ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT 14 EMORSGATE, TERRINGTON ST CLEMENTS, NORFOLK

(ENF 125172)

Work Undertaken For
Mr and Mrs S. Klyn

November 2010

Report Compiled by
Ross Kendall, BA (Hons), MA, PIFA
and Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons)

Planning Application No: 10/00342/F
National Grid Reference: TF 5380 2043
OASIS Record No: archaeol1-83202

APS Report No. **85/10**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks associated with building extension at 14 Emorsgate, Terrington St Clement, Norfolk. Ground reduction and footing excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of the extension.

The site is located west of the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village adjacent to an extensive area of salterns. The course of a sea-bank of possible Late Saxon date (AD 850-1066) is fossilised in the adjacent roads. The extant building at 14 Emorsgate dates to the 16th – 17th century.

The investigation identified deposits of natural, post-medieval and recent origin. Post-medieval deposits comprise the foundations of the extant building as well as tile and brick floors and an occupation deposit. Later post-medieval remains include a brick cistern. Finds retrieved during the investigation include pottery dating to the 15th – 20th centuries, post-medieval brick, glass and clay pipe and a single animal bone.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned Mr and Mrs S Klyn to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording prior to groundworks associated with a new building extension at 14 Emorsgate, Terrington St Clement, Norfolk. The investigation was carried out on the September 1st 2010 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Terrington St Clement is located 11km west of King's Lynn and 13.5km northwest of Downham Market in the administrative district of King's Lynn and West Norfolk, Norfolk (Fig. 1).

The site is 1.38km to the west of the village as defined by the parish church of St Clement at National Grid Reference TF 5380 2043 (Fig. 2). No 14 lies immediately northeast of the junction of Emorsgate and Beacon Hill Lane at a height of *c*. 3m OD on generally level ground.

Local soils are of the Wisbech Association, typically coarse silty calcareous soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361). These overlie a drift geology of marine alluvium which seals a solid geology of Jurassic Ampthill Clay (BGS 1978).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Terrington St Clement is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Saxon period to the present day.

Terrington is first mentioned in a charter of *c*. AD 1007. Referred to as *Turingtona* the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the enclosure (*tūn*) of Tīra's people' (Ekwall 1989, 463). The charter recorded the grant of land by Godric to Ramsey Abbey (Hart 1966, 80).

An architectural fragment with interlace design built into the church perhaps indicates a Late Saxon precursor to the church (Silvester 1988, 37). At that time, Beacon Hills Road and Emorsgate marked the position of a sea bank.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, *c*. 1086, Terrington was held by Hermer and Ralph Baynard and contained 48 acres of meadow and 12 ½ salt pans (Williams and Martin 1992). These two holdings perhaps developed into the separate villages of

Terrington St Clement and Terrington St John.

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the parish church of St Clement which dates to the 13th century onwards (Pevsner 1990, 338). Norman stonework is incorporated into the present church and indicates an earlier building at the site.

The Fenland Survey identified an area of medieval salterns (salt-making sites) immediately east of the proposed development site between the village and extending northwards to New Roman Bank, covering in excess of 50 hectares (Silvester 1988, 40). A 15th century French jetton is recorded from the current investigation site.

Numerous post-medieval buildings can be seen in and around the village, including 17th century farmhouses located in the immediate vicinity of the development site. The current building at the site represents the main part of a small 16th century farmhouse of a two cell end-chimney plan, which survived into the 19th century before being incorporated into cottages (Appendix 2). This farmhouse appears to be one of a group of buildings at the edge of a small triangular green depicted on William Haiwarde's 1591 Map of Marshland, copied in the late 17th century (Silvester 1988 Plate III).

3. AIM

The aim of the investigation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin. Of particular importance was the recording of the remains of a demolished early post-medieval dwelling on the site of new construction.

4. METHODS

The footings for the proposed extension on the site of the demolished early post-medieval building were excavated by machine to a depth of *c*. 1.10m below the current ground level (Fig. 4, Plate 1).

The sides of both the footing trench were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections and plans were drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposit encountered within the foundation trenches was a natural layer of orange-mottled mid brown silty clay (001), which measured in excess of 0.75m thick (Fig. 4, Sections 1 and 3, Plates 2, 3 and 5).

Cut into the natural adjacent to the extant building was a foundation trench (002) that was 0.33m deep. A foundation course of brown silty clay with stone and

brick/tile fragments (003) was recorded upon which were constructed the walls of the main building (004).

Truncating the natural was a shallow cut (005) which contained a brick surface (006) dating to the 18th – 19th century. This had later been sealed by a 30mm thick concrete surface (007). A demolition deposit comprising stone fragments, 16th – 18th century brick and plaster (008) overlay this and was in turn sealed by the current topsoil (009). Pottery spanning the 17th – 20th centuries was retrieved from the topsoil.

To the northwest, the natural was overlain by an occupation layer consisting of brown silty clay with frequent charcoal (012). Within the footprint of the previously demolished building, a bedding layer of mortar (011) for a tile floor (010) was identified (Fig. 4, Section 2; Plate 4).

Cutting the occupation layer at the north corner of the trenches was a foundation trench (014) that was 1.5m long by 0.45m deep (Fig. 4, Section 3; Plate 5). A brick cistern (015) was constructed within this cut and was capped also in brick (017). The cistern contained a greenish cess deposit (016) in which was pottery of 15th – 17th century date.

Unstratified finds (013) of post-medieval glass and a 17th century clay pipe were also retrieved from the investigation.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise silty clays of the underlying drift geology of post-Roman marine alluvium.

