

Appendix 1

Gazetteer of Historic Buildings in New Buckenham

by Sue Brown, Michael Brown and Paul Rutledge

(with contributions from David Luckhurst and Jennifer Maughan)

The house reports contained in this Gazetteer are derived from the brief reports given to householders after the initial visit to their property. We have retained the structure adopted for that purpose of describing everything that related to the earliest phases of the building in the order of its discovery during exploration. This apparently literal-minded approach had the advantage of giving the householders, who generally had little or no experience of interpreting historic buildings, a comprehensible guide to further investigation of their own property. It also meant that details were not lost in the attempt to present a more elegant organic account. This is important since these descriptions are also intended to serve as a resource for other researchers who may wish to produce their own interpretations of the buildings or to pursue individual research topics.

Buildings which were chosen as recording projects for the Group have more developed descriptions and detailed measured drawings, including those houses which were sampled for dendrochronology purposes. Some houses have a schematic ground plan, not to scale and for the reader's orientation only. The reports are ordered according to their (R) number which, in turn, is derived from the landgable rental of 1634. We have tried to use the terminology favoured by the CBA Handbook No. 5 *Recording Timber-Framed Buildings: An Illustrated Glossary*. All of the houses discussed here are in private ownership and any requests for access for research purposes must be made through the NHBG committee.

Information contained in this Gazetteer will normally include the following (where available) for each property:

1. Name, location and (R) number of property.
2. Documentary information relating to the history of the property.
3. Photograph of the property.
4. Schematic plan (not to scale).
5. Survey Report with summative interpretation.
6. Measured drawings (to scale).

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Market Cross House Jennifer Maughan

Gable Cottage David Luckhurst

Park House David Luckhurst

Pinchpot David Durrant

All other drawings are the work of Susan J. Brown.

Others who contributed to the surveying process include Mary Ash, Michael Brown, Diana Maywhort, Jill Napier, Carol Nutt, Sue Shand and Howard Tame.

Contents of the Gazetteer

It should be noted that some modern properties comprise more than one plot recorded in

1634 and some have no (R) number at all because they were omitted from the landgable. In the key below, properties are listed in order of their (R) number.

<i>Property</i>	<i>Page(s)</i>
Saffron House, Boosey's Walk (R.2)	82-83
The Rookery, Boosey's Walk (R.4-5)	84-85
Market Cross House, Market Place (R.7-8)	86-87
Lane's End & Flintside, Boosey's Walk (R.11)	88-91
Thatched Cottage, Marsh Lane (R.12)	92-94
Butcher's Shop, King Street (R.16)	95-96
The Old Bakehouse, King Street (R.19)	97-98
Bakehouse Cottage, King Street (R.20)	97-98
Old Swan, Diken Cottage & The Beams, King Street (R.22-23)	99-104
The Cottage, King Street (R.22a)	105-106
Dial House, King Street (R.24)	107-108
Tanyard Cottage, Marsh Lane (R.24 rear)	109-110
Pinchpot, Chapel Street (R.25)	111-113
Nos.1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Chapel Hill (R. 27, 28, 29 & 30)	114-121
Rose Cottage, Chapel Street (R.31a)	122
Thyme Cottage, Rosemary Lane (formerly 'Charliz') (R.35 rear)	123-124
Gingerbread Cottage, Church Street (R40)	125-127
Pickwick House, Norwich Road (R.46)	128-130
Beech House, Norwich Road (R.47)	131-132
Corner Cottage & Crawford's, Market Place (R.49)	133-135
Lovell's Stores, Market Place (R.51)	136-137
Cosy Cottage, Church Street (R.51 rear)	138-139
Park House, Market Place (R.52)	140-144
Blair House & St Mary's Cottage, Market Place (R.53)	145-147
King's Head Inn, Market Place (R.56)	148-150
The Pleasance, Queen Street (R.57-58)	151-154
The Old Post Office (R.59) & Burrage House (R.62), King Street	155-159
Fairview (R.63), Red Roof and Senton, King Street (R.64)	160-163
White Horse & White Horse Cottage, King Street (R.66-67)	164-167
No.1 Chapel Street (R.69)	168-170
Oak Cottage & Yellow Cottage, Market Place (R.81)	171-175
Wine Cellars, Market Place (R.84a)	176-177
Gable Cottage, Marsh Lane	178-180
Market Cross, Market Place	181
The Old Vicarage, Chapel Street/King Street	182-186
Turnpike Lodge, The Common	187-188

Documentary Sources

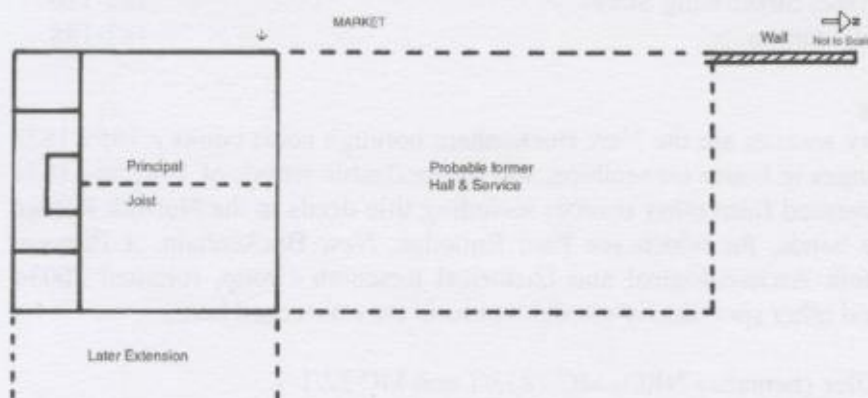
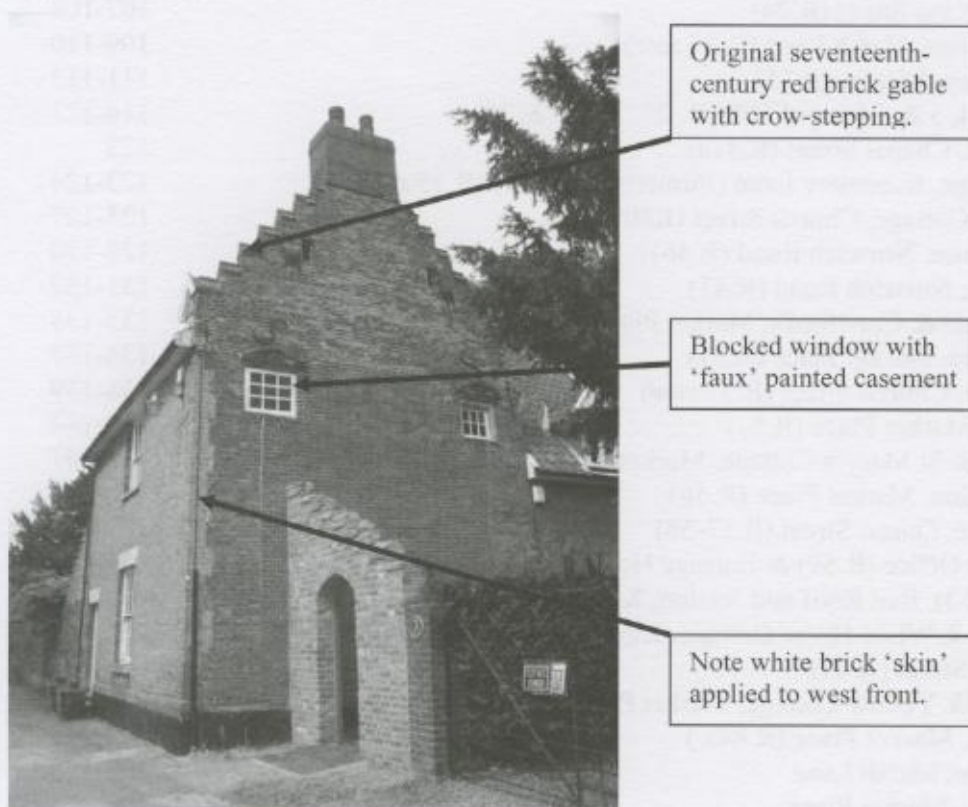
The main documentary sources are the New Buckenham borough court books c.1559-1879 (1), which record changes in house ownerships, and the landgable rentals of 1542 and 1634 (2). These are supplemented from other sources including title deeds in the Norfolk Record Office and in private hands, for which see Paul Rutledge, New Buckenham, *A Planned Town at Work* (Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group, reissued 2003). Probate inventories and other specifically-cited documents are referenced here.

1. Norfolk Record Office (hereafter NRO) MC 1833/1 and MC 22/1-7.
2. NRO MC 342/102 and MC 22/19.

Saffron House, Boosey's Walk, New Buckenham (R.2)

The Saffron House site was owned by the Kendall family in 1542 and enlarged by purchase in 1560. The Kendalls were prosperous yeomen in the sixteenth century, rising into gentility in the seventeenth. The present house is a fragment of a tall, early-seventeenth-century town house, timber-framed and pin-tiled with one surviving step-gabled end wall, and a contemporary garden wall with an arched gateway to the market place. Henry Kendall was given leave to enlarge the site towards the west and the north in 1627 and this dates the rebuilding. Truncated and refronted, it had become the steward's house for the adjoining Rookery (R4-5) by 1866 (1).

(1) NRO, MC 343/68.



Survey Report

Saffron House is on the eastern edge of Market Green. It is clad in nineteenth-century white brick but retains much of its timber frame internally. There is a sixteen-light sash window with horns facing the green. The original house is only one room deep and there are several later additions to the rear (east).

In the ground floor room there is an axial principal joist (north to south) with a sunk quadrant moulding and step lamb's tongue chamfer-stops. There is an original girt to the south and the chimney bay is outside the frame. The ceilings for the ground floor are approximately ten feet high. The first extension to the rear (kitchen) has a plain principal joist with no chamfers or stops.

The first-floor level is reached by a Regency style staircase in the south-east corner. This may be the position of the original staircase. There are three east-to-west tie-beams with step and shield chamfer-stops and no original partitions, making this a single chamber. The south tie-beam is inside the wrap-around chimney stack. There are no mortices for studs in front of the stack indicating that the chimney was built at the same time as the timber frame. To the west of the stack is a doorway to a closet. This closet had a window, now blocked, in the south wall. There is brick-nogging infill between the studs in the west wall. The studs are six inches wide with six-inch spacing. The window studs and braces are in the same plane as the inside face of the brick-noggin with the other studs set towards the outside of the building. It seems likely that this evidence indicates that the brick-noggin was the original infill. There was a large window with five studs below the sill looking over the market green and a corresponding window to the east (evidence seen from the missing peg holes in the wall-plate). There are inverted arch braces pegged to the studs at the north and south ends of the east and west walls. The corner posts have long smooth jowls. The present attic stairs rise in the north-east corner and they reveal a pegged door-head for a first-floor doorway. There is another door-head at the west end of this wall. It is possible that one of these doorways was to an earlier attic stair or there may have been a corridor next to the hall chamber as seen in The Manor House, Tacolneston.

In the attic and first-floor chamber many of the wide floorboards seem to be original. The roof has tenoned butt-purlins in two tiers, some of them shaved. There are cranked wind braces above the upper east tier. The west bay between II and III has four tiers of purlins; the upper tier has pegs for a large original dormer window to be attached and the third tier, for the dormer base, is missing. All the common rafters run behind the purlins except in the dormer bay where they are tenoned into the upper purlin and there were no western windbraces in the dormer bay. Only the principal rafters either side of the dormer window are pegged to the wall-plate. This elaborate system for supporting the dormer is an interesting example of structural anxiety about new building ideas. There are chiselled carpenter's assembly marks on the principal rafters and the soffit of the collars, I to IIII from the south. There are carpenter's marks on most of the common rafters. They are in sequence within a bay but not continuous for the whole roof.

Saffron House seems to have been originally the parlour end of a large three-storeyed house aligned along the eastern edge of the market place. Its unusual height and high quality structural and roof timbers suggest that it was a prestigious house, dated by the features described above to the first third of the seventeenth century.

The Rookery, Boosey's Walk, New Buckenham (R.4-5)

Henry Kendall's neighbour at the Rookery, Charles Gosling, followed his example and enlarged his site, first mentioned as a house in 1498. In 1632 he was given leave to extend eastwards and build his barn out over the town ditch. This allowed him to move the house away from the market place into the middle of the garden. A garden wall beside the market place is documented in 1638 when Samuel Clarke broke the bricks by leaning timber against it.



Survey Report

The house is faced in brick and presents differing forms of fenestration and roof line as alterations have been made. The north of the building is a timber-framed room, now used as a sitting room but probably the original kitchen. The principal joist has no stops but only a simple chamfer and this joist shows signs of erosion by moisture. The west wall was originally the outside as it is very weathered. There is a scarf joint (edge-halved with under-squinted bridled abutments and two edge pegs, early fifteenth century) in a timber reused (perhaps from the original house) for the head of the window in the north wall. The extension to the west is said to have been the dairy. This is a later addition either in solid brick or possibly brick and clay lump. The stairs rise in the chimney bay to the east. The present kitchen (original hall) has a massive principal joist with a lamb's tongue stop and notch. The common joists are tenoned into the principal with diminished haunch soffitenons. There is an ovolo moulding in plaster used as a cornice. The original parlour wing has been rebuilt in brick, evidently in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, with subsequent Victorian additions. The kitchen and hall are approximately thirty-two feet in length and the original length of the parlour wing is probably sixteen feet six inches (one rod), as this is the measurement to the wall of the staircase hall. At a later stage the staircase hall was remodelled (blocking a ground-floor eighteenth/early-nineteenth-century window) and the bays were added to the sitting room and dining room. These two rooms each have a moulded cornice (not matching) and this moulding is extended to take the later addition of the two bay windows. The sash windows in these rooms have 'horns' whereas the sash windows in the bedrooms above the present kitchen have no horns. The sash windows in the bays are flanked by brick pillars and then single French doors, suggesting a mid-nineteenth-century date.

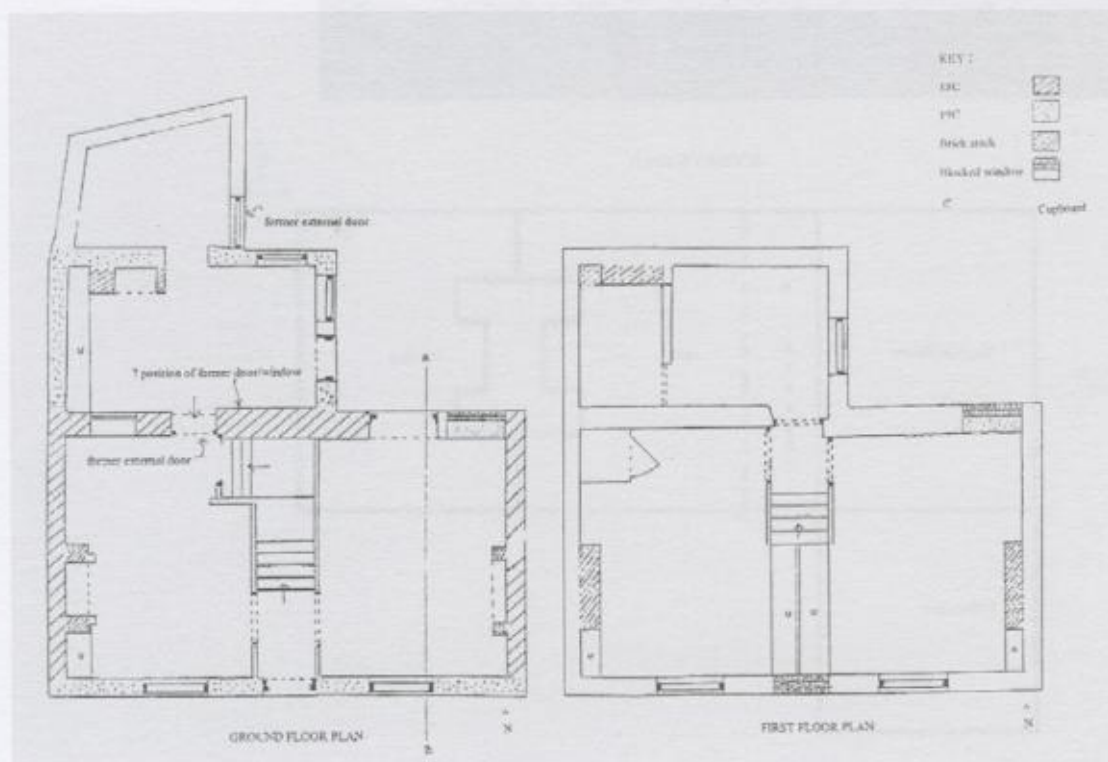
The dairy wing has English bond brickwork on the ground floor and Flemish bond at first floor level rising to a parapet, showing the latter to be a Georgian addition. The north window above the dairy shows evidence of once being a doorway, probably to give access to the attic floor. The roof above the dairy and former kitchen and hall has been replaced with a substantial king-post roof that is probably eighteenth century or early nineteenth

Market Cross House, The Market Place, New Buckenham (R.7-8)



This property lay at the end of a major encroachment into the market area, originating no doubt as a line of *selds*, those substantial medieval stalls with cellars and upper chambers, which by 1542 had developed into at least two dwelling houses, still with appendant shops, stalls and standings. The predecessor of Market Cross Cottage is described in 1717 as a tenement called the shop with a chamber over it and a cellar within. Perhaps the most striking aspect of this property is the fact that it shares a common south boundary with the adjacent Market Cross. The latter was rebuilt on its present site in 1716 and it seems likely that Market Cross House was erected at or around the same time. The property is of brick construction, with bricks laid in Flemish bond. It features the symmetrical treatment which is characteristic of the latter half of the eighteenth century and the early decades of the nineteenth. It has four large recessed and rebated sixteen-light sashes with decorative brick heads. An additional brick 'dummy' window is located centrally at first floor level. A low slated roof suggests that the property was largely rebuilt in the nineteenth century rather than the eighteenth. Behind the south façade the main body of the house is of flint construction with decorative brick quoins. A change in the fabric of the flint wall is clearly visible on the north side which indicates that the building has had its roof raised at some stage – probably in the nineteenth century when the slate roof covering was added. It is possible that the orientation of the building was also fundamentally altered at this point, with the south face becoming the new 'front'. Beneath the main body of the house at the east end is a cellar. This is referred to in documents in 1717 and it seems likely that the property was then newly built. The north wall of the cellar has a fine early-eighteenth-century casement window and also an arched-headed window – features which again indicate that the north wall was once the front of the property. The remaining evidence suggests that Market Cross House began life in the early 1700s as a small 'row' of shops on the market place – with two or possibly even three single-storey structures fronting onto the market place, each provided with a single front window and a doorway. Each had a chamber over it, but these were small spaces contrived almost entirely within the roof space. The property at the east end had a cellar. At some stage in the late eighteenth century the roof was raised to accommodate a full second storey and the original windows were replaced. The outshots were added in the early 1800s. It was probably at this stage that the south front was remodelled in brick with new large and fashionable sash windows and the orientation of the building was reversed. It may have also been at this point that the

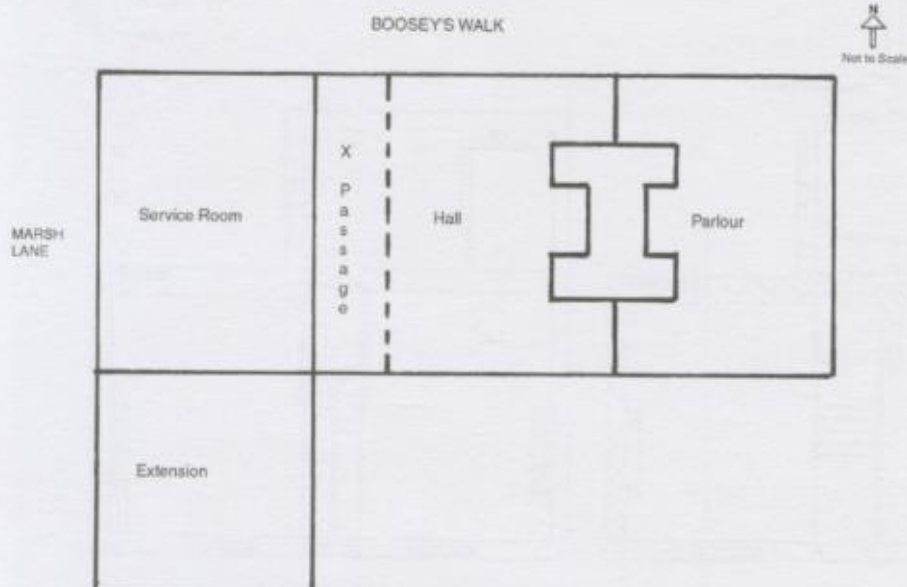
property was 'opened up' to form a single residence.



