langar cum Barnstone	M1273	WELL (by 1920, Unknown date)			Well (1) <1> OS, 1920, 1:2500, County Series 1920 (Map). SNT1029. Other Refs: 48/3		Harby Rd, north of Langar Lodge http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map?x=473400&y=333050&title=HER+number+M1273		
Windpump, Langar cum Barnstone	M1276						Not dated C19th		
Well, Langar cum Barnstone	M1284				Well (1) See also L 7717 for nearby earthworks.		Butlers Field http://www.streetmap.co.uk		

				<1> OS, 1920, 1:2500, County Series 1920 (Map). SNT1029. Other Refs: 47/4	k/streetmap.dti?Grid2Map&p?x=472510&y=334790&title=HER+nnumber+M1284		
Quarry, Langar cum Barnstone	M1286	QUARRY (U, Unknown date)		Quarry (1) Grid ref centred. <1> OS, 1:25000 (Map). SNT1082. Related records L1286 Parent of: Quarry - map depiction, Langar cum Barnstone (Element)	Not dated Fishing lake at cement works http://www.streetmap.co.uk/dti?Grid2Map&p?x=473230&y=334870&title=HER+nnumber+M1286		
Quarry, Langar cum Barnstone	M1287	QUARRY (U, Unknown date)		Quarry (1) Grid ref centred. <1> OS, 1:25000 (Map). SNT1082. Related records L1287 Parent of: Quarry - map depiction, Langar cum Barnstone (Element)	Not dated Near cement works http://www.streetmap.co.uk/dti?Grid2Map&p?x=473310&y=334600&title=HER+nnumber+M1287		
Old Langar Bridge, Langar cum Barnstone/Cropwell Butler	M1312	BRIDGE (by 1774, Post Medieval to Modern - 1547 AD to		Langar Bridge (1) Langar Lane Bridge, shown on Chapman and Sanderson. (2) (3) See L12391 for modern bridge, to south. <1> OS, 1:25000 (Map). SNT1082.	Not dated C16th? Cropwell Rd http://www.streetmap.co.uk/dti?Grid2Map&p?x=473310&y=334600&title=HER+nnumber+M1287		

		1899 AD (at some time))			<p><2> Chapman J, 1774, Nottinghamshire - approx 1 in (Map). SNT550.</p> <p><3> Sanderson G, 1835, 20 miles around Mansfield - 2 in (Map). SNT48.</p>	k/streetmap.dlii2Grid2Map?x=470810&y=335070&title=HER+number+M1312		
Wiverton Smite Bridge, Wiverton Hall/Langar	M1314	BRIDGE (P Med-Mod, Post Medieval to Modern - 1547 AD to 2000 AD (at some time))			<p>Wiverton Smite Bridge (1) Single span modern concrete structure (2) Shown on Sanderson (3) See MNT26567 for bridge to east.</p> <p><1> OS, 1:25000 (Map). SNT1082.</p> <p><2> Cauldwell JA and White J, 2003, Bridges Survey (Unpublished document). SNT1665.</p> <p><3> Sanderson G, 1835, 20 miles around Mansfield - 2 in (Map). SNT48.</p>	Modern Pre 1835		
Barnstone lime works, Langar cum Barnstone	M1327	LIME WORKS (by 1920, Modern - 1780 AD to 2000 AD (at some time))			<p>Barnstone Lime Works. (1) See M 17507 for tramway Grid ref centred.</p> <p><1> OS, 1920, 1:2500, County Series 1920 (Map). SNT1029. Other Refs: 44/13</p>	Modern Pre 1920		
Quarry, Langar cum Barnstone	M1329	QUARRY (U, Unknown date)			<p>Quarry (disused) (1)</p> <p><1> OS, 1:25000 (Map). SNT1082.</p>	Current land fill site? Not dated		
Barnstone Station, Langar cum Barnstone	M1332					C19th		

Sheepwash, Langar cum Barnstone	M1338	SHEEP WASH (by 1920, Post Medieval to Modern - 1547 AD to 2000 AD)		Sheepwash (1) <1> OS, 1920, 1:2500, County Series 1920 (Map). SNT1029. Other Refs: 44/13	C16th? On Main Rd between Barnstone and Granby	
Windmill, Langar cum Barnstone	M1350	WINDMILL (by 1774, Post Medieval - 1547 AD to 1779 AD (at some time))		Windmill (SK 72573493 given, but not accurately plotted on original). (1) Windmill mound on ridge top. Fieldwalking showed much stone on this area which was raised about 3-4ft above the rest of the field and gives rise to a kink in the Langar - Barnstone road. (2) <1> Chapman J, 1774, Nottinghamshire - approx 1in (Map). SNT550. <2> Coleman SR, Hills MH, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT1315.	C16th? Between Langar and Barnstone http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Ma&p?x=472610&y=335000&title=HER+n umber+M1350	
Parish boundary, Langar cum Barnstone & Wiverton Hall	L1348	BOUNDARY (U, Unknown date) WATERCOURSE (U, Unknown date)		Parish boundary probably reflects old course of River Smite. (1) <1> OS, 1919, 1:2500, County Series 1919 (Map). SNT1028. Other Refs: 43/16	Not dated http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Ma&p?x=471400 &y=335380&title=HER+number+L1348	
Langar Grange, Langar cum Barnstone	M5602	GRANGE (1248, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1546 AD (at some time))		Thurgarton Priory is noted c 1248 as paying its tithes to the church of Granby "for a certain grange which stood near Geselkirk" (the old English name for St Aubrey's). (1) (2) See M1211 for church site, M17792 for the modern farmstead.	Colston Lane http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap	472550 332090

					<p><1> Houldsworth HO, 25/10/1960, letter (Personal comment). SNT793.</p> <p><2> Throsby J, 1790, Thoroton's History of Notts Vol 1, pp 202-3 (Published document). SNT1345.</p> <p>Related records</p> <p>L5602 Parent of: Documentary reference to Langar Grange, Langar cum Barnstone (Element)</p>	dlii?Grid2Map?x=472550&y=332090&title=HER+n umber+M5602 Medieval		
Ha Ha, Langar Hall	M7713	HA HA (P Med - Modern, Post Medieval to Modern - 1547 AD to 2000 AD (at some time))			<p>A haha with a herringbone patterned stone wall curves around the west side of the house. (1)</p> <p>Grid ref centred. See L 1238 for nearby pottery finds, ?shifted village.</p> <p><i>Data Held: Ground Photograph</i> (Ground photograph). SNT2646.</p> <p>6 colour print, 5/24-29 (negs F19/1,2), SMR</p> <p><1> TPAT, 1995, <i>Village Earthwork Survey II</i> (Published document). SNT1360.</p>	C16th?		
LANGAR HOUSE	M10243	COUNTRY HOUSE (E18, Post Medieval to Modern - 1700 AD to 2000 AD)			<p>Just outside the church precinct. Handsome early C18 brick double pile. Birthplace of Samuel Butler, the novelist, son of the Rev. Thomas Butler. (1)</p> <p><i>Listed buildings slides, 1 slides</i> (Photograph). SNT2648.</p> <p><1> Pevsner N, 1979, <i>The Buildings of England: Nottinghamshire 2nd ed.</i>, p 162 (Monograph). SNT4.</p>	C18th		
GARDEN WALLS TO W & S OF LANGAR HOUSE INCL GATEWAY	M10244	GARDEN WALL (C18, Post Medieval to Modern - 1700 AD to 2000 AD) GATE (C18, Post Medieval to			<p>Garden walls. C18. Gateway. (1)</p> <p><i>Listed buildings slides, (Photograph).</i> SNT2648.</p> <p><1> DOE, <i>Listed Building Description</i> (Published document). SNT228.</p>	C18th		

		Modern - 1700 AD to 2000 AD)							
CHURCH COTTAGE	M10245	HOUSE (E18, Post Medieval to Modern - 1700 AD to 2000 AD)				Range of cottages. Early C18, altered. (1) <i>Listed buildings slides, 8 slides (Photograph). SNT2648.</i> <1> DOE, <i>Listed Building Description</i> (Published document). SNT228.	C18th		
LANGAR HALL INCLUDING EW RANGE ADJOINING & TO NE						Listed Building	C17th or later		
GATEPIERS TO ENTRANCE DRIVE OF LANGAR HALL						Listed Building	C17th or later		
HEADSTONE S IN CHURCHYA RD OF CHURCH OF ST ANDREW						Listed Building	C17th or later		
HEADSTONE S IN CHURCHYA RD OF CHURCH OF ST ANDREW						Listed Building	C17th or later		
CROSLAND CHEST TOMB, CHURCH OF ST ANDREW						Listed Building	C17th or later		

HEADSTONE S IN CHURCHYA RD OF CHURCH OF ST ANDREW				Listed Building		C17th or later		
LANGAR SCHOOL (C of E) AND SCHOOL HOUSE				Listed Building		C17th or later		
GATEWAY & WALLS TO ENCLOSURE S OF LANGAR HALL				Listed Building		C17th or later		
THE LIMES FARMHOUSE				Listed Building		C17th or later		
BOTTOM HOUSE FARMHOUSE				Listed Building		C17th or later		
FORMER CATTLESHE DS; BOTTOM HOUSE FARM				Listed Building		C17th or later		
THE MANOR HOUSE				Listed Building		C17th or later		
ROADSIDE FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED BARN TO LEFT				Listed Building		C17th or later		
NOS 1 2 & 3 THE ROOKERY				Listed Building		C17th or later		
K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK				Listed Building		C17th or later		

			1547 AD to 1835 AD (at some time))	M18612	NW. The building consisted of four remaining walls of one to two courses, a number of areas of limestone flags and a large amount of rubble, probably laid as hardcore adjacent to the structures SE corner. The northernmost wall only 1m or so in length and probably formed a lean to or porch. Foundation trench c.80mm deep. Towards the W end of wall 0112 a length of charred timber, this may indicate the structure was mainly a timber framed building. In all likelihood the outlines of the walls visible on the ground represent the stone plinth on which the timber frame was constructed. The discovery of the charred timber suggests fire was the main cause of abandonment of the building. Three distinct methods of flooring, limestone flag stones in the W part, very smooth through wear, also distinct patches of brick where the floor had been repaired. To the east of the flagstones, beaten earth floor ... suggesting a probable internal N-S division. Lack of any visible hearth and general rough construction would seem to indicate an agricultural building rather than a dwelling. (1) Note, the dating in the report is extremely confused, suggesting 'early post medieval', C17 and C18 dates at various points. No finds reports are included and no details are given of the pottery to clarify this situation. <1> TPAU, Apr 2003, <i>An Archaeological Watching Brief at Barnstone, Notts</i> , pp 5, 6 (Unpublished document). SNT2574.	dlI?Gnd2Ma p?x=473300 &y=335550& title=HER+n umber+M18 612		
Bridge on Bingham Road Langar	MNT265 67	BRIDGE (by 1774, Post Medieval to Modern - 1865/1547 AD to 2000 AD)			Bridge shown on Chapman. (1) - 1774 Watercourse diverted to north of bridge on Sanderson. (It has since been restored in this section, but on a different alignment.) (2) See M1314 for Wiverton Smite Bridge, to west	C16th?		
Bridge at Langar/Colston Bassett	MNT265 68				Bridge shown on Chapman and Sanderson. (1) (2) <1> Chapman J, 1774, Nottinghamshire - approx 1in (Map). SNT550. <2> Sanderson G, 1835, 20 miles around Mansfield - 2 in (Map). SNT48.	undated		
Park at Langar Hall	MNT268 00	Park/Garden LANDSCAPE PARK (C18?, Post Medieval to Modern - 1547 AD to 2000 AD)			The original manor house was one mile north of Langar Church on the side of the River Smite. It was not until the fourteenth century that the Scrope family succeeded the Tiptofts as Lords of the Manor and went on to build the first great mansion at Langar. According to Leland it was "embattled like a castle" and had "a fine park stocked with deer". The existing moats and fishponds are thought to have originated at this time. The Scrope heiress Arabella married John Howe and they rebuilt the house after a fire had destroyed the original	C16th		

				<p>castle. They also enhanced the existing deer park - confirmation of enclosure is to be found in the Chancery Records of 1681. Throsby describing the park in 1790 says there are "no field embellishments of note; no attractions of beauty". His engraving shows no garden near the house, just pasture parkland and semi-mature trees. The two existing pairs of brick piers and walled enclosure to the south of the hall appear to date from the eighteenth century. After 1799 the hall was occupied by stewards from Home Farm. It was then sold, the estate broken up and the old hall dismantled. The park was divided into closes and much of the timber was felled. The present stuccoed house was built in 1837, incorporating the kitchen wing at the rear which was part of an earlier structure. The ownership passed in the 1860's to Annie Bayley, who is credited with planting the lime avenue from the Cropwell Road. The hall passed to her daughter Muriel who married Percy Huskinson of Epperstone Manor. Their son, Geoffrey, who was a Nottinghamshire cricketer, laid out and replanted the gardens in the valley below the house. He built Lady Howe's bath in 1937. He also planted many cricket bat willows near the moats which no longer exist.</p> <p>The hall is approached via a tree lined drive from the Cropwell Bishop Road. A terrace to the north of the house is retained by a herringbone Barnstone shale wall which continues round the western edge of the formal lawn forming a ha-ha. There are the remains of a formal pond, fountain and waterfall known as Lady Howe's bath. Further north where the ground levels is a series of linear water features which once formed the medieval moats. These have been remodelled at various times to make a garden feature of them. The bridge over the moat was constructed from balustrades salvaged from Fineshades Abbey in Northamptonshire in 1955. To the east of the moats is a former kitchen garden with the remains of a small walled enclosure with two poly-tunnels at the far north end. This area has been part planted with a native woodland mix and is covered with coarse grass. The formal lawn to the west of the hall was the site of the previous house. On the far western edge is a slightly sunken square level area thought by the owner to be the site of an old bowling green. Beyond this are the remnants of the old deer park (see Fig. 10). The two stone balls and circular plinths were salvaged from the house demolished by John Wright. To the south of the house is a small modern flower garden and croquet lawn set amongst mature trees. Adjacent to this is a small kitchen garden enclosed by hedging. (2)</p> <p>See M10246 for Langar Hall, M7713 for ha-ha, L1232 for garden earthworks.</p>		
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Finds recovered from Langar Lane, Colston Bassett, Notts, Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey.	MNT27116	ARTEFACT SCATTER (Neolithic to Modern - 4500 BC to 2000 AD (between))		<p><1> Notts Historic Gardens Trust, 1995-1997, Notts Historic Parks and Gardens Files (Unpublished document). SNT4553.</p> <p><2> Biggadyke J, 1995, Langar Hall - Register Review Report (Unpublished document). SNT4607.</p> <p>This is a small mixed assemblage mainly representative of medieval to postmedieval pottery types typically found in the local area. The small numbers of sherds suggest that most of the material probably arrived on the field as a result of manuring. Field 1, however, produced eight handmade sherds that are of probable 5th to 7th century date (in addition to one from Field 2). The manufacture and surface treatment of these sherds is fairly typical of Anglo-Saxon production, although the fabrics cannot be closely compared to others recovered from the region.</p> <p>A total of 24 sherds of Roman pottery was retrieved. The sherds were catalogued by fabric and form and given a date range. The condition of the pottery is moderate, with surface abrasion visible on some sherds.</p> <p>2 Pieces of burnt, unworked flint were recovered from the North-West corner of the field and a flint core was recovered from close to the former field boundary at its southern edge. The core is a multi-platform type, used to produce flakes and possibly blades and the report states is probably Neolithic in date.</p> <p>Cotswold Archaeology, Langar Lane Colston Bassett Nottinghamshire - Fieldwalking report. (Unpublished document). SNT4992.</p>			470686	334463
Earthworks at Langar cum Barnstone	L5592	DITCH (U, Unknown date) MOUND (U, Unknown date)	Field Observation at Langar cum Barnstone by Houldsworth	<p>Area centred at above grid ref - 3 mounds and a large wide ditch at back of police house. (1) Not visible on available APs. (2) There are no surface indications of the above features, the field is now open pasture with an undulating surface. Mr Houldsworth is not available for comment. (3)</p> <p><1> Houldsworth HO, 1951, OS Corr 6in (Personal comment). SNT807.</p> <p><2> OS, Air photos (Aerial photograph). SNT983.</p> <p>Other Refs: 1968</p>	Undated East of Barnstone http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Ma p?x=474230 p?y=335750&title=HER+n umber+L559 2			

Mound, Langar cum Barnstone	L5593	MOUND (U, Unknown date)	Barnstone by Colquhoun	<p>Mound at Barnstone, 1500ft SE of the church of St Ethelburga and 500ft E of the Barnstone Cement Works building (chimney). Just S of a minor siding. Indicated on the map by a mound with a dotted square enclosed. The mound seems to have had a ditch around it at some time but is now overgrown with brambles and small thorn trees, but its height is roughly uniform at 12ft from surrounding ground level. Is this Grani's Hou ? No local traditions. No pottery or weapon finds are known. Investigating further. (1)</p> <p>This feature has been ploughed out. Mr Houldsworth is not available for archaeological comment. (2)</p> <p>See also L 1328 for nearby pit.</p> <p><1> Houldsworth HO, 16/05/1961, letter (Personal comment). SNT792.</p> <p><2> Colquhoun FD, 1974, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT582.</p>	Edge of landfill site Church referred to is Barnstone (St Mary's) http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Ma&p?x=474000&y=335240&title=HER+number+L5593		
Roman pottery, Langar cum Barnstone	L5934	ARTEFACT SCATTER (Ro, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD (at some time))		<p>A few sherds of grey ware, one samian sherd and a mortarium fragment were found while walking the field immediately N of that containing the site of St Ethelburg's Church, excavated in 1961, where C2-C4 Ro material was found. (1)</p> <p>See M 1211 for church site.</p> <p><1> EMAB eds, 1979-82, East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin, p 21 (Published document). SNT164.</p>	Roman http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Ma&p?x=472100&y=333300&title=HER+number+L5934	472100	333300
Roman finds, Langar cum Barnstone	L5935	ARTEFACT SCATTER (Ro, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD (at some time))	MORTARIUM (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	<p>An as of Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161) rev Britannia and an antoninianus of Philipus were found by Mrs Slater in plough soil. Also found were lead spindle whorls. (1)</p> <p>See L 8834 for Med finds.</p> <p><1> EMAB eds, 1979-82, East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin, p 22 (Published document). SNT164.</p>	Roman West of Langar Hall http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Ma&p?x=471800&y=334700&title=HER+number+L5935	471800	334700

				SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)			p?x=471800&y=334700&title=HER+n umber+L5935		
Human bones, Langar Hall	L5961			HUMAN REMAINS (Unknown date)			Human bones, including a skull, found 15/01/1992 during work on foundations for extension to Langar Hall. Described as those of Civil War soldiers (no evidence to support this - hall is adjacent to church). Reburied in churchyard. (1) (2) See M 1225 for church. <i>Data Held</i> (Document). SNT2647. (1), Parish File <1> Nottingham Evening Post, 16/01/1992, <i>Nottingham Evening Post</i> (Published document). SNT254. <2> Baddeley V, 1995, <i>Pers Comm</i> (Personal comment). SNT434.	Undated	
Earthworks, Langar cum Barnstone	L7692	BANK (EARTHWOR K) (U, Unknown date) BUILDING PLATFORM (U, Unknown date) TERRACED GROUND (U, Unknown date)	Village Earthwork Survey II				Settlement earthworks including, platforms, terracing and boundary banks. Single bank in the garden plot emerging to the west of the house. (1) <i>Data Held</i> : Ground Photograph (Ground photograph). SNT2646. 3 colour print, 7/3-5 (negs F21/2,3), SMR <1> TPAT, 1995, Village Earthwork Survey II (Published document). SNT1360.	Undated	
Earthworks, The Croft, Langar	L7709	BANK (EARTHWOR K) (U, Unknown date)	Village Earthwork Survey II				Two large mounds and two linear banks marking the edge of terraced areas, at the north end of the field to the west of The Croft. Linear hollow running down the centre of this field. Wide, curving, low bank across the north-west corner of the field to the east, possibly with ridge and furrow beyond. (1)	Undated	

		Unknown date) TERRACED GROUND (U, Unknown date)		2 colour print, 5/20,22 (negs F18/7), SMR <1> TPAT, 1995, Village Earthwork Survey II (Published document). SNT1360.			
Lynchet & ridge and furrow, Langar	L7714	BANK (EARTHWOR K) (U, Unknown date) LYNCHE (U, Unknown date) RIDGE AND FURROW (U, Unknown date)	Village Earthwork Survey II	Lynchet-like bank at the break of the slope. Ridge and furrow on the east side. (1) Data Held: Ground Photograph (Ground photograph). SNT2646. 1 colour print, 5/30 (neg F19/2), SMR <1> TPAT, 1995, Village Earthwork Survey II (Published document). SNT1360.	Undated		
Terracing, Langar Churchyard	L7715	BANK (EARTHWOR K) (U, Unknown date) TERRACED GROUND (U, Unknown date)	Village Earthwork Survey II	Terracing and curving linear bank. (1) Data Held: Ground Photograph (Ground photograph). SNT2646. 1 colour print, 5/31 (neg F19/3), SMR <1> TPAT, 1995, Village Earthwork Survey II (Published document). SNT1360.	Undated		
Mounds, Langar cum Barnstone	L7716	BANK (EARTHWOR K) (U, Unknown date) HOLLOW (U, Unknown date) MOUND (U, Unknown date)	Village Earthwork Survey II	Wide low linear bank and a low mound in the north-east corner of the playing field to the north of Church Lane. Line of massive mounds running down the centre of the field west of Hill Farm. Hollow and mound in the north-west corner. (1) Data Held: Ground Photograph (Ground photograph). SNT2646. 5 colour print, 5/32-34,37,38 (negs F19/3,4), SMR <1> TPAT, 1995, Village Earthwork Survey II (Published document). SNT1360.	Undated		

Bank & ridge & furrow, The Limes Farm, Langar	L7717	BANK (EARTHWORK) (U, Unknown date) BOUNDARY (U, Unknown date) RIDGE AND FURROW (U, Unknown date) TERRACED GROUND (U, Unknown date)	Village Earthwork Survey II Rapid earthwork survey at Limes Farm, Langar, by TPAT	Boundary bank, terrace edge or part of a raised platform. Ridge and furrow to the south. (1) Rapid EDM survey carried out, recording the tops and bottoms of the ridges. (2) See M1284 for nearby well, LI590 for medieval pot / tile. Data Held: Ground Photograph (Ground photograph). SNT2646. 1 colour print, 5/35, (neg F19/4), SMR <1> TPAT, 1995, Village Earthwork Survey II (Published document). SNT1360. <2> TPAT, Nov 1999, An Archaeological Watching Brief at Limes Farm, Langar, Notts, p 1 (Unpublished document). SNT2160. Large building platforms at the front of the plot. (1) Morph: 232.4.1 unknown medieval croft (see also 232.4.2 unknown medieval toft to rear of plot). (2) Data Held: Ground Photograph (Ground photograph). SNT2646. 1 colour print, 7/8 (neg F21/4), SMR <1> TPAT, 1995, Village Earthwork Survey II (Published document). SNT1360. <2> RCHME, National Mapping Programme, Notts - Morph Data (Unknown). SNT1470.	Undated		
Building platforms, Langar cum Barnstone	L7718	BUILDING PLATFORM (U, Unknown date)	Village Earthwork Survey II National Mapping Programme, Notts, by RCHME	Large building platforms at the front of the plot. (1) Morph: 232.4.1 unknown medieval croft (see also 232.4.2 unknown medieval toft to rear of plot). (2) Data Held: Ground Photograph (Ground photograph). SNT2646. 1 colour print, 7/8 (neg F21/4), SMR <1> TPAT, 1995, Village Earthwork Survey II (Published document). SNT1360. <2> RCHME, National Mapping Programme, Notts - Morph Data (Unknown). SNT1470.	Undated Barnstone		
Field system, Langar cum Barnstone	L7719	FIELD SYSTEM (U, Unknown date) MOUND (U, Unknown date) RIDGE AND FURROW (U, Unknown date)	Village Earthwork Survey II	Field system. Headland running north-east/south-west across the village end of the field, with ridge and furrow stretching away to the south-east and poorly preserved platforms to the north. Two infilled ponds and a circular mound can be found in the centre of the area and two very large (15x7m, 1m high) mounds to the south-west. These appear to be an integral part of the ridge and furrow. The north-easterly one lies in line along its long axis and the south-westerly one, at right angles. There are large grassed over spoil heaps from the pond excavation in the south-west corner. (1) Grid ref centred.	Undated Barnstone		

Roman finds, Langar cum Barnstone	L8062	ARTEFACT SCATTER (Ro, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD (at some time))	OLANDER (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) STRAP FITTING (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	<p>Data Held: Ground Photograph (Ground photograph). SNT2646. 6 colour print, 7/9-14 (negs F21/4,5), SMR</p> <p><1> TPAT, 1995, Village Earthwork Survey II (Published document). SNT1360.</p> <p>n 1977 collection of 4 C2 sherds and 88 mostly late C3 and early C4 AD sherds made. Fieldwalked 27/03/1980 by VOB Survey. Pottery collected from area of main enclosure cropmarks on highest part near road. Finds included ... several hundred Ro grey wares, c 50 Lincs Dales ware sherds (shelly fabric), 5 samian, 15 Nene valley colour coated sherds and about 10 Nene valley grey wares, including fragments of a colander. Also part of a copper belt fastener, probably Ro. For details see VOB Survey card and finds with TPAT. (1) See L 1199 for cropmarks and cross refs.</p> <p><1> VOB Survey (Record Card) (Unpublished document). SNT402.</p> <p><2> EMAB eds, 1979-82, East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin, p 32 (Published document). SNT164.</p>	Roman Barnstone http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dtl?Grid2Map?x=473000&y=335200&title=HER+n+umber+L8062	473000	335200
Iron Age pottery, Langar cum Barnstone	L8063	ARTEFACT SCATTER (IA, Iron Age - 700 BC to 42 AD (at some time))	Vale of Belvoir Survey	<p>Fieldwalked 27/03/1980 by VOB Survey. Pottery collected from area of main enclosure cropmarks on highest part near road. Finds included c 30-40 late IA sherds. (1) See L 1199 for cropmarks and cross refs.</p> <p><1> VOB Survey (Record Card) (Unpublished document). SNT402.</p>	Iron Age Barnstone http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dtl?Grid2Map?x=473000&y=335200&title=HER+n	473000	335200

Enclosures and linear features, Langar cum Barnstone	L8064	ENCLOSURE (U, Unknown date) LINEAR FEATURE (U, Unknown date)	Air Photograph by Pickering	<p>Rectangular and subrectangular enclosures and linear features. (1) Possibly 2 subrectangular enclosures (see also L 1199). Other linear marks, mostly of periglacial origin. (2) The two photos only show a small part of this field, but some possible features are visible. The origin of the plot of two adjoining enclosures is unknown. (3) See L 1199 for cropmarks and cross refs. See maps SK 73 NW and SW.</p> <p>Data Held: Aerial Photograph (Aerial photograph). SNT2645.</p> <p>2 BW print, JAP 259/4,5</p> <p><1> Pickering J, Air photos (Aerial photograph). SNT1148.</p> <p>Other Refs: 4,5/259, 69/1/June/33</p> <p><2> TVARC, 1980, Gazetteer, p 50 (Published document). SNT401.</p> <p><3> Baddeley V, 2002, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT1520.</p>	Undated Nr crossroads Barnstone Lane/Musters Lane http://www.streetmap.co.uk/streetmap.dll?Grid2Map?x=472549&y=334892&title=HER+nnumber+L806	umber+L8063		
Linear features & enclosures, Langar cum Barnstone	L8065	LINEAR FEATURE (U, Unknown date) RIDGE AND FURROW (U, Unknown date)	Air Photograph by Pickering	<p>Linear features (possibly ridge and furrow) plotted in this field. (1) Partly destroyed by limestone quarry. The remainder is in area of quarrying permission. See L 1199 for cropmarks and cross refs. See maps SK 73 NW and SW.</p> <p>Data Held: Aerial Photograph (Aerial photograph). SNT2645.</p> <p>2 BW print, JAP 259/4,5, SMR</p> <p><1> Pickering J, Air photos (Aerial photograph). SNT1148.</p> <p>Other Refs: 4,5/259, 69/1/June/33</p>	Undated Barnstone			

Roman pottery, Langar cum Barnstone	L8071	ARTEFACT SCATTER (Ro, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD (at some time))	Vale of Belvoir Survey	Some Ro grey wares (c 15 sherds) found whilst fieldwalking, 26-7/11/1979. (1) See L 1238 for E Med/Med pottery and details, L 8072 for flint. <1> Hills MH, 05/08/1980, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT772. <2> EMAB eds, 1979-82, East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin, p 21 (Published document). SNT164.	Roman http://www.streetmap.co.uk/dll?Grid2Ma&p?x=471800&y=334600&title=HER+nnumber+L8071 1	471800	334600
Flints, Langar cum Barnstone	L8072	FINDSPOT (Preh, Palaeolithic to Bronze Age - 70000 BC to 701 BC (at some time))	LITHIC IMPLE NT (Palaeolithic to Bronze Age - 70000 BC to 701 BC)	Flints found during fieldwalking 26-7/11/1979. (1) See L 1238 for E Med/Med pottery and details, L 8071 for Ro pottery. <1> Hills MH, 05/08/1980, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT772.	http://www.streetmap.co.uk/dll?Grid2Ma&p?x=471800&y=334600&title=HER+nnumber+L8072 2	471800	334600
Medieval pottery, Langar cum Barnstone	L8073	RTEFACT SCATTER (Med, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1546 AD (at some time))	SHERD (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1546 AD)	Fieldwalked 23-4/11/1979 - much Med pottery. (1) See L 1240 for Ro pottery and cross ref, L 8074 for flint. <1> Hills MH, 05/08/1980, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT772.	Medieval http://www.streetmap.co.uk/dll?Grid2Ma&p?x=471570&y=333250&title=HER+nnumber+L8073 3	471570	333250
Worked flint, Langar cum Barnstone	L8074	ARTEFACT SCATTER (Preh, Palaeolithic to Bronze Age - 70000 BC to 701 BC (at some time))	LITHIC IMPLE NT (Palaeolithic to Bronze Age - 70000 BC to 701 BC)	Fieldwalked 23-4/11/1979 - some worked flint. (1) See L 1240 for Ro pottery and cross ref, L 8073 for Med pottery. <1> Hills MH, 05/08/1980, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT772.	Prehist http://www.streetmap.co.uk/dll?Grid2Ma&p?x=471570&y=333250&title=HER+n	471570	333250

						umber+L807 4			
Medieval pottery, Langar cum Barnstone	L8075	ARTEFACT SCATTER (Med, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1546 AD (at some time))	SHERD (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1546 AD)	Fieldwalked 06/12/1979 - 5 Med sherds in whole field. (1) See L 1242 - earthworks and cross refs, L 8076 - Ro find, L 8077 - flint. <1> Hills MH, 05/08/1980, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT772.	http://www.st reetmap.co.u k/streetmap. dll?Grid2Ma p?x=472100 &y=334260& title=HER+n umber+L807 5	472100	334260		
Roman pottery, Langar cum Barnstone	L8076	FINDSPOT (Ro, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD (at some time))	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)	Fieldwalked 06/12/1979 - 1 Ro grey ware sherd in whole field. (1) See L 1242 - earthworks and cross refs, L 8075 - Med finds, L 8077 - flint. <1> Hills MH, 05/08/1980, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT772.	http://www.st reetmap.co.u k/streetmap. dll?Grid2Ma p?x=472100 &y=334260& title=HER+n umber+L807 6	472100	334260		
Flints, Langar cum Barnstone	L8077	FINDSPOT (Preh, Palaeolithic to Bronze Age - 7000 BC to 701 BC (at some time))	LITHIC IMPLEME NT (Palaeolithi c to Bronze Age - 7000 BC to 701 BC)	Fieldwalked 06/12/1979 - 3 flints in whole field. (1) See L 1242 - earthworks and cross refs, L 8075 - Med finds, L 8076 - Ro find. <1> Hills MH, 05/08/1980, Pers Comm (Personal comment). SNT772.	http://www.st reetmap.co.u k/streetmap. dll?Grid2Ma p?x=472100 &y=334260& title=HER+n umber+L807 7	472100	334260		
Earthworks, Langar cum Barnstone	L8078	BUILDING PLATFORM (U, Unknown date)	Field Observatio n at	Earthwork remains possibly including building platforms. (1) See L 1244 for adjacent earthworks, L 7711 for nearby earthworks.	http://www.st reetmap.co.u				

		EARTHWORK (U, Unknown date)	Wiverton by SRC	<1> Coleman SR, <i>Pers Comm</i> (Personal comment). SNT1314.	http://www.streetmap.dti.gov.uk/Map?Grid2Ma&p2x=472248&p2y=334266&title=HER+nnumber+L8078		
Medieval finds, Langar cum Barnstone	L8834	ARTEFACT SCATTER (Med, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1546 AD (at some time))	BOOK FITTING (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1546 AD) STRAP FITTING (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1546 AD)	A bronze belt hook and 2 fragments of gilt sheet bronze, one a belt or book mount, were found by Mrs Slater in plough soil. (1) See L 5935 for Ro finds. <1> EMAB eds, 1979-82, East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin, p 23 (Published document). SNT164.	Medieval http://www.streetmap.co.uk/Map?Grid2Ma&p2x=471800&p2y=334700&title=HER+nnumber+L8834	471800	334700
Wall and skeletons at St Ethelburga's Church, Langar cum Barnstone	L9621	INHUMATION (Med, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1546 AD) WALL (Med, Medieval - 1066 AD to 1546 AD)	SHERD (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD) SHERD (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1150 AD) SHERD (Medieval - 1250 AD to 1350 AD)	Trenches are being dug in the mound (L1211) ... In the first of two test holes, at a depth of 2ft 9in, part of a full grown skeleton, with its lower legs bent under, and its knees against the lower footings of a rubble wall, was found. In the complex of rubble to the south of this wall are portions of another skeleton, while from below the first set of bones came Ro pottery of C3-C4 AD date. In the second test hole, some 30ft to the S of the other, and in line with the wall therein, portions of human skeletal remains appear in the top 6in of soil. Ro pottery of (? C3) date - black incised, wheel-turned - has come up. (1) Site of St Ethelburga's church. Excavation to prove nature and date of site. Upper level: early Med ware (c 1100), green glaze sherds, c 1300, Limestone walling. (2) <1> Houldsworth HO, 1960-61, letters (Personal comment). SNT795. <2> EMAB eds, 1961, East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin, p 15 (Published document). SNT155.	Roman/ Medieval http://www.streetmap.co.uk/Map?Grid2Ma&p2x=472400&p2y=333500&title=HER+nnumber+L9621	472400	333500

APPENDIX TWO – FIELDWORK DATA

EXCAVATION MATERIAL (SA19 TR...)

AREA	BONE	CBM	POTTERY	METAL	GLASS	MISC.
TRENCH ONE	25	55	87	1		1 x flint scraper, 1 x unknown
TRENCH TWO	28	6	44	5		17 x shell
TRENCH THREE	13	21	36			5 x shell, 20 x charcoal chunks
TRENCH FOUR	25 (probable human)	64	8	1		
TRENCH FIVE		3	1			
TRENCH SIX	3	8	4	1		
TRENCH SEVEN			4			
TRENCH EIGHT	1	1	1			
TRENCH NINE			7	5		
TRENCH TEN			26			
TRENCH ELEVEN			2			1 x Bone counter(?)
UNSTRAT ONE	109	266	846	3		1 x Bone toggle, 1 x Loom weight, 8 x shell, 3 x flints,
UNSTRAT TWO	25	53	32	6	2	1 x shell button, 1 x stone pendant(?),
UNSTRAT THREE		2				1 x bead, 4 x shell
TOTAL	226	471	1057	18	2	60

EXCAVATION MATERIAL (SA19 TR...)

AREA	DATEABLE
TRENCH ONE	25 x Roman pottery / 58 x Med pot / 1 x flint scraper / 6 x Roman CBM
TRENCH TWO	1 x Roman tesserae. / 23 x Roman pot / 11 x Med pot / 10 x unknown pot
TRENCH THREE	9 x Roman plaster (4 painted) / 20 x Roman pot / 10 x Med pot /
TRENCH FOUR	5 x Roman tess. / 8 x Roman pot /
TRENCH FIVE	2 x Lime mortar(?) / 1 x Med pot
TRENCH SIX	1 x Roman tess / 3 x Med pot / 1 x Roman pot
TRENCH SEVEN	4 x Roman or Med pot (?)
TRENCH EIGHT	1 x Med pot
TRENCH NINE	2 x Roman pot / 5 x Med pot
TRENCH TEN	2 x Roman / 22 x Med pot
TRENCH ELEVEN	2 x Roman
UNSTRAT ONE	91 x Roman Tess. / 188 x Roman pottery / 609 x Medieval pot / 120 x Roman CBM / 53 x Med CBM / 7 x unknown
UNSTRAT TWO	15 x Tess / 16 x Roman pot / 9 x Med pot / 5 x unknown
UNSTRAT THREE	1 x IA/Roman quernstone fragment (1) / 1 x Medieval terracotta
	building fragment (2)
TOTAL	ROMAN - 291
	MEDIEVAL - 732

FIELDWALKING MATERIAL (SA19 BH...)