No deposits were identified that could be related to the adjacent medieval salterns. Instead, the earliest features relate to the construction of No 14 Emorsgate and include the foundation trench and brick and tile floors of probable 18th – 19th century date. An occupation deposit was revealed as well as a brick built cistern.

Finds retrieved from the investigation include a small number of post-medieval pottery and brick indicating activity on the site from the 16th, or possibly the late 15th century. A 17th century clay pipe was also collected along with window glass and a single animal bone.

7. CONCLUSION

A programme of monitoring and recording was undertaken at 14 Emorsgate, Terrington St Clement, as the site was previously occupied by an early post-medieval building and lies adjacent to extensive medieval salterns.

The investigations revealed a sequence of natural, post-medieval and recent deposits. The foundation trenches for the extant building were exposed along with floors associated with the building. An occupation deposit was recorded along with a brick cistern.

Finds include pottery, brick, glass and clay pipe of post-medieval date as well as a single animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr and Mrs S Klyn for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Thanks are also due to Mr P Aitkens for providing information on his recording of the building. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor, who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Bob Garlant
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Ross Kendall
Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Ross Kendall

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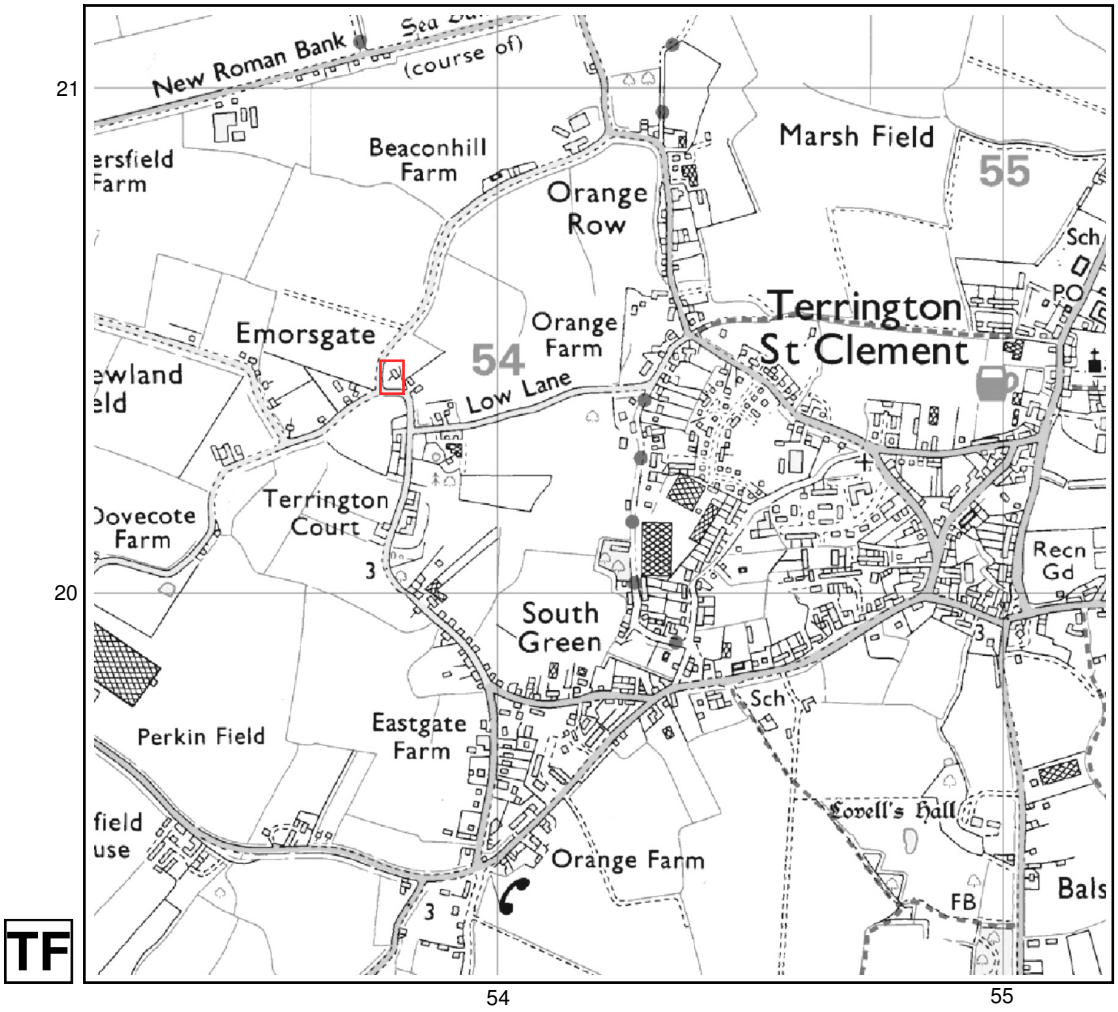
11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

Figure 1 - General location plan



N

Area detailed in Figure 3

0 1km

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Emorsgate, Terrington St Clement		
Scale 1:15000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 85/10