Lane's End & Flintside, Boosey's Walk, New Buckenham (R.11)

Documented from 1542, this house was owned from that date to 1729 by the Paynes, blacksmiths then cordwainers. In 1560 two tenements were conveyed separately to two members of the Payne family. This may be reflected in the later two divisions of the building. The house was spacious enough for a daughter, Katherine Payne, to live separately in the hall chamber and the parlour chamber in 1636 (1). Between 1729 and 1765 the house was divided into four tenements.

(1) NRO, DN/INV/42/55.



Survey Report

Lane's End comprises two separate buildings, one fronting Boosey's Walk and the other fronting Marsh Lane, making an L-shaped house. Each build has a separate pantiled roof

and both are now rendered or partially faced in brick. The Boosey's Walk range has had a roof raise and the Marsh Lane house has a pitch indicative of thatch. The parlour end is contained partly within Flintside Cottage (see below) and partly within the narrow intervening property.

Boosey's Walk House:

There is a chimney stack at the east end of the hall and the bay to the east, presumably the parlour end with its corresponding large fireplace, is in separate ownership. The mantle beam in Lane's End has a series of fine scratched apotropaic marks including circles and an M. There are also several taper burns, some of which may be ritual marks. The bricks above the mantle beam have diagonal stacking marks and the fireplace edge is chamfered. The common joists in this room, the post-medieval hall, are of large section, laid flat. The transverse principal joist has simple run-out chamfer-stops and is tenoned to the storey posts which have a ledge to support the joist. There is a partition at the west end of the hall with evidence of a cross-passage on the east side. The second stud from the south end has a pintle still in place, probably for a stair door. Unusually this door opened into the hall but away from the cross-passage rear door. There may have been two service doors but only one door-head survives, with the doorway chamfered to the east side. There seems to be no partition in the ceiling joists of the service rooms. There are scribed carpenter's assembly marks, with a 'tag' in the soffit of the partition joist, number I to the north. There was a window to the south of the service room, seen as a cut-off lintel and sill tenons in the Marsh Lane house.

The present staircase ascends in the north chimney bay. The chimney bay is fully framed with posts and tie-beams to the east and west. There were originally three studs in the north wall. The east tie-beam has been removed and there is a secondary tie-beam above the west chimney-bay tie-beam where the roof has been raised. A hewing mark can be seen on the west side of the original tie-beam. The first-floor hearth has been rebuilt in front of the west tie-beam although the mantle beam with its simple chamfer and taper burns may have been reused from the earlier hearth. There are short, edge-halved and bridled scarf joints next to the west chimney-bay storey posts. The central posts in this hall chamber have additional elbow pieces forelock-bolted to them for the later roof raise. In front of the west tie-beam, now a partition, there is an inverted arch brace, internally trenched, to the south wall. No such brace exists in the north wall, probably indicating the original window position. There are double pegged braces to this tie-beam with pairs of scribed carpenter's marks, I and II, on the brace and tie-beam. The bay above the service rooms had a large window to the south (sill still in place) and a smaller window to the north (pegs for the sill). From the evidence these three bays were originally one heated chamber.

Flintside Cottage is part of the parlour end of Lane's End. There is another property between Lane's End and Flintside that shares the original chimney stack with Lane's End and forms the other half of the parlour end.

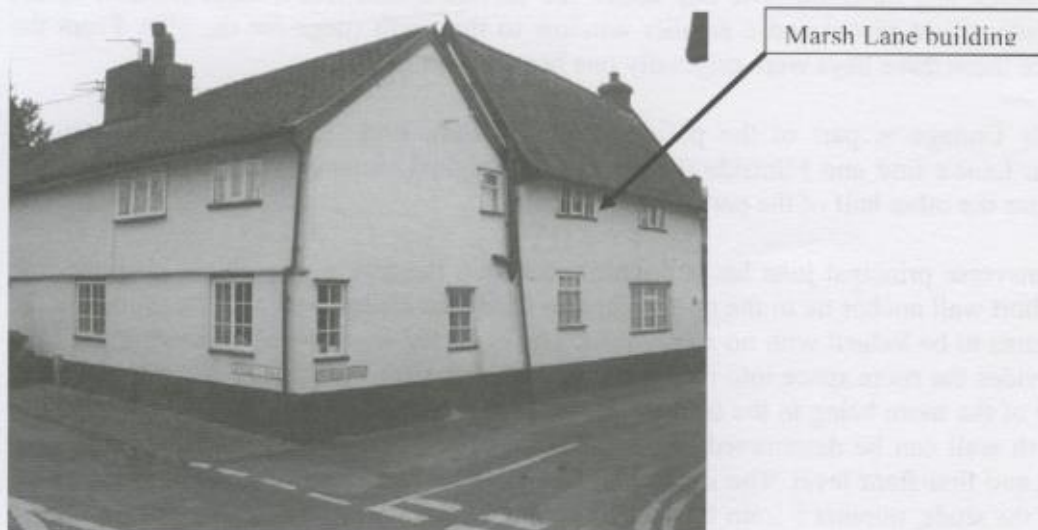
The transverse principal joist has a double tenon into the girt, a step shield chamfer-stop and a short wall anchor tie to the north. There is a run-out chamfer-stop to the south and the joist seems to be lodged with no storey post. The common joists are all replacements. This joist divides the room space into two-thirds / one-third, with the smaller space to the west, the rest of the room being in the next-door property. The position of the original window in the north wall can be determined by the position of the pegs which indicate the studs at ground and first-floor level. The south wall has chiselled carpenter's assembly marks at the foot of the studs, number I from the east to number VI; number III stud has been removed

for a later doorway. The east wall has a mid-rail between the girt and the sill, pegged to the central stud and to studs north and south. It may be the remains of a window arrangement or a later insertion. The reverse side of these eastern studs is very weathered, indicating that this was the outside wall of the house for some time.

No evidence remains of an original access to the first floor. The two tie-beams survive but the roof is a total replacement. There are no peg holes in the top of the tie-beam for a queen-post or crown-post roof. It is likely that the roof originally had side purlins in some form. The east wall has an almost straight internally-trenched brace to the north corner post, a central window with a sill pegged to the north stud; the south stud is a replacement. There are straight trenched braces to the corner posts in the north and south walls. There is a 'carpenter's mistake' in the south wall-plate of an empty tie-beam mortice. This position would line-up with the principal joist below but the timber of the north wall-plate was not good enough to take the mortice so the tie-beam was moved further west. The 'flying' (no storey posts) tie-beam has had its soffit shaved to the depth of its deep chamfer. There is evidence of a small window in the south wall-plate to the west of the tie-beam of two small peg holes and small mortices for the tenons of mullions suitable for glazing. There is a fragment of metalwork which could be seventeenth century. This house seems to be part of the parlour end of Lane's End. The tie-beam and principal joist are too close to the partition wall to be a separate building. As there are original first floor windows it is probable that this end was always floored even though there are no storey posts for the principal joist. Lane's End seems to be mid-sixteenth century and the possibly glazed windows have the same mortice and peg arrangement as Oak Cottage (early sixteenth century). Only the chiselled carpenter's marks may contradict this mid-sixteenth century date in Flintside Cottage.

Marsh Lane Building:

This was of two bays with a chimney and stair at the south end. The mantle beam is of similar small section to that of the first floor in the Boosey's Walk house. It has pegs for a shelf and a jack. The east side of the hearth has its original brickwork. The large-section transverse principal joist has a lamb's-tongue-and-notch chamfer-stop and is rebated into the girt. There is a large, angled, peg hole in the centre of the north side, probably for raising. The storey posts are to the north of the principal joist. The common joists in the south room are lodged and laid flat. The common joists in the north room are probably late-eighteenth-century replacements, laid vertically.



Between these two rooms is an area constructed over the cellar to give access to the cellar from the south room. The box partition is probably the same date as the north ceiling joists although the ground sill of its south wall may be earlier. The brick cellar may be earlier and contemporary with the original house. The floor joists were originally cut for a larger entrance than at present but they may date from the later alterations. The present doorway to the later west extension is not original and it may be that the window in the south wall of the earlier house was converted to a doorway when the Marsh Lane building was added.

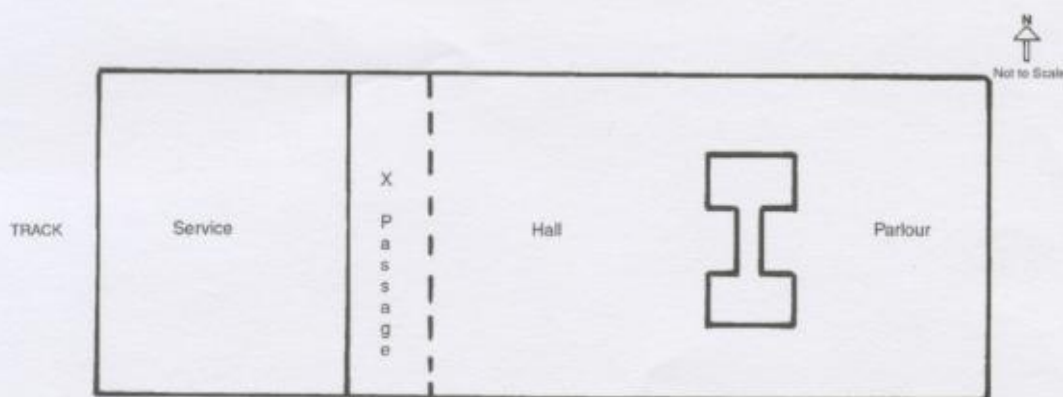
The stairs rise to the west of the chimney; there is no first-floor hearth. The storey posts have long straight jowls. The present partition has later applied studs with a separate morticed sill. The wall-plates are chamfered with run-out chamfer-stops. There are nineteenth-century horizontal (Yorkshire) sashes in the same position as the original windows. Like the other house the first floor was of one chamber but unheated.

It seems that the Boosey's Walk range consists of the hall and service end of a house of the mid-sixteenth century (about 1550) of which the parlour end is in separate occupation. A house is reported on the site in 1542 and 1560. The roof of the house was raised by means of elbow pieces in the seventeenth century, in the same way as in Thatched House, Marsh Lane. The Marsh Lane building was built against the already existing Boosey's Walk range (note the former window between the two) fairly soon after, as the carpentry shares a number of characteristics. The lamb's-tongue-and-notch chamfer-stops in the Marsh lane building may indicate an early seventeenth-century date (or an inserted floor).



Thatched Cottage, Marsh Lane, New Buckenham (R.12)

This is unrecorded before 1606 and described as 'lately built' in 1608. It lies outside the medieval town and beyond the town ditch whose final silting at about this time would have improved access to this back-lane site. It is therefore a surprise to find from the survey that this is a possible early-sixteenth-century structure, albeit remodelled about 1600. Could it have been re-erected from elsewhere in the very early years of the seventeenth century? It became an inn, the King's Arms, in the early eighteenth century and in the early nineteenth century was owned by tanners and included a currying office. It had been divided into three tenements by 1817.



Survey Report

This house is rendered under a hipped, thatched roof. The building seems to be a tripartite plan with the service end to the west and the parlour to the east and the chimney inserted into the hall at the parlour end. At a later stage (until 1977) it had been divided into three dwellings.

The service end is the present kitchen and little of the frame remains exposed. There was a later chimney in the west end and this was dismantled and the wall rebuilt, removing the stud

work, in the late twentieth century. In the north wall are the remains of a diamond mullion window with some modern mullions inserted. Much of the partition between the hall and the service end seems to remain although the rail may be a replacement. The studs have large peg holes possibly for shelves in either room. There is a lower set of peg holes which could be for a bench. There is no evidence remaining for the service doors. In the north wall of the hall, a door-space width next to the partition, is a stud that is double-pegged with a chamfer on the west side. This could be the door post indicating the position for the cross-passage. The hall has an inserted floor with a transverse principal joist with the chamfer finished with a shield (almost a lamb's tongue) and roll stop. This joist is supported on the north wall by an applied clamp. The inserted chimney has a mantle beam with many taper burns; some of these burns seem to be upside down or made with a poker. The parlour has a ceiling with the common joists held on a clamp. The principal axial joist with run-out chamfer has evidence of burning in the centre of its length. The chimney has been totally rebuilt in modern brick so the mantle beam may not be original to the house. This mantle beam has a sunk quadrant moulding with the chamfer-stop as a large notch with a shield, a flat, a bar and another flat; the flats and the shield have a simple etched design, the whole being seventeenth century in character. There are possible window positions in the north and south walls. The stairs rise to the first floor on the north side of the chimney. This chimney bay has a post with a mortice at door-lintel height facing south. The sill seems to stop at half a bay's length beyond this post on both walls.

At first-floor level the corner posts above the parlour have long jowls with braces to the north and south walls as well as the east wall (all the braces at first floor level are either straight or have a slightly inverted arch). The posts are chiselled with the carpenter's assembly mark IIII. There is a horizontal timber about one foot above the floor level on all three sides. The wall studs rise above this girt. In the chimney bay is the storey post; the tie-beam has been removed but the dovetail mortice can be seen. The jowl has been hacked back leaving an upstand and the mortice for the arch brace. This surface is blackened. To the west of the chimney bay are inserted posts with jowls above the wall-plate (elbow pieces) to take a higher level tie-beam. (Another of these posts with its tie-beam with lamb's tongue stops can be seen between the hall and the service chamber in the south wall). The northern post is held by forelock bolts and these posts are probably contemporary with the hall floor insertion. There are short (six inches) edge-halved and bridled scarf joints in both the north and south wall-plates above the hall. There is a rebate for the hall window in the north wall-plate and peg holes in the studs, probably for the shutter runner. The partition wall at the low end has double pegs for a brace; its pair is now concealed. In the north wall of the service chamber is a pair of internal trenched braces, pegged to the studs. At the west end only the tie-beam and the brace (with nail holes) in the south-west corner survive in the modern solid wall.

The partition wall between the hall and the service end continues into the roof space. It has queen-posts (not a pair; one is heavier scantling with a straight jowl; the other, thinner one, has a curved jowl) and wattle and daub below. The queen-posts are clasped to a purlin formed by half a tree (some bark remains). This purlin (or a later replacement) is supported along the length of the roof by later clasped collars. There is a ceiling to the hall chamber (at a higher level than the present service chamber ceiling) which may be original to its creation. There is no evidence of any sooting on the earlier timbers.

This house is recorded as being 'lately built' in 1608. It would seem likely that an earlier house was extensively remodelled with the insertion of a hall floor and chimney stack. The parlour end seems to have been built of better quality timber and with its chiselled assembly marks and long jowls would indicate a rebuild. However there is no sooting in the roof or

first-floor hall timbers and if the queen-posts are the same date as the original build we might consider there to have been a smoke-bay or timber chimney to the east end of the hall, and perhaps no parlour end. There is evidence of the sill stopping half a bay beyond the post and there is a mortice that could support a frame and not a door-head as previously mentioned.

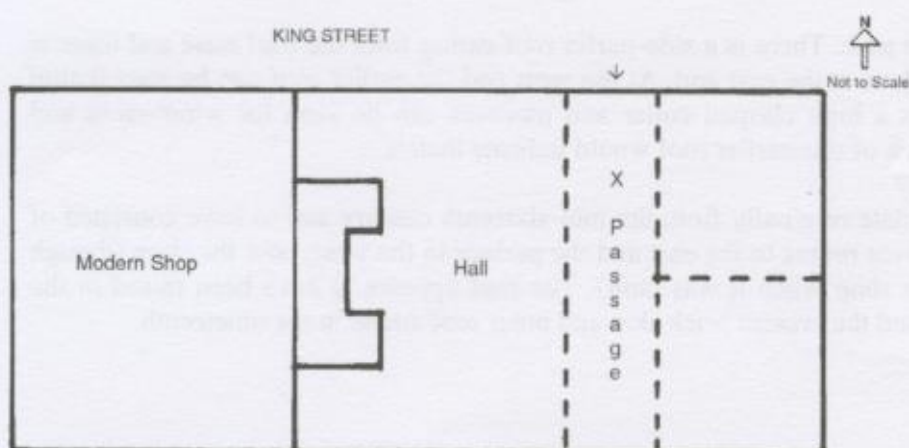
It appears that an earlier house, possibly early sixteenth century, has been modernised at a later date by the replacement of a possible smoke-bay by a brick stack and the insertion of a hall ceiling. The parlour was rebuilt (or newly built) around 1600 (possibly the 1608 building mentioned in the documents). The raising of the roof level by the use of the elbow pieces and the reconstruction of the roof as a clasped purlin structure incorporating the earlier queen-post truss at the low end partition, may date from the construction of the parlour. The forelock-bolts in the northern elbow piece seem to be a later repair.

Butcher's Shop, King Street, New Buckenham (R.16)

The earliest known owner of this mid-sixteenth-century building or its predecessor is Robert Carian in 1542. Carian, in his will dated 1552 (1), left his son John his house and tan vats, but his wife Batylde was to have the use of an upstairs chamber. Both Robert and John bequeathed apples (2) and three orchards went with the house in 1634, so perhaps a nascent cider-making industry can be inferred. The main early-seventeenth-century trade of its owners was neither tanning nor cider-making but baking, however.

(1) NRO, Norf. Arch. wills 29 Bulloke, 1553.

(2) John's will is NRO, Norf. Arch. 99 Moundeforde, 1559.



Survey Report

The Butcher's Shop is towards the east end of King Street. It has three rooms on the ground floor with the shop at the west end and later extensions to the rear. The plot extends to Marsh Lane where the town ditch was a boundary. The house, like many in King Street, has been faced with brick and re-roofed with pantiles.

There is a later inserted chimney at the east end with a bearer in the ceiling for the first-floor

hearth. The transverse principal joist has mortices in the soffit for a partition and there are two spaces to allow for service doorways. The common ceiling joists are seven to eight inches wide but most of these are replaced and there is no evidence for the axial partition suggested by the two doorways. There is a front door to the west of the partition joist which would suggest a cross-passage. The south wall of this east end has a later partition to 'box in' the later stairs. It is probable that the original stairs were in a similar, steeper, position with a third doorway from the cross-passage. The room to the west of the cross-passage, the hall, has a transverse principal joist with a large chamfer with no chamfer-stops. At the south end the post has been removed a little below the level of the soffit of the joist and the storey post has an original ledge to support the joist. The wide common joists have quasi-diminished-haunch soffit-tenons into the principal. To the west of the post is the original girt, raised to a slightly higher level. This has been shaved at the east end but the mortices for three diamond unglazed mullions can be seen with their shutter rebate extending to the west. The mantle beam for the fireplace is now embedded in the plaster and has been notched to key for plaster. It has several taper burns and some large peg holes for a jack. The shop to the west is fully tiled and plastered.

At first floor level the front wall (north) has studs and a wall-plate surviving. The later window cuts through the wall-plate and this is the likely original position of the window. Embedded in the wall above the chimney there is a collar or tie-beam of the later roof raise. To the west there is a later partition under the tie-beam with bricks above of a similar patterning and style to those used in the east chimney. Some of the bricks have horizontal stacking marks. There is a shutter rebate to the west of the tie-beam in the south wall-plate for an unglazed window. The storey posts have long straight jowls. The south post has a mortice for a window sill and a shutter rebate to the west, matching the one on the north wall. There is a 'flying' tie-beam to the west. The last two tie-beams to the west, above the shop, are at a higher level and therefore relate to the roof-raise. These tie-beams have sunk quadrant moulding and step, bar, flat and shield chamfer-stops. There is no indication to say these are reused joists but it is a possibility. (There are upper tie-beams with sunk quadrants with elaborate stops in The Beams).

There are stairs to the attic. There is a side-purlin roof dating from the roof raise and there is an axial joist in the floor at the east end. At the west end the earlier roof can be seen within the later pitch. It has a high clasped collar and mortices can be seen for windbraces and purlins. The steep pitch of this earlier roof would indicate thatch.