AREA	BONE	CBM	POTTERY	METAL	GLASS	MISC.
BEAN HILL 1	3	27	111	13	2	2 x flint waste / 1 x stone ball
BEAN HILL 2	1					
BEAN HILL 3			6			
BEAN HILL 4			1			
BEAN HILL 5			12	2		
BEAN HILL 6	4	3	19		1	1 x flint blade
TOTAL	8	30	149	15	3	4

FIELDWALKING MATERIAL (SA19 BH...)

AREA	DATEABLE
BEAN HILL 1	1 x architectural frag. / 94 x Roman pot / 10 x Med pot / 7 x unknown pot
BEAN HILL 2	
BEAN HILL 3	6 x Roman pot
BEAN HILL 4	1 x Med pot
BEAN HILL 5	3 x Roman pot / 7 x Med pot
BEAN HILL 6	3 x Roman Tess. / 17 x Roman pot / 2 x Med pot
TOTAL	ROMAN - 120
	MEDIEVAL - 20

METAL DETECTING MATERIAL (SA19 MD...)

AREA	FIND NUMBER	LOCATION	OBJECT	INFORMATION	PERIOD
MD1	1	SK725 332	Bullet cases		POST_MED
MD1	2	SK725 332	Sickle		POST_MED
MD1	3	SK725 332	Thimble		POST_MED
MD1	4	SK725 332	Lead Token		POST_MED
MD1	5	SK725 332	Part of Jetton		POST_MED
MD1	6	SK725 332	Suspension Ring		POST_MED
MD1	7	SK725 332	Jetton		POST_MED
MD1	8	SK725 332	Roman Coin		ROMAN
MD2	1	SK723 332	Lead blob		POST_MED
MD2	2	SK723 332	Pinfire cartridge	19th century	POST_MED
MD2	3	SK723 332	Saxon Pin	8th-9th	SAXON
MD2	4	SK723 332	Musket ball		POST_MED
MD2	5	SK723 332	Silver cutting		POST_MED
MD2	6	SK723 332	Saxon Strapend		SAXON
MD2	7	SK723 332	Buckle	13th-14th century	MEDIEVAL
MD2	8	SK723 332	Gold Stater	1st century BC	IRON AGE
MD2	9	SK723 332	Knob drawer handle		POST_MED
MD2	10	SK723 332	Roman coin	4th century	ROMAN
MD2	11	SK723 332	Lead dye seal		POST_MED
MD2	12	SK723 332	Roman coin	4th century	ROMAN
MD2	13	SK723 332	Silver penny	12th century	MEDIEVAL
MD2	14	SK723 332	Roman Dolphin brooch	1st century	ROMAN
MD2	15	SK723 332	Nail		POST_MED
MD2	16	SK723 332	Roman coin	4th century	ROMAN
MD2	17	SK723 332	Roman coin		ROMAN
MD2	18	SK723 332	Roman coin	3rd century	ROMAN
MD2	19	SK723 332	Roman coin	4th century	ROMAN
MD2	20	SK723 332	Silver penny	12th century	MEDIEVAL
MD2	21	SK723 332	Jetton		POST_MED

MD2	22	SK723 332	Jetton			POST_MED
MD2	23	SK723 332	Roman coin		3rd century	ROMAN
MD2	24	SK723 332	Roman coin		3rd century	ROMAN
MD2	25	SK723 332	Shilling		Charles II	POST_MED
MD2	26	SK723 332	Roman coin		4th century	ROMAN
MD2	27	SK723 332	Roman coin		4th century	ROMAN
MD2	28	SK723 332	Sixpence		George V	POST_MED
MD2	29	SK723 332	Bronze Cauldron (votive offering)			ROMAN
MD2	30	SK723 332	Roman coin		3rd-4th century	ROMAN
MD2	31	SK723 332	Roman coin		4th century	ROMAN
MD2	32	SK723 332	Possible coin trimming			POST_MED
MD2	33	SK723 332	Christening bracelet (broken)			POST_MED
MD2	34	SK723 332	Nail			POST_MED
MD2	35	SK723 332	Iron hinge		12th century	MEDIEVAL
MD2	36	SK723 332	Bent nail			POST_MED
MD2	37	SK723 332	Nail			POST_MED
MD2	38	SK723 332	Metal button			POST_MED
MD2	39	SK723 332	Lead blob			POST_MED
MD2	40	SK723 332	Nail			POST_MED
MD2	41	SK723 332	Metal button			POST_MED
MD2	42	SK723 332	Nail			POST_MED
MD2	43	SK723 332	Clothes/Hat Pin head			?
MD2	44	SK723 332	Metal button			POST_MED
MD2	45	SK723 332	Lead bit			POST_MED
MD2	46	SK723 332	Stud nail			POST_MED
MD2	47	SK723 332	Pin			?
MD3	1	SK725 333	Watch winder			POST_MED
MD3	2	SK725 333	Button			POST_MED
MD3	3	SK725 333	Lead			POST_MED
MD4	1	SK723 334	Roman Coin		3rd century	ROMAN
MD5	1	SK724 334	Roman Coin		4th century	ROMAN
MD5	2	SK724 334	Roman Coin		4th century	ROMAN

MD5	3	SK724 334	Roman Coin	4th century	ROMAN
MD5	4	SK724 334	Roman Coin	4th century	ROMAN
MD5	5	SK724 334	Roman Coin	4th century	ROMAN
MD5	6	SK724 334	Roman Coin	4th century	ROMAN
MD5	7	SK724 334	Roman Coin	4th century	ROMAN
MD5	8	SK724 334	Roman Coin	4th century	ROMAN
MD5	9	SK724 334	Roman Coin	4th century	ROMAN
MD5	10	SK724 334	Roman Coin	4th century	ROMAN
MD5	11	SK724 334	Roman Coin	3rd century	ROMAN
MD5	12	SK724 334	Roman Coin	4th century	ROMAN
MD5	13	SK724 334	Roman Coin	4th century	ROMAN
MD5	14	SK724 334	Roman Coin	4th century	ROMAN
MD6	1	UNSTRAT	Roman Dolphin Brooch	1st century	ROMAN
MD7	1	SK723 335	Copper Half Penny	George III	POST_MED
MD7	2	SK723 335	Copper Half Penny	George III	POST_MED
MD7	3	SK723 335	Great Fourpence	Elizabeth 1st	POST_MED
MD7	4	SK723 335	Sixpence	Elizabeth 1st	POST_MED
MD7	5	SK723 335	Copper Half Penny	George III	POST_MED
MD7	6	SK723 335	Copper Half Penny	George III	POST_MED
MD7	7	SK723 335	Copper Half Penny	George III	POST_MED
MD7	8	SK723 335	Copper Half Penny	George III	POST_MED

APPENDIX THREE – LIDAR DATA



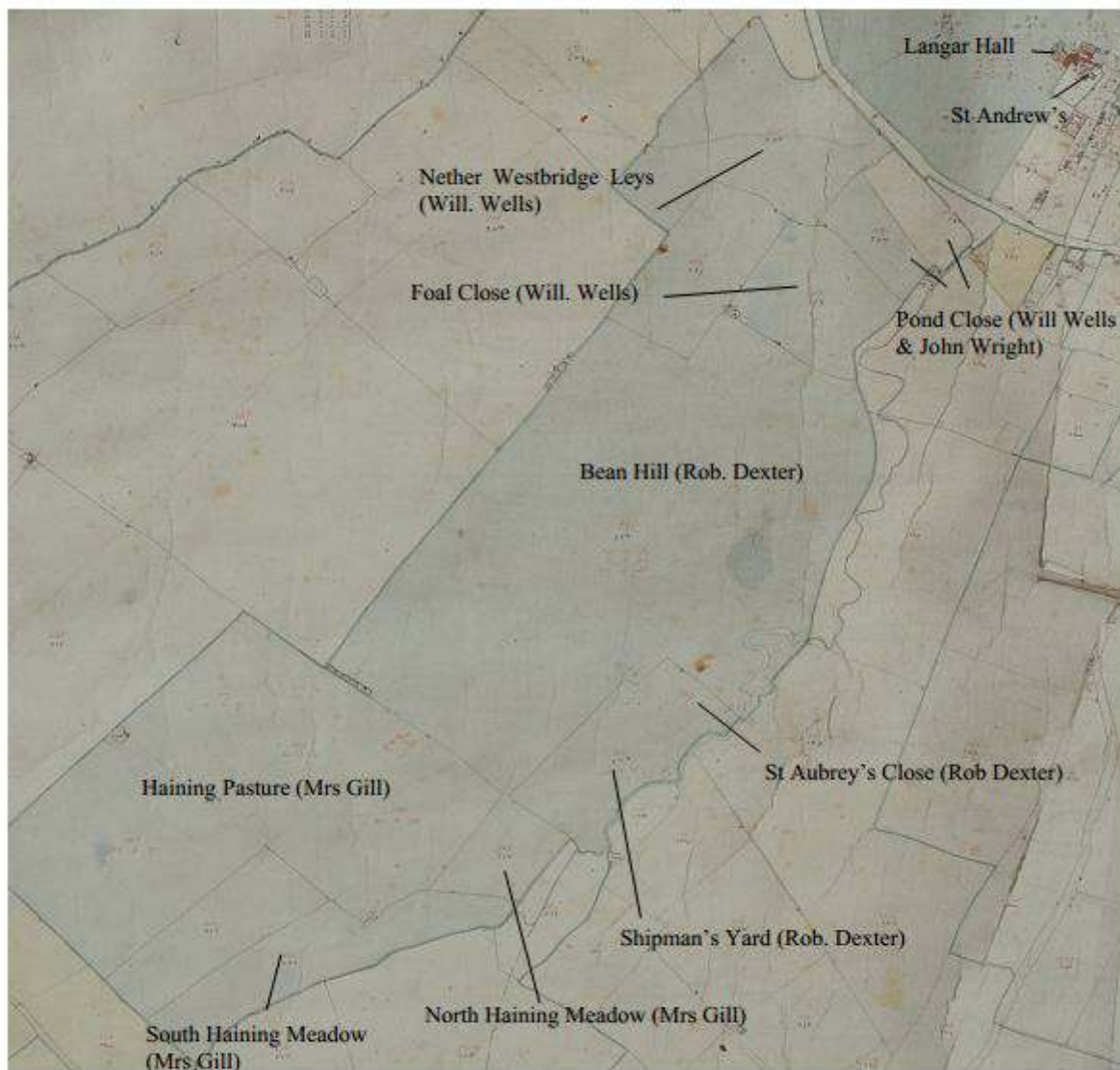
Full LIDAR survey data showing St. Ethelburga landscape



Close-up LIDAR survey data showing St. Ethelburga site and immediate locale

APPENDIX 4 – 1818 Map of Hall Farm with Field Names and Tenants from the 1730's Estate Book

1818 Map of Hall Farm with Field Names & Tenants from the 1730's Estate Book



Robert Dexter was a tenant of the Howe's living at Bottom House Farm.

Will Wells and John Wright had small homesteads in Langar Village.

Mrs Gill has not been identified.

APPENDIX 5 – 2017 Ceramic Building Material report

St Ethelburga's, Langar, Nottinghamshire Ceramic Building Materials

Samples of Ceramic Building Materials collected as surface finds in August 2017 at the site of St Ethelburga's, Langar, Nottinghamshire. The following references have been used:

Brodribb, G. 1987, *Roman Brick & Tile* (Stroud)

Warry, P. 2006, *Tegulae - Manufacture, typology and use in Roman Britain* (Oxford)

SE CBM 001

Fragment of Tegula. Thickness 30 mm

Lower cut away of Type D (Warry) suggesting a date range of 240 A.D. to 380 A.D.

Lower internal angle curved.



SE CBM 002

Fragment of Tegula. Thickness unknown due to abrasion damage of upper surface

Upper cut away of Type D (Warry) suggesting a date range of 240 A.D. to 380 A.D.



SE CBM 003

Fragment of Tegula. Thickness 30 mm
Lower internal angle finished with a tool.

**SE CBM 004**

Fragment of Tegula. Thickness 18 mm
Lower internal angle sharply finished with tool.
Tegula has pronounced curvature.
Curvature due to distortion during firing?
Possibly from arched structure?

**SE CBM 005**

Fragment of tile. Thickness 32 mm
Upper surface has a shallow curving mark made by a tool.
Possible Tegula with tiler's signature?

**SE CBM 006**

Ceramic Cylinder. Height 50 mm. Diameter 88 mm
Base has traces of sand from manufacture.
Purpose & date unknown.
Found in trial pit dug to investigate anomaly East of Church



SE CBM 007

Upper fragment of an Antefix.

Thickness 22 mm at base.

Diameter 104 mm at base.

Sand from mould on rear face.

**SE CBM 008**

Fragment of Imbrex. Thickness 22 mm

Sand from mould on internal surface.

**SE CBM 009**

Fragment of Imbrex. Thickness 25 mm

Sand from mould on internal surface.

**SE CBM 010**

Fragment of Imbrex. Thickness 24 mm

Sand from mould on internal surface.

**SE CBM 011**

Fragment of Hypocaust (?) Box Flue.

Two parallel combed marks.



Additional Material for Site Archive Report for the St.
Ethelberga site, Langar, Nottinghamshire
(Project SEAL)



Written by: Dr M. Beresford
Date: 10.8.20

MBArchaeology

Community Archaeology, Education & Research

12 Woodruff Lane,
Bilthorpe,
Nottinghamshire,
NG22 8UF

matt@mbarchaeology.co.uk

07599 421816

APPENDIX FIVE – ADDITIONAL METAL DETECTING DATA

Since the publication of the main project / site archive report in March 2020, additional metal detecting data and artefacts were recovered relating to previous survey work in the Bean Hill field adjacent to the St. Ethelburga site at Langar, Nottinghamshire.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, an agreement was put in place with the National Lottery Heritage Fund, who generously funded the work, to extend the project completion date of August 2020 to December 2020. This additional window of opportunity allowed for the extra metal detecting material to be sorted, recorded, repackaged and analysed in line with previous work detailed in the main report.

This short report documents this additional material, and forms an appendix (Appendix Five) for insertion into the already completed Site Archive Report.

Thanks to the Project Seal team for commissioning this additional work, to Maria Kneafsey at the Portable Antiquities Scheme for her expert guidance on identification, and to the NLHF for funding the work.

MD SEVEN (SK722 337)

Roman (AD43-410)

Artefact number: No. 2

Date: 1st century AD

Description: Brooch (Colchester-type)

Artefact number: No. 3

Date: Unknown

Description: Coin – copper alloy (Constantine?)

Artefact number: No. 5

Date: AD330 – 335

Description: Coin – copper alloy (Constans)

Artefact number: No. 6

Date: AD330 – 335

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Constantine)

Artefact number: No. 7

Date: 4th century AD

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus

Artefact number: No. 8

Date: 4th century AD

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus

Artefact number: No. 9

Date: AD378 - 430

Description: Coin – silver siliqua (Theodosius)

Artefact number: No. 10

Date: AD353 - 361

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Constantine)

Artefact number: No. 11

Date: AD260 – 296

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus

Artefact number: No. 13

Date: AD343 – 348

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus (Constantius II)

PAS Reference: DENO – 2B1FD1

Artefact number: No. 36

Date: AD260 – 296

Description: Coin – copper alloy nummus

Medieval (AD1066-1550)

Artefact number: No. 1

Date: AD1485 – 1509

Description: Coin – Henry VII halfpenny

Artefact number: No. 4

Date: AD1307 – 1327

Description: Coin – Edward II silver penny (long cross)

Artefact number: No. 11

Date: AD1485 – 1509

Description: Coin – Henry VII halfpenny

Artefact number: No. 16

Date: AD1464 – 1465

Description: Coin – Edward IV silver groat

Artefact number: No. 19

Date: 14th – 15th century(?)

Description: Lead disc, possible pilgrim badge, with face

Artefact number: No. 20

Date: AD1307 – 1327

Description: Coin – Edward II silver coin (bent)

Artefact number: No. 21

Date: AD1200-1500

Description: Key – copper alloy, broken. Possible Medieval rotary key.

Artefact number: No. 30

Date: AD1250-1450

Description: Buckle – copper alloy. Single loop, oval frame.

Artefact number: No. 31

Date: AD1250-1450

Description: Buckle – copper alloy. Single loop, oval frame.

Artefact number: No. 32

Date: 14th century

Description: Bar mount / strap fitting. Usually found in groups.

Artefact number: No. 33

Date: AD1200-1450

Description: Key – Medieval padlock key

Artefact number: No. 34

Date: Medieval / Post-Medieval (AD1200-1800)

Description: Harness loop / belt fitting

Artefact number: No. 35

Date: AD1247

Description: Coin – Henry III penny (long cross)

Post-Medieval (AD1550 -)

Artefact number: No. 12

Date: 16th – 17th century

Description: Jetton, copper alloy

Artefact number: No. 15

Date: Unknown

Description: Coin/token, copper alloy

Artefact number: No. 17

Date: AD1930

Description: Coin – George V half penny

Artefact number: No. 18

Date: 17th century

Description: Button, copper alloy

Artefact number: No. 37

Date: Unknown

Description: Cufflink, silver?

Artefact number: No. 39

Date: 17th – 18th century

Description: Crotal bell

MD EIGHT (SK77261 34014)

Post-Medieval (AD1550 -)

Artefact number: No. 1

Date: 17th – 18th century

Description: Button, copper alloy

MD NINE (SK72772 33265)

Post-Medieval (AD1550 -)

Artefact number: No. 1

Date: 17th – 18th century

Description: Button, copper alloy

MD TEN (SK72284 33523)

Post-Medieval (AD1550 -)

Artefact number: No. 1

Date: 17th – 18th century

Description: Musket ball

MD ELEVEN (SK72132 34032)

Post-Medieval (AD1550 -)

Artefact number: No. 1

Date: Late 16th century

Description: Coin – silver groat (bent)

MD TWELVE (UNSTRATIFIED)

Post-Medieval (AD1550 -)

Artefact number: No. 1

Date: 17th – 18th century

Description: Button, silver(?) x 3

Artefact number: No. 2

Date: Unknown

Description: Lead blob?

Artefact number: No. 3

Date: Medieval – Post-Medieval

Description: Lead spindle whorl

Artefact number: No. 4

Date: 17th century

Description: Musket balls, lead x 4

Artefact number: No. 5

Date: 17th / 18th century?