Figure 2 - Site location plan

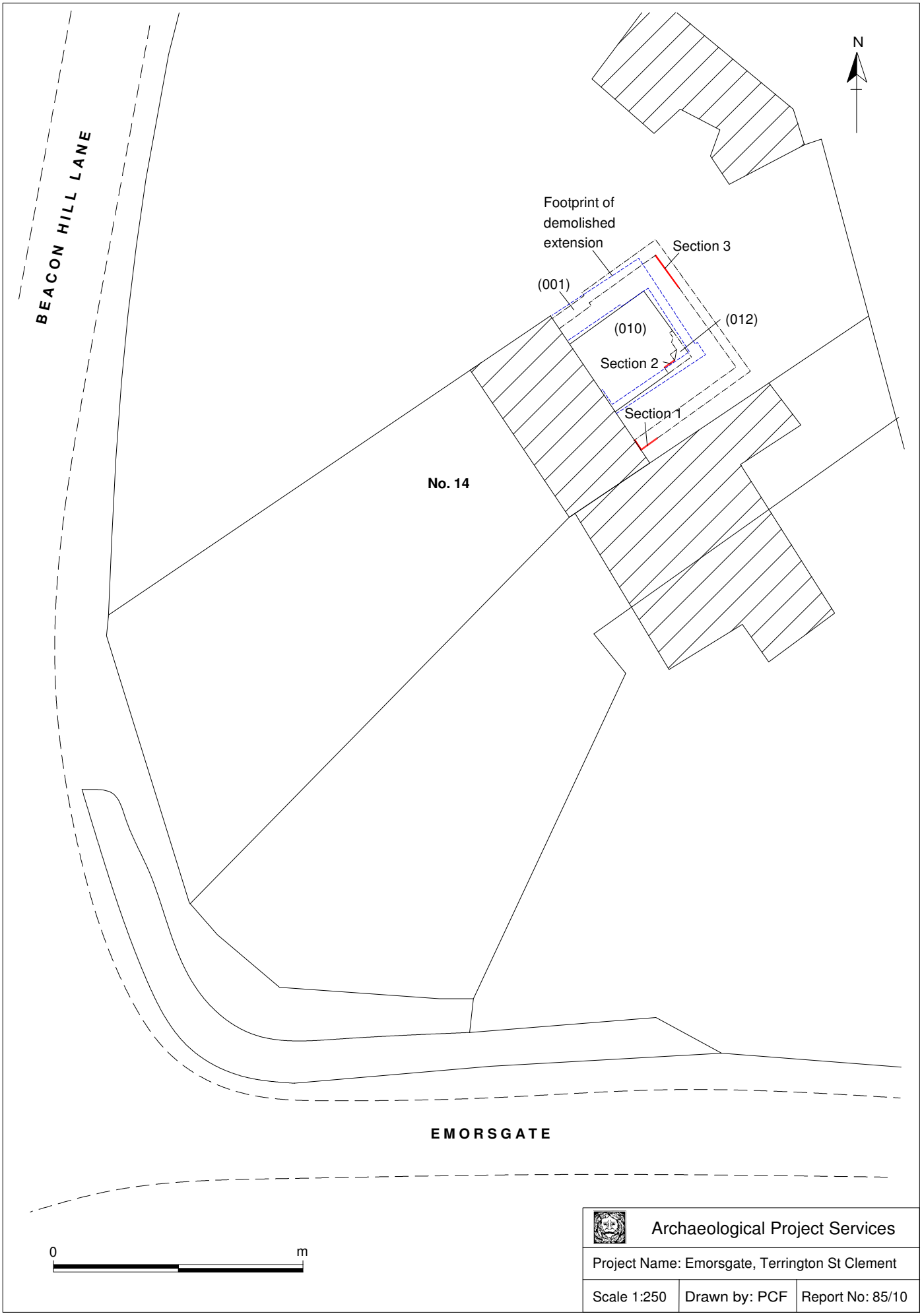
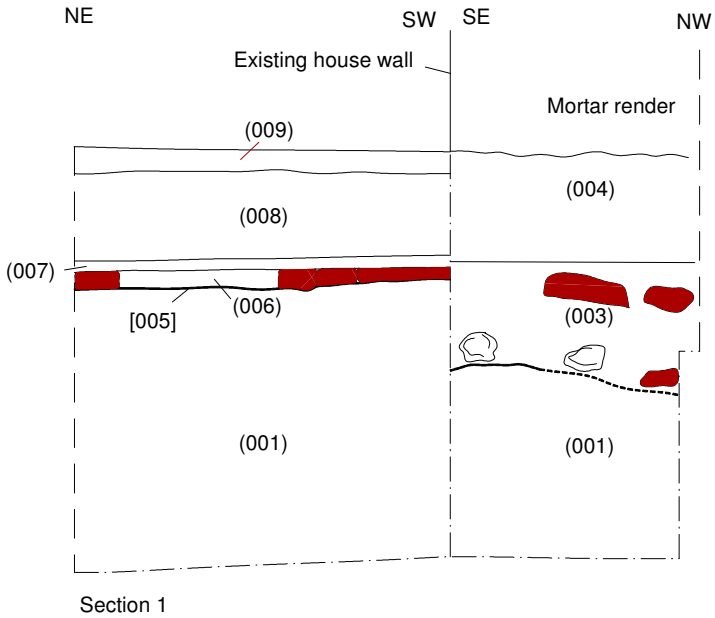
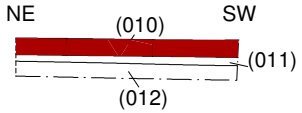


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



Section 1



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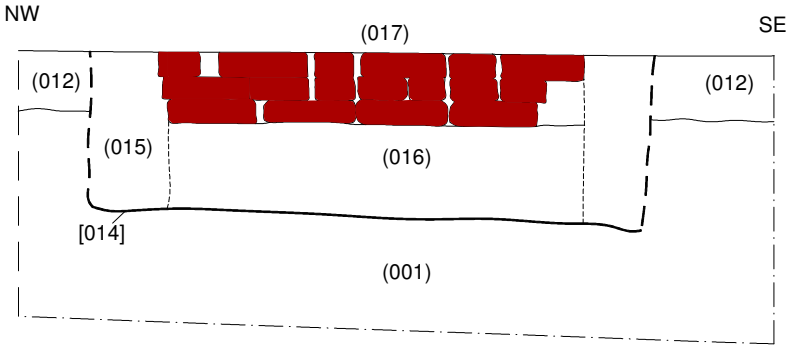
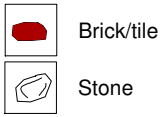