This house seems to date originally from the mid-sixteenth century and to have consisted of the hall with two service rooms to the east and the parlour to the west, now the shop (though this may have been a shop when it was built). The roof appears to have been raised in the seventeenth century and the present brick skin and outer roof added in the nineteenth.

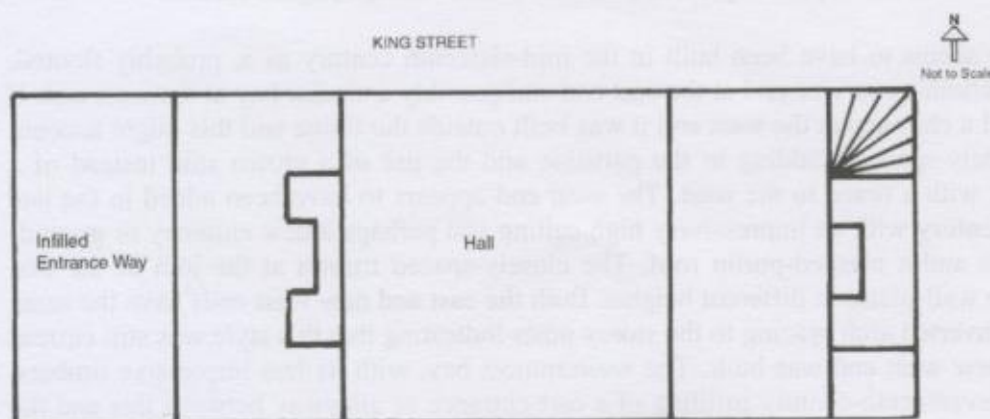
The Old Bakehouse & Bakehouse Cottage, King Street, New Buckenham (R.19-20)

Here there is a discrepancy between the findings of the survey and the written evidence. Written records describe the eastern end, The Old Bakehouse, in 1608 as 'lately built', with owners known only from 1598, but the western end, Bakehouse Cottage, as in existence before 1534. The survey identifies the eastern end as mid-sixteenth-century and the western end as built late in that century. Both ends had side-passages shared with neighbours in the seventeenth century, hence the space which allowed chimneys to be added outside the original frame at each end. The owner in 1534, William Miles, a shearman and dyer, bequeathed his messuage, lately Thomas Semecroft's and before that Thomas Underwood's, in that year (1). Underwood's will is dated 1528 (2). The probate inventory of Clement Langdon, 1588, mentions hall, chamber and buttery (3).

(1) NRO, Norf. Arch. wills 132 Gillior, 1536.

(2) NRO, NCC wills 57-9 Attmere, 1528.

(3) NRO, DN/INV/4/75.



Survey Report

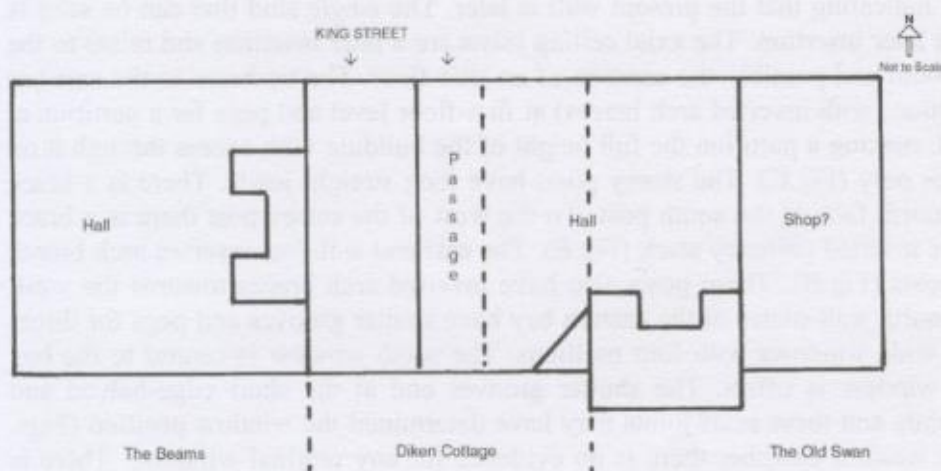
The Old Bakehouse and Bakehouse Cottage are both on the south side of King Street. Bakehouse Cottage possesses a thatched roof whilst The Old Bakehouse has a slate roof. For the purposes of this survey they are considered as a single property. To the west there is an original outside wall, timbers now exposed internally, with a weathered sill and pegs top and bottom in the girt for the studs. The house was extended further west and this short bay now contains the staircase. The large axial principal joist has a deep chamfer but no chamfer-stops (see The Butcher's Shop) and the common joists are jointed to the principal joist with diminished haunch soffit-tenons. The mantle beam to the east has taper burns, peg holes for jacks and scratched apotropaic protection marks. The mantle beam extends further north under the plaster but the rest of the chimney has been rebuilt. The room to the east (the hall) has been greatly rebuilt using reused timber and all evidence of its original form has gone. The last bay to the east has an axial principal joist with no chamfer-stops and the common joists are square cut with soffit-tenons. There is a Victorian baker's oven to the rear. At the east end is a chimney stack which was built later, outside the frame, with its staircase to the north, probably at the time of the roof-raise.

The stairs rise at the west end and a partition wall can be seen to the west. It is possible that this narrow area was originally an alleyway between the buildings. The original west end has long jowls to the storey posts. There is an externally-trenched brace and wall studs and these are all weathered. The chamber to the east of the end wall has inverted arch braces in the north and south walls. The timbers in this chamber are very dark as though they have been sooted. In the south wall there is a window sill and shutter rebate. In the north wall-plate, near the window position, are two apotropaic marks. There is a tie-beam to the east and an axial ceiling joist with lamb's-tongue-and-notch stops for the later roof-raise. To the east of the tie-beam is the chimney and three feet from this tie-beam is another tie-beam at a lower level. This tie-beam has double pegs for braces and pegs for widely-spaced studs. There is a large peg hole in the centre at the top edge of the tie-beam possibly for a crown-post. The next tie-beam to the east is for the roof-raise. The last tie-beam to the east has inverted arch braces to the posts and inverted arch braces from the posts to the north and south wall-plates. There is evidence of a window sill in the north wall where a later doorway was cut through. Originally there was another intermediate tie-beam in this east chamber seen as a mortice above the north post and as a brace mortice in the south post. At the west end the roof has a clasped-collar purlin and windbraces. This arrangement extends over the chimney bay to the partition of the lower wall-plate. There is a later roof over this supporting the thatch. The tie-beam to the east of the chimney bay has a wattle and daub partition and the east side of this is not accessible. In the centre of this daub panel there is a post with a collar that is probably the crown stud seen as a large peg hole below.

This house seems to have been built in the mid-sixteenth century as a, probably floored, hall with parlour or service end at the east end and possibly a similar bay at the west end. If the hall had a chimney at the west end it was built outside the frame and this might account for the widely-spaced studding in the partition and the use of a crown stud instead of a crown-post with a brace to the west. The west end appears to have been added in the late sixteenth century with an impressively high ceiling and perhaps a new chimney or ground-floor hearth and a clasped-purlin roof. The closely-spaced trusses at the join of the two builds have wall-plates at different heights. Both the east and new west ends have the same pattern of inverted arch bracing to the storey posts indicating that this style was still current when the new west end was built. The westernmost bay, with its less impressive timbers, may be a seventeenth-century infilling of a cart-entrance or alleyway between this and the next house.

The Old Swan, Diken Cottage & The Beams, King Street, New Buckenham (R.22-23)

According to the documents, these comprised two properties, The Old Swan (R22) documented from 1564 and the rest from 1542, but with former owners recorded in both cases. The survey indicates that The Old Swan and the eastern half of Diken Cottage constituted a tripartite house of hall, shop and parlour or service end, The Beams and the western end of Diken Cottage consisting of a single-bay room to the east with a large hall comprising the remainder of the house to the west. Both sixteenth-century in date, the western house is stated to be the earlier and this is consistent with the dates given above. Despite the present name, The Swan is documented as R23 rather than R22. It is not named as an inn until 1676, but it was owned by brewers and tapsters from 1601 onwards, the earliest being Henry Wolward a beer brewer. In the early eighteenth century it changed its name to The Star and by 1818 it had been subdivided into two tenements.



the uninspected section to the south. The jointing of the inserted floor suggests that it was put in relatively late in the sixteenth century, implying that the house was earlier. The face-halved and bridled scarf joints seen in the eastern wall-plate are unusual in the earlier sixteenth century in this region and contradict the view that the house was built in the first half of the century. However, one of the blades appears to have been housed, suggesting that this scarf joint may be the same as that illustrated by Cecil Hewett as used at Rookwood Hall, Abbess Roding, Essex, in the second quarter of the fifteenth century. (Cecil Hewett, *English Historic Carpentry* (Phillimore, 1980) pp.268 -269.) This would make possible a relatively early date for the house.

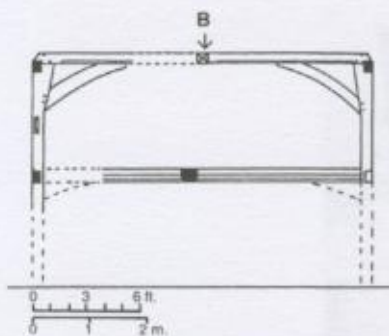


Figure A Truss A seen from the North

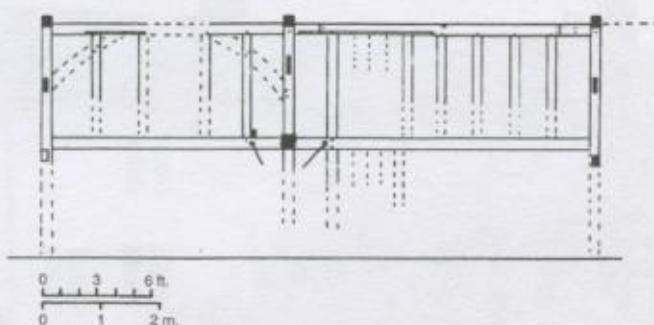


Figure B Wall from West (with inserted principal joist)

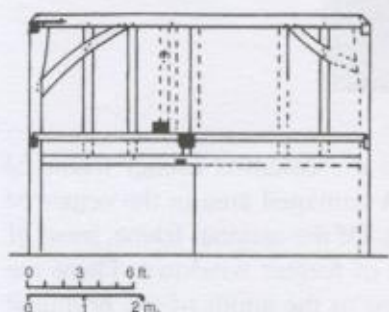


Figure C Truss C from North

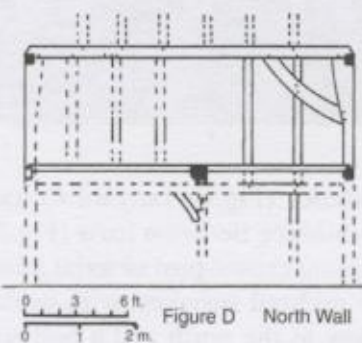


Figure D North Wall

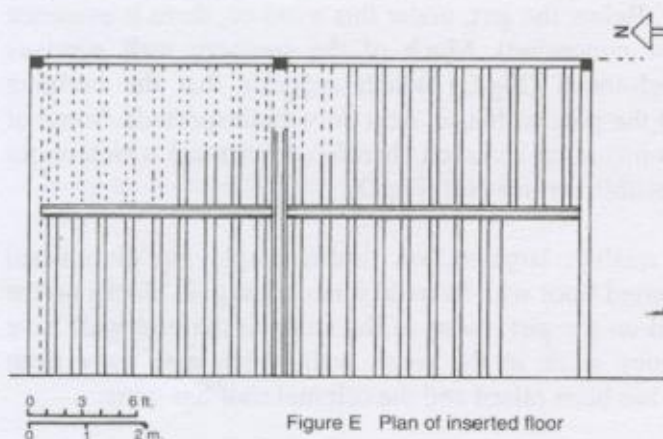


Figure E Plan of inserted floor

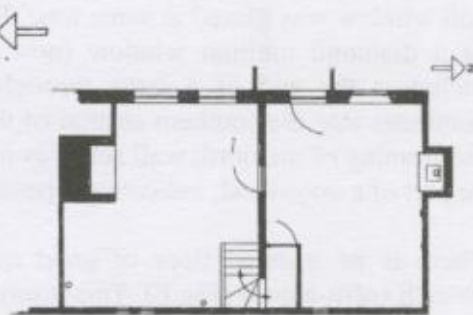


Figure F Wall plan (Ian Jowett)

Not to scale

Pinchpot, Chapel Street, New Buckenham (R.25)

Pinchpot is built on a site that was probably newly-developed in the mid-sixteenth century (see 1-6 Chapel Hill, R28-30); it is documented from 1567. The house was rebuilt between 1623, when it is called a 'vacant tenement' and 1625 when it was 'a messuage built'. It was bought in 1622 by Osbert Stacy, landlord of the Bull Inn, who left it to his wife Elizabeth in 1633 (1). The landgable rental of 1634 lists 'The widow Stacy for pinchpot hawll' – an ironic reference to a house with showy plaster and woodwork paid for by short measure (pinching the leather pot) at the inn. Later owners included Francis Watts, a grocer, who issued a New Buckenham halfpenny in 1657.

(1) NRO, Norf. Arch. wills 1633, no. 51/64.



Survey Report

Pinchpot appears to be a twentieth-century 'Arts & Crafts' style house from the exterior. It is clad in brick with lead-light windows in modern frames (1980s) made from moulded sixteenth-century timbers.

The front door (east face) opens on to a chimney stack and stair with a door to the north into the present dining room and a door to the south into the present sitting room (Fig.A). The principal joist in the dining room has a shield-and-nick chamfer-stop with a central tenon and upper tenon into the wall-plates. The common joists have diminished haunch soffit-tenons into the principal and are lodged on the girt. The north girt has peg holes for a stud wall in the ground and first floor (Fig.B). There was probably a window in the west wall to match a window on the first floor but the evidence has gone (Fig.C). The mantle beam has a simple stop with a cusped three-point tracery. There is a rebate for an original door on the east wall-post to the chimney bay.

The sitting room (south) has the same ceiling as the dining room (north) but the common joists are offset. The west side of the principal joists is lined-out for correctly aligned mortices but these were not cut. There is evidence for an original window in the west wall

and the studs here seem to be smoke-blackened. These may have been reused from an earlier house or have been affected by a fire that occurred in the chimney and burned the end of the principal joist. There are taper burns on the mantle beam, which has been cut short to the west. There is an arrangement of peg holes in the south wall, probably for shelves in this room or in the later extension (Fig.D). The east wall of this extension has a clamp to hold the floor joists and the reused principal joist is tenoned into a jowled post (the jowl finishes in a double roll) and lodged at the north end. There are large peg holes in the south wall.

At first-floor level the north wall has straight braces internally trenched (Fig.B). Many of the original studs in the house have a similar curve and these are very clearly seen in the north room (Fig.C). There was an unglazed window in the west wall and probably an oriel window in the east, to the front (Fig.E). The common joists are set on edge, which would indicate a plastered ceiling and a relatively late date. The posts into the chimney bay (north and south) have a simple chamfer with a step stop and nick. The chimney bay has a glazed window with a single central mullion (mortice in soffit of wall-plate). The room to the south of the chimney has a scarf joint in the east wall that is face-halved and counter-bladed (Fig.F). The south wall (originally the end of the building) has an ogee externally-trenched brace on the west half and evidence for its pair in the east half (Fig.D). The common joists are again set on edge to take a plaster ceiling and they have carpenter's marks I to V (9). Common joist number X (south) is not marked. There is evidence for a diamond mullioned window in the west wall (above the ground-floor window) and there may have been an oriel window in the east wall, to match that in the northern room (Figs. C & E). The later extension has cranked inverted arch braces. In the west chimney bay there is a moulded plaster ceiling with a griffin frieze. There are four griffins in each frieze (the west frieze has gone) and the ceiling panel is a grapevine ornament with a central boss. The plaster work is of very good quality though decayed at present. The stairs to the attic are probably original. Unusually the noses of some of the treads are finished under the roll with a reed moulding which only occurs on the treads at eye height and above. The rebated boarding in the attic seems to be original. The present roof has side purlins with queen struts and the original pitch has been lowered. In the south end there is evidence of an original collar with a window below. There may have also been a window in the north wall; here also are the remains of the original collar. This collar is approximately six feet from the floor (top edge) and there is an upper and lower peg in the centre. On the rear of the building is a later kitchen with a cellar beneath. The principal joist is very eroded and the common joists have chiselled carpenter's marks, not in sequence in the north face but in sequence in the south face. There is an unglazed diamond mullioned window to the west.

This house seems to be a classic example of an early-seventeenth-century symmetrical 'lobby entrance' house. This form is less usual and occurs later in south Norfolk than in Suffolk and Essex. The survival of the plasterwork in the chimney bay, part of a scheme which no doubt extended to the rooms on either side, effectively identifies this building as the one built by Osbert Stacey. This dating is confirmed by all of the features mentioned in the description. It is noteworthy that although the windows to the front and sides were large and glazed, those to the rear seem to be unglazed mullioned windows of medieval pattern. The house was evidently designed for display, witness the fenestration, the plaster work and the ogee external braces facing down the street.

Dendro-date: summer 1624

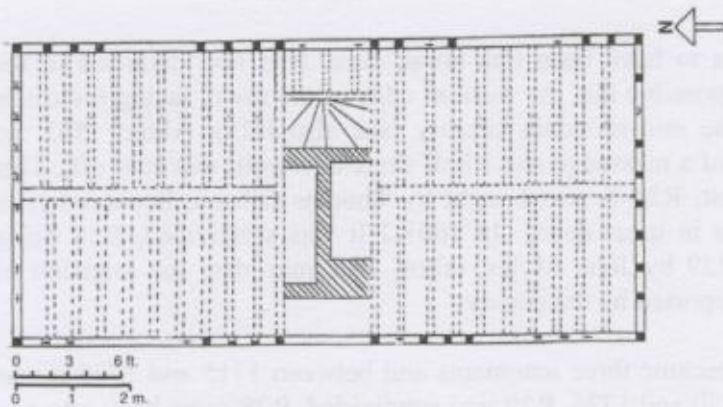


Figure A Ground floor plan

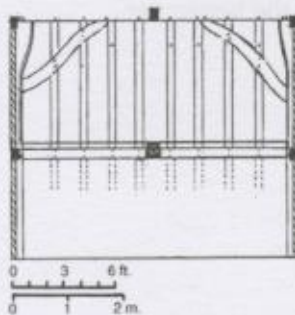


Figure B North wall

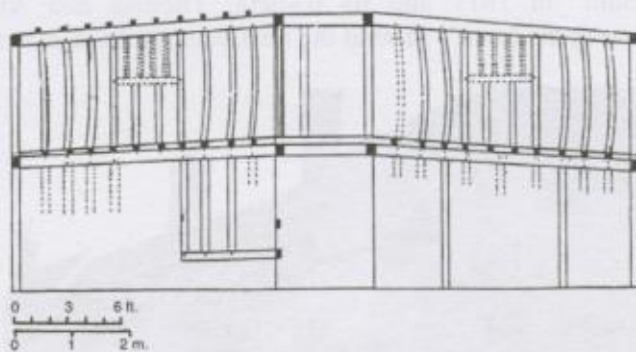


Figure C West wall

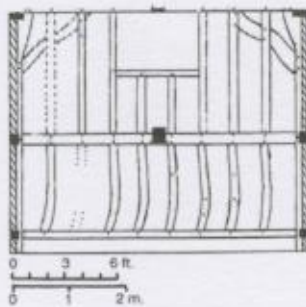


Figure D South wall

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Chapel Hill, New Buckenham (R.28-30)

Before about 1563 there seems to have been one house here. It is not identified in the landgable list of 1542 and it is possible that the western edge of the town, facing the castle park, was not built up until the mid-sixteenth century (see also R25). About 1563 the northern end, described as part of a messuage and a half share of a well, was sold off. This is 6 Chapel Hill (R30). The rest, R28-9, was bought by Thomas Gibson, bookbinder, in 1574. In 1580 its chimney was in great decay. In 1601-2 it was subdivided, R28 being purchased by John Pratt and R29 by John Myles, tailor. This may date the insertion of floors and other modifications reported by the survey.

