
**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING ON
FARM BUILDINGS AT
117 STATION ROAD
SNETTISHAM
NORFOLK
(51884)**

Work Undertaken For
D.H. Williams,
Architectural Consultant to
Mr and Mrs South

November 2008

Report Compiled by
Vicky Mellor BSc (Hons)

Planning Application: 08/01560/F
National Grid Reference: TF 6796 3357
OASIS Reference Number: archaeo11-51794

A.P.S. Report No. **123/08**

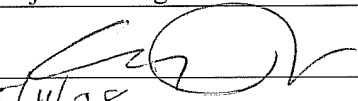
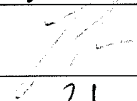
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken prior to the conversion of farm buildings at 117 Station Road, Snettisham, Norfolk. The buildings are of vernacular architectural and historic interest.

The building, floor plans, external elevations and internal details were recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.

The survey recorded a carrstone and brick barn which had apparently been built for hand-threshing and the storage of grain and straw. Examination of brickwork suggested a probably later 19th century date for construction of the barn. The depiction of the building on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 indicates it had been built by this time.

Numerous variations noted within the masonry suggested a series of ad-hoc repairs to the building and re-pointing, whilst the south gable end had been entirely rebuilt. It is tentatively suggested that an original large doorway in the eastern wall had been subsequently infilled, and that a partial first floor level may have been inserted and later removed.

Much of two shelter sheds was found to be modern, although one of these matched the location of a building depicted on the 1888 map, and elements of each of these buildings are likely to date to the 19th century. One of these shelter sheds may have been erected in the mid to late 19th century as cattle accommodation, with an open area to the north possibly forming an associated cattle yard.

A range of buildings to the north were beyond the scope of the survey, but also formed part of the farmstead, and had apparently been used as stables and a dairy.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Archaeological Building Recording

Building recording is defined as:

'... a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components on land or under water.' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by D.H. Williams acting as Architectural Consultant to Mr and Mrs South to undertake a programme of historic building on farm buildings at 117 Station Road, Snettisham, Norfolk. A planning application (08/01560/F) was submitted to King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council for the conversion of the farm buildings to a dwelling. Permission was subject to conditions including the undertaking of a programme of archaeological building recording prior to the conversion works.

The building recording was carried out on 10th November 2008 in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Head of Archaeological Planning at Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

2.3 Site Location

Snettisham is located 14km north of King's Lynn, close to the east coast of The Wash in northwest Norfolk (Figure 1). The building is on the north side of Station Road, in the south of the village, at National Grid Reference TF 6796 3357 (Figure 2).

3. AIMS

In accordance with the specification, the aims of the work were to provide a record of the standing structure on the site prior to its conversion.

4. METHODS

Recording of the building was undertaken to Level 2 standard, according to the English Heritage specification (2006).

Subject to accessibility, the recording of the building included:

- A full photographic survey showing the building in its context; details of the exterior; interior views of the all rooms and circulation areas; any fixtures, fittings or machinery; any graffiti, inscriptions or signage; any building contents that might have a bearing on the building's history or use; any external and internal detail, structural or decorative, that is relevant to the building's design, development or use.
- A dimensioned ground plan, incorporating details of the form and location of any structural or decorative features of historic interest.
- A written record providing an account of the building's type, materials, possible dates and sequence of development, function, and details of architects, builders, patrons and owners, if known.

Photographic recording was undertaken with a manual 35mm camera fitted with a macro lens and a digital camera. Black and white film was used whilst digital photographs were in colour. An index of the photographs was compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro forma recording sheets.

5. RESULTS

The surveyed buildings are part of a former farm complex and form an L-shaped range. This range comprises a barn and attached shelter and an open-sided animal shelter (Figures 3 & 4). A further range to the north was outside the scope of the survey, but had apparently functioned as stables and a dairy (Mr and Mrs South, *pers. comm.*).

The main barn was used for storage at the time of the survey, and so not all the internal area was visible. Part of the shelter shed was also obscured by hay bales, whilst the animal shelter was occupied by a pair of goats.

Main Barn

The main barn is roughly rectangular and approximately 14m long by 6.5m wide (Figure 3, Plates 1 & 2). This comprised a single room, open to the rafters (Plate 6). The predominant building material is local carrstone rubble, in some areas this being used in discernible courses, and in others uncoursed. Numerous variations were noted within the stonework, suggesting a series of ad-hoc repairs to the building and re-pointing. These were evident on each of the west, north and east external elevations (Figure 4, Plates 2, 3, 4 & 5).

Brick quoins were present at each corner of the building, extending from ground level to the full height of the walls, with similar brickwork to either side of the large double door in the western elevation (Figure 4, Plates 2, 5, 6 & 8). This brick appeared to be of late handmade type, probably dating to the later 19th century.

The northern external gable end was of carrstone at ground level, containing progressively more brick, also of late handmade type, towards the roofline (Figure 4, Plates 3 & 4). Above eaves level this wall was predominantly of brick although at the roofline it was topped by

further carrstone. The western elevation also contained occasional handmade bricks, here used randomly within a predominantly carrstone rubble wall.

Two breather slits were evident on the western elevation, with a further one being located in the eastern wall (Figure 4, Plates 2 & 5). Each of these was surrounded by brickwork, of the same style and brick type as the corners of the barn and door surround.

Both the east and west elevations were topped by two courses of brickwork, these bricks being of a similar type to the other brickwork of the building.