Section 3



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Scale 1:20	Drawn by: RK	Report No: 85/10

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 4

Plate 1 – View of the development area, looking south

Plate 2 – Northwest facing part of Section 1, looking southeast

Plate 3 – Section 1, northeast facing part, lookingsouthwest

Plate 4 – Section 2 showing tile floor (010), looking northwest

Plate 5 – Section 3 showing brick cistern, looking southwest

Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING AT 14 EMORSGATE, TERRINGTON ST CLEMENT, NORFOLK

1 SUMMARY

1.1 A scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording is required during development at Emorsgate, Terrington St Clement, Norfolk.

1.2 The development site was previously occupied by an early post-medieval timber-framed building. Additionally, medieval salterns are recorded just to the east.

1.3 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed 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 and will take into account the results of an earlier historic building survey.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording during development on land at 14 Emorsgate, Terrington St Clement, Norfolk.

2.2 This document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview.

2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.

2.2.3 List of specialists.

2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Terrington St Clement is located 7km west of King's Lynn in the borough of King's Lynn and West Norfolk. The site is about 1km to the northwest of the village centre on the east side of Emorsgate opposite the junction to Hargate Way at national grid reference TF 5380 2043.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 A planning application (10/00342/F) was submitted to King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council for partial demolition of a building and construction of a new extension. The application is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of constant attendance archaeological monitoring and recording during the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies at approximately 3m OD on level land. Soils at the site are Wisbech Association coarse silty calcareous soils on stoneless marine alluvium (Hodge *et al*. 1984, 361).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

6.1 The development site was previously occupied by a half-timbered building of probable late 16th century date. It appears to have been located on the edge of a green and was part of a group of buildings shown on a map of 1591. The building, which has been subject to historic building

survey, is the surviving hall of a two-cell house and probably had a cross-passage marked by where the present door is, though the southern, service, end was previously demolished. In addition, immediately to the east are saltern mounds of 12th-15th century date. The site provides a rare opportunity to relate below-ground archaeology to a surveyed building. Remains of this nature have been recognized as significant in the regional archaeological research frameworks for East Anglia (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the investigation will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.

7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.0.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

8.0.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). Archaeological Project Services is an IfA registered archaeological organisation (no. 21) managed by a member (MIfA) of the institute.

8.0.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and any revisions of such received up to the acceptance of this specification. Additionally, the work will be undertaken in consideration of, and with reference to, the regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

8.0.4 Any 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 the discovery promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.0.5 A metal-detector will be used to assist artefact recovery.

8.0.6 Prior to commencement of site operations, Archaeological Project Services will liaise with the Norfolk SMR to ensure that the Site Code and Context Numbering system is compatible with the Norfolk SMR.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The investigation will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement. The JCB will have to use a toothless ditching bucket.

8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological

conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.3 Where appropriate, topsoil, stripped areas and spoil will be scanned by metal detector to assist artefact recovery.

8.2.4 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.5 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled and will consist of:

8.2.5.1 The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.

8.2.5.2 groups of features where their relationship is important

8.2.6 Should human remains be located the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later washing and analysis. All finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992). Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared.

9.3.2 If archaeological remains are encountered, the report will consist of:

9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.

9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.

9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.

9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape, taking into consideration the results of the historic building survey.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

9.3.3 If no archaeological remains are encountered, the report will consist of a brief summary of details, with appropriate plans.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation 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.

10.2 Prior to the project commencing, Norfolk Museums Service will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.

10.3 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

11 REPORT DEPOSITION

11.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client; and Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (3 copies – 1 for King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council Planning Department).

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Norfolk Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Post-medieval Archaeology* and *Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date

13 CURATORIAL MONITORING

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. As much notice as possible, ideally fourteen days, will be given in writing to the curator prior to the

commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements. However, the curator will be contacted at the earliest opportunity to seek reduction, or waiving, of this notification period.

14 VARIATIONS

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

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The archaeological monitoring will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of such monitoring and recording programmes will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

15.4 In the event of archaeological remains being found it is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

15.5 If no archaeological remains are found it is expected that the post-excavation work will completed in one day.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust Roman: A Beeby, APS/B Precious, independent specialist Medieval and later: A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS/Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

17 INSURANCES

17.1 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.

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 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.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 2

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF NO.14 EMORSGATE, TERRINGTON ST. CLEMENTS, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK

By Philip Aitkens

We were asked to make an assessment and a drawn record of a timber-framed structure at Terrington St. Clement by the owner, Mr. Stephen Klyn. Planning permission has been given for the demolition of this structure in order to build a new extension on the same site. The timber frame drew the attention of the Historic Building Officer of Norfolk County Council, Stephen Heywood, who wrote a preliminary assessment of the building in April, 2010. Mr. Heywood suggested that some of the carpentry techniques used are surprisingly primitive in the context of more easterly parts of East Anglia.