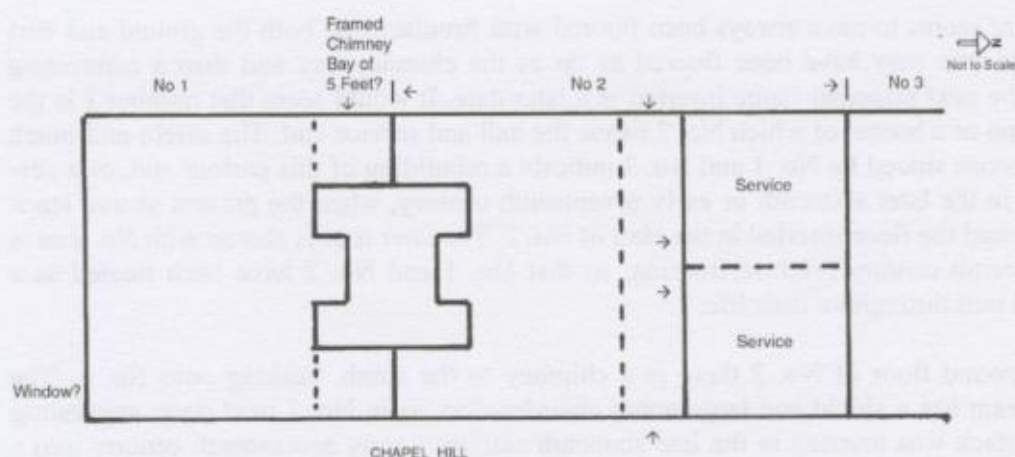
Between 1696 and 1704, R28 became three tenements and between 1715 and 1726 it was reorganised as two. Between 1720 and 1726, R29 was subdivided. R28 came back into one ownership in 1855 making the brick re-fronting thereafter possible. R30 is described as 'lately built' in 1617 and its owners, Thomas and Andrew Ayton, were fined for appropriating the town's ground the next year, perhaps extending the house site.



Survey Report

Nos. 1 & 2 Chapel Hill





Nos. 1 & 2 Chapel Hill are now the two halves of a house fronted with brick under a pantiled roof, giving no external indication of the historic structure within.

In No. 1 the single room at ground-floor level is completely timber-framed with a brick fireplace taking most of the north wall with a small recess either side. There is a recent extension to the rear for the kitchen. The principal axial floor joist has a shield stop with a large notch to the chamfer, as found next door in No. 2. This joist is tenoned into the girt and into the transverse joist above the mantle beam. Opposed shield stops and notches are used decoratively in the centre of the transverse joist where the axial joist joins. The common joists are laid flat and may be housed but the jointing is still very tight. On the mantle beam are several taper burns. The front east wall may have had a large window or a window and doorway. There may have been a window in the south wall near the corner to give a view down the street. The west wall has the sill set at a higher level than the front east wall, as seen elsewhere in New Buckenham. There was a window three feet wide in this wall, evidenced by the surviving pegged tenon of the window sill and the empty mortice for the other framing stud.

At first-floor level there was a window above the west wall window. In the wall-plate above this window is evidence of a fire (possibly thatch) in the past. In the east wall are a pair of inverted arch braces but the brace in the west wall is straight. There is a short wall anchor tie in the south-east corner. There may be ruddle in this area and it would be interesting to know if there are any remains on the anchor tie. The axial joist has the shield-and-notch chamfer-stop as seen in the ground-floor ceiling. The first-floor fireplace has a straight mantle beam and there is evidence of ruddle on the bricks.

The stairs to the attic rise against the west side of the fireplace. All evidence of the original stairs from the ground floor has gone. The first-floor chamber is just over twelve feet wide from south to north and there seems to be a framed chimney bay of five feet. Both the tie-beams facing into this bay have clamps, presumably to support a later attic floor. The two posts with large jowls framing this bay in the west wall need further investigation. The north post is secured to the wall-plate of No. 2 by a forelock bolt.

The present roof has butt-purlins, the same structure as in No. 2, halved diagonally through the principal rafters, without pegs, typical of a later replacement. There is a mortice for the position of an earlier collar; the present, bolted, collar dates to the restoration in the twentieth century. One of the earlier purlins has evidence of fire damage.

This house seems to have always been floored with fireplaces on both the ground and first floor. The attic may have been floored as far as the chimney bay and then a connecting floor to the next principal range inserted at a later date. It would seem that number 1 is the parlour end of a house, of which No. 2 forms the hall and service end. The shield-and-notch chamfer-stops shared by No. 1 and No. 2 indicate a rebuilding of this parlour end, or a new creation, in the later sixteenth or early seventeenth century, when the present shared stack was built and the floor inserted in the Hall of No. 2. The later roof is shared with No. 2 as is the nineteenth century brick re-fronting, so that No. 1 and No. 2 have been treated as a structural unit throughout their life.

On the ground floor of No. 2 there is a chimney to the south, backing onto No. 1. The mantle beam has a shield and large notch chamfer-stop, as in No. 1 next door, suggesting that this stack was inserted in the late sixteenth century / early seventeenth century into a house which included both No. 1 and No. 2. There is a large peg hole for a jack. The axial common joists are lodged on the central partition and on the chimney girt. In the rear wall (west) there is space for a doorway to the south of the partition and the stud is shaped as in a durn doorway. To the south of this stud is a window, shown by the peg holes for a sill. The lintel (girt) has been shaved so evidence of mullion type has been lost. There is a stud for a doorpost next to the partition eastern post (mainly concealed by plaster) which indicates that these two doorways were the cross-passage. The partition has a large central stud (double pegged to the girt) and four other studs (pegged to the girt and the sill). The partition girt is tenoned into the east and west posts. There are wattle fixings between the studs except for the space either side of the central stud. There is no original sill in these spaces. This would seem to indicate the positions of two service doors. There are several taper burns on these doorway studs, some of which have their nail fixings. To the north of the partition in the west wall is the evidence for a three-diamond mullion window. The studs in this wall are one-and-a-half storeys high, with no girt. There are axial common joists in the service room supported on clamps and lodged on the partition girt.

At first-floor level the tie-beam above the partition has been interrupted to make an opening five-feet-six-inches wide. The tie-beam is pegged to the studs framing this space with two large pegs and wrought iron nails (Fig.A). The tie-beam seems to clasp both sides of the stud. The tie-beam has braces below to the east and west posts and braces above to the opening framing studs which are pegged to the collar. There is a chamfer to the soffit of the tie-beam (south face) with a long shield chamfer-stop to the west post. The chamfer continues onto the opening stud, making a sharp corner. The opening studs have chamfers on both arrises (south face) and there is a chamfer on the soffit of the collar. This upper partition, facing into the hall, is all smoke-blackened. The east and west posts have sharply-cut jowls. The west wall-plate (over nine inches deep) above the hall is also smoke-blackened. A fragment of a similar-sized wall-plate was seen in No. 4 Chapel Hill.

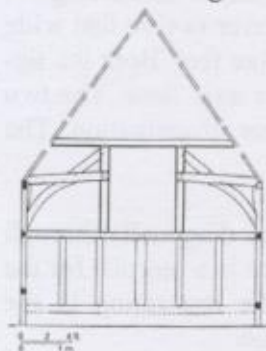


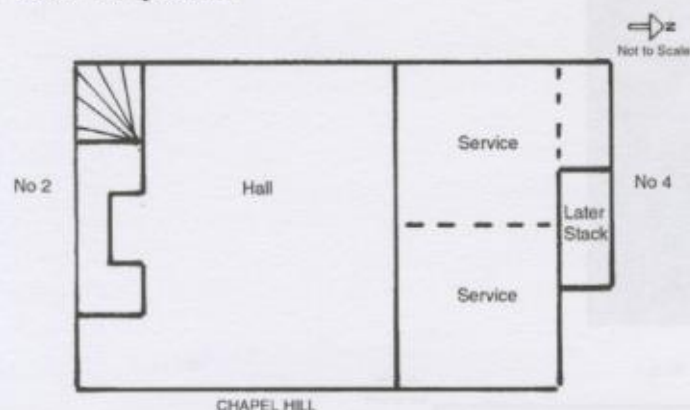
Figure A 2 Chapel Hill

There is evidence of a three-diamond mullion window above the hall in the soffit of the west wall-plate (with its sill) and a corresponding window in the east wall (sill only). The front wall-plate has been replaced twice (both in situ) and there is a cut-out for a dormer window. In the east chimney bay there is an elbow piece for the roof raise secured by a forelock bolt. The chamfer-stop on the mantle beam is a shield with a large notch. The north-east corner post has a sharply-cut jowl with a scribed carpenter's assembly mark of II. There is another diamond mullion window in the north-east wall-plate. This wall-plate has a later addition bolted on. The collar in the north-east chamber is a re-used timber. The north wall, above the tie-beam, has primary bracing, suggesting a late-seventeenth or early-eighteenth-century date for the roof-raise.

The attic level was created when there was a roof raise to the original one-and-a-half-storey house in the eighteenth century. The north wall has a clasped collar, all the other collars are birds-mouthed to the upper purlin. There are two tiers of staggered through-purlins, a late style of roof-framing, probably of the eighteenth century. The same roof is found in No. 1, indicating that No. 1 and No. 2 were structurally one house throughout, up to and including the nineteenth century brick re-fronting.

This house appears to have originated in the early sixteenth century as an open hall with a pair of service rooms which may have been originally floored for storage of large items and accessed by a ladder through the interrupted tie-beam. In the later sixteenth century or earlier seventeenth century a new parlour end (now No. 1) was built with its associated chimney and a floor was inserted in the open hall. Probably at the beginning of the seventeenth century the southern section of the east wall-plate was replaced and a dormer window was inserted. In the early eighteenth century the roof was raised to give more headroom upstairs and to provide a practical attic. In the nineteenth century the house was fronted in brick.

No. 3 Chapel Hill



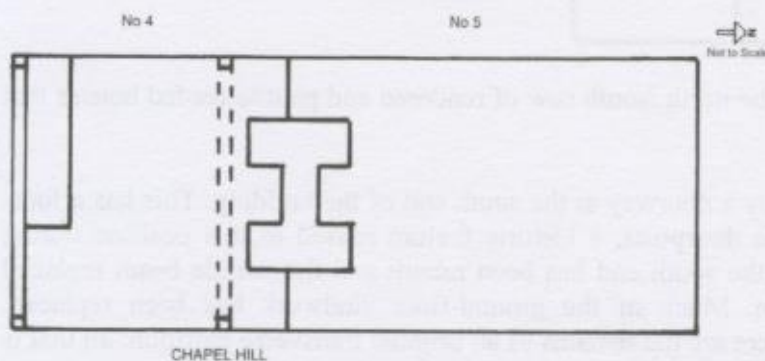
No. 3 Chapel Hill is part of the north /south row of rendered and pantile-roofed houses that were restored in the 1980s.

The ground floor is entered by a doorway at the south end of the building. This has a four-centred arch rebated into the doorposts, a historic feature reused in this position during restoration. The chimney at the south end has been rebuilt and the mantle beam replaced with a reused mantle beam. Much of the ground-floor studwork has been replaced, particularly the east wall. There are the remains of an original transverse partition; all that is left is the girt. This girt exhibits the peg holes and mortices in the soffit that were seen in the partition in No. 2, with a large central mortice for a double-width stud to support

doorways either side. To the north of this large mortice is the mortice for an axial partition, suggesting that this building was a hall with two, possibly floored, service rooms. There are no peg holes for a partition at first-floor level; the floored area may just have been a platform. There is another smaller chimney at the north end. The common joists in the Hall are of large section, probably inserted in the sixteenth century. The stairs rise to the west of the main chimney stack and the original studs are the full one-and-a-half-storey height. There are two (possibly three) diamond mullion sockets in the soffit of the wall-plate above the stairs for a small window. At first-floor level there is an elbow piece secured by forelock bolts to the west chimney-post, which may relate to a roof repair or alteration. The south chimney has a timber mantle beam. The upper part of the partition has studs but they are not pegged to the collar and therefore are probably later. The collar is clasped to the rafters. The north end tie-beam is rather misshapen and of poor quality. The studs are pegged to the soffit of the tie-beam but only the two central studs are pegged to the upper edge. (The owner reported finding a window in this central position, which may indicate a gap in the building of the row and there is a tie-beam at the south end of No 4.)

It would seem that No. 3 was built in the same style as No. 2, an open hall and floored double service rooms, probably in the early sixteenth century. However No. 2 has an elaborate first-floor partition and there is no evidence of any partition at this level in No. 3. The south chimney is not flush to the wall of No. 2 and this may indicate that number 2 was already complete before No. 3 was built. It is possible that this row was built to be let, perhaps as small shops or workshops, in stages as need demanded. At some time in the sixteenth or early seventeenth century the hall was floored and a staircase inserted; the chimney may have been 'updated' at the same time.

Nos. 4 & 5 Chapel Hill



No. 4 Chapel Hill is in the middle of a south/north row of rendered one-and-a-half-storeyed

houses. These houses were restored in the early 1980s reusing many early timbers. All have roofs covered with pantiles.

There is a large fireplace on the north wall which backs onto the fireplace in No. 5. There was a bread oven in the east part of the hearth. The eastern end of the mantle beam seems to have been cut with a circular saw although the chamfer with its early-seventeenth-century stop (shield and two large notches) fits the opening. There are large peg holes for a jack or similar equipment. The present inserted floor has two large transverse principal joists, both probably reused. The east (front) wall framing was extensively rebuilt in the 1980s with historic timber. Both the surviving storey posts have mortices for the original principal joist, about one foot six inches in front of the chimney stack. There is a brace rising from the storey post next to the chimney. This has a chiselled carpenter's mark No. I. The brace which rises towards the west from the south-east corner post is marked II. This southern truss is against the north truss of No. 3. The west (rear) wall has been largely rebuilt of reused timber, however the brick sill may be original. This is approximately three feet high, like that in No. 5, which may relate to the original high ground-level to the rear of the property. The chimney stack that is built within the frame of No. 4 has its hearth in No. 3. This seems to be an eighteenth- or nineteenth-century addition perhaps from when the plots were subdivided.

At first-floor level the west wall-plate, seen from the present stairs, seems to be an early reused timber; there are two sets of peg holes, a disused set for studs above and below and the present set for studs below with mortices for the tie-beam and rafters above. There is a short (six inches) edge-halved and bridled scarf joint. (There is an edge-halved and bridled scarf joint in No. 5 just the other side of the partition wall). This 'floor' originally had two tie-beams; one just in front of the chimney (now removed) and the other against the wall to No. 3. The southern tie-beam still has its raking struts which both have two large angled peg holes near the ceiling, probably for purposes of the original 'raising'. Below the tie-beam the braces, which rise from the corner posts, are of symmetrical timber, each having a mortice in the upper face in the same position. The front wall-plate into the south-east corner-post seems to be original and not reused. It is nearly nine inches deep and extends for approximately five feet six inches until it reaches an (over twelve inches) edge-halved and bridled scarf joint. The rest of the wall-plate is made up of shortened sections with the most northern section probably an 'original' reused timber. There is a rebate to the south edge of the northern storey post. This is not in line with the wall-plate and may be for a partition into the room. It is possible that there may have been a partition at first-floor level before the chimney was inserted but all the evidence apart from this rebate has gone.

In No. 5 the ground floor is now a single room (approximately twenty-one by fifteen feet) with a chimney at the south end adjoining No. 4. The chimney has a mantle beam with a shield chamfer-stop and a single large notch. There are some taper burns at the east end and large peg holes for a former spit rack. There was a bread oven in the east side, as in No. 4, evidenced by the bricked-up corbelled opening inside the hearth. The timber above the mantle beam is a later re-used insertion. The two transverse principal joists both seem to be reused. The clamp at the north end has large peg holes to the studs or girt typical of an early system for lodging the floor joists. Most of the timbers in the east and west walls seem to date from the 1980s' restoration, including the east sill which is a reused principal joist. Two of the studs in the west wall seem to be original and they rise the full one-and-a-half-storey height. Between them, at ground-floor level, is a three-diamond mullion window with its sill and lintel pegged to the studs with small pegs. The present doorway to the rear range has an elaborate storey post to the north made from a roll-moulded floor joist. The

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under a pantiled roof. The cross-wing range to the north is a later addition, possibly very recent.

The ground floor consists of two bays in a single room with a fireplace at the north end. The ground-floor arrangement of the fireplace has been much altered but the mantle beam seems to be original. It has lamb's tongue chamfer-stops with a large nick which are the same pattern of chamfer-stops used in the transverse principal joist. The mantle beam, which has been hacked for plaster, has some taper burns and what may be the remains of a ritual apotropaic marian mark. The common joists have simple housed soffit-tenons to the principal joist. These common joists are lodged at the south-end partition wall on a clamp. This wall may have reused studs and the pegs for these are not visible. The originality of this wall might be determined from the other side, the next property, if the timbers are visible. In the east wall, north bay, is evidence of an original window (the sill was originally higher than the present arrangement) and a former doorway next to the principal joist. The storey post in the north-west corner is very weathered on three sides, which would seem to indicate the outside wall.

At first-floor level the storey post mentioned above has an empty mortice for a down brace to the north and does not have any mortices for a tie-beam. There is a mortice in the west wall-plate further south and a stump in the east wall-plate for a removed tie-beam indicating that it passed just in front of the chimney. This arrangement would show that the chimney is part of the original build; there seems to be no provision for a first-floor hearth. In the corners of the west and east walls are four internally-trenched ogee braces. There is no evidence of windows below the wall-plate which may indicate that there were originally dormer windows in the upper floor. The studs are set at twenty-six-inch centres in the east (front) wall and eighteen inches in the west wall, with a variation of twenty-three inches to accommodate the braces. The tie-beam above the ground-floor principal joist has been cut and a doorframe has been inserted with a pegged lintel as part of a partition wall. The panelled door is hung on eighteenth-century L-shaped hinges held with nails.

The present roof has side purlins that are pegged to the common rafters, a ridge piece and later dormer windows. There are raking struts to the purlins from the later partitioned tie-beam. The western side purlin is shaved at the north end but is not tenoned into any rafter; this probably indicates a later alteration which may have changed the dormer windows when the ceiling was inserted.

This house seems to date from the early seventeenth century by these features: lamb's tongue and nick chamfer-stops, ogee braces and side-purlin roof with raking struts. Since it is not possible to define exactly the original form of No. 5, we cannot say whether No. 6 is a rebuilt or added parlour-end to that house, or built as an entirely separate unit. The window and positions in the front indicate that it was a shop. The first floor, which was open to the roof, seems to have had no windows unless there were original dormers (as seen elsewhere in New Buckenham).

Rose Cottage, Chapel Street, New Buckenham (R.31a)

Rose Cottage is on part of a large corner site measuring one rood or a quarter of an acre, first recorded as occupied in 1542. The site was subdivided in 1629, and again in 1671 when 'a messuage formerly a barn' and 'posts and pales newly placed' are referred to, and in 1698 it is called a 'small cottage with a garden'. The owner in 1634 was Robert Norman, a woolcomber, in 1698 it was John Rushmere a hosier, and in 1750 Robert Stone, a linen weaver. It is described in 1858 as 'three cottages under one roof'.



Survey Report

A brick-and-flint cottage with a pantiled roof, aligned east to west on the north side of the street. The brick-and-flint front is typical of an early-nineteenth-century date when it appears to have been three cottages.

The windows on the first floor are in three pairs with one of each pair blocked. At the east end there is a transverse principal joist with a simple chamfer and no chamfer-stops. There is a short wall anchor-tie on the west side into the front wall. Between the east bay and the central bay is a chimney stack. The central bay and west bays have axial principal joists. The western one is now 'boxed in'. There is a chimney in the west wall.

The present stairs are to the rear of the central bay. When it was three cottages the separate stairs probably rose next to the chimney stacks. The eaves are not a full two storeys in height and the ceiling follows the line of the rafters to collar level. The eastern tie-beam runs through the chimney stack and has a short wall anchor tie to the west side into the front. The tie-beam to the west also has an anchor-tie.

The windows seem rather low for a nineteenth-century house. Rose Cottage has minimal timber framing exposed and this is impossible to date. However the windows at first floor level seem to respect an earlier fenestration and this, with the short wall anchor ties and eaves height, seem to indicate that the brick-and-flint front was applied to an earlier, probably eighteenth-century, three-bay house.