Some repairs in the brickwork were visible internally, including a number of machine-made bricks at the top of the southern breather slit of the west elevation and within the brickwork at either side of the double doors.

There were numerous variations in the coursing and mortar of the eastern external elevation. However, a straight join was recorded, and although this extended for only part of the height of the building, it might represent the faint traces of a former opening in this elevation, perhaps mirroring the large double doors of the western side (Figure 4, Plate 5).

The remnants of two opposing plinths within the building might represent the previous location of a partition, or supports of a former first floor area to the northern part of the barn (Figure 3, Plate 7). Alternatively, these may have acted as buttresses.

As the walls were whitewashed internally, and the lower *c.*1m covered in concrete, little detail was evident (Plates 6-8). However, a change in the construction of the eastern wall was evident corresponding to the position of the internal plinth attached to this wall. The wall to the south of this plinth included two courses of

horizontal brickwork at *c.* $\frac{2}{3}$ the height of the wall (Plate 7). These brick courses extended to the southeast corner of the building. The change in the construction of this wall approximately corresponded to the location of the straight join, already noted, on the external elevation.

The southern gable end had been almost entirely rebuilt, probably in the recent past, although the brick corner quoins as noted elsewhere in the building had been retained. Internally this wall was of breeze block construction (Plate 8), and externally of uncoursed carrstone rubble with occasional brick and fresh mortar, all of which appeared to be of a single phase, representing the total re-building of this wall (Plate 1). The base of this wall comprised eight to nine visible courses of modern red brick.

The south and north gable ends were linked by four wall ties, four rectangular iron wall plates being visible attached to each wall, close to the roofline.

Internally, the northern and central parts of the barn had concrete floors, whilst what was visible of the southernmost third had a wooden planked floor.

Chalk drawings were noted on part of the concrete of the internal western wall, just to the south of the doorway, although these were largely obscured by stored materials. These depicted swags of material or ribbon and a woman in a bathing suit, and were apparently decoration associated with village dances held in the barn in the second half of the 20th century (Mr and Mrs South, *pers. comm.*) (Plate 8).

The roof had been rebuilt in the relatively recent past.

Shelter shed

A single-storey open-fronted shelter adjoined the southeast corner of the main barn, the barn forming its western wall

(Figure 3, Plates 5 & 9). Overall, this building was approximately 10.2m long by 3.8m wide.

The southern wall of the building abutted the southern wall of the main barn, both forming the boundary of the property along Station Road (Figure 4, Plate 9). At its eastern end, this wall comprised various layers of coursed carrstone and late handmade brick, with the remnants of brick quoins at its eastern edge. The mixed nature of this wall is likely to reflect the use of any materials which came to hand during its construction and a series of repairs or alterations.

The western part of this wall comprised coursed carrstone with occasional bricks set in fresh mortar. This overlay a single visible course of 20th century brick, this part of the wall having been rebuilt in the recent past. A further brick course topped the entirety of this wall, at eaves level

The northern side of the building was open-fronted, being supported on four iron stanchions and wooden fencing (Figure 4, Plate 5). The stanchions were positioned beneath four of five wooden pillars, which may have originally topped wooden piers.

At its eastern edge the building was separated from the neighbouring animal shelter by a low carrstone and brick wall (Plate 11). The building was roofed with corrugated iron, some of which had been recently replaced.

Open-sided animal shelter

This building occupied the southeast corner of the property (Figures 3 & 4, Plates 5 & 11). At its western end the building was partially open to the adjacent shelter shed, above the low dividing wall. Wooden fencing enclosed the shelter to the north, this being located slightly beyond the edge of the roofed area (Plate 10). The eastern wall of the building also

formed part of the boundary wall of the neighbouring property and was of carrstone rubble construction (Plates 9 & 10). Brick quoins formed the southeast corner of this building. Further brick pillars or quoins were identified in the eastern wall, beyond the northern extent of the surveyed building, level with the wooden fencing (Figure 3, Plate 10). This quoining may be an indicator of the former extent of buildings in this area.

The southern wall of the building was of mixed coursed carrstone and brick construction and, as with the adjacent shelter shed wall, this diversity is likely to reflect both the use of readily available construction materials and repairs or alterations. The uppermost courses of this wall were of 20th century brick (Figure 8).

The western edge of the building was formed by a low carrstone rubble and brick wall, separating this from the adjacent shelter shed. At its southern end this was predominantly of carrstone, with several repairs including 20th century brickwork to the northern end. At its northern extent this wall was surmounted by a brick pillar forming the corner of the building (Plate 11).

Both the west and east elevations included weatherboarding at the upper part of the gable ends (Plate 9).

The northern side of the building was open, with the roof supported by a wooden pier on a concrete base, and the east and west walls (Figure 4, Plates 5, 10 & 11)

A telegraph pole was located within the building, projecting through the corrugated iron roof, and close to Station Road (Plate 9).

6. DISCUSSION

At present, the surveyed buildings are in a variable state of repair. The buildings form

part of a farm complex, and are presently used for storage and as animal shelters.

The majority of the recorded masonry comprised carrstone walls with brick elements, and were apparently much-repaired. Although the carrstone elements are not of themselves readily dateable, the majority of the brickwork of the main barn was of probable 19th century date, and seems likely to be original to the building. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 depicts a building in this position (Figure 6), and it is likely that this is the same as the extant building, indicating that the barn pre-dates this.