We have concluded that this timber frame represents the main part of a small 16th century farmhouse which survived into the 19th century, at which point it was incorporated into cottages, built of brick with pantiled roofs. Today this building has been part of cottage No.14 Emorsgate and is semi-detached with No.10. Please refer to Mr. Heywood's report for the details of the 19th century arrangement of the cottages and the form that they took between the 19th century and the 1950s when part of cottage No.14 was demolished. As it happened this was a part of the 16th century house. However, the evidence of the standing building gives us a clear idea of the design of the missing accommodation.

The standing structure which we surveyed consisted of two bays of timber framing with a depleted chimney bay at the north end. This served as the main living space in the house, the hall. The demolished area almost certainly comprised a single bay storeroom with a chamber above. The space in this chamber flowed through an open truss into the room above the hall so that in effect the upper floor of the entire house was a single space. The plan form therefore consisted of a house of two cells with a chimney at the gable end. This type of house, well known in East Anglia, is today described as the two cell end-chimney plan. The best and most numerous surviving examples of this type of house survive in central Suffolk, a wood-pasture plateau which was prosperous in the mid 16th century when these houses were being built.

The timber frame was encased in walling of red brick at some later date and possibly the 17th century. We can demonstrate that settlement had already occurred, and sections of framing were stripped away as the brickwork was raised. In particular, the north gable incorporated a brick chimneystack. The fact that it was considered not worthwhile to retain the earlier chimneystack suggests that it had been built of timber framing. By the 17th century timber framed chimneys were considered a fire risk (as they were) and were being rebuilt wholesale in brick, which was now becoming cheaper as a building material and more available to the peasant population.

In order to confirm the 16th century date of the house, Dendrochronologist Martin Bridge was engaged to take samples from the timbers and achieve a felling date. Timbers were felled at some point between the years from 1547 and 1563.

The building had a very simple clasped-purlin roof without windbracing. Rafters were square or slightly under-square, collars deep and narrow and the purlins approximately the same profile as the rafters. As usual, seatings were cut by the original carpenter into the upper surface of the wallplates in order to secure the feet of each of the rafters. As the seatings were exactly the same size as the rafters that are in-situ, and there is no evidence of any other provision for rafter feet, we can be sure that this is the original roof of the building. Clasped-purlin roofs are found in some parts of England in the 15th century but in East Anglia they were being introduced to peasant housing during the mid 16th century and this is quite an early example of its kind. Fifty years earlier we would have expected a simple coupled-rafter roof in which each pair of rafters was linked by a common collar and there would be no lengthwise bracing. During the course of the 15th century crownpost systems were being introduced at this level of society. Good examples of crownpost roofs of the late Middle Ages are found in higher status houses in King's Lynn and other towns.

Despite some of the primitive jointing techniques in the house, stylistic evidence for the 16th century date exists in the roof structure and the complete first floor structure above the hall. It is difficult to

prove that the floor structure has not been inserted later, but the best evidence is in the partition wall at the south end of the hall where a middle rail was tenoned into the two principal posts, with a studded partition beneath the rail to separate the living space in the hall from the storeroom at the south end. This partition does not continue upstairs where instead there is an arch braced tiebeam known as an open truss. The close spacing of the studwork again confirms the 16th century date, along with the absence of smoke blackening in the building from an open hearth which would have been used around 1500 or earlier.

The only clear surviving evidence for windows is in the form of mortises for a 4-light diamond mullioned window in the underside of the wallplate, approximately above the front door. This unglazed window must have had a sill about 500mm below the wallplate and served only to give daylight to the chamber above the hall. There must have been a window giving light to the hall itself downstairs, and there was certainly a middle rail at first floor level which would have formed the head of the window. It may have been positioned in the upper bay of the hall, closer to the fireplace. Any evidence for such windows in the back wall (west) has long since been removed.

The present door in the east elevation probably marks the approximate position of the original front door. There probably would have been a cross-passage from front to back with a back door opposite in the west wall. There was a door leading through from the hall to the service room at the west end of the partition wall. This can be seen from the evidence of a gap in the studwork spacing here.

The first floor structure is supported at the north end by a binding beam from the front to the back of the house against the chimneystack. The beam is surprisingly poor in quality compared to the bridging beam supporting the common joists. This is a better quality piece of timber properly chamfered. The discrepancy in quality between the two timbers suggests that the house was being built to the limits of the financial resources of the householder. The timber framed chimney at the north end of the house has been entirely removed and we must rely on the evidence of rare surviving timber framed chimneys of the mid 16th century for comparisons. In many houses, the front of the chimneystack would be carefully framed with posts and lintel and above this level, studwork would be integrated with the main frame of the building. The flanks and rear of the stack would be framed of poorer quality timber because it would not be visible in the room. Daub would then be applied to the frame from the inside of the shaft, leaving the frame partly or entirely exposed on the outside. Increasingly such chimneys were being built independently of the main frame of the house towards the end of the 16th century and the early 17th century. There is no clear evidence for the integration of the timber framed chimney with the frame of the house in this case and we can surmise that it took up approximately the same size and position as the present 17th century brick stack. Nor is there any clear evidence that the substantial cambered lintel comes from a previous chimneystack. The reason for this doubt is that there are no redundant mortises or peg holes for the framing of the chimneystack in the lintel. Sometimes such chimneys were of hybrid form. The piers up to lintel level were constructed of brick and the upper section of the chimney constructed of daubed-out timber framing. Sometimes the head of the chimney was framed at the point where it emerged through the roof and then a shaft of brick was built on top of it because this was the area where accidental fires were most likely to be caused. The possibility of the partial use of brick is worth considering because the later walling in the house partly uses large grass-tempered bricks of medieval type. They may indeed be much earlier than the earliest phase of the house. Being valuable in the mid 16th century, they would be worth salvaging from an older and perhaps higher status building.