Thyme Cottage, Rosemary Lane, New Buckenham (R.35a)

This is presumed, because of its unusual structure, to be the hall of the second parish guild, either St Martin's or St Mary's. Humbly set in a back lane, it is not documented until 1670 when it is described as a cottage. It could always previously have gone with R35 and have been let out to the guild. With a flint-built southern extension it later became three tiny cottages and in 1859 it is described as 'formerly three under one roof' (1).

(1) NRO, MC 148/97-8.



Survey Report

The present building of one-and-a-half storeys appears to be a former open hall into which a floor and chimney were inserted at some later date, probably in the early seventeenth century.

The studs are four to five inches wide, the central posts are six inches square (below the jowl) and the wall-plates are seven by four inches. There is only a small section of the sill intact so timbers are recorded where there is peg-hole evidence in the wall-plate.

A window rebate was found in the north end of the western wall-plate (Fig.A). There is a mortice in the soffit of the wall-plate for a window mullion. The stud to the north of the rebate is not pegged but applied to the wall-plate. This stud has a peg hole, possibly for a door lintel and a rebated edge for the door.

The studs in the north wall exhibit a pattern of peg holes (Fig.B) which taken together may suggest the presence of a bench. The mortice in the first stud from the west may indicate a screen relating to the suggested former doorway. In each central post there is a brace mortice for the former tie-beam (Figs.A & C). One of the timbers used as a joist in the inserted floor has a brace mortice and part of a dovetail mortice, suggesting that it was a former tie-beam. It also has the shallow section seen in the existing wall-plates and a chamfer to one arris. Given the asymmetrical placing of the empty brace mortices on the posts, and the matching asymmetry of the brace mortice in the soffit of the tie-beam, this chamfer would have faced the possible high-end bench if this joist is the original tie-beam reused.

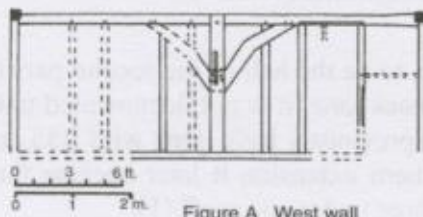


Figure A West wall

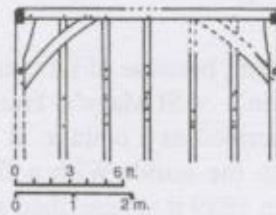


Figure B North wall

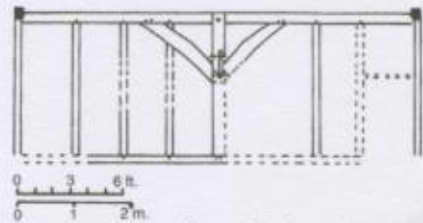


Figure C East wall

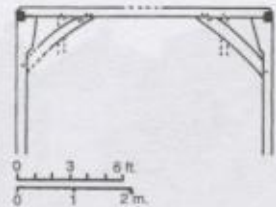
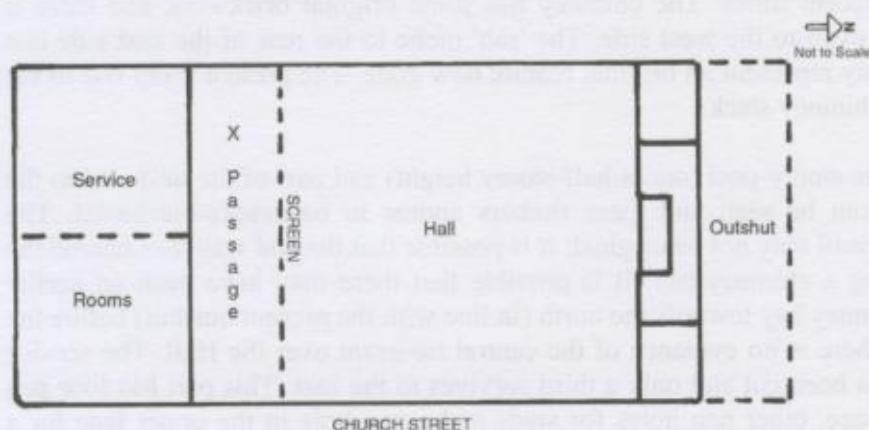


Figure D South wall

Gingerbread Cottage, Church Street, New Buckenham (R.40)

This medieval house is stated in 1611 to have been owned previously by Old Buckenham Priory. Post-Dissolution owners are traced back to 1542. In 1578 this was John Smith weaver, fined for making a window into his southern neighbour's yard, perhaps to light his loom. From 1864 to 1883 it was owned by John Gall who clothed much of New Buckenham in red brick.



Survey Report

Gingerbread Cottage is opposite the west end of the Church. It is clad in brick under a pantiled roof and there is weatherboard on the north gable wall. Inside there is a timber frame and between the frame and the brick there may be clay lump front and back. There are thatching-ties on some of the rafters, indicating that the original roof was thatch.

The present front door is in the same position as the medieval door, opening into a cross-passage. To the left (south) there was a partition wall. Evidence for a doorway to the service rooms is clear at the west end (no stud mortice and a chamfer) and there may have been another doorway at the east end as the mortices are irregularly spaced here. The axial principal joist to form the two service rooms has been removed but there are two peg holes for its post under the girt and a shadow on the girt indicating its width. As the lodged

common joists in this room are now axial, and of poorer quality than the timbers elsewhere in the house, this ceiling is probably a later replacement. The common joists in the western half are much eroded, perhaps from a 'wet' atmosphere like brewing or dairy use; they may have been sand-blasted which further eroded the surface. There is a shutter rebate for an unglazed window in the south girt of the eastern service room. Nail holes can be seen for the applied runner and there are peg holes for the window sill in two studs, indicating that the opening was in the middle of this room (see documentary report). There is now another building against this wall. Any evidence of a matching window in the western room has gone.

The north wall of the former cross-passage is formed by a rare survival, a fully-framed plank-and-muntin screen wall. Originally the cross-passage was part of the hall and the hall was not ceiled-over but open to the rafters. The present large-section transverse principal joist is in the centre of the original space and may be lodged on brackets applied to the storey-posts; at present these posts are boxed-in and no chamfer-stops can be seen. The plain, flat-laid common joists are lodged on the girts and have housed soffit-tenons (possibly diminished haunch). There are no carpenter's assembly-marks except for the 'lining-out' for the tenons and housing. Probably when the ceiling was inserted, the plank-and-muntin screen was inserted to the south. The boards (planks) are of varying widths and are sawn rather than riven. There was an entrance in its present position and there is one replacement board to the east of this. The muntins are all pegged (small size) to the girt indicating that the screen was constructed in-situ. The girt has straight-cut chamfers between the muntins in the eastern half only. It may be a 'carpenter's mistake' that not all the spaces were chamfered. The chimney girt to the north is a reused timber with dovetail mortices for tie-beams. The peg holes for mortices in the soffit may relate to a second use before it was inserted here. It is possible that this girt was a replacement when the chimney was refurbished in recent times. The chimney has some original brickwork and there is evidence of a bread oven to the west side. The 'salt' niche to the rear of the east side is a reconstruction but may represent an original feature now gone. The present stairs rise to the rear and east of the chimney stack.

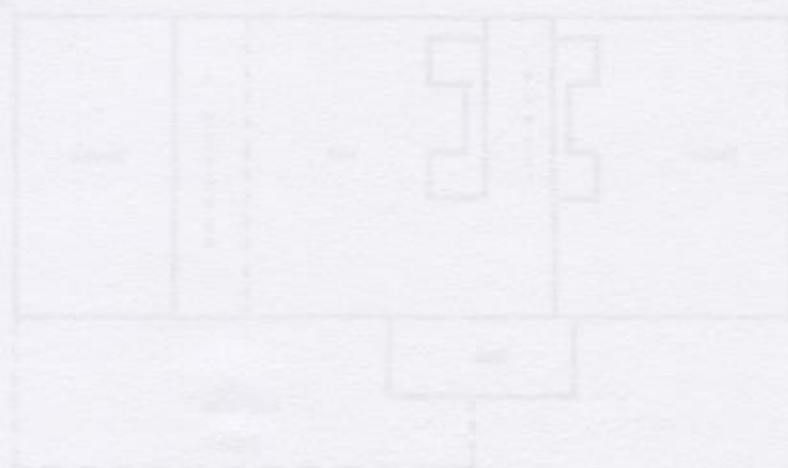
At first floor-level the storey-post (one-a-half-storey height) and part of the tie-beam to the south of the stack can be seen and these timbers appear to be smoke-blackened. The framing in the gable wall may not be original; it is possible that the end wall was behind the present stack, making a chimney-bay. It is possible that there may have been an earlier parlour from the chimney bay towards the north (in line with the present outshot) before the Hall was updated. There is no evidence of the central tie-beam over the Hall. The service partition tie-beam has been cut and only a third survives to the east. This part has four peg holes for the arch-brace, other peg holes for studs and a peg hole in the upper face for a queen-post. The east storey-post to this tie-beam and the south-east corner-post both have long jowls and there may be evidence of early paint (grey & red).

Limited access to the roof space is from the ground-floor next to the west side of the chimney stack. The flue for the bread oven can be seen. The top of the chimney has been rebuilt, which may be evidence of a 'short' stack (used so that the smoke still filtered through the thatch). *The gable wall-framing is confused and needs closer examination.* The centre of the north side of the tie-beam has some fire damage. Above the tie-beam there is a lime-washed wattle-and-daub partition and above the collar level a lath-and-plaster partition. This partition is not in line with the front of the chimney and chimney girt. The storey-post to the east is in-line but the western storey-post is about nine inches in front (to the south) of the chimney girt. Some of the rafters seem to be original and there is a ridge

piece.

Gingerbread Cottage seems to have been built as a classic medieval open hall house with a cross-passage within the hall and twin service rooms to the south. There may have been a timber chimney or smoke-bay from the start and the smoke-blackened timbers to the north probably relate to this. There may have been another room for the parlour north of the smoke-bay. There is no evidence for a precise date for the original building but it must be around (or before) 1500. At some time later in the sixteenth century the brick stack was constructed and the floor/ceiling inserted in the hall together with the screen.

Ian Tyers (ARCUS) suggests that the plank & muntin screen is constructed from oak grown locally and not from imported timber. This screen could only be dendro-dated if it were dismantled, an unthinkable idea. The sooted timbers and boarding at the top of the stairs, framing a possible smoke-bay, may be original. The stud nearest the stack is made from the wood of the ash tree as is the horizontal timber above the tie-beam. The unusual arrangement of timbers in the north gable wall seems to be constructed mainly from halved ash trees. The ceiling joists in the eastern service room are also made from ash trees, (bark can be seen on several of the joists). It is difficult to assess whether the ash seen was all used in the original build or whether some of it was used at a later date for the replacement ceiling and gable infill.

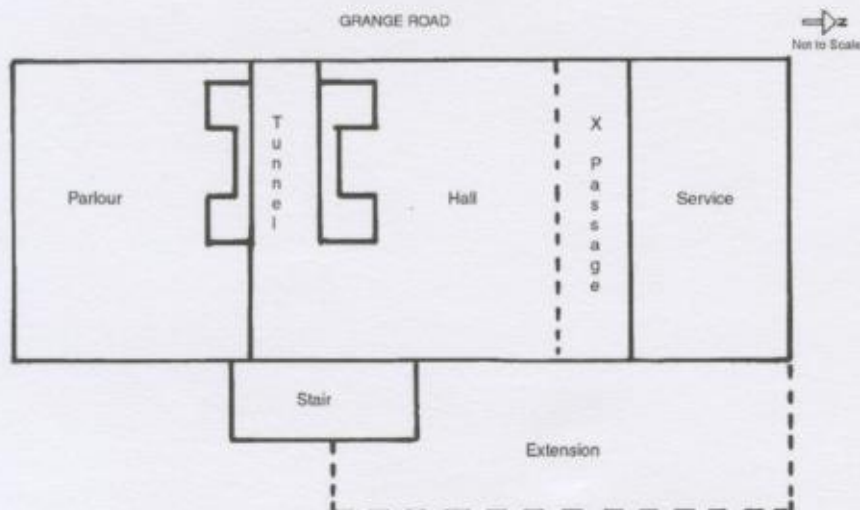


Pickwick House, Norwich Road, New Buckenham (R.46)

This site is documented from 1493 when it was in the hands of Thomas Joly, a turner. By 1542 it had acquired a bit of its neighbour's curtilage which accounts for part of its garden backing R47 (the Bull Inn). From at least 1614 to 1728 its owners were oatmeal-makers and in 1633 and 1728 the premises included an oat mill. Two probate inventories show considerable internal adaptation between these dates. That of Daniel Taylor dated 1633 lists hall, parlour, parlour chamber, buttery (with brewing gear) and mill house (with horse mill) (1). That of John Wright dated 1728 has kitchen, parlour, two pantries, backhouse, malt office, mill house, chamber over parlour, chamber over pantry, and garret (2). This is in line with the mid/late seventeenth-century alterations noted by the survey.

(1) NRO, DN/INV/40/115.

(2) NRO, DN/INV/77B/30.



Survey Report

Pickwick House has brick cladding over a timber frame under a pantiled roof. There is an extension to the north and another extension to the rear (east). The north extension has an eastern clay lump wall. The house is sited on the north-east corner of the market which is the corner of Grange Road and the Norwich Road.

The present entrance is in Grange Road (east) and the entrance hall passes through the chimney stack. This is a later alteration which may be compared to the stair-tunnel through the stack at 'The Pleasance'. To the south is the parlour with its brick fireplace. The fireplace has a flat four-centred arch of shaped bricks probably cut from the 'green'; there is no metal bar and there is a large timber above for relieving the weight. This chimney may have been ruddled. There are pegs for studs either side of the stack. The present doorway is to the east of the stack and is probably in the original position. The axial principal joist has a double-quadrant moulding with fillet; there are no chamfer-stops or common joists visible. The east wall has a complete series of peg holes for studs but only one stud may be original. The studs in the west wall may be replacements. All the studs and the girts have been hacked for plaster but may retain traces of original ruddle.

The room to the north now has a later fireplace. The ceiling has a transverse principal joist with a small corner roll-moulding (probably late-seventeenth-century) and no chamfer-stops. The common joists, also with a small corner roll-moulding, lodge on the girts and have central tenons to the principal. They have nail holes for a later ceiling and there is a shadow without nail holes for a passage at the north end. This may be for a cross-passage. The girts are all pegged for studs above and below and two of the storey-posts have been cut below the soffit of the girt.

The extension to the north has a large transverse principal joist with a simple deep chamfer. The front girt may be contemporary with this but both are covered in thick black paint. Both the girt and the floor level are higher than in the rest of the house. The ceiling joists are all of small section and later in date; the rear wall is clay lump, probably nineteenth-century. The chamber above this room has primary bracing and thin studs and rafters. To the north is a late Regency metal fireplace.

To the rear of the central room is a late eighteenth- or early-nineteenth-century single-storey room with a moulded cornice and a bay window to the north. The present stairs are of a similar date with the moulded handrail and internal window to light a cupboard above the stairwell. This cupboard has a contemporary door with L-hinges held with forged nails, probably eighteenth-century in date.

The parlour chamber had very large windows to the south and west, overlooking the market. The south sill survives and peg holes can be seen for the west sill. The transverse tie-beam and chimney tie-beam have single quadrant-moulding. The corner and chimney bay storey posts have long jowls. There is a late eighteenth- or early-nineteenth-century fireplace and hearth. The doorhead from the stairs into this chamber is a straight lintel. There is an externally-trenched brace to the north-east storey-post which is pegged to the studs. No other evidence of braces was found. The studs in the east wall seem to be the same spacing as the peg holes in the ground-floor east wall. There is an edge-halved and bridled scarf joint to the north of the staircase and a face-halved scarf joint at the north end of the wall-plate. The storey-posts for the north truss have jowls that end in an ogee moulding. The chamber above the hall has a 'flying' tie-beam with the small corner roll-moulding as in the ceiling below. The common joists can be seen in the corridor and they

also have the same small moulding.

The attic is reached by its own staircase. There is a stair-mast to the north of the opening and another mast further north indicating the position of the original stairs from the ground floor. The stairs finish on a small landing with a curved landing rail, probably the original. The single purlin is mid-positioned in relation to the other roof purlins. The doorleaf to the south attic chamber has forged nailed spearhead hinges held on pintles. The three boards have a reed edge and shaved ledges behind. The latch is later but part of the original metal latch can be seen. The south attic chamber has no visible collar (the collar may have been at a higher level and now removed). Two tiers of shaved and tenoned butt-purlins and wind-braces are pegged to the principals. In the east range the first principal rafter (south) has wind-braces north and south and the second principal rafter has one wind-brace to the north. In the west range the first principal has a wind-brace to the south and the second principal has a wind-brace to the north. There is presently a small dormer window between the two principals. The rafters are halved and the fifth pair has scribed carpenter's assembly marks of number IIII. This may indicate that the southern truss was the first part of the building to be 'raised'. Three rafters between the principals have pegs protruding into the building. These seem to indicate the position of the original dormer roof where it was pegged to the main roof.

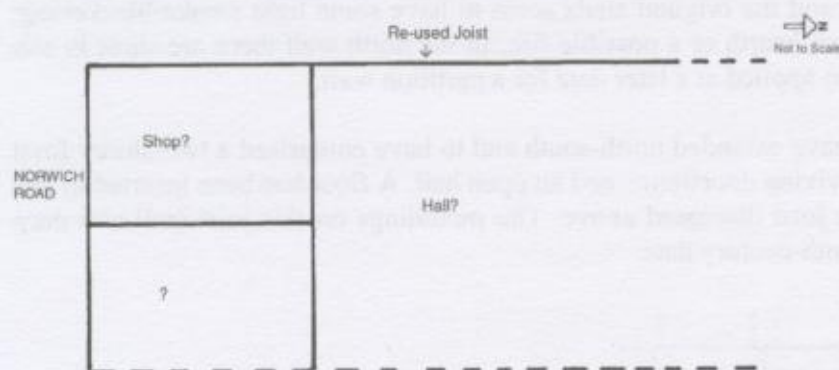
The north attic chamber has a plain three-board door held on plain squared pintle hinges. The roof has two tiers of shaved and tenoned butt-purlins with a collar, pegged to the principals, below the upper tier. Neither chamber has a ridge piece or diminished principals. The earliest part of the present house, about 1600, seems to be the parlour end (south) and its roof with wind-braces, original dormer window, moulded brick chimney and ceilings. The hall may have been floored (mortice in the chimney girt) and then re-floored in the mid-to-late seventeenth century with its corner roll-mouldings and new girts to the north, west and probably east. If this ceiling was later the common joists would have been plastered and not exposed to show their decoration. The ogee moulded jowls on the north truss are also of this period. It is likely that the east wall-plate of the previous building was retained with its edge-halved and bladed scarf joint and that the new truss was attached to the wall-plate with the later face-halved scarf. The roof may have been remodelled with collars and no wind-braces.

The kitchen was rebuilt in the late seventeenth to eighteenth century but probably reusing the principal joist. In the eighteenth century the stair outshut was built (hinges on the cupboard door) to give better access to the first floor than the original stair next to the chimney stack. Once the new stair was built it was possible to construct the tunnel through the stack with its associated 'Regency' fireplaces and rear extension which 'wraps around' the stair outshut. The house was then clad in brick.

Beech House, Norwich Road, New Buckenham (R.47)

This house incorporates The Bull Inn (le Bole 1542, *apud signum tauri*, at the sign of the Bull, 1561 (1)) which dominated the Norwich road at its entry into the market place. Once on a curtilage of generous size, building plots on the north and east sides were sold off from 1577 onwards. Despite this diminution and accusations of a disorderly house in 1561 and unlawful games in 1577, it remained an inn until the late eighteenth century. The bakehouse chimney was in disrepair in 1565.

(1) NRO, ANF/1/1.



Survey Report

The south face of the building has been replaced by a brick front and now has modern windows. The brick face extends the building to the east. The roof structure has been changed and is now slate covered. The remaining timber frame is in the western part of the building. This report on the frame refers to the present room functions.

In the dining room to the west of the present central front door, there is a later inserted floor and chimney stack. In the south wall there is mainly reused timber and it seems to be totally reconstructed. In the south-west corner next to the chimney stack there is a post (not in its original position) showing evidence that it originally held a door head and lintel. This post

also seems to show fire damage and there may have been a fire at some time in this building leading to reconstruction and alteration. There is a brick arched cellar under the dining room.