Although the large paired doors of the western elevation are modern, the brick quoins to either side of this doorway indicate this opening is original to the building. Similarly, the three breather slits in the east and west elevations seem to be original features. In combination with the overall form of the building, these features are typical of a barn used for hand-threshing and grain storage, and indicate that it was likely to have been built for this function. Such buildings usually feature large opposed threshing doors, and so it would be expected that an opening mirroring that of the west elevation would be present in the east wall. Although no direct evidence of such an opening in the east elevation was identified during the survey, this wall was much-altered and repaired, and a short straight join on the external elevation and a change in the wall build internally may indicate alterations and the infilling of such an opening.

A study of farmsteads in South Lincolnshire notes that this form of barn continued to be built well into the 19th century, until the widespread shift to mechanical threshing later in the century (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 48-49). These barns would typically feature a pair of tall and opposed threshing doors in the long walls. Between these lay the threshing floor where grain would be threshed and

winnowed in the draught created by the paired doors. The space either side of the threshing floor would be used for storing unthreshed crop and straw (*ibid*). The breather slits identified in the Snettisham barn would have served to allow ventilation to the storage bays. Such ventilation was only necessary to a limited extent as corn was stored dry and needed much less ventilation than hay (Brunskill 1999, 43).

Although their function is unclear, it is possible that the two opposing brick plinths inside the barn might reflect a change of use of the building when it was no longer used for hand-threshing. In some South Lincolnshire examples grain was stored on the first floor after this time, and accessed via external staircases (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 50). It is possible that the Snettisham barn might have been converted, with an eastern doorway being infilled and an upper floor inserted in the northern part of the barn. It is also possible that an external first floor door might have been inserted into the north elevation at this time. Although no direct evidence remains for such an opening, the former presence of such a doorway might explain the rebuilding of the north wall predominantly in brick.

Recent alterations and repairs to the main barn include the almost complete rebuilding of the southern gable end.

Much of the shelter shed and open-sided animal shed is modern, including the corrugated iron roofing, iron stanchions of the north elevation, and partial re-building of the south and partition walls. However, the 1888 Ordnance Survey map depicts a building with roughly the same footprint as that of the existing shelter shed (Figure 6), and it may be that elements of the south and partition wall pre-date this source. It is also possible that some of the woodwork of the northern elevation, including the five wooden pillars, might be 19th century elements. Whilst no building is depicted in

the position of the animal shelter, a wall is shown at the east side of the site, perhaps being the same as that which forms the present eastern wall of this building.

The animal shelter is currently in use to house goats, whilst the partial wooden fencing of the northern elevation of the shelter shed may indicate that animals were once also housed in this building. The open-fronted form of these ranges is reminiscent of shelter sheds to provide shelter to livestock or cart sheds.

Cart sheds in South Lincolnshire typically face north, in order to protect wagons from the harmful effects of direct sunlight (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 56) and so this it may be that this north-facing building may have functioned as a cart shed.

However, this building is relatively small, and it may be more likely that these were built as animal shelter sheds. In Lincolnshire farms, cattle generally had little or no accommodation until the mid 19th century (*ibid*, 57). After this time it was recommended that cattle be kept in sheltered conditions to reduce heat loss, enabling more energy derived from fodder to be translated to increased meat yield. The simplest form of such shelters was a shelter shed constructed along the side of cattle yards, with a manger against the back wall. Such partially roofed yards were favoured in Lincolnshire and Norfolk, and were used throughout the 19th century (*ibid*). Although no evidence was identified for a manger, the position of the Snettisham shed would be ideal as a cattle shelter, with the area to the north forming an enclosed cattle yard.

The telegraph pole noted within the open-sided animal shelter suggests the absence of a building here when this was erected, and that this area was an enclosed space, open to the sky.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Building recording was undertaken prior to the conversion of farm buildings at 117 Station Road, Snettisham, Norfolk.

The recorded buildings comprised a barn and shelter sheds, these forming part of a farmstead.

A carrstone and brick barn had apparently been built for hand-threshing and the storage of grain and straw. Comparable buildings in Lincolnshire were built well into the 19th century, and the depiction of this building on the first edition Ordnance Survey map indicates that it had been built prior to 1888. The brickwork of this barn may suggest a date in the later half of the 19th century. Numerous variations were noted within the stonework, suggesting a series of ad-hoc repairs to the building and re-pointing. The south gable end had been entirely rebuilt, whilst it has been tentatively suggested that a large doorway in the eastern wall had been subsequently infilled, and a partial first floor level may have been inserted and later removed.

Much of two shelter sheds was found to be modern, although one of these matched the location of a building depicted on the 1888 map, and elements of each of these buildings are likely to date to the 19th century. It has been suggested that one of these shelter sheds may have been erected in the mid to late 19th century as cattle accommodation, with an open area to the north possibly forming an associated cattle yard.

A range of buildings to the north were beyond the scope of the survey, but also formed part of the farmstead, and had apparently been used as stables and a dairy.