Description: Possible buckle / fitting, lead

Artefact number: No. 6

Date: Medieval – Post-Medieval

Description: Pot sherds x 3

MD THIRTEEN (UNSTRATIFIED)

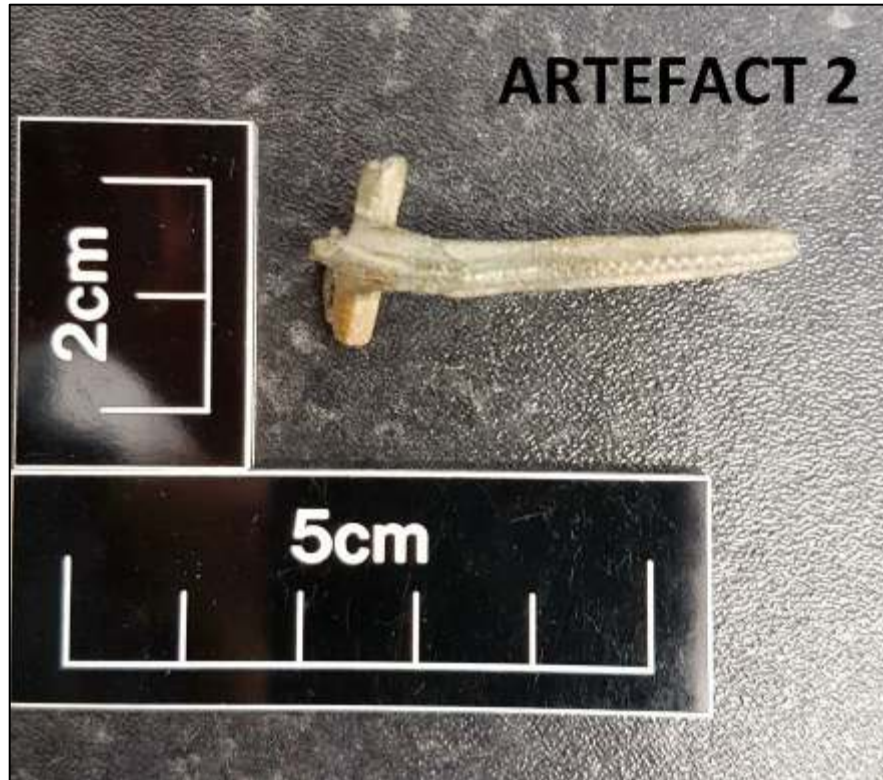
Post-Medieval (AD1550 -)

Artefact number: No. 1

Date: Unknown

Description: Selection of lead pieces, several are folded

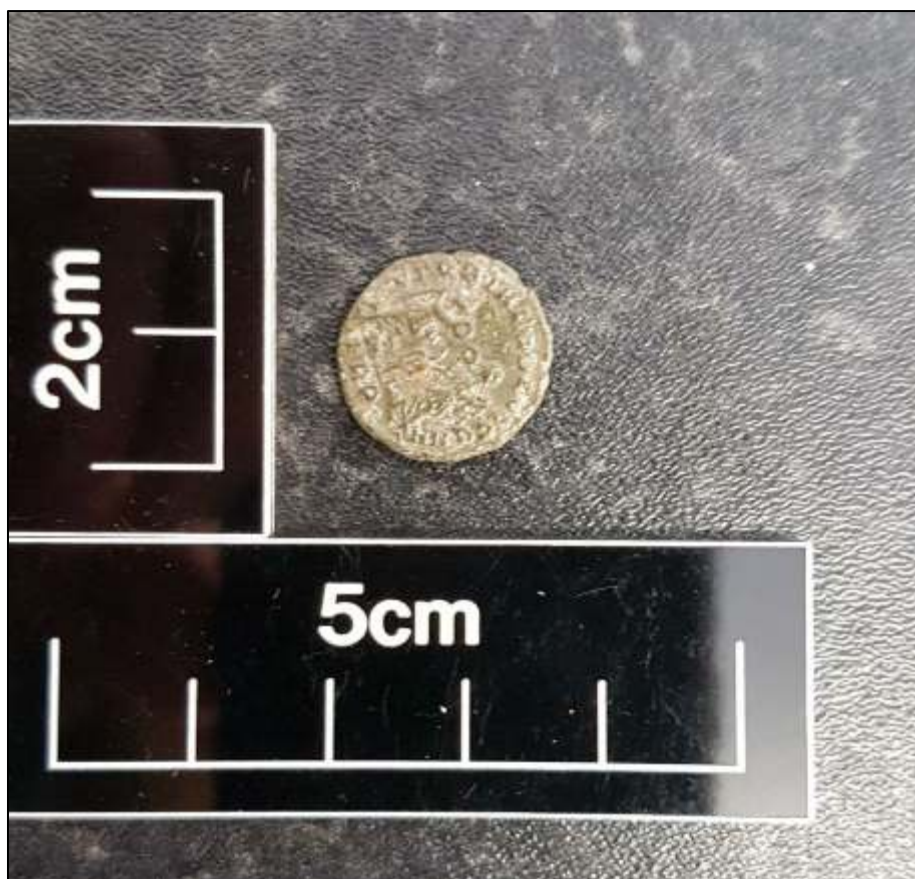
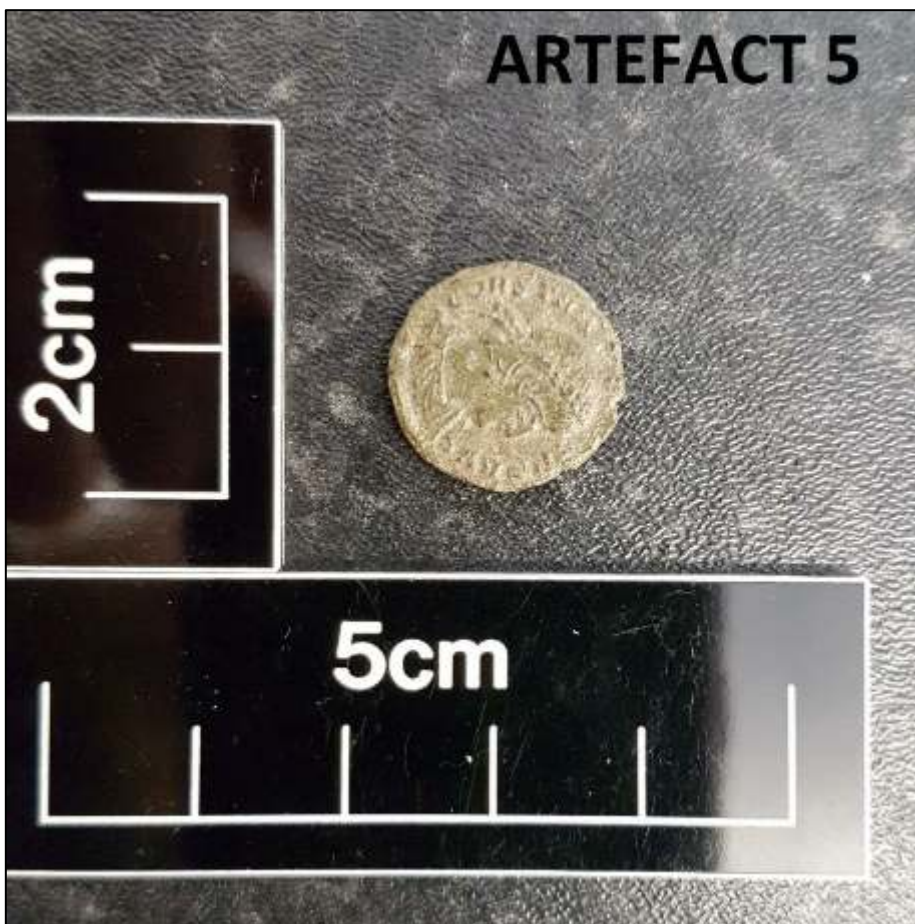
MD SEVEN



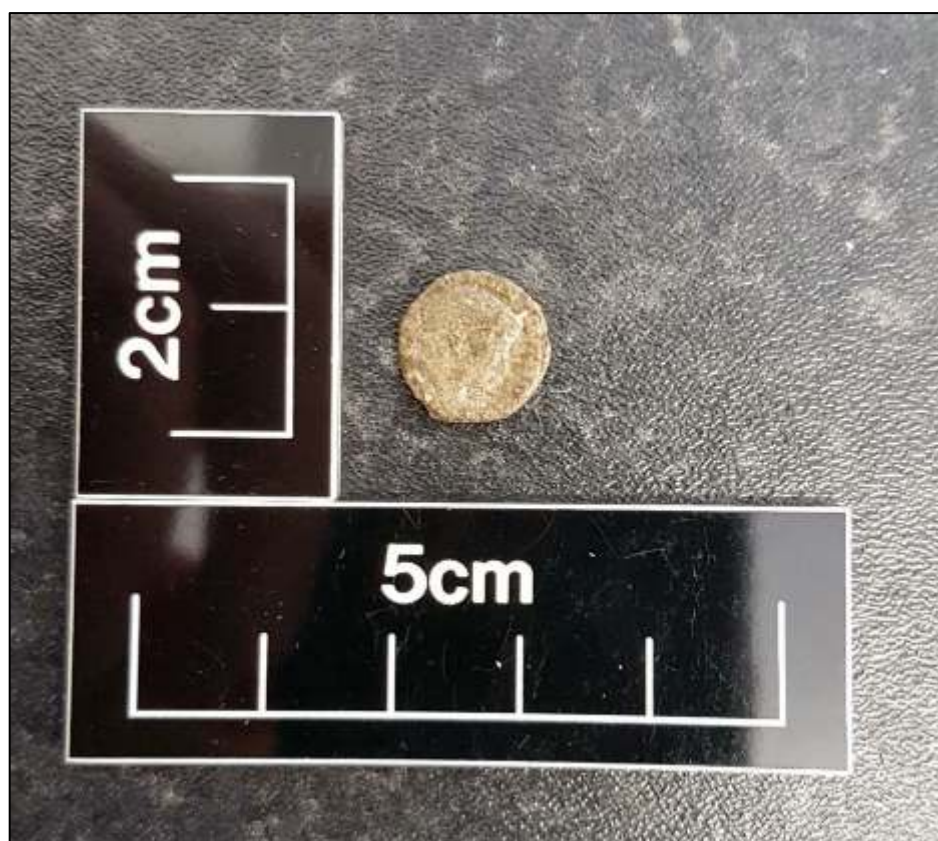
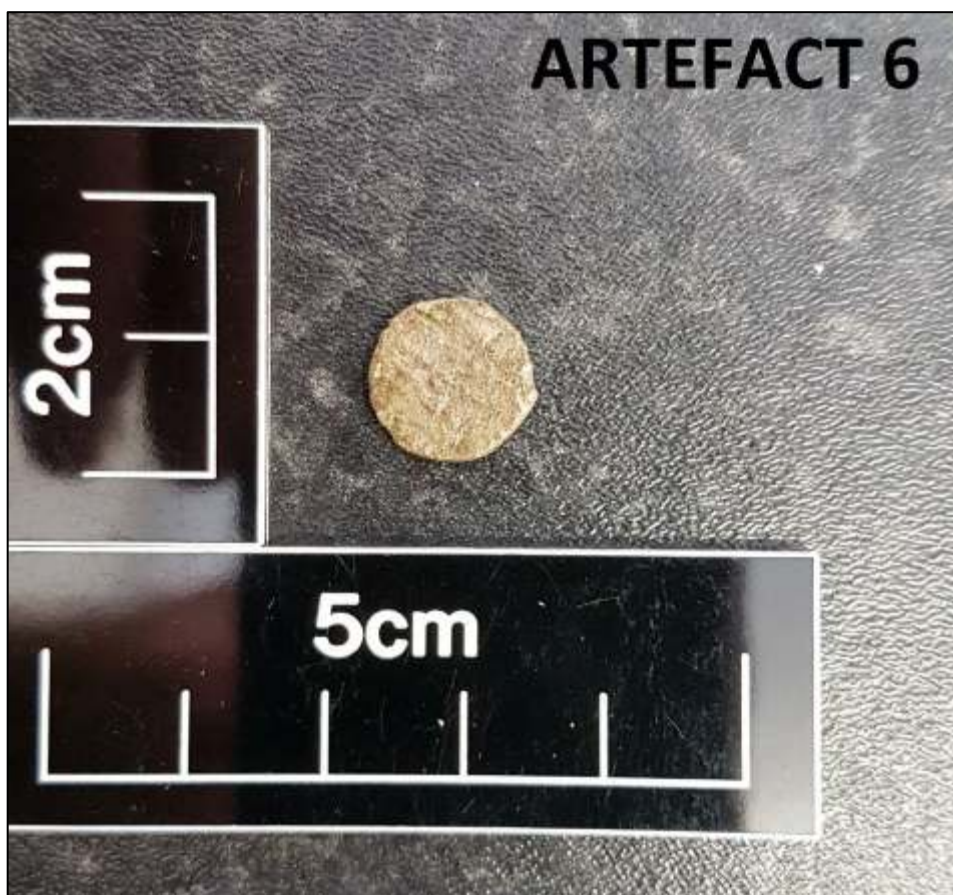
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ARTEFACT 5



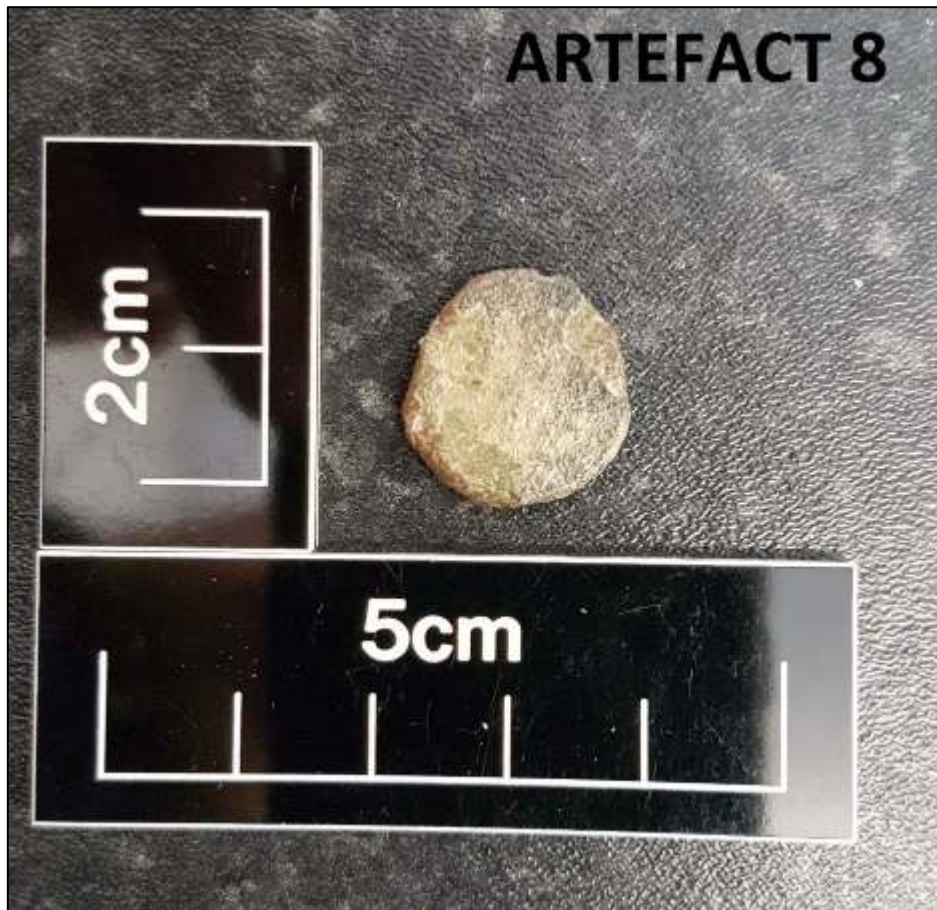
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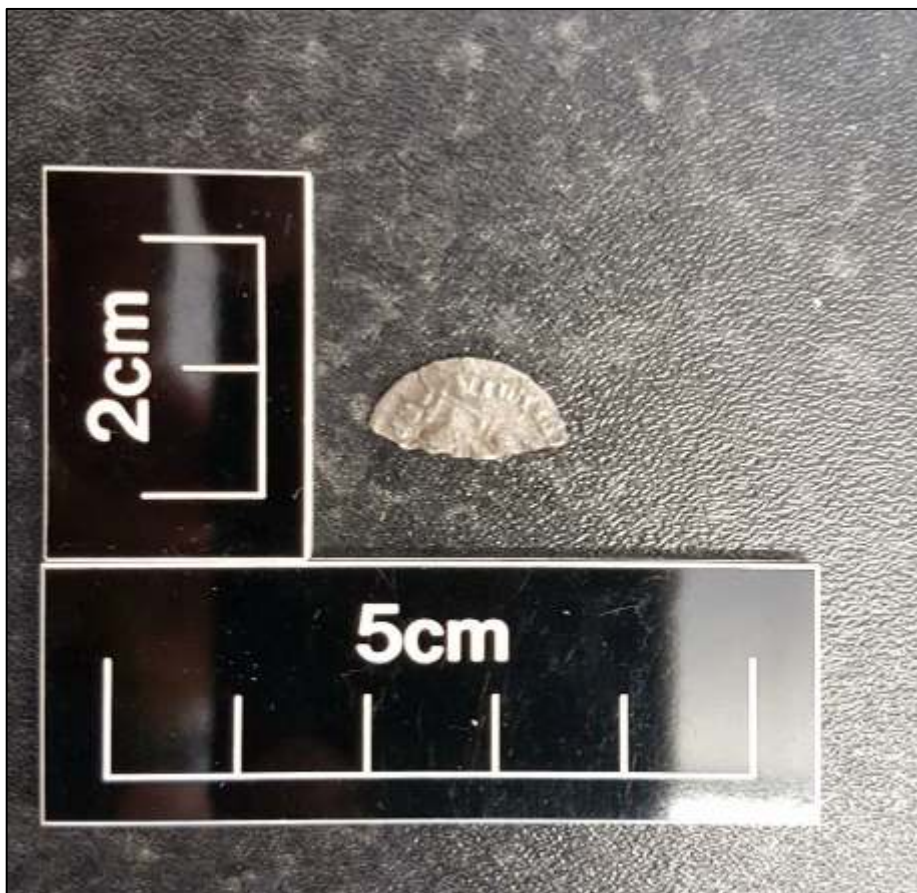
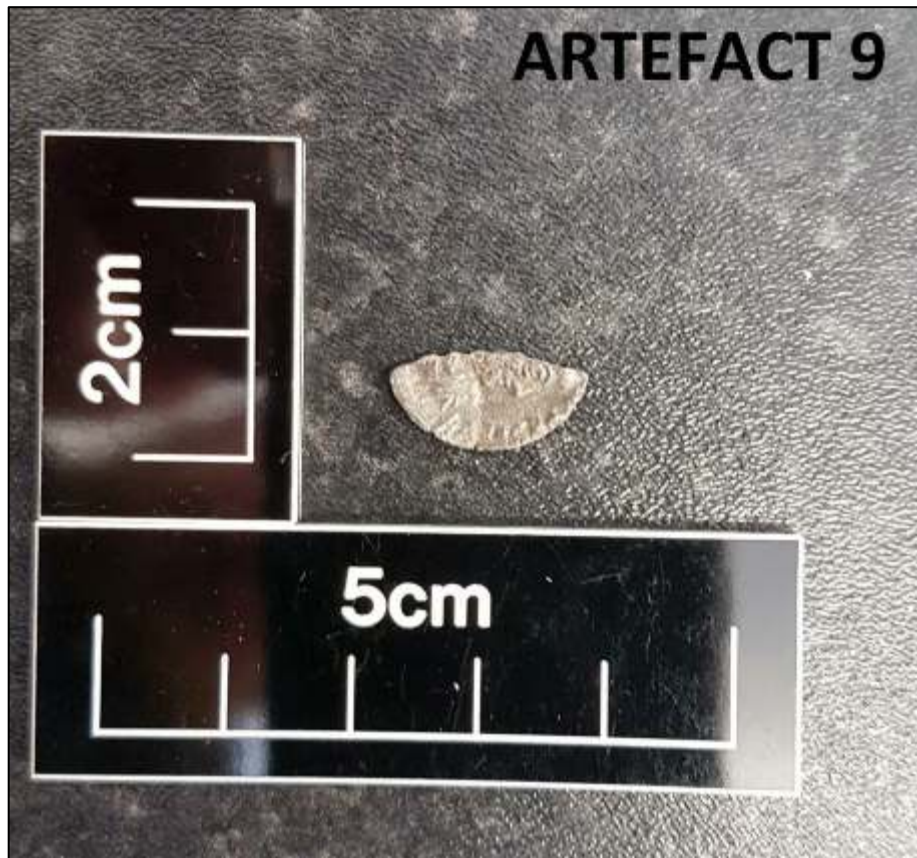
ARTEFACT 7