In the office (to the west of the dining room) there is in the south wall a complete door frame with a four-centred arch, showing the same pattern as the post in the dining room (Fig.A). The doorframe also has a mortice for a draught screen. There are peg holes for studs above and below in the centre of the girt (this girt may have extended further west). The west wall is all later reconstruction. The north wall seems to be an original partition with studs or peg holes in situ, nine feet six inches from the south wall.

In the kitchen, to the north of the dining room, the principal joist is elaborately moulded and seems to be reused. The soffit has been carefully shaved off to the depth of the mortices for the partition wall of its former use. The remaining auger holes indicate studs at fourteen-inch intervals, not normal for New Buckenham. The common joists seem to be in their original mortices. In the west wall the northern part of the frame seems to be original. There is a storey post and a girt which is truncated to the north. The frame to the south of this storey post is a replacement, but perhaps to the original pattern, and has slumped.

In the bedroom above the dining room the front wall has some original studs. One stud has a cut-out for a window in the same position as the present window. The studs are seven to eight inches in width, found in other New Buckenham buildings.

To the north of this bedroom, in the corridor, is a tie-beam from east to west. The eastern end of the tie-beam is moulded with a double roll but the western end has a plain chamfer. In the centre is a cut-out, possibly for a crown-post, and there are peg holes for the arch-braces. The post to the east has an applied jowl. The east wall has studs pegged at one-foot-six-inch centres and there are no pegs over a length of six feet three inches. This may indicate a former window; the present framing of a former window is later. Some of the framing is replacement and the original studs seem to have some light smoke-blackening; this may be from an open hearth or a possible fire. In the north wall there are studs in situ which seem to have been applied at a later date for a partition wall.

The building seems to have extended north-south and to have comprised a two-storey front range, including the surviving doorframe, and an open hall. A floor has been inserted in this hall using the elaborate joist discussed above. The mouldings on this joist (roll and deep cavetto) suggest a fifteenth-century date.

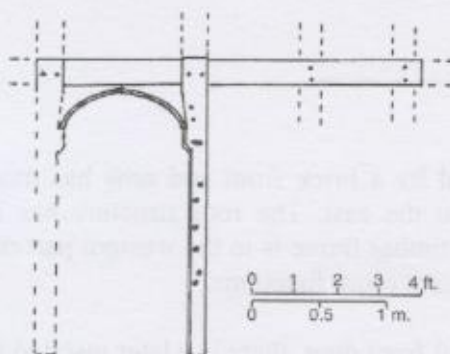
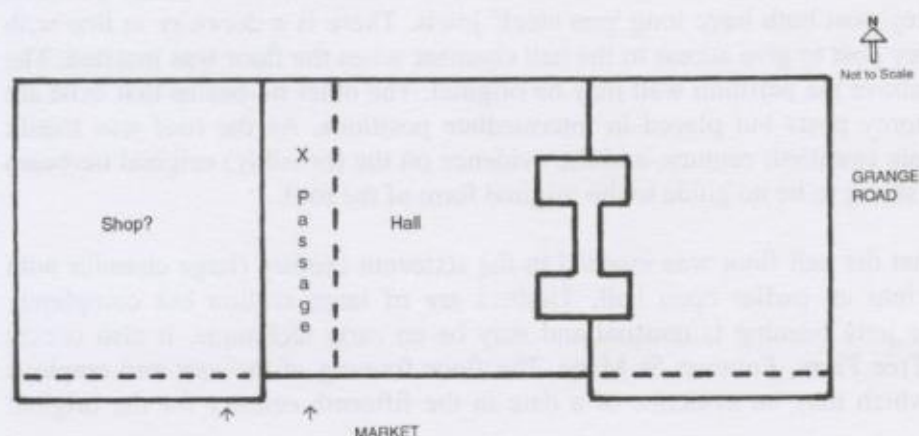
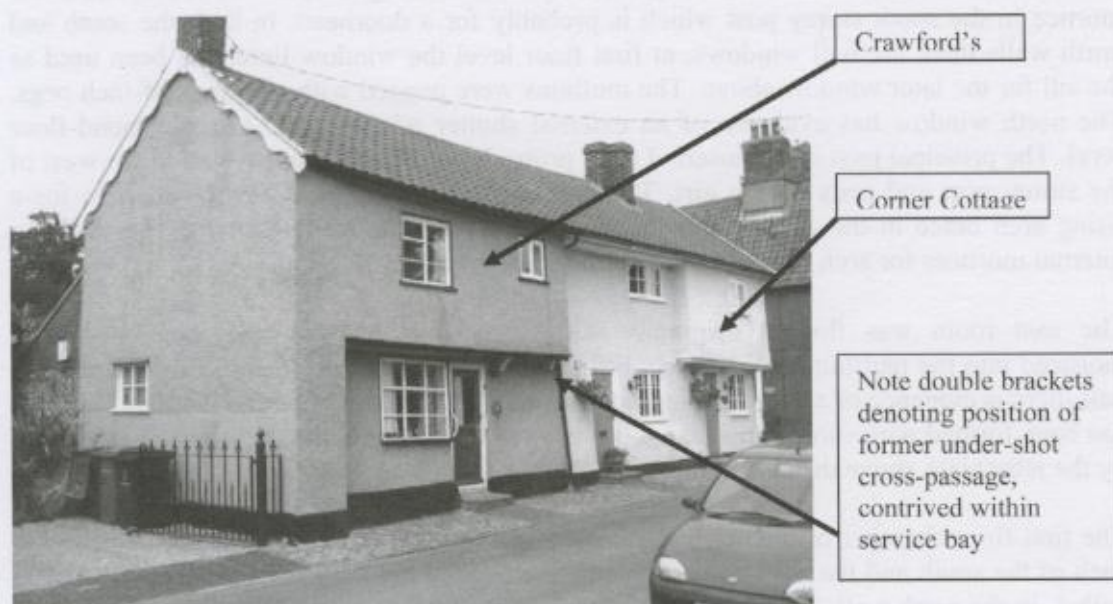


Figure A Fragment of south wall

Corner Cottage & Crawford's, Market Place, New Buckenham (R.49)

This fifteenth-century Wealden house is documented from 1542 when it was owned by John Feke. An earlier building on the site is indicated by large post-holes near the street frontage, found during archaeological evaluation (1). The chimney was in grave decay in 1579; its repair, or possibly the replacement in brick of a timber-built chimney, could also have signalled the sixteenth-century flooring-over of the open hall. A craftsman's rather than a merchant's house, its owners in the late sixteenth century were hoopmakers or coopers. About 1659 ownership was divided between the Reynolds and Woods families.

(1) *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. XLIII, part 3, 2000, p. 530.



Survey Report

Corner Cottage comprises the eastern storeyed end and hall of a three-bay 'Wealden' type house of which Crawford's is the western storeyed end. The south face of the building is to the street, which once formed part of the market place. The south face is rendered under a later roof and the north face has exposed timber framing.

The room to the west was originally the central open hall; there is evidence of smoke-blackening at first floor level from the open hearth. There is a later inserted floor with a

large section transverse principal joist that has a four-inch chamfer and a large triangular stop (similar to Dial House). The jointing of the common joists is not accessible. The west wall has an applied clamp fixed with large pegs over the upper half of the girt. The girt is pegged to the central full-height storey post. The studs in this wall have large peg holes which may be for a bench, or for shelves in this room or in 'Crawford's' next door. The stud nearest the south wall is later (seen from the saw marks) and may represent the position of the doorway from the hall to the western end. In the south wall there is a lintel that may be for a doorway or a small window. It is two feet wide and there is one peg that may be for a sill. In the same position in the north wall seen from outside is half a doorhead for a three feet wide door. Is this a cross-passage or was there only a rear entrance because of the security risk posed by the presence of the market? At the east end of the hall is the inserted chimney stack. The front of the hearth is in line with the original partition wall. There is a mortice in the south storey post which is probably for a doorhead. In both the south and north walls there are hall windows, at first floor level the window lintel has been used as the sill for the later window above. The mullions were pegged with smaller half-inch pegs. The north window has evidence of an external shutter rebate in the girt at ground-floor level. The principal joist of the inserted floor protrudes through the north wall to the west of the storey post and rests on the girt. The partition wall storey-post has the mortice for a rising arch brace in the outside face of the north wall (purpose unknown). There are no internal mortices for arch braces on any of the storey posts.

The east room was floored originally with seven-to-eight-inch axial common joists morticed into the partition wall with central tenons. There is no principal joist. In the north half there is evidence of a stair opening but this may be a later or enlarged feature. The jetty has been formed with short transverse joists pegged to the last common joist and supported by the jetty plate above the stud wall.

The first-floor chamber of the original storeyed end has two unglazed window positions in each of the south and the east walls. The sills are pegged but the lintels seem to have been nailed. In the north wall there is a series of scribed carpenter's marks on both stud and wall-plate which finish in this chamber with XII & XIII. The north-east corner storey post and the partition storey post both have long 'gun stock' jowls. There is a doorway in line with the partition storey post to give access to the hall chamber when the floor was inserted. The tie-beam that is above the partition wall may be original. The other tie-beams that exist are not above the storey posts but placed in intermediate positions. As the roof was totally replaced in the late twentieth century, and the evidence on the (possibly) original tie-beam concealed, there seems to be no guide to the original form of the roof.

It would seem that the hall floor was inserted in the sixteenth century (large chamfer with triangular stop) into an earlier open hall. Timbers are of large section but completely undecorated. The jetty framing is unusual and may be an early technique. It also occurs nearby at Yew Tree Farm, Forncett St Mary. The floor framing of the east end employs central tenons, which may be evidence of a date in the fifteenth century for the original building.

The western storeyed end comprises Crawford's next door. The west wall is now constructed of brick outside the original line of the timber frame (perhaps contemporary with the insertion of the chimney stack in this wall). The position of the original door to this end is shown by the pair of brackets under the jetty, suggesting that this was a shop facing onto the market. The roof is now pantiled and its structure was totally renewed in the late twentieth century. The principal joist runs east to west and has a simple chamfer with a

chamfer-stop to the east. The west end is now encased within the chimney stack. To the rear of the building is a single-storey outshut, and a central post, which may be original, marks the original line of the north wall. The north-south width of the building seems to be sixteen feet three inches (one rod).

At first-floor level the south wall has two unglazed diamond mullion windows with shutter rebates (Fig.A). One post has a peg hole that may be the fixing for the bottom channel board for the shutter. The transverse joist has been boxed in and is supported by a metal bolt to another joist in the roof space. The east wall has a clamp covering the wall-plate to support the inserted ceiling. In this east wall there is one brace visible rising from the south wall and one stud. We could assume that this was a partition wall with no first-floor access to what was probably an open hall.

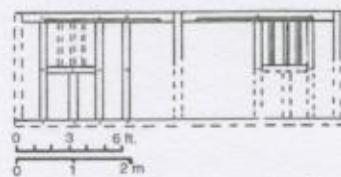


Figure A First floor south wall

Crawford's

Lovell's Stores, Market Place, New Buckenham (R.51)

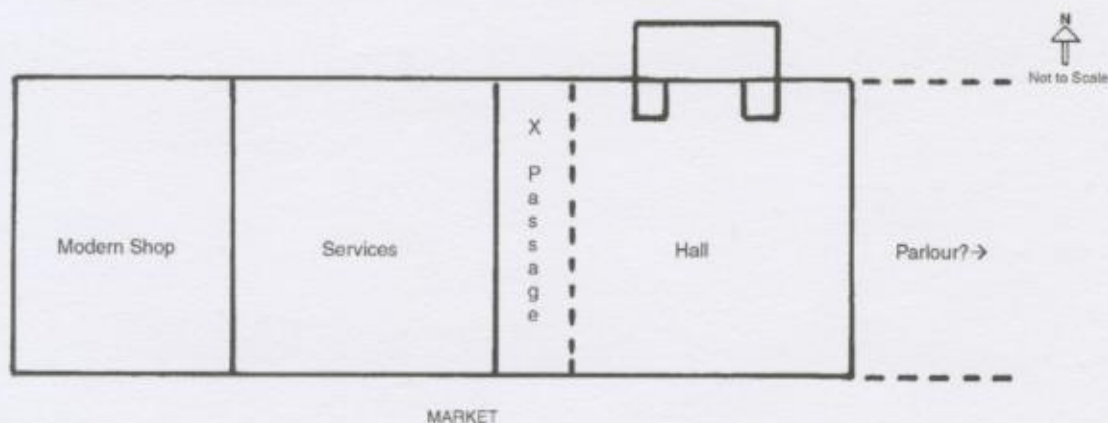
The earliest-known owner of this late medieval building is John Colman who made his will in 1495 (1). Generously sited, it was assessed at four tofts in 1542. It was probably an inn by 1582 when unlawful gaming was detected, and certainly by 1596 when it is referred to as The Crown. It had been renamed The White Hart and had ceased trading by 1750. The owner William Jowby's probate inventory dated 1595 lists hall, hall chamber, kitchen chamber, larder and dey house (dairy) (2). Depositions in a lawsuit of 1596 refer to an old priest dwelling in a little house adjoining the churchyard 'which nowe is removed and standeth at the Crowne' (3) – presumably acquired as an outshut or detached building, this has left no trace in the present structure, but it demonstrates the portability of timber-framed buildings. The will of Simon Reinoulds, innholder, dated 1637 (4) mentions the parlour, hall and green chambers and so indicates a three-celled building. The green chamber is the only room yet found in New Buckenham named from its décor rather than its function.

(1) NRO, Norf. Arch. wills, 15 Shaw, 1495.

(2) NRO, DN/INV/12/186.

(3) NRO, PD 254/172.

(4) NRO, Norf. Arch. wills 1637, no. 16.



Survey Report

Lovell's Stores is a rendered building on the north-west corner of the former market place. It has been extended to the north with an outshot now formed under a 'catslide' roof. It appears to have been extended to the west; probably by the width of the shop. The roof has been altered, probably more than once and no evidence of the original roof structure was seen.

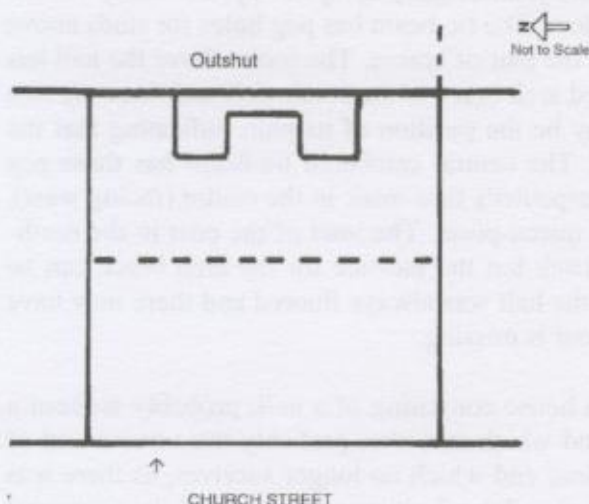
There are staircases at either end of the building; the one to the east has a rail at the first floor typical of the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century. The staircase rail to the west is probably Victorian. The partition walls to the west of the east end have primary bracing and probably date to the eighteenth century as do the panelled doors. The room to the west has timber framing to the rear, the original rear wall of the house. In the north-west corner is a four-centered door head with the post to the east rebated to take the door. The west post has a square hole, probably the fixing for the pintle hinge. This doorway may represent the rear door of the cross-passage and there was probably a doorway to the service chamber in the adjacent cross wall. The chimney in this north wall is a later insertion, probably late sixteenth / early seventeenth century, as the peg holes exist for a stud wall in the girt at ceiling height. The rest of the studs in this wall seem to be reused timber. The ceiling seems to be inserted, formed by an axial joist with a large chamfer but no chamfer-stops and a transverse joist near the east end of the room. This joist has a chamfer with shield stops on one side only and may be a reused timber, or it may represent the position of an earlier partition wall. No timber framing survives in the south wall (front).

The chamber above the shop seems to have been constructed mainly from reused timber and is a later addition. The service chamber has an unglazed window to the north with flattened diamond mullions. There is a shutter rebate above in the wall-plate and a deep sill surviving below. The front (south) wall has a shutter rebate for a window and the shutter would have passed across a straight trenched brace to the south-west corner post. There is a double-pegged edge-halved and bridled scarf joint slightly-splayed approximately twelve inches long in the wall-plate above the window. The tie-beam has peg holes for studs above and below with double peg holes indicating the pair of braces. The room above the hall has a window and an internally-trenched inverted arch brace in the south wall and there are two pegs in the wall-plate to the east which may be the position of its pair, indicating that the hall had two bays with a central tie-beam. The central cambered tie-beam has three peg holes for its arch brace to the south and a carpenter's face mark in the centre (facing west). There are no peg holes for a crown-post or queen-posts. The jowl of the post in the north-west corner of this chamber has been cut back but the mortice for the arch brace can be seen. It is possible that this chamber above the hall was always floored and there may have been a chimney at the parlour end. The parlour is missing.

The original building seems to have been a house consisting of a hall, probably without a chimney stack originally, and a storeyed end which survives, probably the service end of the house. There may also have been a parlour end which no longer survives, as there was ample room on the medieval plot. The existing lateral chimney stack with its segmental fireplace arch seems to be seventeenth century. The dating features for the original building seem to be the large section timbers, the presumably unglazed shuttered windows, the internally trenched wall bracing, the slightly-splayed edge-halved and bridled scarf joint, the cambered tie-beam and the 'long' jowls to the main posts. These suggest an early sixteenth-century build-date.

Cosy Cottage, Church Street, New Buckenham (R.51 rear)

Originating as a barn or warehouse behind and belonging to Lovell's Stores (R51), the building of which this cottage forms a part, though late seventeenth or early eighteenth century in date, is not documented until 1825 when it is described as a barn with a stable and yard. By 1849 it had become four cottages with butcher's shop, stable and hayhouse. The date stone now set into the front, Wm Carey 1807, may have been repositioned from the upper part of one of the end gables which seem to be late-nineteenth-century rebuilds. The other reset date stones are unexplained. Since New Buckenham was largely tithe free, the suggestion that it was ever a tithe barn can be dismissed.



Survey Report

Cosy Cottage is one of the inner properties in a row of four brick-and-flint cottages that face west. There is a date stone in the front elevation: '1807 Wm Carey' plus two initial stones, J.B. and W.C.J. The brick quoins are made of different ages of brick but none of them seems older than early nineteenth century. There is a straight joint above the front door indicating a different division of the whole property in the past. The roof is covered with pantiles.

The lintel above the door is made of a reused timber that has mortices for studs. There is a chain timber in the mass wall to the north. The fireplace, on the east wall, has a brick arch with a metal bar beneath. Either side of the fireplace are late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth-century doors with their original nailed latches and strap hinges. The ceiling joists are narrow and made of soft wood with an axial principal joist made of reused oak laid on edge; this has V cut-outs which may indicate that it was a stair bearer.

At first-floor level the wall-plate remains in its original east wall position but the wall below has been removed. Halfway along its length is a twenty-four-inch face-halved and counter-bladed scarf joint. There are no mortices in the soffit and the rear flint wall may be seen continuing to the south (in the cupboard at the top of the stairs). There is a nineteenth-century-style casement window in the rear wall of the outshot. In the north window there is some minimal framing for support, probably dating to the re-division of the properties.

In the attic there is a modern, chipboard, division to the north of the hatch but the roof space was originally open from south to north. There are replacement windows in each gable end. The roof is framed with two tiers of staggered butt-purlins, slightly shaved, pegged to the principals. All collars, below the upper purlins, have failed and bowed (new collars are bolted to the other side of the principals). The lower purlins have also been reinforced and new common rafters have been used throughout; (below the lower purlin the original common rafters have been left in place but are not functional).

The brick jointing outside, the fireplace and the doors are all consistent with a remodelling in 1807. Of the earlier building there are the continuous roof and the scarf joint in the east wall-plate indicating a date for the original structure sometime in the late seventeenth to early eighteenth centuries.