Chalk graffiti within the barn related to its recent use for village dances.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of D.H. Williams who commissioned the work on behalf of Mr and Mrs South. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. David Start kindly permitted access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Building Recording: Vicky Mellor & Jonathan Smith
Photographic reproduction: Vicky Mellor and Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Vicky Mellor
Analyst: Vicky Mellor

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Barnwell, P.S., and Giles, C., 1997, *English Farmsteads, 1750-1914*, RCHME

Brunskill, R.W., 1999, *Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain and their Conservation* (3rd ed, retitled)

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice*

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
OS Ordnance Survey

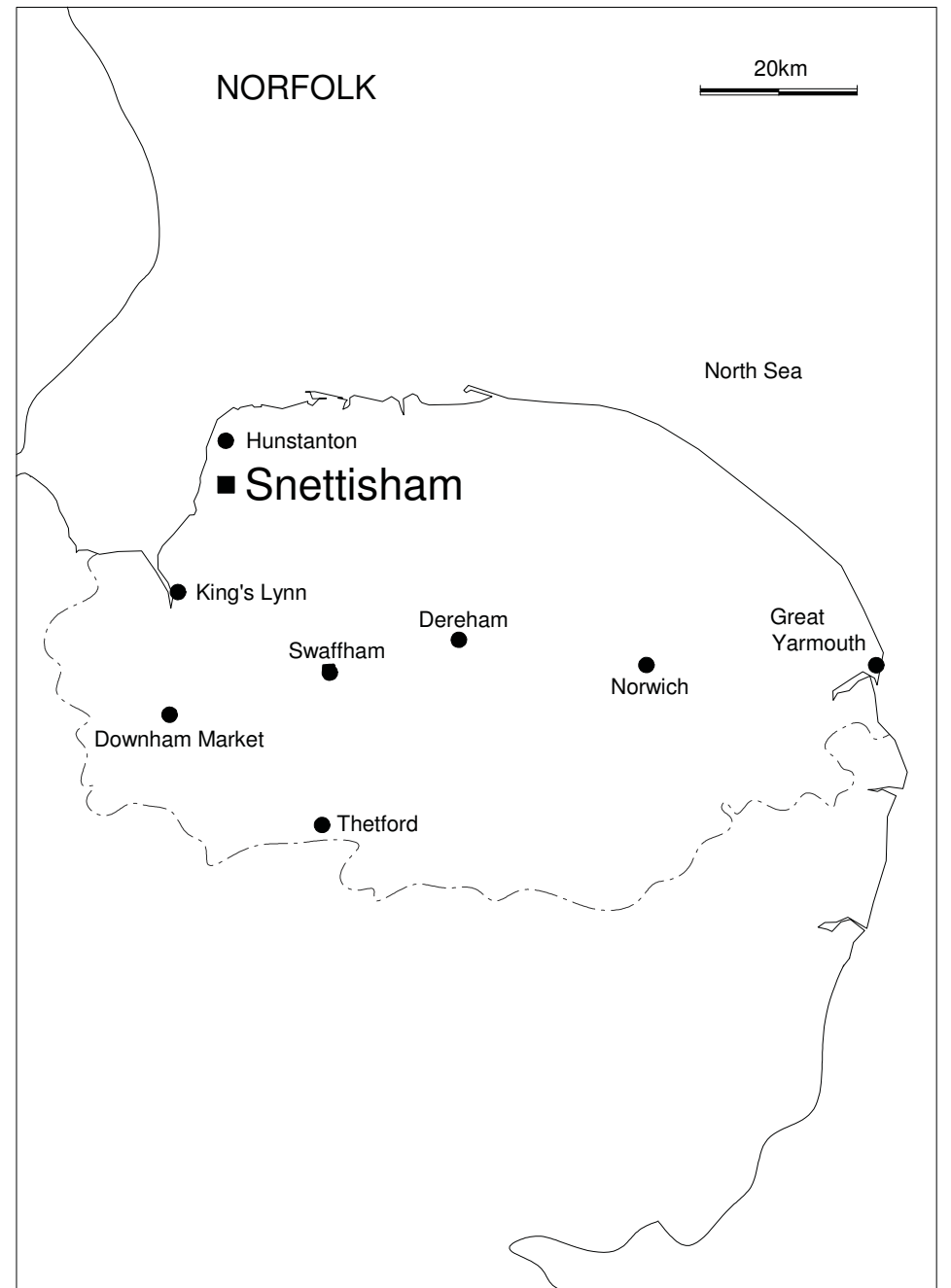


Figure 1 General location map



Figure 2 Site location map

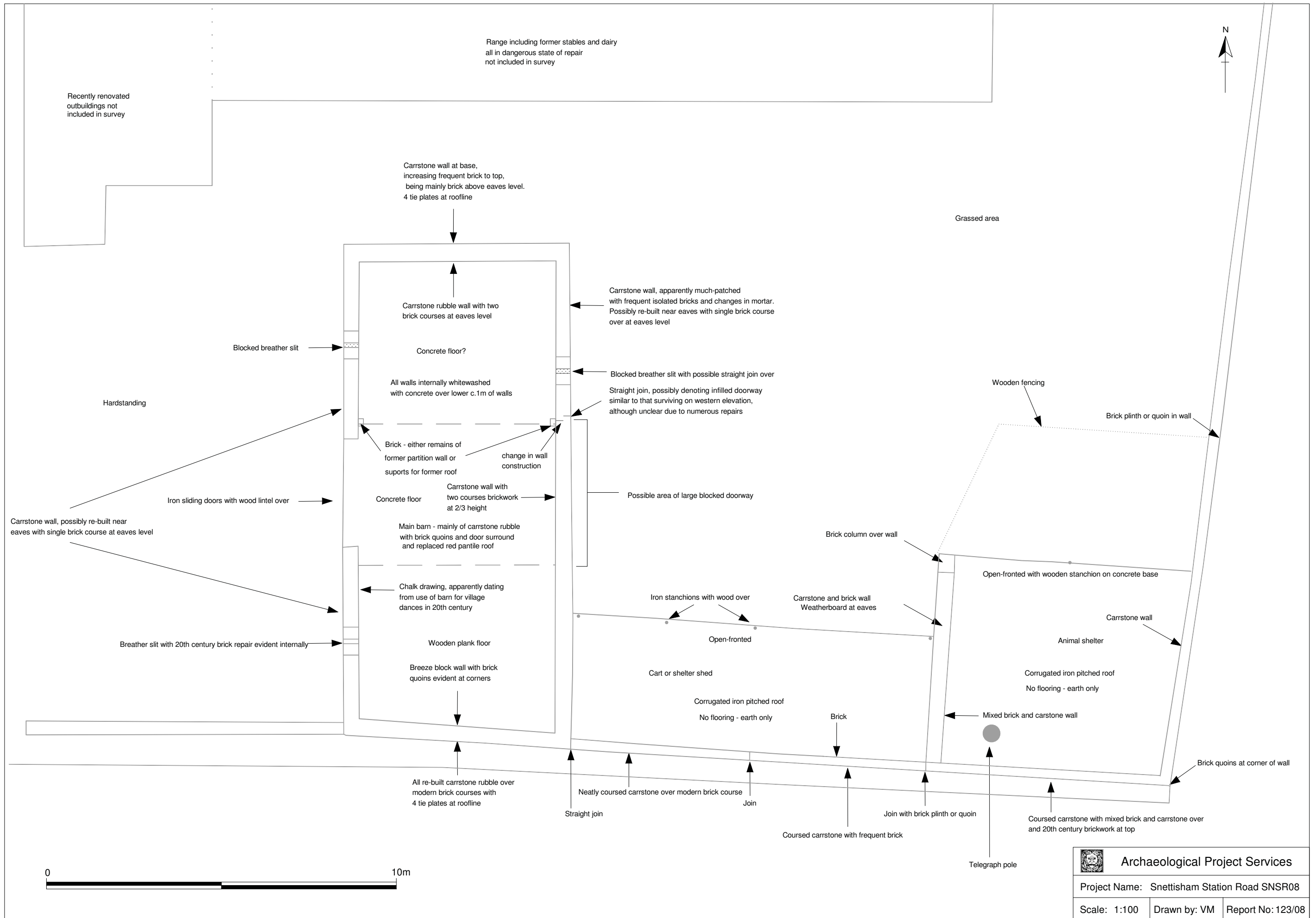


Figure 3 Plan of surveyed buildings

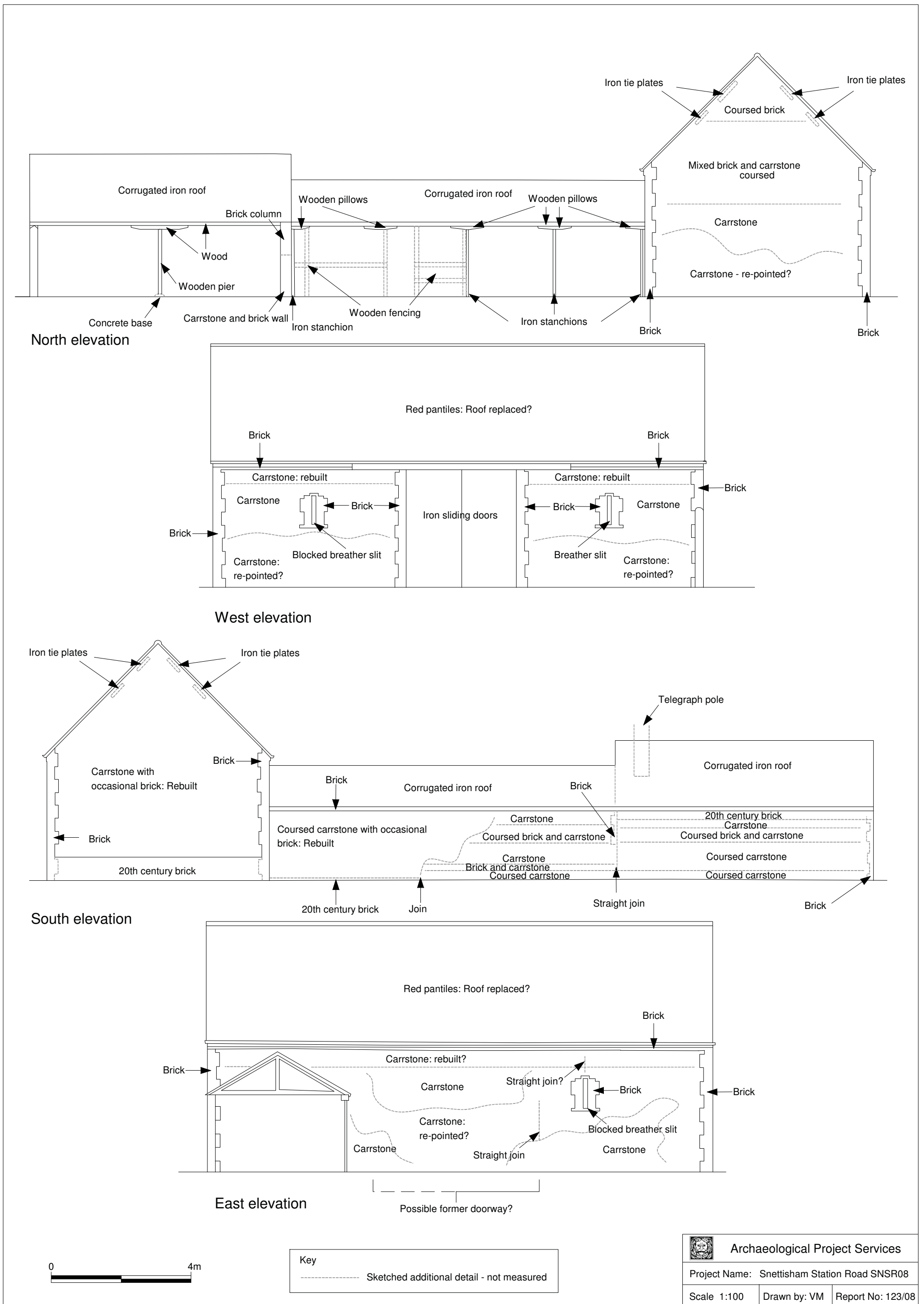


Figure 4 Elevations of surveyed buildings

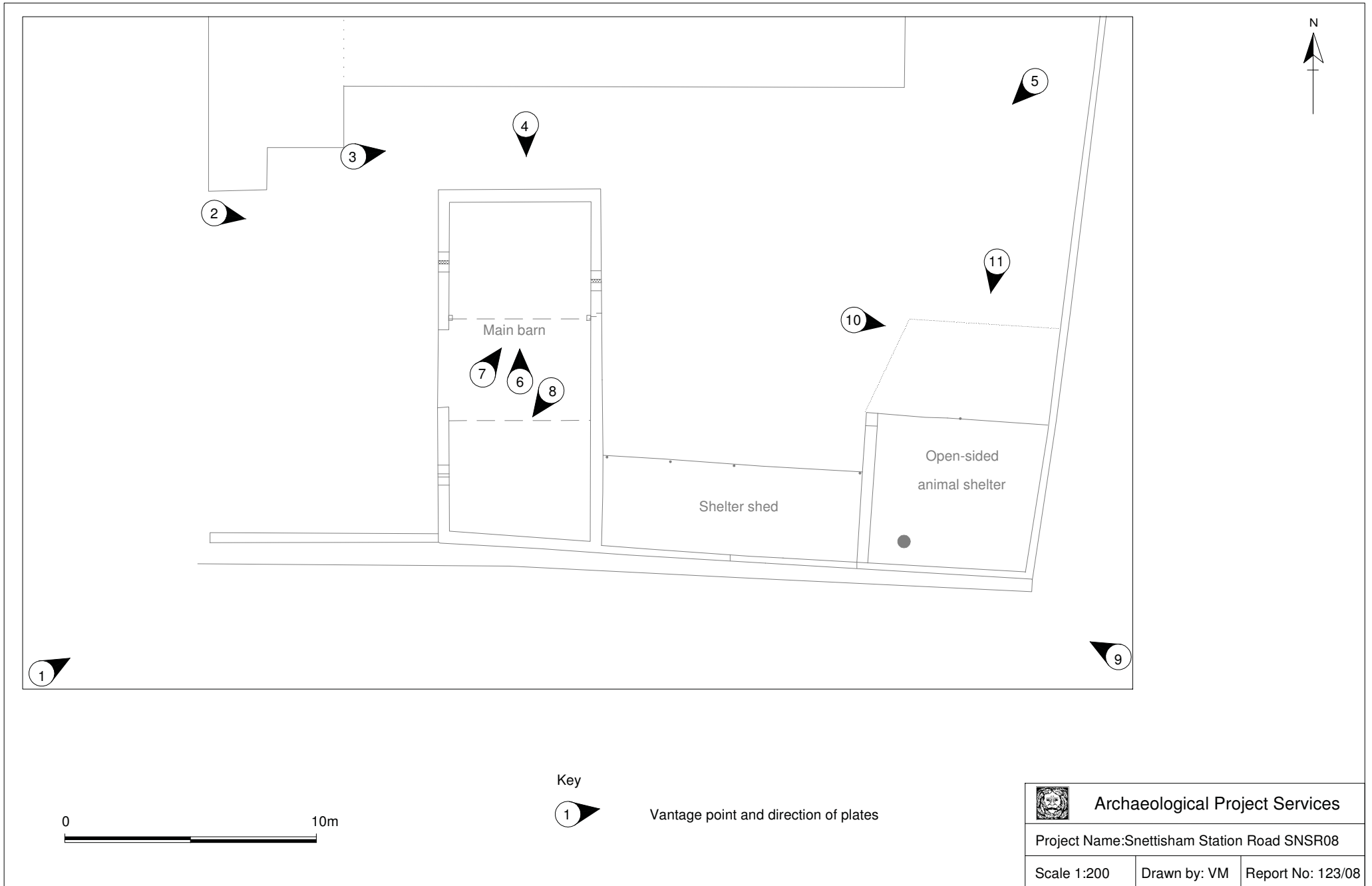


Figure 5 Plan of surveyed buildings showing direction and location of plates