ARTEFACT 8



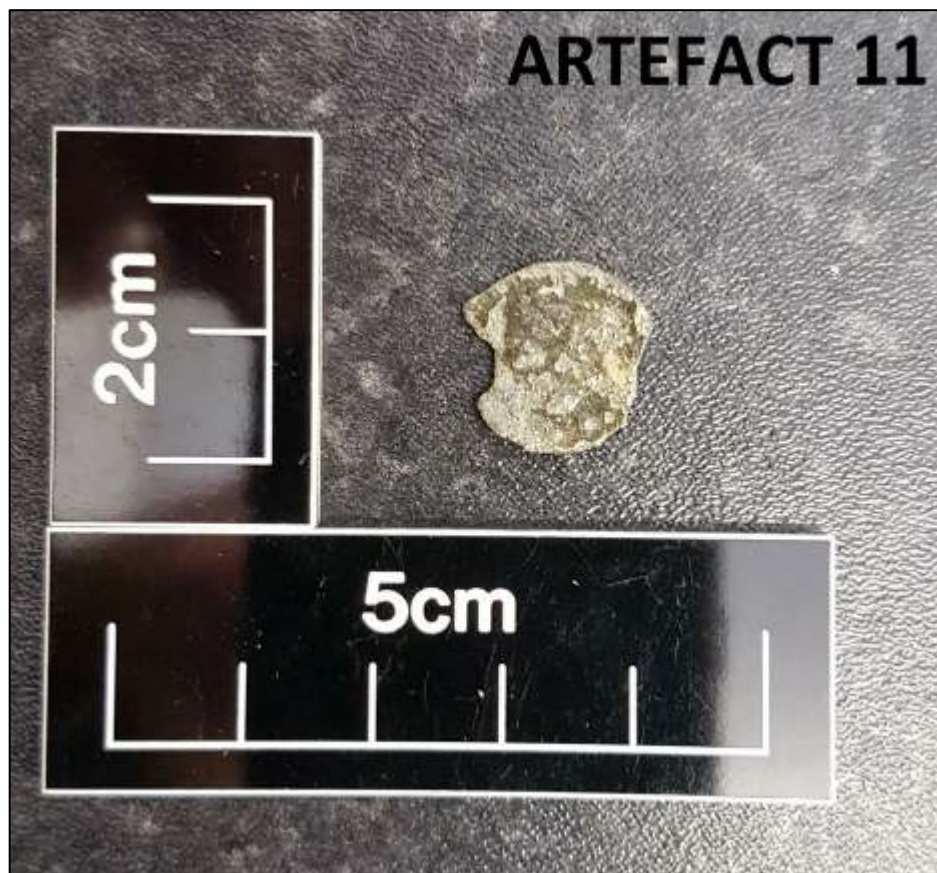
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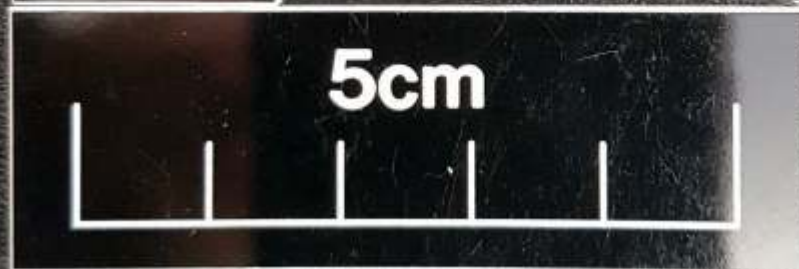
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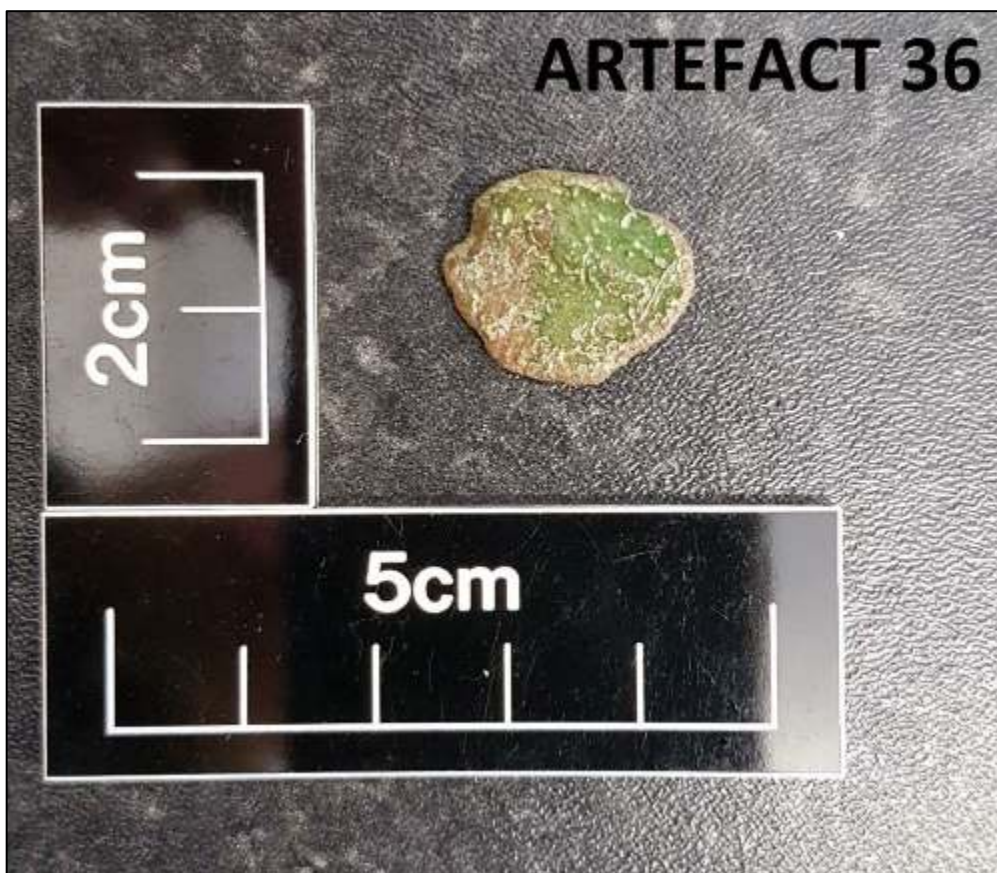
ARTEFACT 11



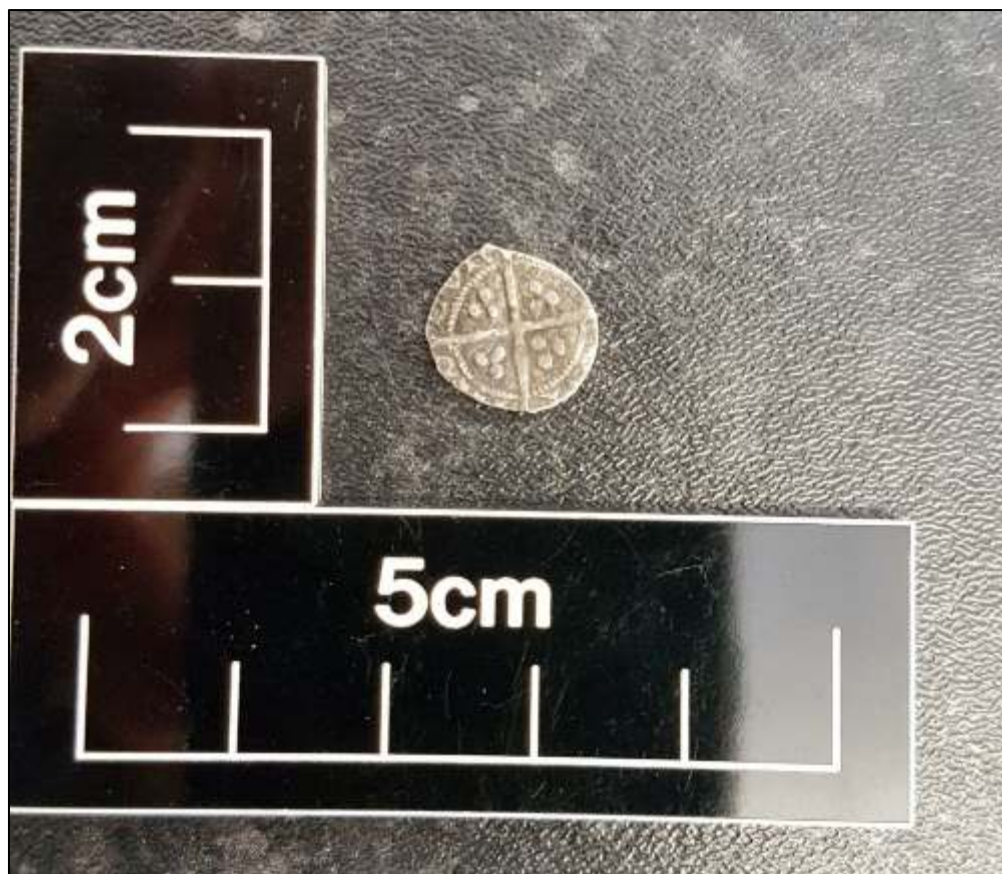
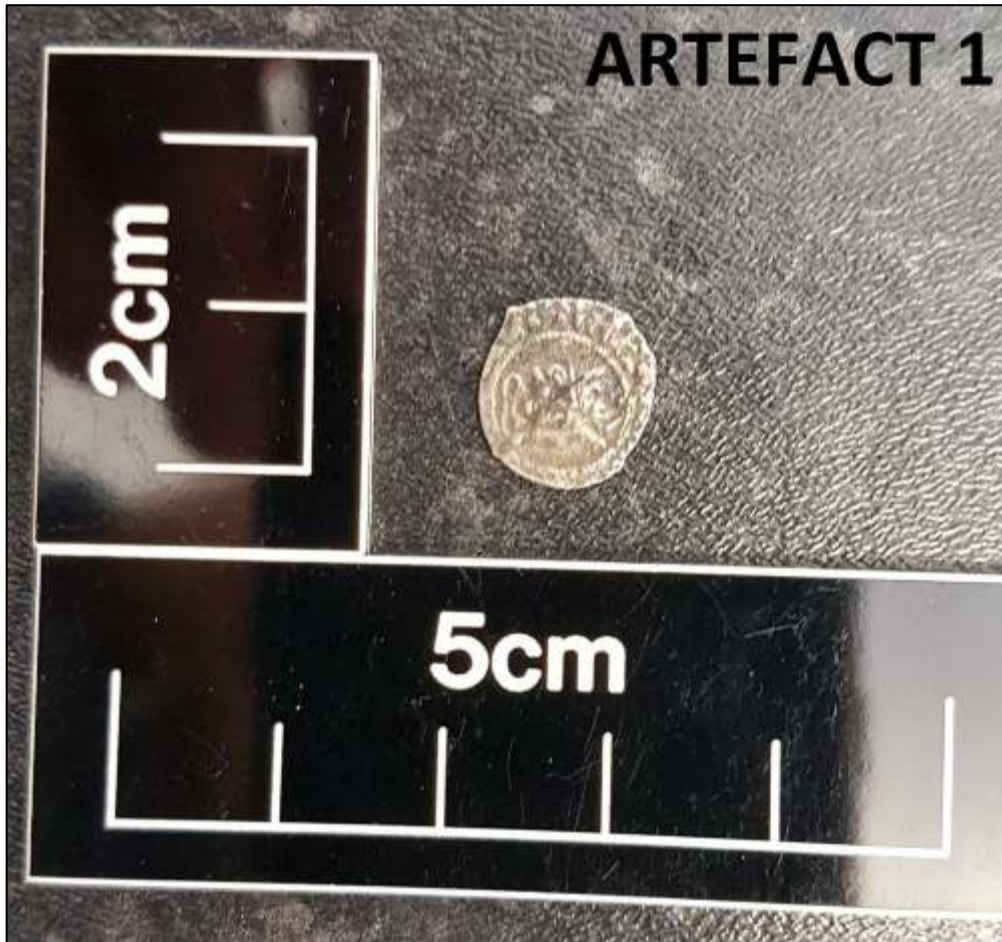
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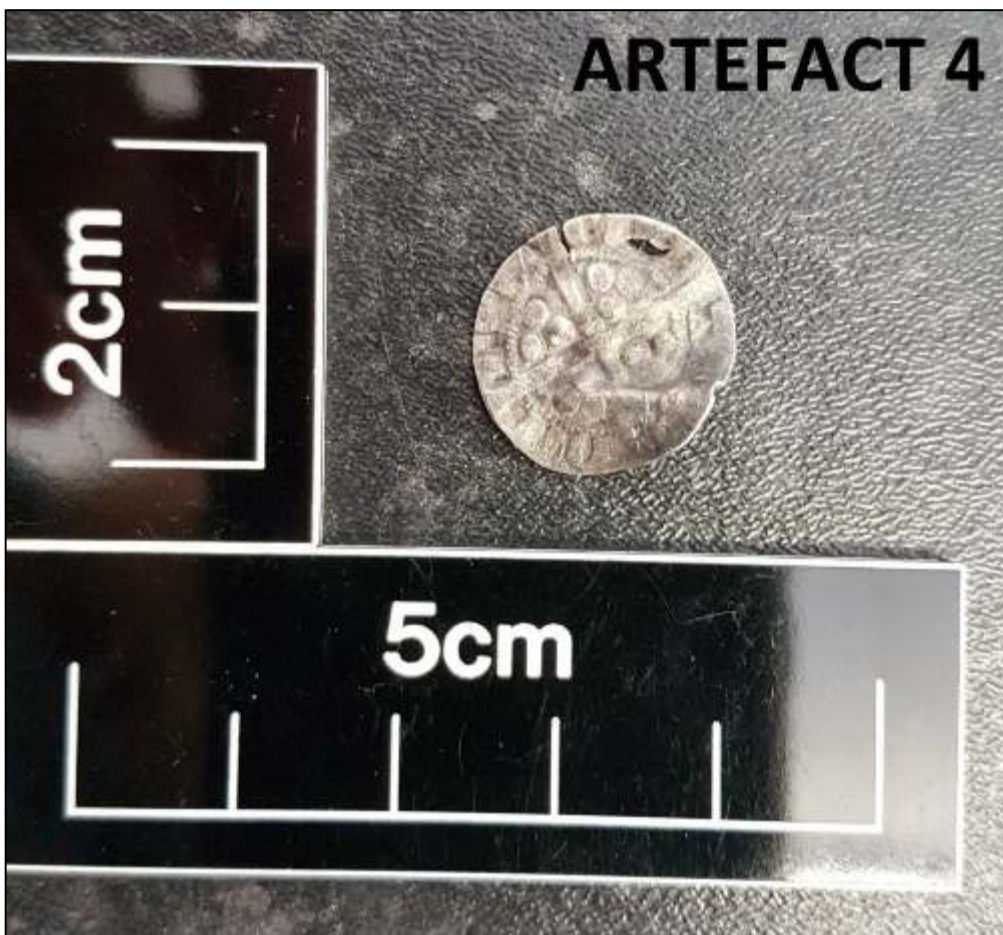
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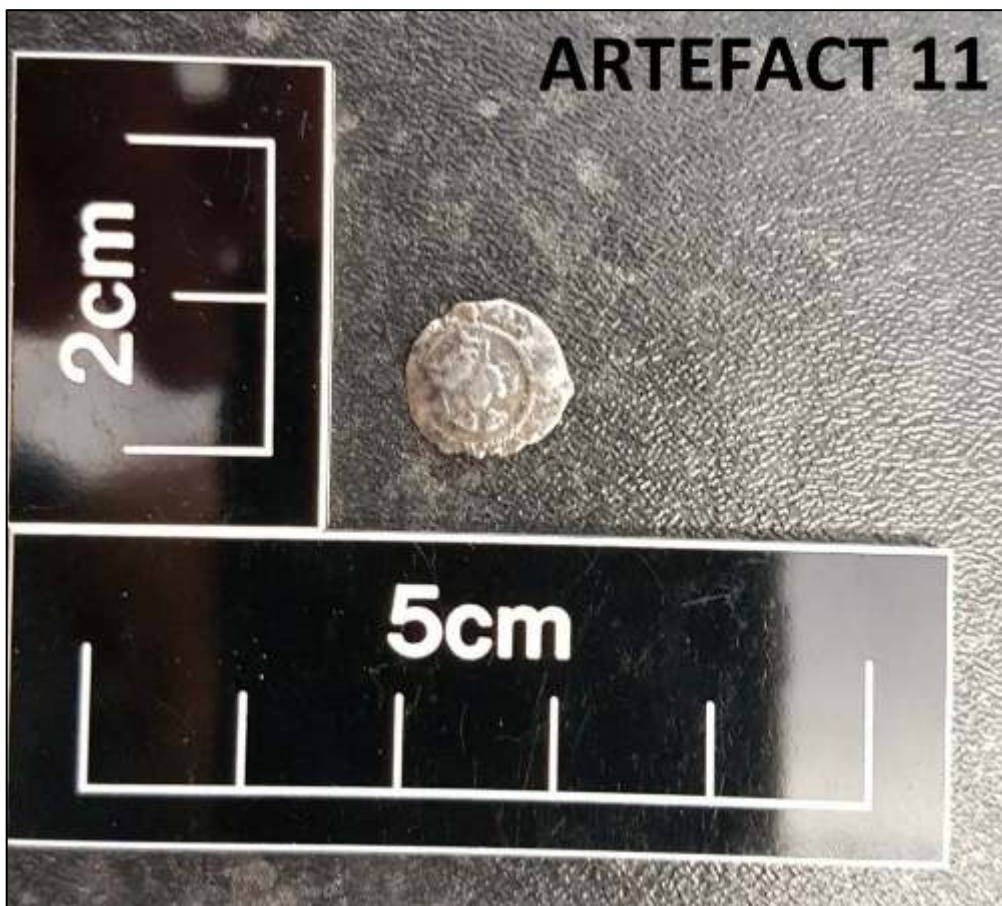
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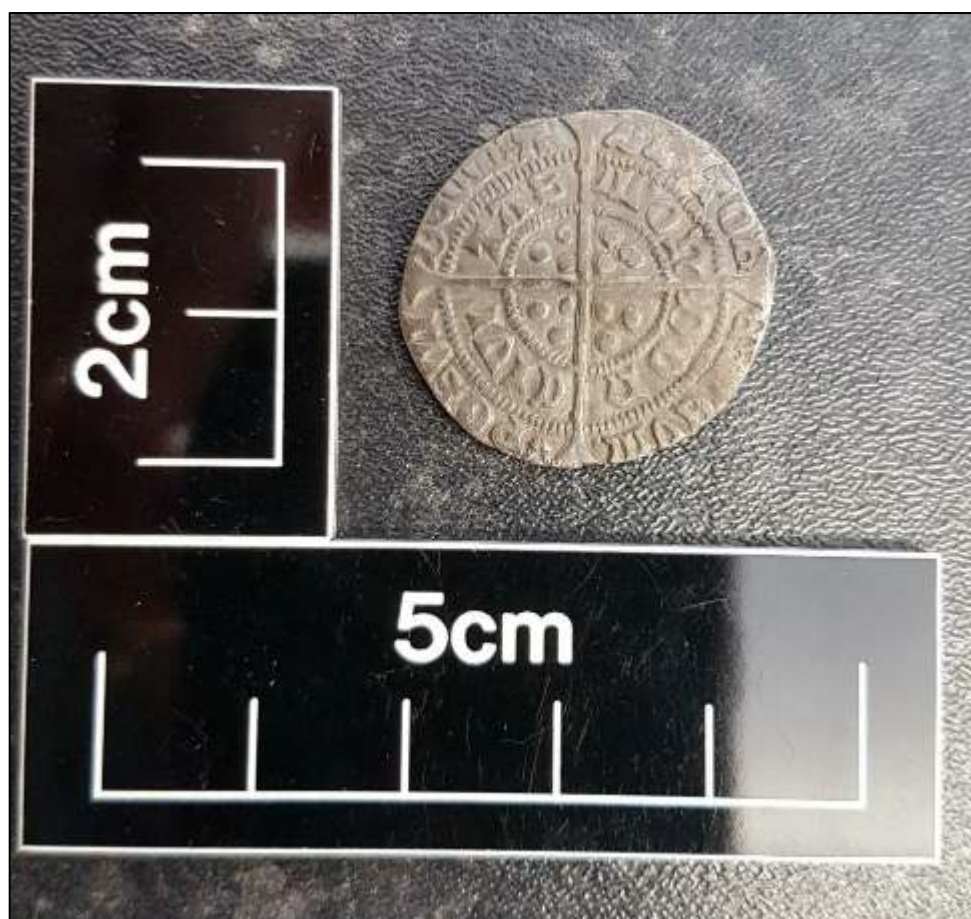
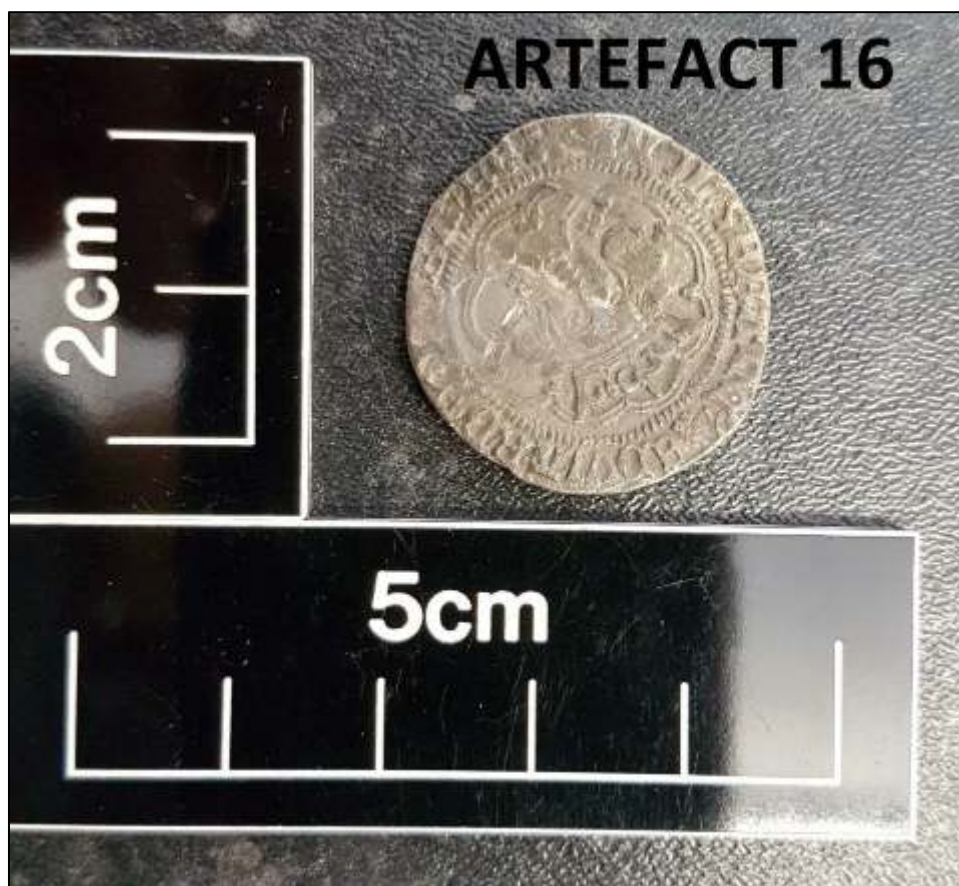
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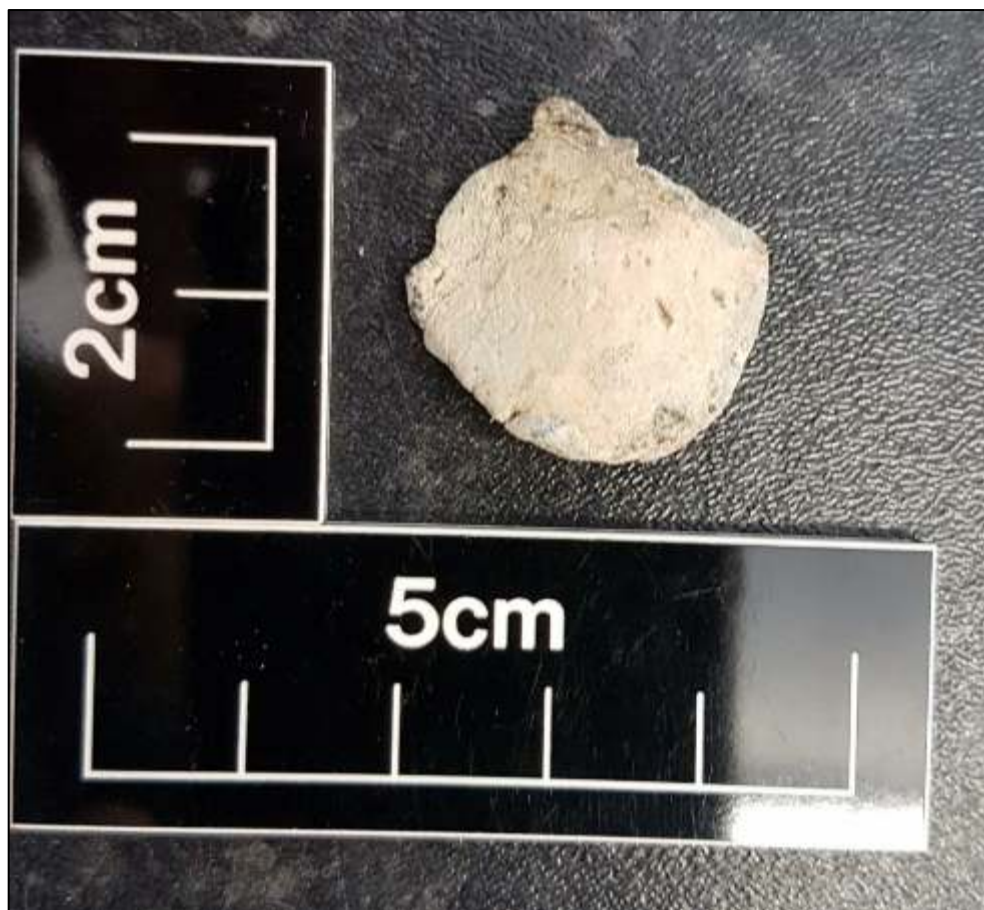
ARTEFACT 11