Park House, Market Place, New Buckenham (R.52)

In 1535 a house on this site was bequeathed by William Semecraft. A former owner, Bartholemew Canne, is named. (1) By 1600 it had become an inn, The White Hart, and the subject of a celebrated dispute among the county justices, the godly faction seeking to close it as a disorderly house and the others supporting the owner Richard Hulse. (2) It remained an inn. Illicit games are reported in 1608 and a brewhouse in 1609. The will of Thomas Downes dated 1626 mentions the long chamber. (3) It is last described as an inn in 1676. The probate inventory of a later owner, William Colman, carpenter, dated 1737, names kitchen, pantry, backhouse, backhouse chamber, kitchen chamber and parlour chamber. (4)

(1) NRO, NCC wills 174-5 Godsalue, 1535.

(2) A. Hassell Smith, *County and Court* (London, 1974) pp.106-7.

(3) NRO, NCC wills 233 Mitings, 1626.

(4) NRO, Norf. Arch. 1728-42, no.318.



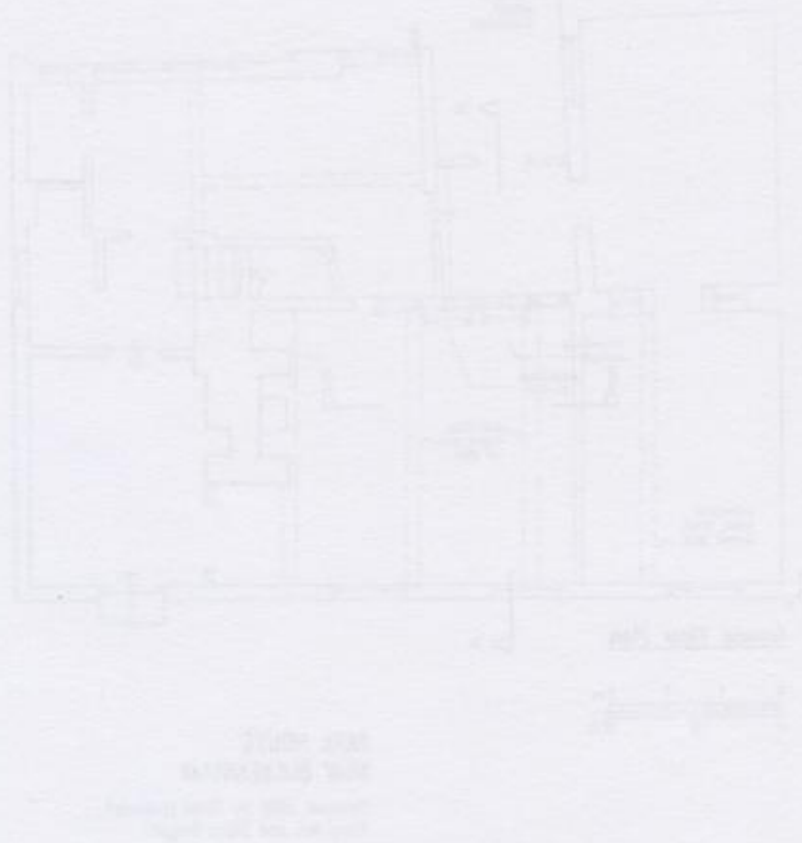
Survey Report

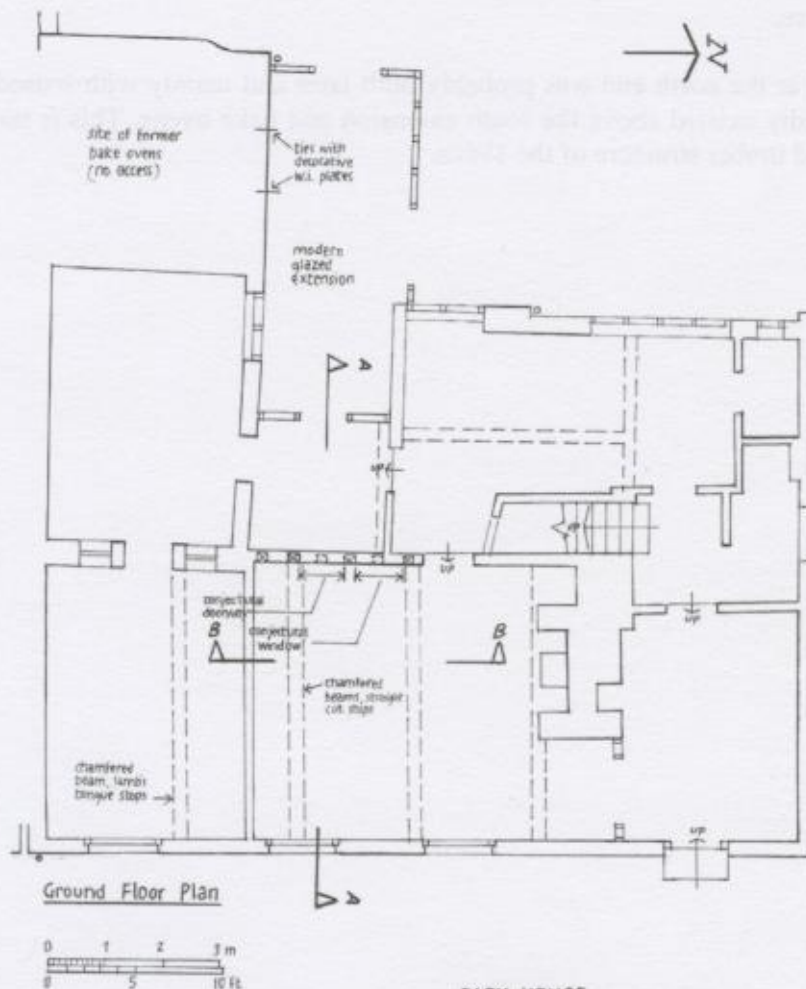
Park House is located at the junction of Queen Street and Chapel Street at the north-west corner of the market place. The plan and storey heights are the only visual evidence of the building's sixteenth-century origins, the latter imposing a cramped vertical spacing on the large sash windows inserted in the nineteenth century. Internally a certain amount of the timber frame survives but the roof structure has been entirely replaced, again probably in the nineteenth century.

The three central bays formed a single room adjacent to the substantial central brick chimney stack to the north which has fireplaces on both sides. Beyond, on the north external wall the timber frame is concealed by plaster. Principal joists in the central room have a three-inch chamfer with straight-cut stops. The southernmost room has a different pattern with lamb's tongue stop. This suggests that the north ceiling is probably a sixteenth century one, with a later seventeenth-century insert to the north. In the west wall of the main room there is evidence of an original doorway and perhaps a frieze window. Occupying the western end of the southern extension are former bake ovens, currently inaccessible. Wrought-iron ties are prominent on the external wall.

The first-floor level follows the general layout of the floor below with a three-bay room overlooking the market place. There is no evidence of a jetty. In the north wall is framing for a former window (elevation D-D). The two central tie-beams had arch braces from the jowled storey post. The inner west wall has six-inch studs with eighteen-inch centres and evidence of a window next to the central post. There is a scarf joint in the wall-plate of edge-halved and bridled type. Framing in the south wall has inverted arch braces. There is also evidence of a partition wall running along the tie-beam at this end with studs at thirty-two-inch centres.

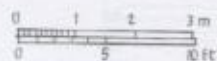
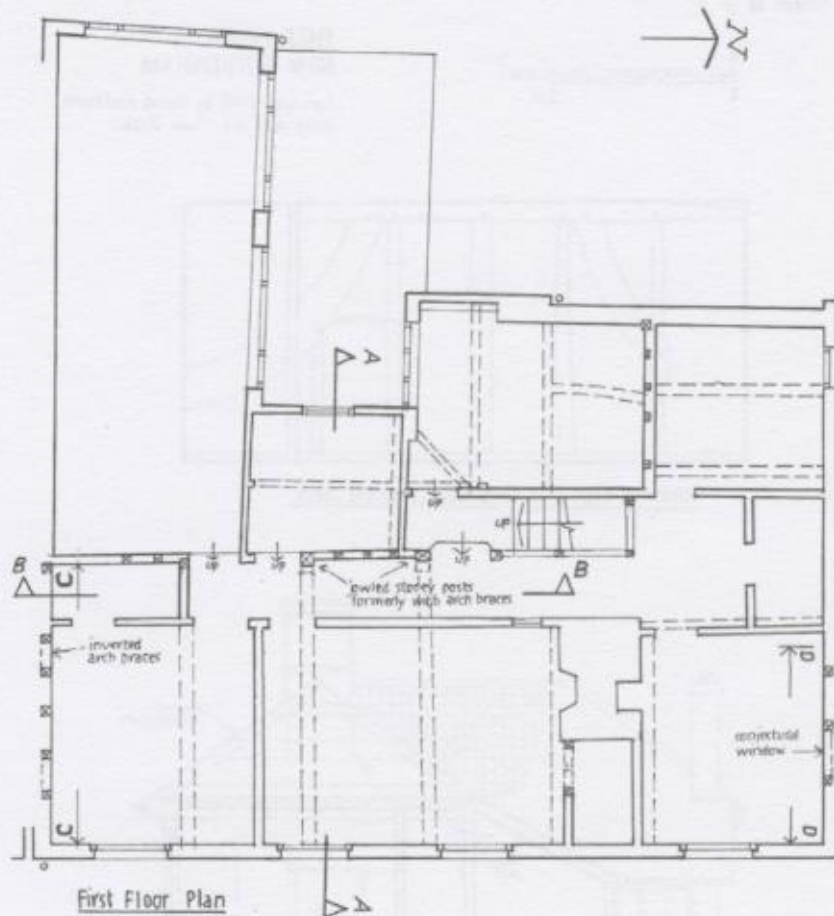
The extension at the north end was probably built later and mainly with reused timber. A granary reputedly existed above the south extension and bake ovens. This is now replaced by a flat-roofed timber structure of the 1960s.





PARK HOUSE NEW BUCKENHAM

Surveyed 2002 by David Luckhurst
Mary Ash and Diana Duggin



PARK HOUSE NEW BUCKENHAM

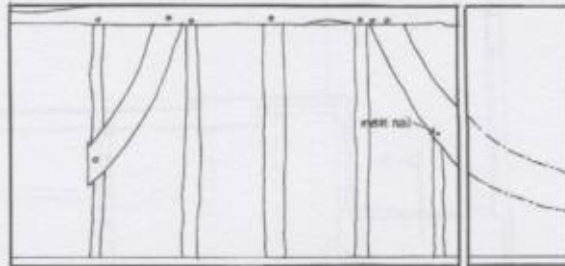
Surveyed 2002 by David Luckhurst,
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**PARK HOUSE
NEW BUCKENHAM**

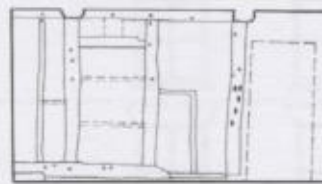
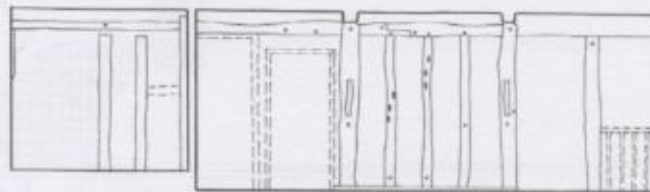
Surveyed 2002 by David Luckhurst,
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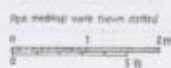
Wall elevation C-C, First Floor, looking south



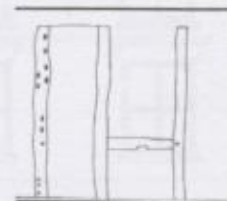
Section A-A



Part-longitudinal section B-B looking west



PARK HOUSE
NEW BUCKENHAM
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Duggin

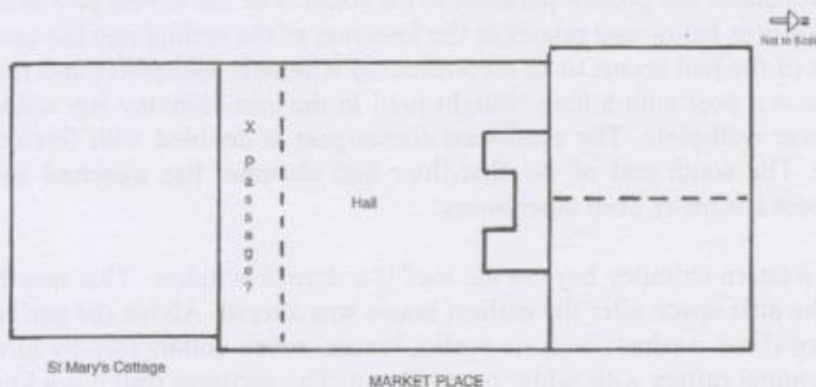
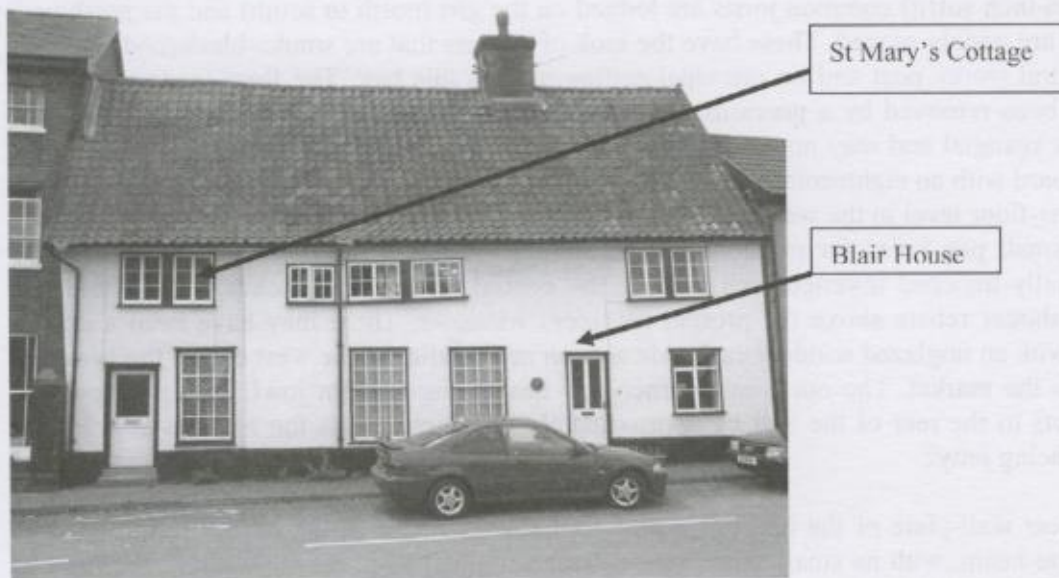


Wall elevation D-D looking north, First Floor

Blair House & St Mary's Cottage, Market Place, New Buckenham (R.53)

Originating as a tripartite medieval hall-house, this seems to be on an assembled site as it is probably the property described in 1542 as 'two-and-a-half tofts and half a toft in the same place' (1) and later as part of a 'messuage built and part of a messuage vacant'. The chimney was in decay in 1624 and its repair may have encouraged the seventeenth-century adaptation that the survey records. Owned by shearers and a woollen-draper in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, it was subdivided shortly before 1695.

- (1) The 1542 landgable rental uses toft as a unit of assessment; one toft does not indicate one house site.



Survey Report

Blair house is on the west side of the market green and has a rendered front under a pantiled roof. There are casement windows at first-floor level and large (twenty-light) sash windows at ground-floor level (no horns). The front door opens onto the side of the stack as in a lobby entrance house.

In the hall there is a principal transverse joist inserted to form a ceiling. It has a very large chamfer (three inches) with shield stops. To the south of the sash window is part of an

earlier door-head (to the cross-passage). Towards the bottom of the doorpost is a mortice for a screen. The mantle beam has several taper burns and there is an apotropaic marian mark on the west end. The surface of the mantle beam has been shaved and nicked for plaster in several places. The brick piers supporting the mantle beam on the east side are rounded on both front edges; the bricks may have been moulded or cut in the green before firing. There is corbelling for a first-floor fireplace. There is a ceiling joist inserted into the front of the stack with an exposed dovetail at the east end. The storey post supporting the central principal joist is set in front of another post; there is a cut-off girt facing the exposed dovetail as though another frame had been inserted with the ceiling and chimney inside the original frame.

In the front girt of the northern storeyed (parlour?) end, is a shutter rebate. The large section (seven-inch soffit) common joists are lodged on the girt (north to south) and the north wall studs are widely spaced. These have the look of timbers that are smoke-blackened. There is a central storey post and no principal ceiling joist in this bay. The floor joists to the rear have been removed by a previous owner to insert a modern stair. The framing below the girt is vestigial and may not be original. In the rear of the ground-floor chimney stack is a cupboard with an eighteenth-century panelled door with nailed L-hinges, and a brick floor. At first-floor level in the west wall, at the north end, is the framing for a window. There are four small peg holes for mullions but no shutter rebate. In the north wall there are two internally-trenched inverted arch braces. The central post is nine inches wide. There is a long shutter rebate above the present casement windows. There may have been a central stud with an unglazed window each side as seen in Crawford's, the west end of the Wealden across the market. The north-east corner-post has a long straight jowl. This northern bay projects to the rear of the hall by approximately one foot. Is this the remains of a former rear facing jetty?

The rear wall-plate of the hall has a nine-foot shutter rebate at the north (high) end. The later tie-beam, with its small shield (quasi-lamb's-tongue) stop, is embedded in the front of the chimney stack with the chamfered (four-centered arched) brick hearth below. There is a tie-beam at a higher level above the present partition to the south. The associated post is the top of the applied double post below and relates to the insertion of the ceiling and the extra frame. The whole front of the hall seems to be reconstructed with two wall-plates and later window framing. There is a post with a long straight jowl in the east chimney bay with a forelock bolt to the lower wall-plate. The south-east corner-post is doubled with forelock bolts to the wall-plate. The south end of the first-floor hall chamber has trenched arch braces and the central post has many deep taper burns.

Above the trap (in the western chimney bay) to the roof is a dormer window. This may be the original access to the attic space after the earliest house was altered. Above the parlour end is a crown-stud roof (lime washed) with its purlin, braces, seven collars (six by three inches) and probably original rafters with ashlar pieces intact. The partition wall has a king stud to the apex which is scribed with the carpenter's mark IIII which fits if the trusses were numbered from the south. The south end (which is over St. Mary's Cottage) is identical (also lime washed), although the collars (not counted) are much eroded. The partition is made of wattle and daub and the stub of the truncated hall purlin is smoke-blackened. The roof above the hall has been replaced with a side butt-purlin construction in two tiers with the collars above the top tier. Some of the rafters have open mortices and there is water damage throughout. This roof has a very steep pitch and may have been thatched originally. St. Mary's Cottage is the south end of Blair House and it is to the west of the market green. This house is rendered under a pantiled roof.

The present front door is at the south end of this single-bay house. This room has a later partition (north to south) with a fireplace and an eighteenth-century cupboard to the north of the chimney. The south wall has large-section studs and girt. The original rear wall has mortices for studs in the soffit of the girt and two mortices for diamond mullions of an unglazed window. There is a storey post in the front wall with a later applied timber to its west face. The storey post has an angled cut and peg hole for a doorhead east-west. The transverse principal joist appears to be later as it has no evidence of this door-head or studs in the soffit. This joist supports an original partition wall at first-floor level. The part of the room to the north of this principal joist was originally the cross-passage of the open hall of Blair House. It is possible that this small unheated end bay was originally a shop and there may have been a doorway in the east (front) wall. The door-head mentioned above may have been the owner's entrance to the shop or it may have been the cross-passage stair doorway. There is evidence of the left doorpost at the south end of the front wall of Blair House which would indicate that the space to the north of the original partition was the cross-passage.

To the rear of the original west wall is a later extension with a fireplace to the west. The south wall of this room has large-section studs and sill. This wall may be part of another building to the south or it may be an early extension to the rear, perhaps for a kitchen or 'backhouse'.

At first-floor level the south wall has internally-trenched inverted arch braces that are almost straight. Some of the large section studs have taper burns and there are large peg holes for shelving. The corner posts and the storey posts have long straight jowls. There is an arch brace from the western storey post. The front wall-plate has no pegs for studs and therefore may be a replacement or there may have been a window. There is evidence for a double unglazed window at the north end of Blair House. There is a metal tie in the angle of the north-east corner tying the wall-plate to the partition.

The roof is exactly the same as the north end in Blair House. It has axial crown studs with their purlin, braces and original collars. The floor is boarded and the walls plastered but this may be a later development.