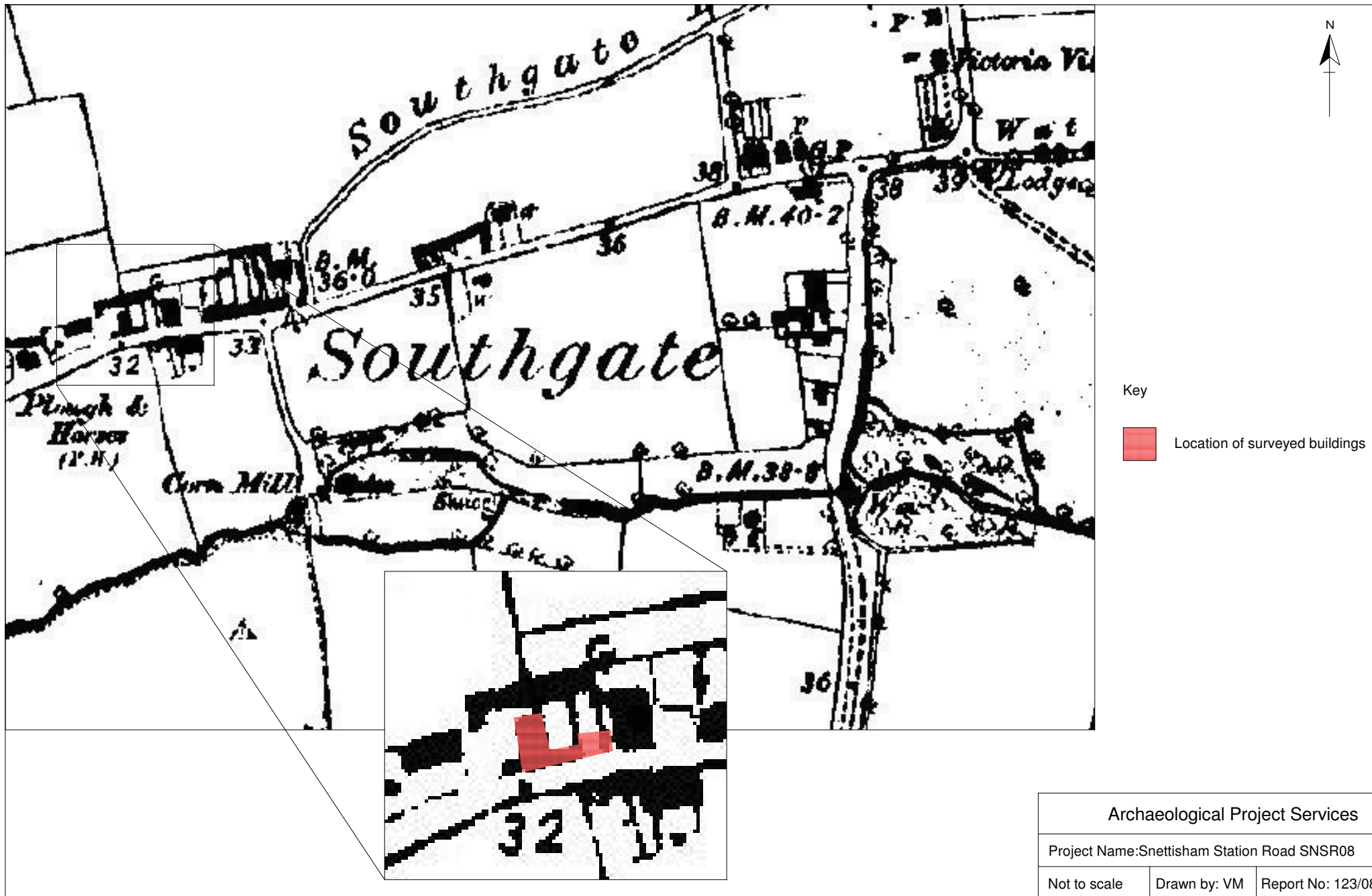


Figure 6 Extract from first edition Ordnance Survey map, 1888, 1:10,560 England-Norfolk:014/SW showing site location



Plate 1
General
view of
buildings
from
Station
Road,
looking
northeast



Plate 3
North
elevation of
main barn
and
adjacent
stable and
dairy range,
looking
east



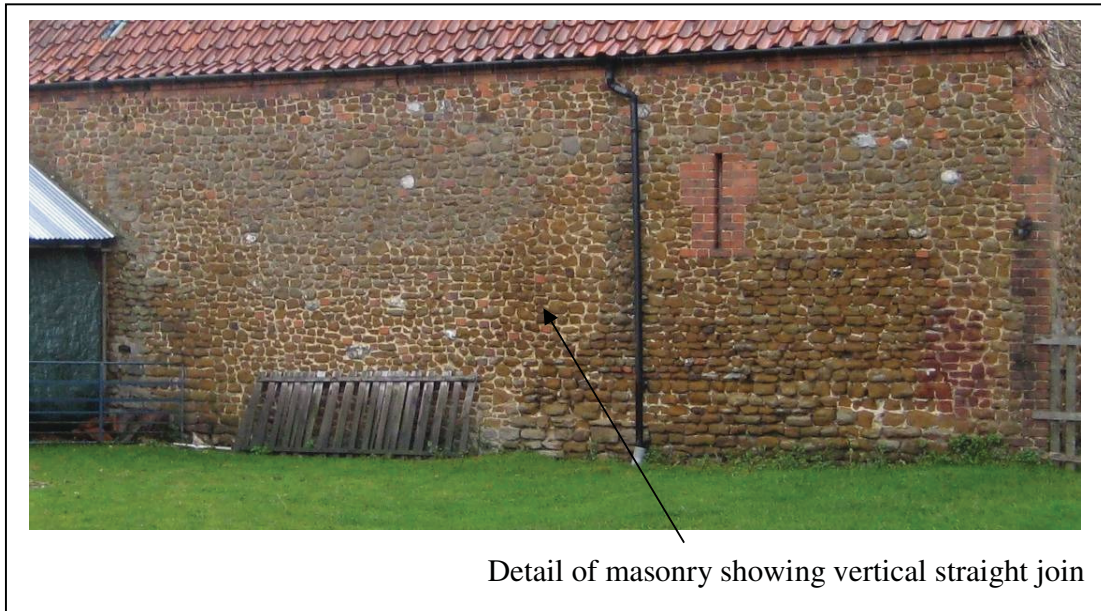
Plate 2
Main barn,
west
elevation,
looking
east