Timber Framing Technology

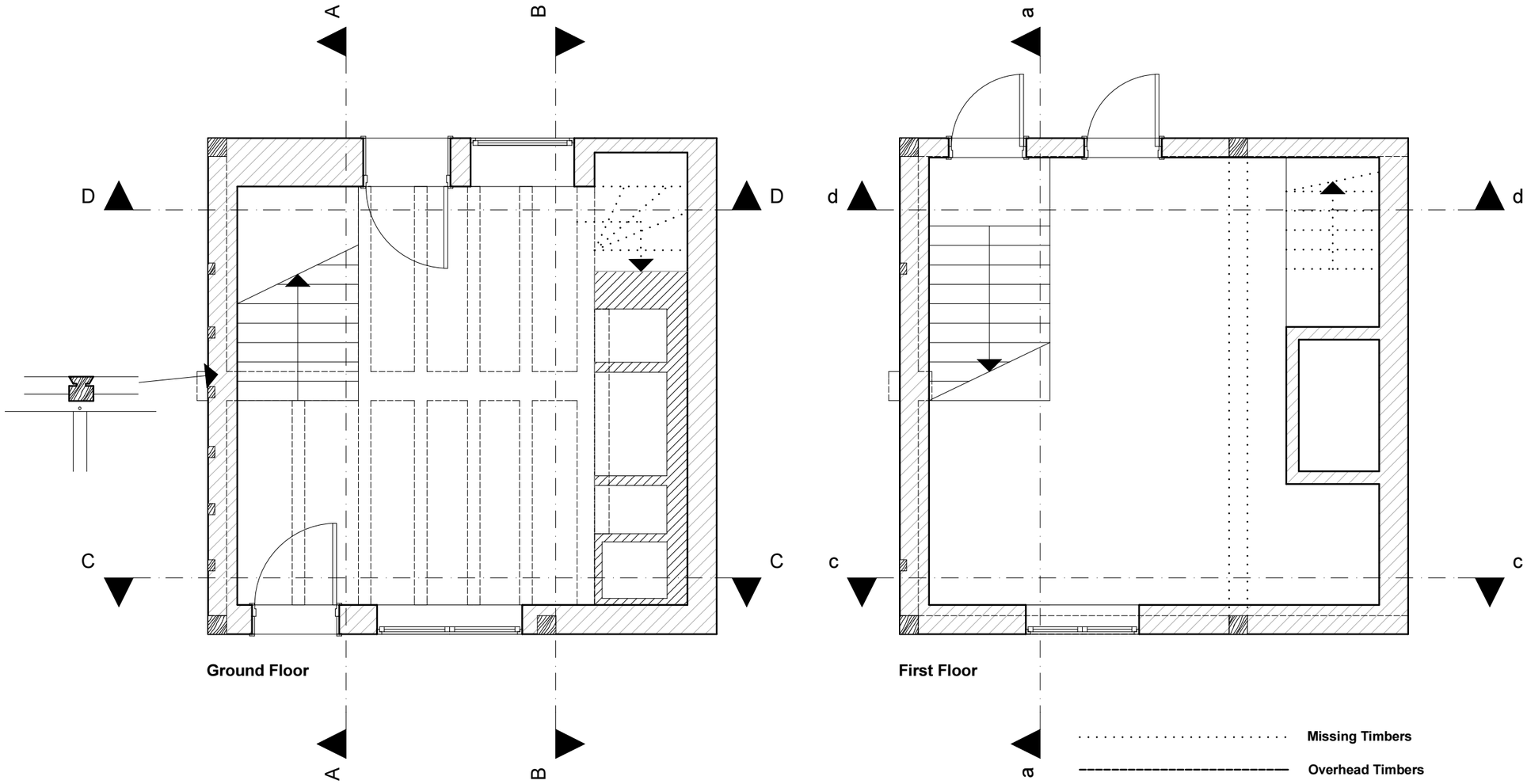
In the east wallplate there is a scarf joint connecting two timbers. The joint consists of a simple bridle with a splayed abutment. This hybrid joint is found in some parts of eastern England during the 16th century.

By far the most popular scarf joint of this date in East Anglia was the edge-halved and bridled scarf joint which had been very widespread during the 15th century and was to continue into the early 17th century in some parts of East Anglia. These scarfs had two bridles, one at each end of the joint.

The type of joint at Emorsgate is more likely to be found in a fully supported position, such as the soleplate, of a timber framed building where it sits upon a plinth at ground level. It can also be found in the jointing of a collar purlin of a crownpost roof. In the mid 16th century a different type of scarf was

being introduced. The timbers were faced-halved with bladed abutments and in the earlier ones, the blades could be housed in the same way that the bridle is housed at Emorsgate.

The floor joists are housed into the spine beam using a soffit tenon with splayed shoulders. This joint was introduced soon after 1500 in high quality buildings and by the mid 16th century was widespread. It is the best joint available for its purpose. The last pair of joists at the south end form part of the partition. They are immediately above the middle rail there. They had the same type of joint but being deep and narrow components the tenon is in the centre of the depth of the joist.