ARTEFACT 16



ARTEFACT 19



ARTEFACT 20

2cm



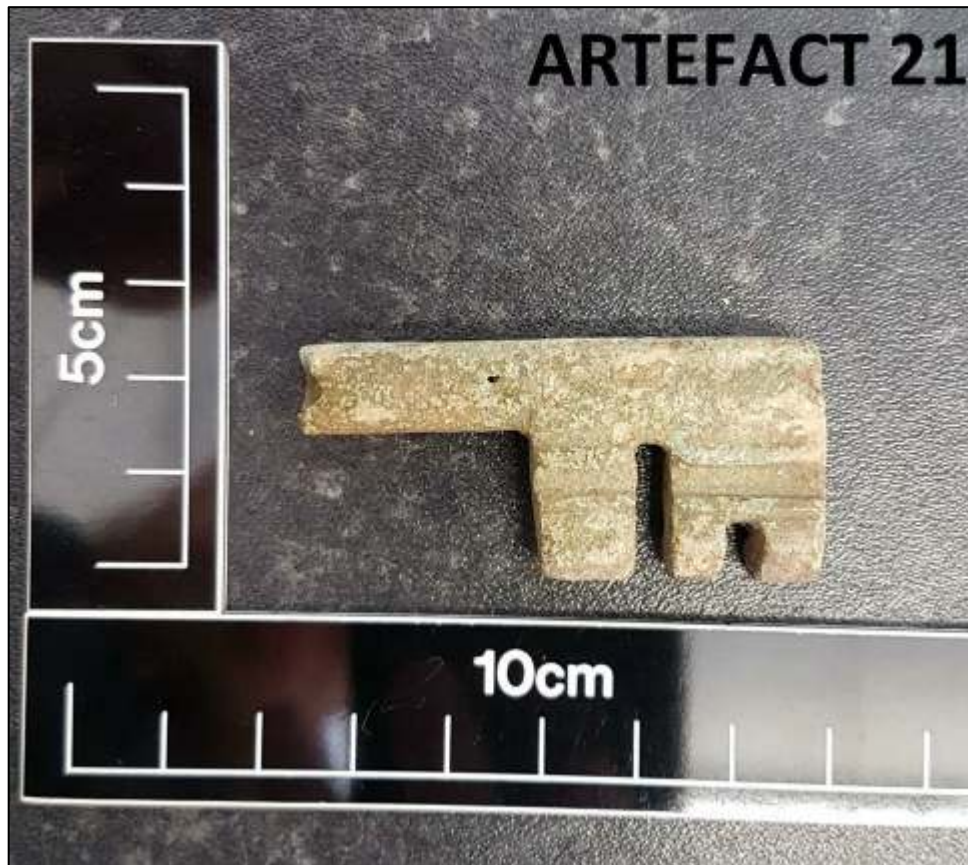
5cm

2cm



5cm

ARTEFACT 21



ARTEFACT 30

2cm



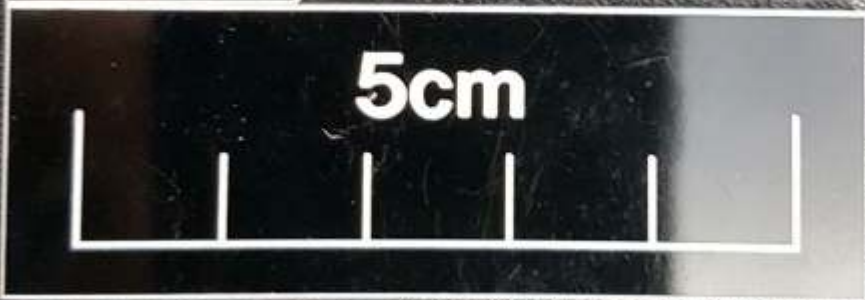
5cm

2cm



5cm

ARTEFACT 31



ARTEFACT 32

2cm

5cm

2cm

5cm

ARTEFACT 33

2cm



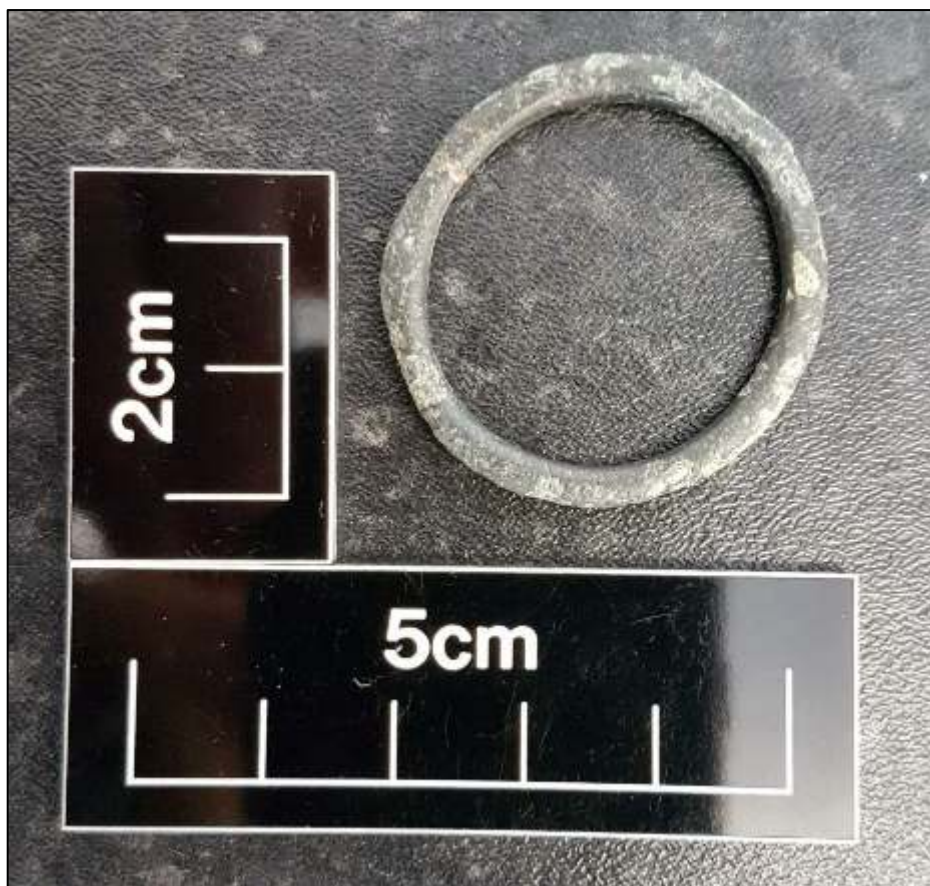
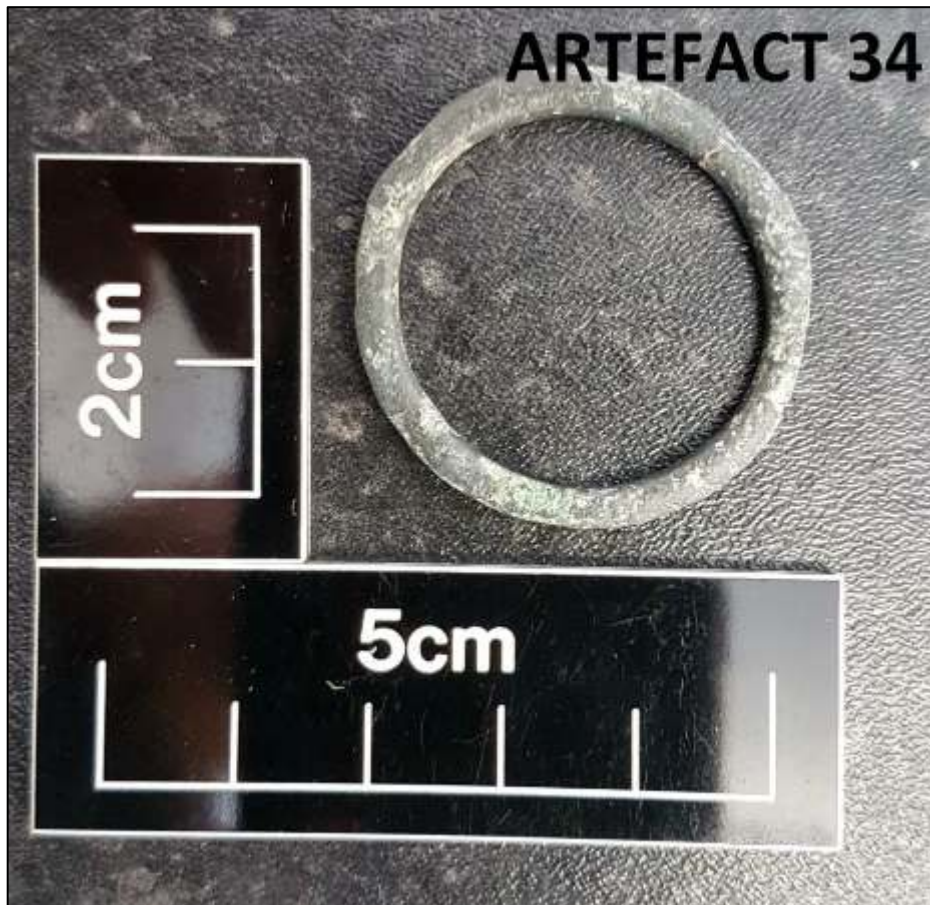
5cm