Plate 4
North
elevation of
main barn
looking
south



Plate 5
East elevation of
main barn showing
detail of masonry
and general view
of surveyed ranges



Detail of masonry showing vertical straight join



Plate 6
Interior of main barn, looking north



Plate 7
Interior of main barn, looking northeast, showing detail of breather slit, brickwork and plinth in eastern wall



Plate 8
Interior of main barn, looking southwest, showing south and east walls



Detail
of chalk
drawing
on wall



Plate 9 General view of buildings from Station Road, looking northwest



Plate 10 Animal shelter shed, looking east



Plate 11
Animal
shelter
shed,
looking
south and
southeast

Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR BUILDING RECORDING

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of building recording is required prior to the conversion of a farm building at 117 Station Road, Snettisham, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 *The building is of vernacular architectural and historic interest.*
- 1.3 *The building recording will be undertaken prior to conversion of the structure. The structure, ground plan, external elevations and internal details will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for historic building recording prior to conversion of a farm building at 117 Station Road, Snettisham, Norfolk.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Snettisham is located 14km north of King's Lynn, close to the east coast of The Wash in northwest Norfolk. The building is on the north side of Station Road, in the south of the village, at National Grid Reference TF 6796 3357.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (08/01560/F) was submitted to King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council for the proposed conversion of the farm building to a dwelling. Permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of building recording prior to the conversion works.

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The aim of the work will be to provide a record of the standing buildings on the site prior to their alteration.
- 5.2 The objectives will be to establish:
 - 5.2.1 the form of the building;
 - 5.2.2 the date of the building and features of special interest;
 - 5.2.3 the state of preservation of the buildings and any features of special interest present.

6 BUILDING RECORDING

- 6.1 Building Investigation will be undertaken prior to the conversion of the existing buildings. An English Heritage (2006) Level 2 survey of the standing buildings will be undertaken. Subject to accessibility and Health and Safety considerations, the record will include:

- 6.1.1 A full photographic survey showing the building in its context; details of the exterior; interior views of the all rooms and circulation areas; any fixtures, fittings or machinery; any graffiti, inscriptions or signage; any building contents that might have a bearing on the building's history or use; any external and internal detail, structural or decorative, that is relevant to the building's design, development or use.
- 6.1.2 A dimensioned ground plan, which will incorporate details of the form and location of any structural or decorative features of historic interest; supplemented by
- 6.1.3 A written record providing an account of the building's type, materials, possible dates and sequence of development, function, and details of architects, builders, patrons and owners, if known.

7 **SITE OPERATIONS**

7.1 General considerations

- 7.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 7.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 7.1.3 The building recording would be undertaken by staff with experience of such examinations up to English Heritage Level 3 standard.
- 7.1.4 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8 **REPORTING**

- 8.1 On completion of the fieldwork, a report detailing the results of the building recording will be prepared. This will consist of:
 - A summary of the survey results.
 - A description of the history and historical setting of the building.
 - A text describing the results of the building survey.
 - Location plans of the site and building.
 - A ground plan of the building.
 - Interpretation of the development and use of the building.
 - Appropriate photographs of the elevations, general interior views and specific features.

9 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 9.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client, to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (3 copies); two copies for Norfolk Historic Environment Record and one for the local planning authority.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long-term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of that completion date.

11 PUBLICATION

11.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

11.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the relevant national journals: *Post-medieval Archaeology*; *Industrial Archaeology Review*; and *Vernacular Architecture*.

12 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

13 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

13.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

13.2 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

14.1 The building recording will be undertaken prior to the conversion and is expected to take one day.

14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of building recording will undertake the work.

14.3 Analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from an illustrator.

15 INSURANCES

15.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

16 COPYRIGHT

16.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

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17 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice*

Specification: Version 2, 4 November 2008

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Breather slit	Narrow vertical slit to provide ventilation.
Buttress	Pier-like projection of brick, masonry or other material, built either in close connection with a wall needing extra stability, or standing isolated, to counter the outward thrust of an arch, vault or other elements.
Pillow	A short piece of timber acting as a spreader, collecting loads and concentrating them on to the head of a post.
Pier	A detached mass of construction, generally acting as a support, such as the solid part of a wall between two openings, or a massive element from which arches spring as in a bridge.
Quoins	Angular courses of stone at the corner of a building.
Stanchion	Post or vertical support, such as a structural steel upright in a framed structure.
Straight join	Regular vertical junction between two sections of walling that shows one part was butted against the other.
Wall-plate	Longitudinal timber set on top of a wall on which roof trusses, joists or rafters rest.
Weatherboard	Wall cladding of overlapping horizontal boards.

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 2 Photographic record sheets
- 3 Sheets containing annotated plans and notes
- 1 Daily record sheet
- 1 Building recording sheet

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Norfolk Museums Service
Union House
Gressenhall
Dereham
Norfolk
NR20 4DR

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk, produced by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SNSR08

Norfolk Museums Service Site Code: 51884

OASIS reference number archaeo11-51794

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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