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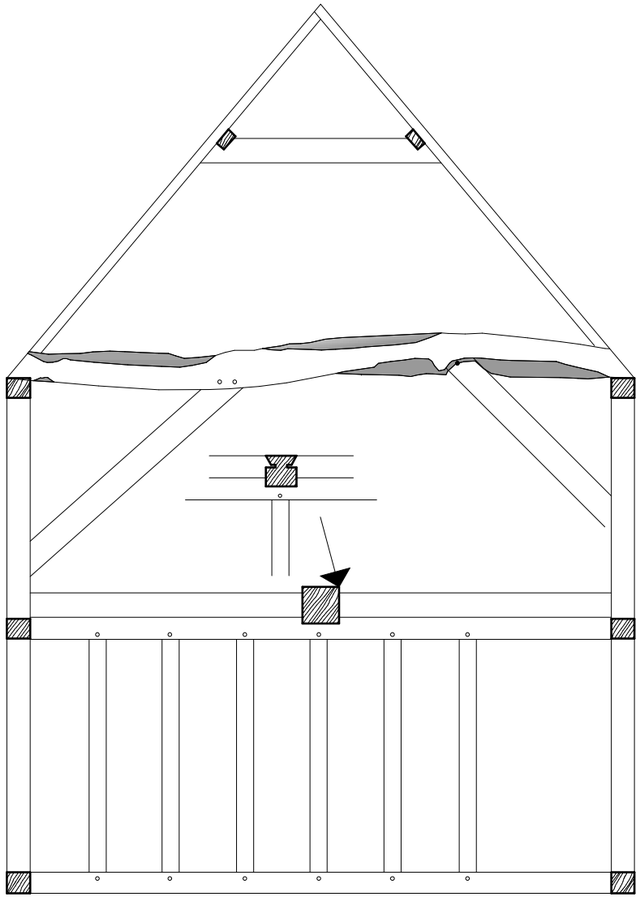
14 EMORSGATE, TERRINGTON ST. CLEMENTS - Survey plans of the existing building, July 2010.



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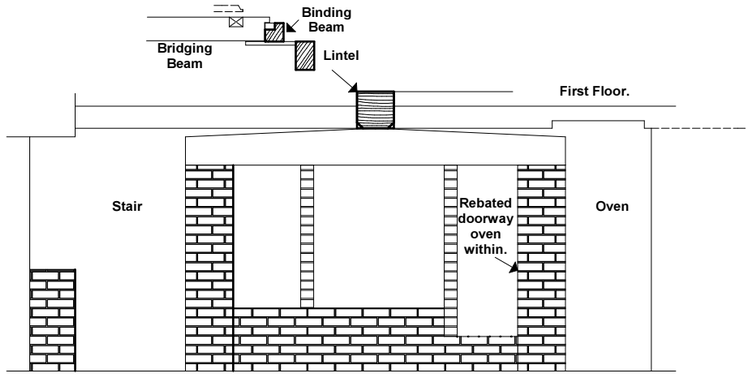

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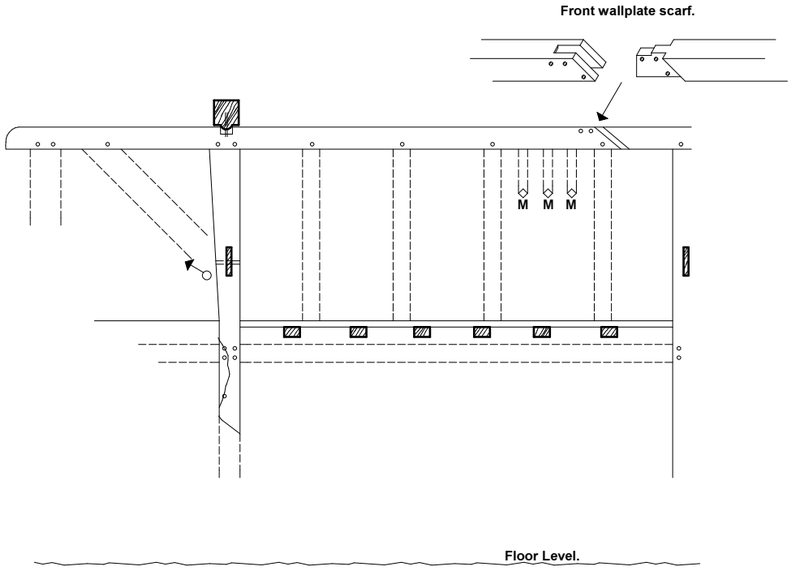

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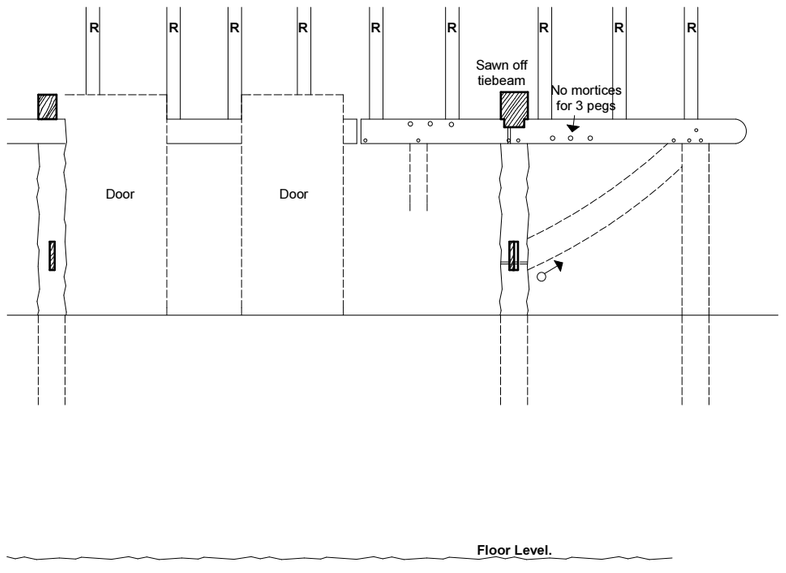

Section D-D.