2cm



5cm

ARTEFACT 34



ARTEFACT 35

2cm



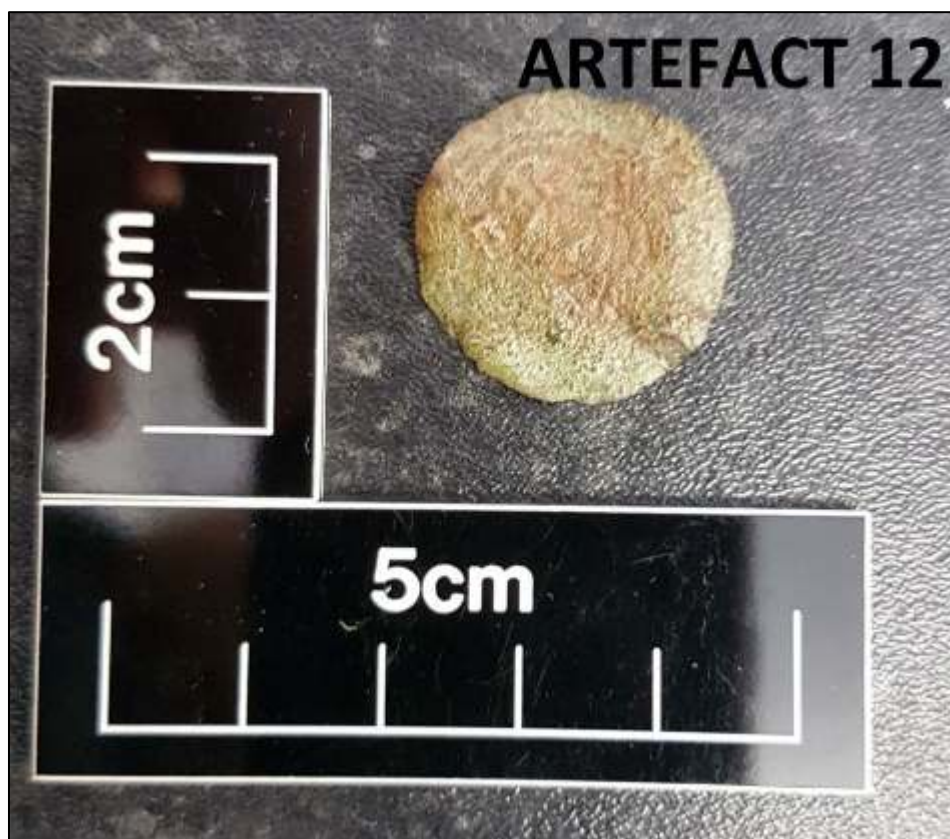
5cm

2cm

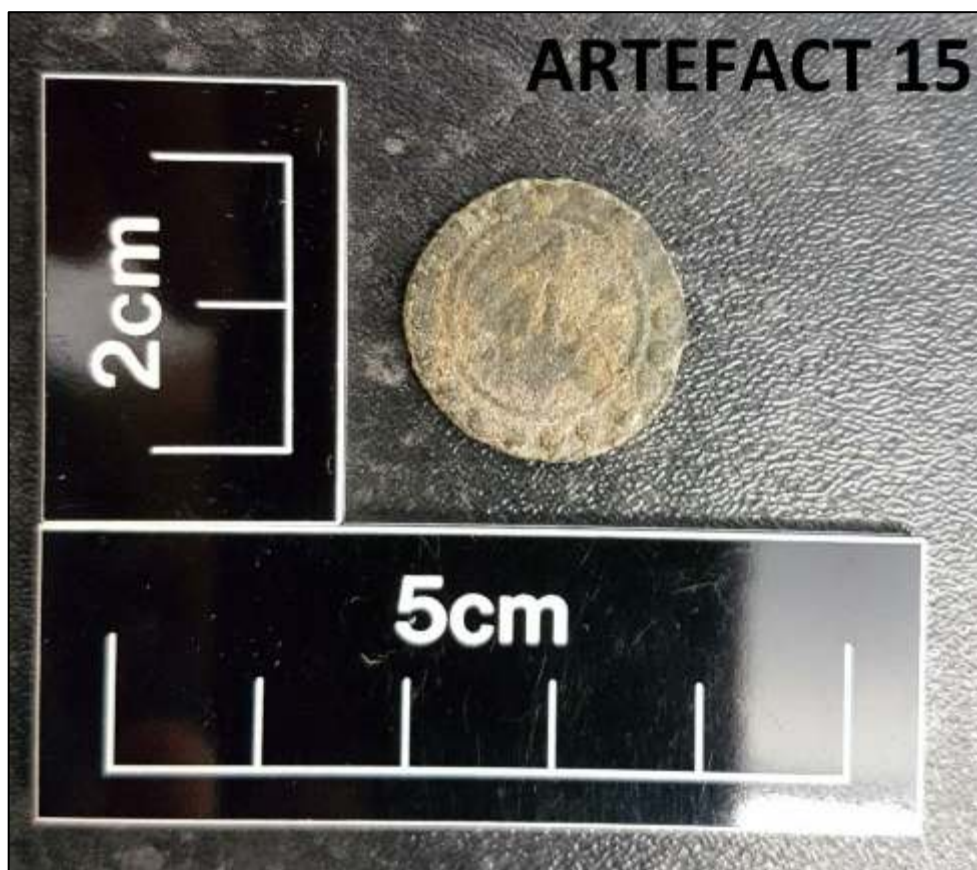


5cm

ARTEFACT 12



ARTEFACT 15



ARTEFACT 17

2cm



5cm

2cm



5cm

ARTEFACT 18



ARTEFACT 37

2cm



5cm



2cm



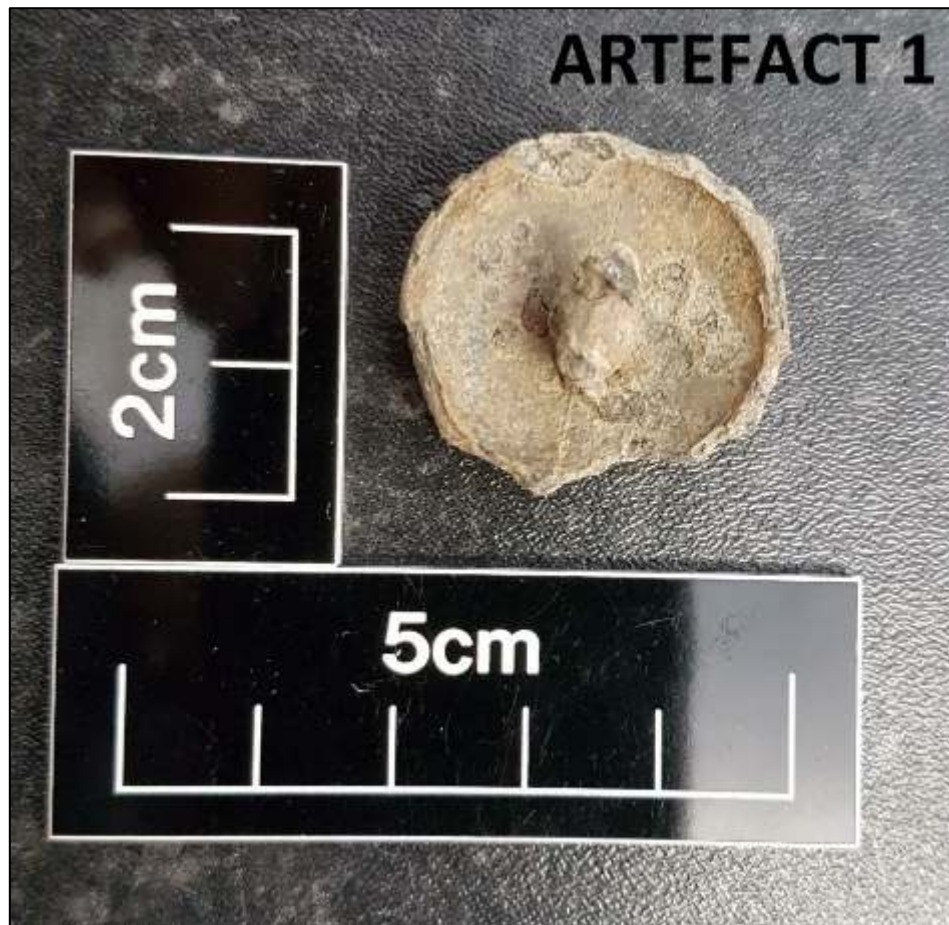
5cm



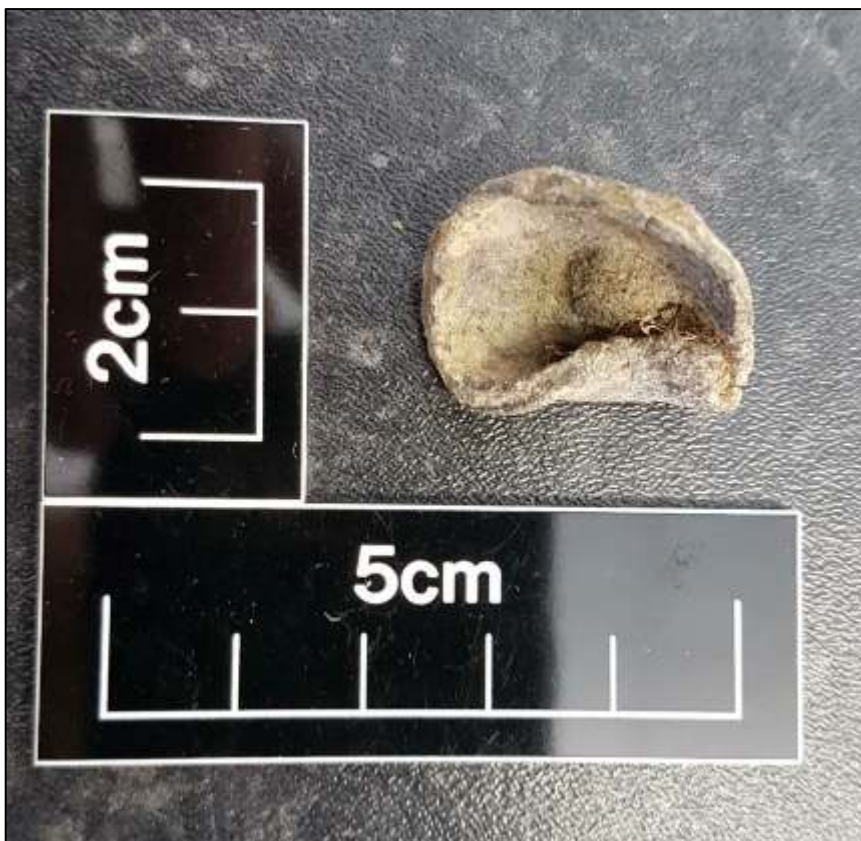
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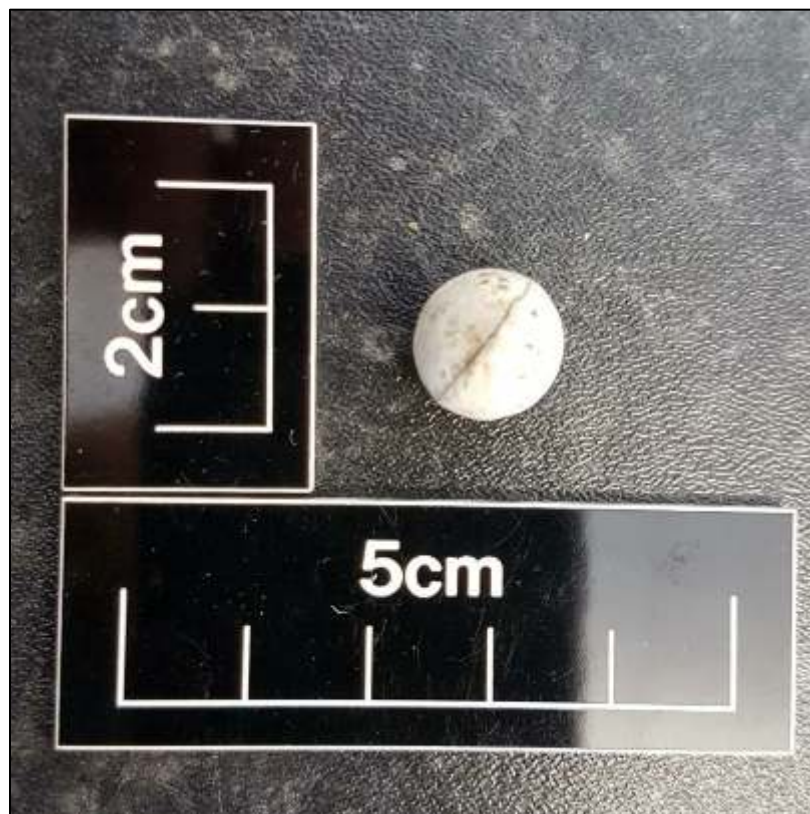
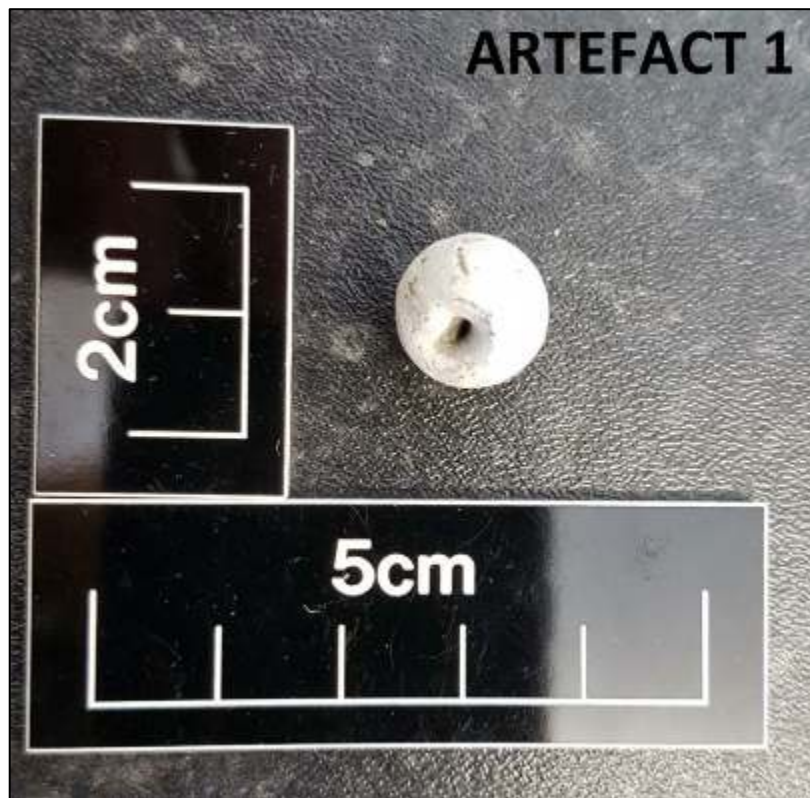


MD EIGHT

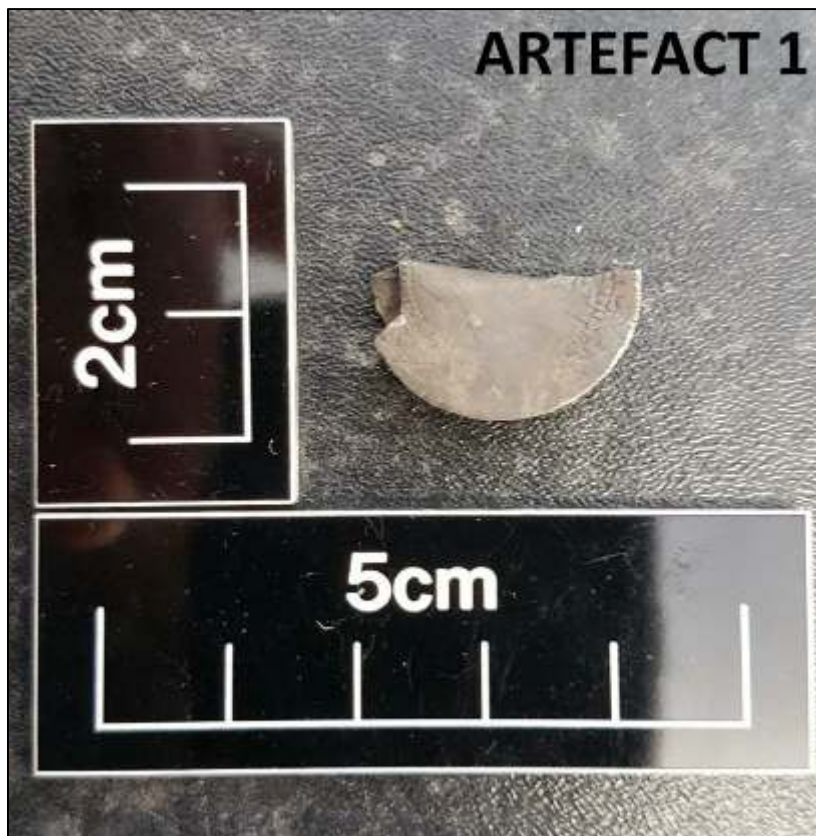


MD NINE





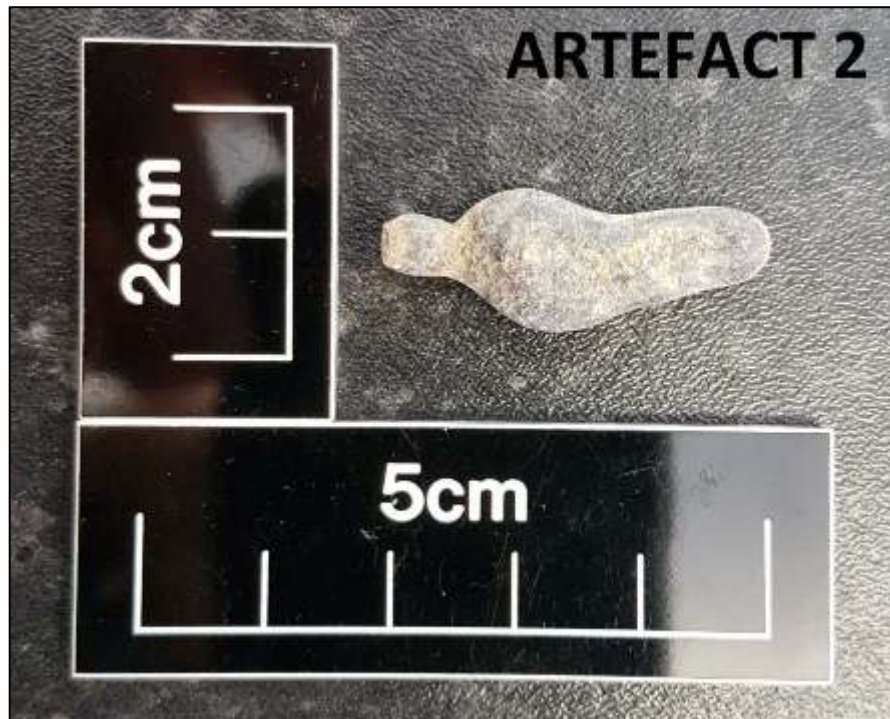
MD ELEVEN



MD TWELVE



ARTEFACT 2



ARTEFACT 3



ARTEFACT 4





ARTEFACT 6



MD THIRTEEN



Discussion

The recovery of a further nine Late-3rd – 4th century coins mirrors what was noted as part of the main assemblage (detailed in the Site Archive report) and may again suggest a small 4th century coin hoard. All the Roman material recovered as part of this additional assemblage compliments that of the main archive, and again suggests some form of 4th century occupation for the site.

The recovery of a 1st century Roman brooch suggests some form of early landscape use, and this was again noted in the main assemblage. The only further interesting piece of data is the recovery of a very late 4th century – early 5th century silver siliqua coin. This may be the first obvious early post-Roman evidence recovered from the site, although it is impossible to now know the context the coin relates to.

Again, Medieval coinage was less than those from the Roman period, and generally covers the period 14th - 15th century, although one coin recovered was of slightly earlier date. Other finds included belt fittings, harness fittings and a small padlock key, but nothing detracts away from a 14th – 15th century date. Again, much like in the main assemblage, there is a clear Roman bias to the material with an apparent dating gap of several hundred years until the middle Medieval (c. AD1300s onwards).

Post-Medieval finds are represented, but again are rather limited to a few buttons and musket balls.

Overall, the assemblage is fairly similar to that of the main Site Archive material, with a heavy dominance of Roman material. This material was recovered further to the north in the area of Bean Hill Field close to the power line pylons and again most likely just to the east of an early trackway. This again reaffirms the recommendations made in the Site Archive report of targeted fieldwork to specifically explore this early, Roman landscape.

The Landscape around Langar cum Barnstone, Nottinghamshire

LIDAR, Aerial Photographs, Maps & Field Names

LIDAR

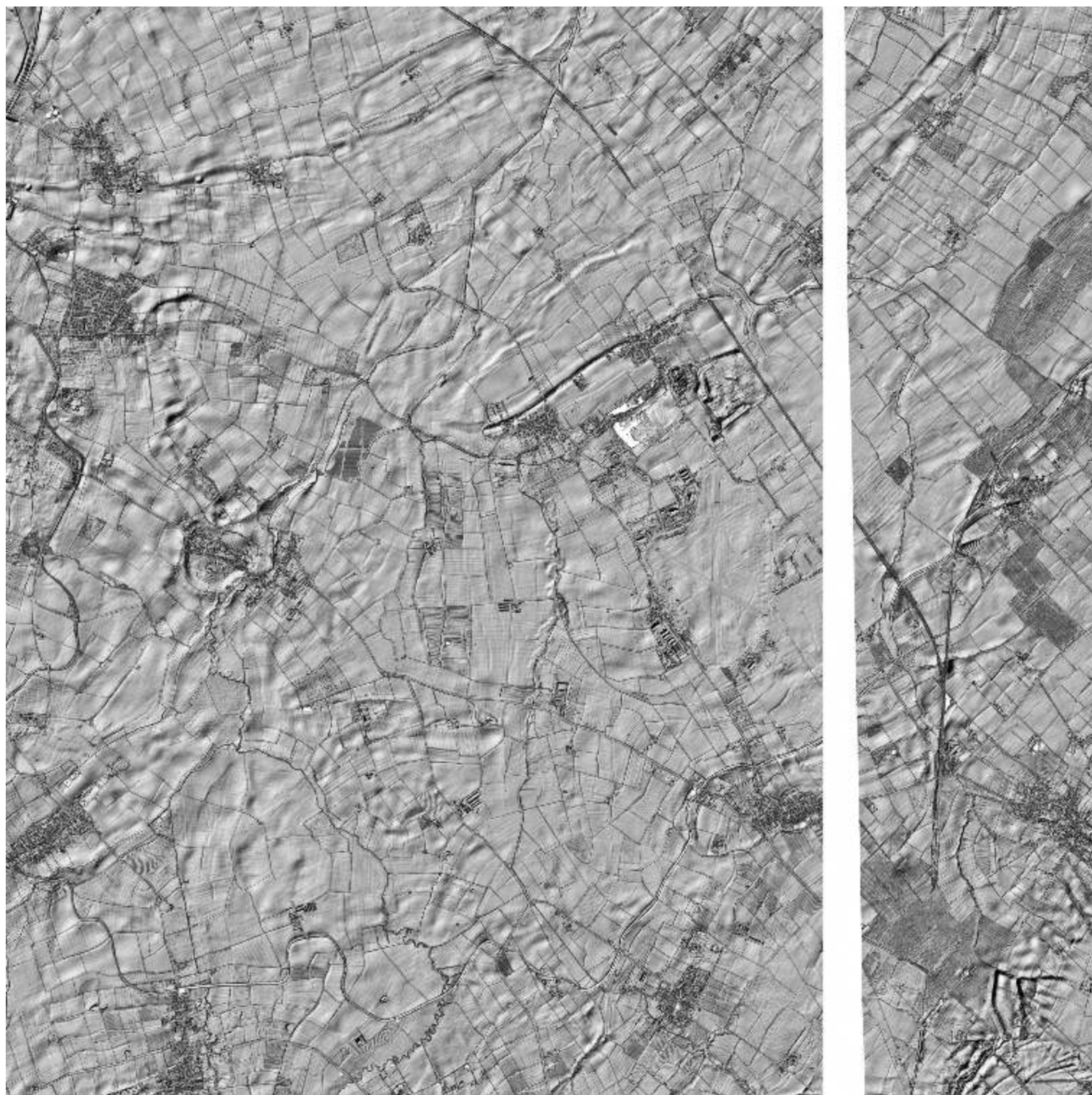
Open-access LIDAR data was obtained from the Environment Agency and processed to produce shaded images.



LIDAR dtm centred on the St Ethelburga site - North Illumination



LIDAR dsm centred on the St Ethelburga site - Southeast Illumination



LIDAR dsm centred on St Ethelburga Site - 10 km square - Southeast Illumination

Aerial Photos

These of a number of locations around Langar cum Barnstone in addition some from neighbouring parishes. Each show crop marks or other features worthy of investigation. A number of sites are likely to be contemporary with the occupation of the St Ethelburga site.

Hall Farm, Langar
Centred on SK721330



Photograph taken 10 August 1945

Drone Shot of St Ethelburga Site
Excavation by the Field Detectives
September 2017
SK725333
North at the top



Panorama from Bingham (top right) to Langar Airfield (left bottom)
Taken by United States Army Air Force on 18 April 1944
Centred on SK725367



West Park Field, Langar
Centred on SK717347
Google Earth rendered in Black & White



Possible track indicated by yellow arrow.

Possible bank & ditch feature indicated by red arrow.

See next page for supporting LIDAR and Aerial Photo.



Track shown in enlargement
from USAAF Photograph
taken 18 April 1944.

Track indicated by yellow
arrow.



Enlargement from LIDAR
dsm centred on the St
Ethelburga site - Southeast
Illumination.

Possible track indicated by
yellow arrow.

Possible bank & ditch feature
indicated by red arrow.

Fields between River Smite & Stroom Dyke

Centred on SK715353

Google Earth Photograph



Possible Langare or Long Gore, the triangular piece of land, from which Langar is named.
See over for LIDAR image showing a possible ditched enclosure.



LIDAR of the field between the River Smite and the Stroom Dyke showing a possible ditched enclosure (shown by blue arrow) adjacent to the Cropwell Road, which forms the parish boundary between Langar cum Barnstone and Colston Bassett.

On a map of field names for Colston Bassett dated 1600, the field opposite the ditched enclosure on the Colston Bassett side is called Gallows Hill with a field beyond this called Thinghoe Furlong.

The parish boundaries for Langar cum Barnstone, Colston Bassett, Tithby and Wiverton meet at the bridge over the River Smite on the Cropwell Road.

Field of West of Barnstone

Centred on SK729352

Google Earth Photograph rendered in Black & White



During a pre-planning application an archaeological investigation found Iron Age pottery in a ditch at the site marked by the green arrow.

Anecdotal evidence indicates that Romano-British brooches have been found in fields on both sides of the road.

Field to the Southwest of Wiverton Hall

Centred on SK712362

Google Earth Photograph rendered in Black & White



Crop marks of a settlement and a ringed structure (purple arrow) - Bronze Age Barrow?

Field between Wiverton Hall and Smite Hill
Centred on SK721363
Google Earth Photograph rendered in Black & White

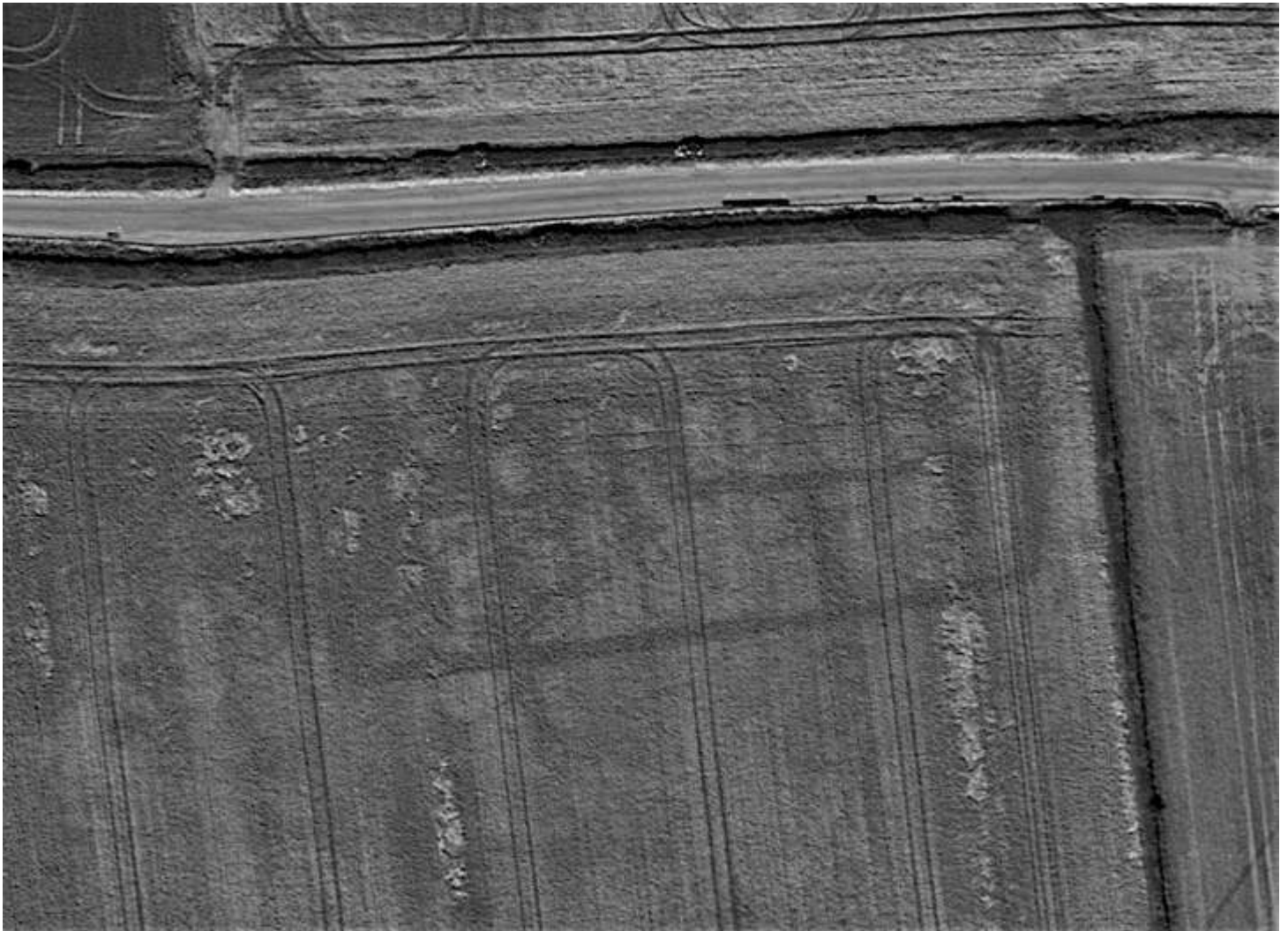


Crop mark of an irregular enclosure (pale blue arrow) and two “playing card” shaped enclosures (orange arrows).

Field to the East of Tithby

Centred on SK702371

Google Earth Photograph rendered in Black & White



Crop mark of a building?

Maps

Plan of the Lordships of Langar & Barnstone 1818



This map is in private ownership and was drawn up as a consequence of the sale of the Langar & Barnstone Estates by the Howe family to the Wrights of Lenton Abbey in 1818.

It is approximately 8' x 6' in size and was photographed in small sections by Nigel Wood and processed by Geoff Kimbell to produce a digital copy.

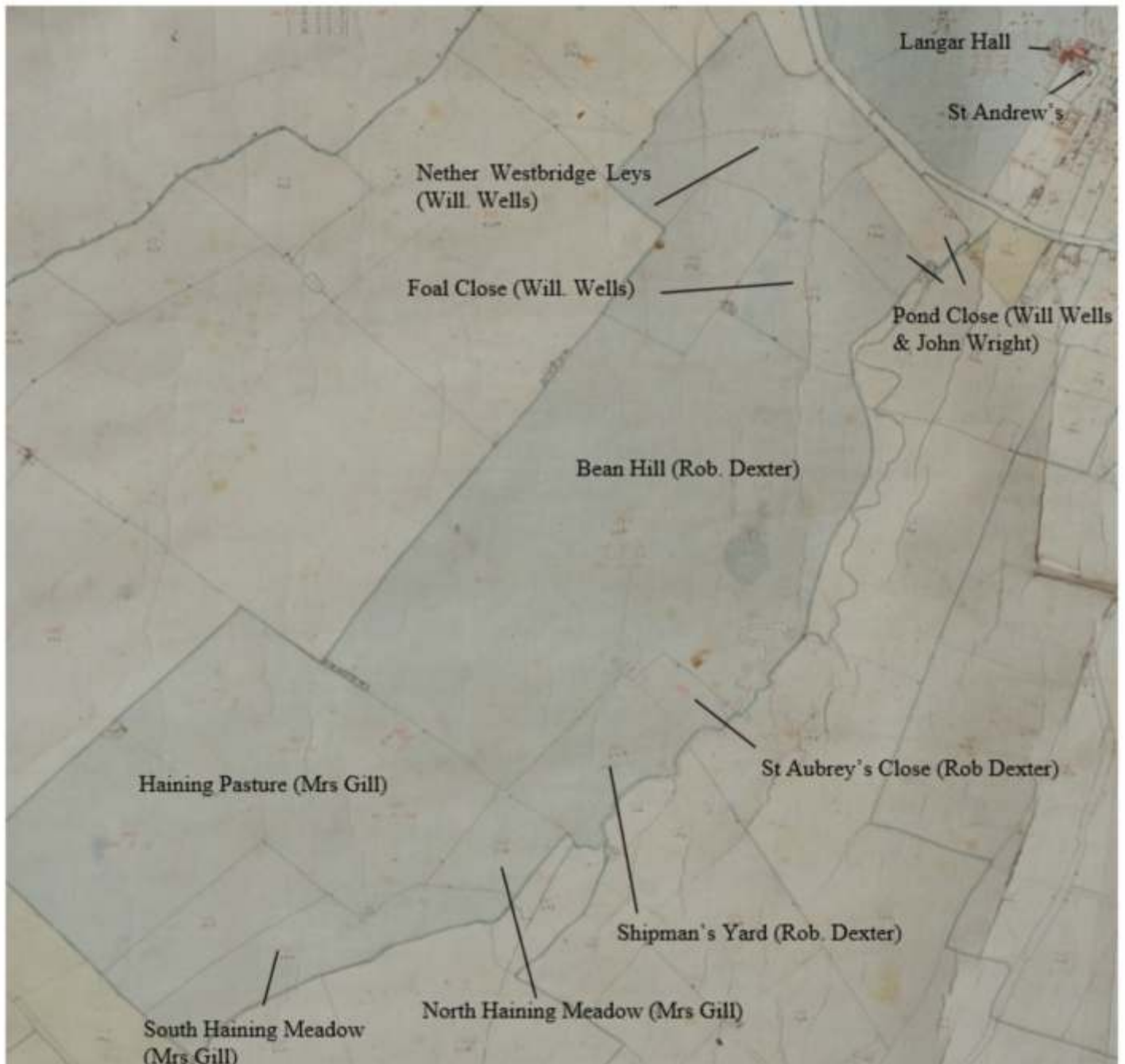
Examples of the details on the map are shown on the following 2 pages.

Langar Village in 1818



The map shows all the fields as they were in 1818. Any building present was drawn in black ink. Subsequent buildings were drawn in red ink. The original Langar Hall can be seen at the top centre of the map with the later, current building drawn in red.

1818 Map of Hall Farm with Field Names & Tenants from the 1730's Estate Book



Robert Dexter was a tenant of the Howe's living at Bottom House Farm.

Will Wells and John Wright had small homesteads in Langar Village.

Mrs Gill has not been identified.

Plan forming part of the Sales Brochure for Hall Farm, Langar, 1907



The schedule of lands included in this sale is shown on the next page.

Schedule of Lands included in the Sale of Hall Farm, Langar, 1907

SCHEDULE OF LANDS.

No. OR PLAN.	DESCRIPTION.	CULTIVATION.	ACRES.		
			A.	R.	P.
269	Part of Bean Hill Field	Pasture	19	1	36
270	Road		1	0	22
Part 271	Part of Bean Hill Field	Pasture	53	2	21
Part 282	Shipman's Yard	Arable	35	2	25
283	Plantation		2	1	5
293	Road		0	2	14
Part 281	Part of Bean Hill	Arable	18	3	22
292 and 294	House, Homestead, Garden, &c.		1	2	6
305	Haining Pasture	Pasture	10	2	39
304	Lesser Haining Close	Pasture	7	1	28
306	Part of Haining Close	Pasture	10	0	12
316	Haining Meadow	Pasture	6	3	19
307	Part of Haining Close	Arable	29	2	14
313	Part of Haining Close	Pasture	33	2	2
314	Part of Haining Close	Pasture	26	3	13
Part 281	Plantation		0	1	7
Part 282	Plantation		0	1	2
			258	3	7

Medieval Field Names

Transcription of Field Names in Langar & Barnstone from *An Extent of Langar and Barnstone, circa 1340*

Translated and edited by Professor L.V.D. Owen

Medieval Fields in Langar

Description	Area	Notes
Arkhillwong	6 acres	(O.E. + O.N.?)
Harwest Wong	3 acres	(O.E. + O.N.?)
Le Northmer	17 acres	The North Boundary? or North Marsh? (both O.E.)
Le Stret on the West	12 acres	Paved Roman Road? (O.E.)
Penywong	6 acres	Penny rent for enclosure ? (O.E. + O.N.)
Sikerwell	9 acres 1.5 roods	Stream, drainage channel? (O.E.)
Stretwongs	11 acres	Enclosure by paved Roman Road ? (O.E. + O.N.)
Tankhillwongs	10 acres	
Thistlebawehill	6.5 acres	Thistleboro' meadow (1883 sale of Langar Grange) (732323)
Tonghauedlond	17 acres	Tongue (?) Mound Land (O.E. + O.N.)
Whinnywongs	4 acres	Gorse Enclosure ? (M.E.)

Medieval Fields in Barnstone

Description Location	Area	Notes
Stanherne	Unknown	
Hepthorne	Unknown	