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14 EMORSGATE, TERRINGTON ST. CLEMENTS - Survey plans of the existing building, July 2010.

Appendix 3

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft to plastic mid brown silty clay with orange mottling, >0.75m thick	Natural deposit
002	Feature, probably linear, 0.33m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Foundation trench for extant building
003	Soft mid brown silty clay with grey/red patches, with frequent brick/tile and stone fragments, up to 0.33m thick	Foundation rubble within (002)
004	Extant building	Extant building
005	Cut of feature of unknown dimensions, with flat base	Probable cut for surface (006)
006	Firm yellow with orange/red patches brick surface	Brick surface
007	Firm pale grey concrete, 30mm deep	Concrete surface
008	Loose greyish brown, red/buff flecked rubble, with brick/tile and plaster fragments, up to 0.23m thick	Demolition deposit
009	Friable mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small plaster fragments, 70mm thick	Topsoil
010	Firm red tiles, 40mm thick	Tile floor surface
011	Loose, friable buff mortar, 15mm thick	Bedding for (010)
012	Soft mid brown silty clay with moderately frequent charcoal flecks and occasional shell, at least 0.1m thick	Occupation deposit
013	Unstratified finds retrieval	
014	Feature, 1.5m long and 0.45m deep, with vertical sides and flat base	Cut for cistern (015)
015	Masonry feature. Bricks (230x120x50mm) with mortar bonding	Brick cistern
016	Soft greenish cess material with occasional charcoal, up to 0.25m thick	Fill within cistern
017	Loose red brick layer, 3 courses	Brick cap of cistern (015)

Appendix 4

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY
By Anne Boyle

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which contains codes for surrounding counties. A total of five sherds from five vessels, weighing 143 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the Post medieval to the early modern period.

Condition
All of the material is redeposited and two sherds show signs of abraison.

Results
Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
009	WHITE	Modern whiteware		Open	1	1	37		Base	Abraded, burnt?	19th to 20th
009	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		Jar	1	1	63		Base	Abraded	17th to 18th
009	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware		Hollow	1	1	10	Engine turned, overglaze paint	BS		Late 18th to 19th
016	CIST	Cistercian-type ware	Fe rich fabric	Tall drinking cup	1	1	19	Applied white pads - flower design?	BS		Late 15th to 16th
016	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	Cu bichrome	Jar/ pipkin	1	1	14		Rim		16th

Provenance
Pottery came from two contexts, topsoil (009) and fill from cistern (016).

Potential
All of the pottery is stable and poses no problems for long-term storage.

Summary
A small mixed group of post medieval and early modern pottery was retrieved from two contexts.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL
By Anne Boyle

Introduction
All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total

of two bricks weighing 4162 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology
The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

Condition
One example is complete whilst the other is worn and displays evidence of reuse.

Results
Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Sub type	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
006	BRK	Brick	Gault	115 x 230 x 50mm	1	2357	Handmade, mortar	18th to 19th
008	BRK	Brick	Oxidised medium sandy	120 x 50 x 225+mm	1	1805	Handmade; abraded; reused, mortar over break? Bedded on organics	16th to 18th

Provenance
The gault brick was associated with surface (006), whilst the earlier brick was excavated from dumped deposit (008).

Potential
Both bricks are stable and pose no problem for long-term storage.

Summary
Two late bricks were retrieved from two contexts.

FAUNAL REMAINS
By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction
A single fragment of animal bone, weighing 15g, was retrieved from an occupation layer (012).

Condition
The overall condition of the bone was good.

Results
Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
012	Sheep/goat	metacarpus		1	15	Butchery marks

Summary
As a single bone, it has limited potential though should be retained as part of the site archive.

GLASS
By Gary Taylor

Introduction
A single piece of glass weighing 6g was recovered.

Condition
Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition.

Results
Table 4, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
013	Near-colourless window glass, slightly grozed edge, moderate iridescence	1	6	Post-medieval, ?17th-18th century

Provenance
The glass was recovered as an unstratified artefact.

Range
A single piece of post-medieval window glass was found.

Potential
As an isolated item the glass has limited potential but provides some dating evidence and indicates the presence of buildings in the area in the post-medieval period.

CLAY PIPE
By Gary Taylor

Introduction
Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition
The clay pipe is in good archive-stable condition.

Results
Table 5, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
013		1				1	15	Bowl, Oswald General Type 6	*c.*1660-80

Provenance
The clay pipe was recovered as an unstratified object. It is probably a fairly local product, perhaps from nearby Spalding in Lincolnshire, 30km to the west. This pipe has a negligible 'kick' from the heel to the underside of the stem, and pipes of this characteristic form have been recognised as Spalding products previously, as they have only been found in that town or villages nearby (Healey and Taylor 2006).

Range
A single pipe bowl of 17th century date was found (Oswald 1975).

Potential
As an isolated item the clay pipe is of limited potential other than indicating late 17th century activity at the site.

SPOT DATING
The dating in Table 6 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 6, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
006	18th to 19th	Date on brick
008	16th to 18th	Date on brick
009	19th to 20th	
013	17th-18th	unstratified
016	16th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

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Oswald, A, 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports 14

Slowikowski, AM, Nenk, B and Pearce, J, 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Young, J, Vince, AG and Nailor, V, 2005 *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, *e.g.*(004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, *etc*. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Roman	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saltern	Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 6

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

17	Context sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds 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.

Norfolk Museums Service Number: ENF 125172

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.