St. Mary's Cottage is evidently the storeyed end of Blair House, showing the same carpentry features and indeed sharing the surviving parts of the frame. The features of this house suggest a date around 1500 for its original construction.

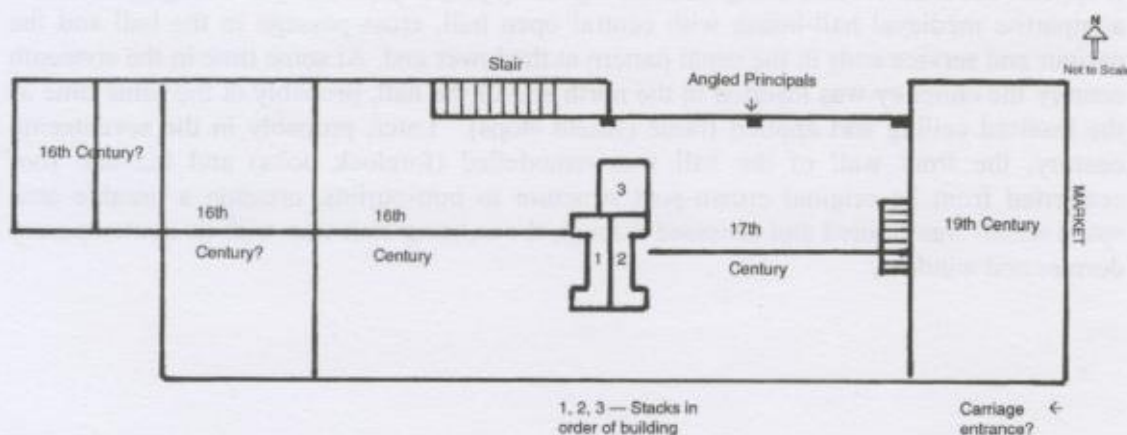
It appears the Blair House, along with the adjoining property (St Mary's Cottage), started as a tripartite medieval hall-house with central open hall, cross-passage in the hall and the parlour and service ends in the usual pattern at the lower end. At some time in the sixteenth century the chimney was inserted in the north end of the hall, probably at the same time as the inserted ceiling and applied frame (shield stops). Later, probably in the seventeenth century, the front wall of the hall was remodelled (forelock bolts) and the hall roof converted from its original crown-post structure to butt-purlins, creating a useable attic space which was floored and accessed through the existing stair trap with its contemporary dormer and window.

The King's Head Public House, The Market Place, New Buckenham (R.56)

The King's Head and the back wing of the adjoining Holly Lodge formed a courtyard house until the Holly Lodge range was sold off in 1692. The name Broadgates (1611 and later) acknowledges this generous layout. The house is first documented in 1542, then in 1610, and later a stall and a tavern on the market place went with it. It was owned briefly in the late sixteenth century by the leading Verdon family. William Verdon, yeoman, bequeathed it to his son John in his will dated 1595 (1) excepting the parlour, the parlour chamber, the rooms east of the parlour, and the yard now divided off with walls and bounds that he had lately bought from his northern neighbour John Kendall, all of which his wife was to enjoy. The chamber over the brewhouse and the dairy are also mentioned. The probate inventory dated 1611 of a later owner, Richard Peirson, shoemaker, (2) lists shop, hall, hallhouse chamber, parlour, parlour chamber, chamber over kitchen, bolting house and yard. Some late-sixteenth-century reorganisation may be inferred by the extension of site referred to by William Verdon. It is not named as an inn until 1762.

(1) NRO, NCC wills 34 Eade, 1597.

(2) NRO, DN/INV24/124.



Survey Report

The King's Head is on the west side of the market place. It is rendered under a pantiled roof. To the south of the building are 'carriage' doors leading to a yard.

The bay facing the market is the front bar with a chimney stack to the south and a function room on the first floor. This function room has a coved ceiling with a decorative cornice. The windows are six-light sashes with horns on the upper two lights. The roof is not accessible and seems to be a separate structure. The stairs to the function room only are in the next bay west, against the partition wall. The details seen in this bay all indicate a mid-nineteenth-century date but this may be remodelling of an earlier structure.

In the next two bays, from the front bar to the rear bar fireplace, there is an axial principal joist (east to west) from the chimney stack to the function room staircase. At this east end it has been cut and removed to accommodate the stairs. At the west end the chamfer-stop is a lamb's tongue and notch. It appears that a post has been removed at the west end indicating that the fireplace is a later addition. The mantle beam of this fireplace is a modern replacement and much of the brickwork has been rebuilt. To the north there is timber framing for an external wall of a post (west), pegged to a girt, pegged to another post and then the girt is plain to take brickwork (seen in the present corridor to the north). The south-wall girt is interrupted by its posts or studs. Above the girt wattle and daub can be seen and three ovolo window mullions rebated to take glass. These mullions may be reused as infill or they may be in situ; at present not enough evidence is exposed.

The lamb's tongue and notch stop and angled principals suggest that these two bays were possibly built in the mid-seventeenth century.

At first-floor level these two bays have a roof using angled principals (elbow pieces) which have metal ties to the upper tie-beams. The central upper tie-beam may have a scribed carpenter's assembly mark II.

The present roof above these two bays has two tiers of shaved and tenoned butt-purlins with a mortice for a collar above the lower tier. The present collar is nailed to the principal rafters at a higher level. A hip can be seen to the east (see east bay above). There is no ridge-piece. Next to the hatch there are three separate chimney stacks; the rear bar and one that backs onto it (probably earlier) and the stack relating to the brickwork to the north of the rear bar. This last stack is plastered and bears an apotropaic ritual protection mark of a large circle.

In the next two bays, including beer store and kitchen, there is a large-section axial principal joist with step-shield stops. The large-section common joists are plain and flat laid. The present staircase cuts through these joists to the north but may be in the original stair position (all evidence has gone). In the kitchen, the large-section axial principal joist, with run-out chamfer-stops, is very eroded and this may indicate that this area has always been used for a kitchen or 'backhouse'. No common joists can be seen.

At first-floor level the south-west corner post has a long straight jowl. The south wall-plate has a shutter groove and the outline of what may be the window-sill can be seen in the wallpaper. There are two large peg holes for a missing post next to the groove, three peg holes for a stud and a brace to the west and a peg hole for a stud next to the corner post (this last peg hole is seen elsewhere in New Buckenham). The present partition wall also has the same outline of a horizontal timber and may be the original outside wall to the north (in line with the features mentioned in the west bar). In the room to the north the end tie-beam is on

top of a stub end of a tie-beam protruding through the partition. If these points do represent an original outside wall it would indicate that the kitchen principal joist was part of the remodelling when the extra room was added to the north. In the south wall the mid-storey post has a sharply-cut jowl and a forelock bolt. This may be the missing post moved to insert the present window. The 'boxing-in' of the staircase includes a three-light window to the west which is probably eighteenth/nineteenth century.

The roof above this range is a nineteenth/twentieth-century replacement. The original structural features noted suggest a sixteenth-century date for these two bays.

The last bay to the west has a modern flat roof. There is a large section principal transverse joist with step-and-shield chamfer-stops. The common joists are laid on edge but all have small run-out chamfers. The principal joist may be reused; the spaces between the common joists have applied timbers concealing any evidence of other mortices.

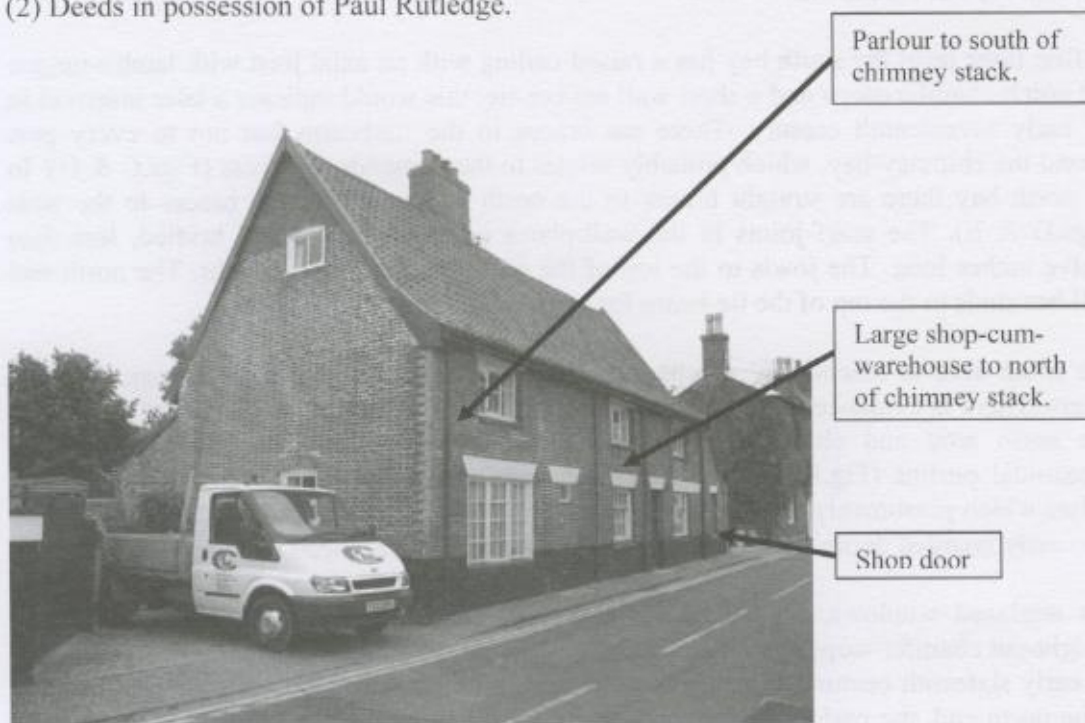
The present complex of building phases is the result of a history of rebuilding. Evidently the sixteenth century bays are the surviving extension built to the rear of an earlier, and now disappeared, range onto the market. This earlier range has been replaced by the seventeenth century bays of the rear bar and by the nineteenth-century front range.

The Pleasance, Queen Street, New Buckenham (R.57 with 58 detached)

Early-sixteenth-century in date, this is a house adapted for trading. A shop belonging to it, but out on the market place (R58 in the landgable list), is documented in 1611 and 1634; the oddly-placed, wide front door at the extreme eastern end would have given quick access to the shop and the market. From at least the late sixteenth century it was owned by traders whose business required bulk storage. The probate inventory of Robert Turner dated 1592 shows him to have been a haberdasher, grocer-apothecary, tallow-chandler, cheeseman and general dealer (1). The rooms listed are hall, buttery, parlour, chamber, chamber over the hall, cheesehouse and kitchen. Ignoring the buttery, which cannot be located within the present structure, this fits the survey's suggested layout of a parlour south and a narrow (one-bay) hall north of the chimney bay, each with a chamber above, with cheesehouse and kitchen perhaps in the yard behind. There is no open hall so floor space is maximised throughout. The very miscellaneous stock is listed separately and not assigned to rooms in the inventory, but it would have been stored on the ground and upper floors of the two northern bays, nearest the market. After Turner the house was owned by woollen-draper and a silk merchant, then from the late-seventeenth to the mid-eighteenth century by grocer-apothecaries. It is described in 1791 as a former warehouse (2).

(1) NRO, DN/INV/10/414; printed in Rutledge, *New Buckenham, A Planned Town at Work*, pp. 44-52.

(2) Deeds in possession of Paul Rutledge.



Survey Report

The Pleasance now has a brick front over the timber frame. Queen Street forms the south-western edge of the original market place and The Pleasance runs north to south in the south west corner. The Pleasance seems to consist of five bays: three bays to the north of the chimney, the chimney bay and one bay to the south (Fig.A). The north room is divided into two bays with a transverse joist; this joist has a deep chamfer with a pyramid (broach) stop at the west end. The north wall is an external wall with scribed assembly marks VI to X on the upper edge of the girt. Remains of the marks I to III are on the lower edge with

III & V at the west end (Truss A - Fig.B). There is the tenon of a doorpost and a groove for an inserted door-head (over three feet wide) in the north-west corner, an unusual place for a door. Since it looks towards the corner of the later market this may have been a shop entrance. There is a peg hole which may indicate a corresponding doorway in the west wall. Next to the east-face doorway is a shutter rebate for an unglazed window with the mullion pegs next to the doorway (Fig.C). This rebate finishes at the post; another rebate begins on the other side of the post. In this first room there are three pegs seen in the soffit of the last three southern common joists, which may be for a rail above.

The west wall girt next to the corner post is visible and there is a peg for a stud; this may have been a rear door. In New Buckenham a stud adjacent to a post often indicates a doorway. The mantle beam in the north side of the chimney has many taper burns; some of these are associated with small nail holes for fixing the taper, a marian mark and holes and slot for fixing a jack. The chimney has been tunnelled through from west to east, probably through the flue of the south hearth (now blocked), to provide a staircase to the upper floor (Fig.A). The earlier staircase was probably in the space to the east of the stack. The last room to the south has evidence of a window to the front and an axial principal joist with straight-cut chamfer-stop. The common joists are housed (seen in the carpenter's scoring) but the actual tenon form has not been determined. There are pegs in the rear girt that seem to be of closer spacing than elsewhere; they may be for a window or for studs (Fig.D). The rear sill is higher than the front as the land slopes away, though this inequality is often found in New Buckenham.

At first floor level the south bay has a raised ceiling with an axial joist with lamb's-tongue and notch-chamfer-stops and a short wall anchor-tie; this would indicate a later insertion in the early seventeenth century. There are braces to the tie-beams but not to every post around the chimney-bay, which probably relates to the demands of access (Figs.C & D). In the north bay there are straight braces to the north and inverted arch braces to the west (Figs.D & E). The scarf joints in the wall-plates are edge-halved and bridled, less than twelve inches long. The jowls to the top of the posts are long and straight. The north end wall has studs to the top of the tie-beam for a gable wall above (Fig.B).

The south attic is reached by a separate stair. A later side-purlin roof is pegged to the rafters. There is evidence of thatch from binding ties still attached to the end of the purlin. The north attic and chimney bay retain their jowled queen-posts and some of the trapezoidal purlins (Fig.E). The replacement principal rafters have been cut for clasped collars which presumably proved unnecessary. There is a window in the gable to the north. Two early boarded doors are reused to the attics, one with beak-head hinges.

The unglazed windows, jowled queen-post roof, edge-halved and bridled scarf joints, straight-cut chamfer-stops and large section timbers suggest that The Pleasance was built in the early sixteenth century. It seems to have been a house with a possible shop/warehouse at the north end, the parlour to the south and a short hall/kitchen in between. Alternatively the whole ground floor north of the stack may have been one large room, possibly commercial, as seen in Dial House, The Beams and possibly Burrage House. The existing stack may well be the original. The remaining elements of the queen-post roof are also probably part of the original structure. An unusual feature is the stair driven through the body of the chimney stack, but this is a later modification which is also found in Pickwick House.

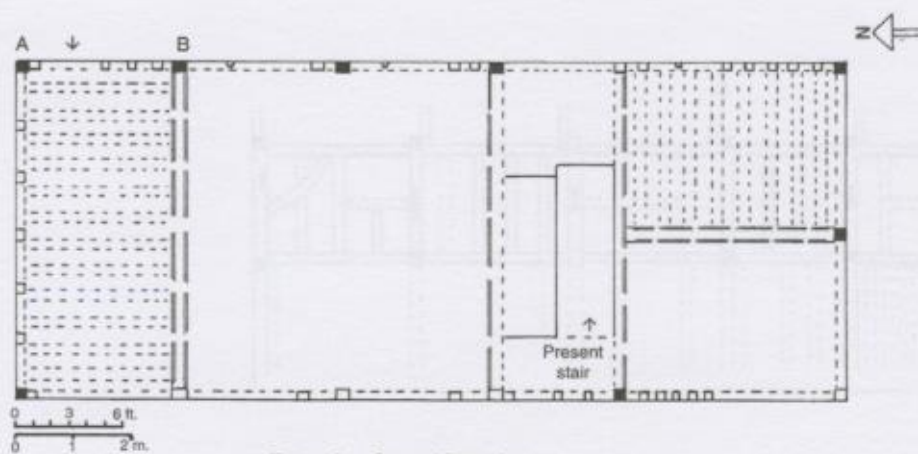


Figure A Ground floor plan

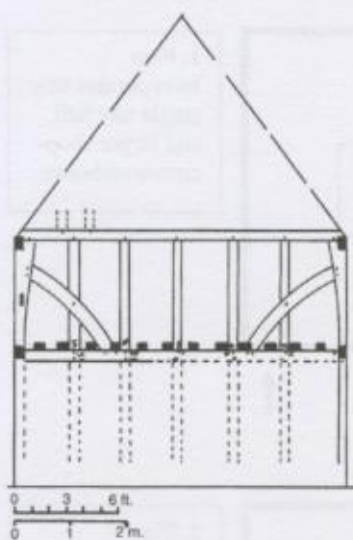


Figure B North wall (A)

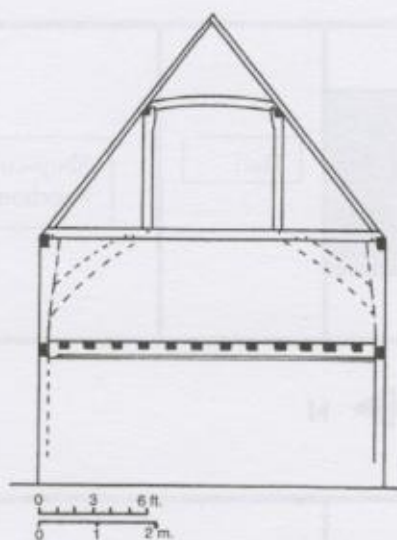


Figure E Truss B from south

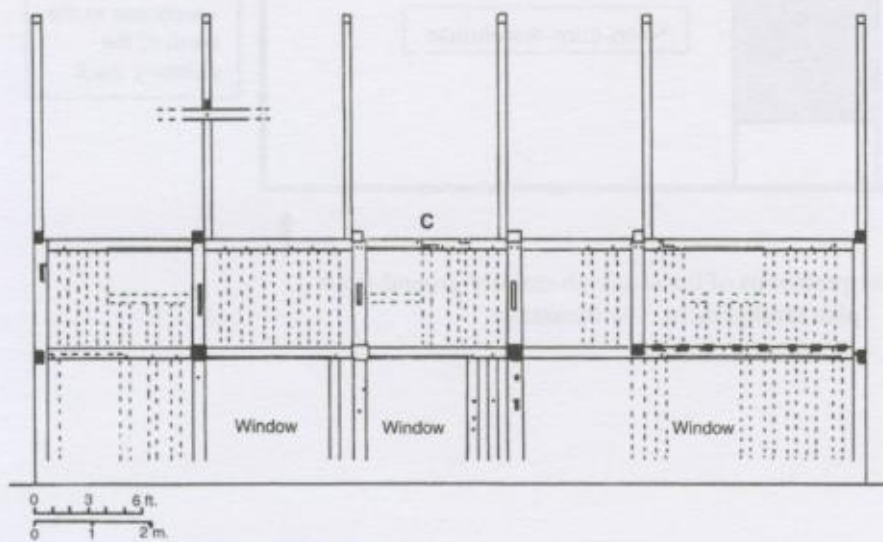


Figure C East wall

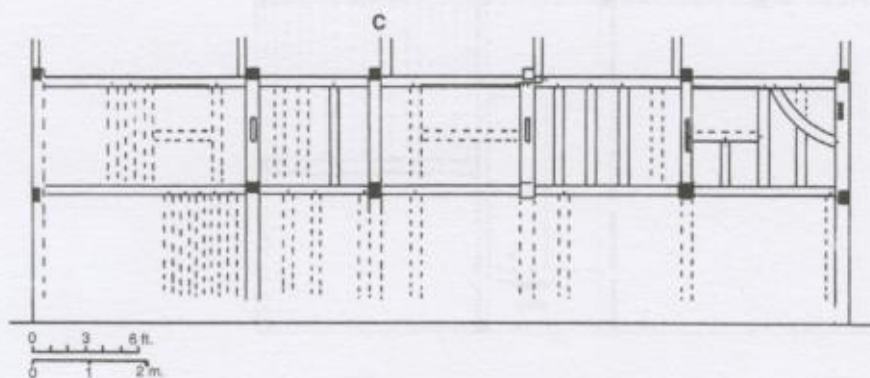


Figure D West wall

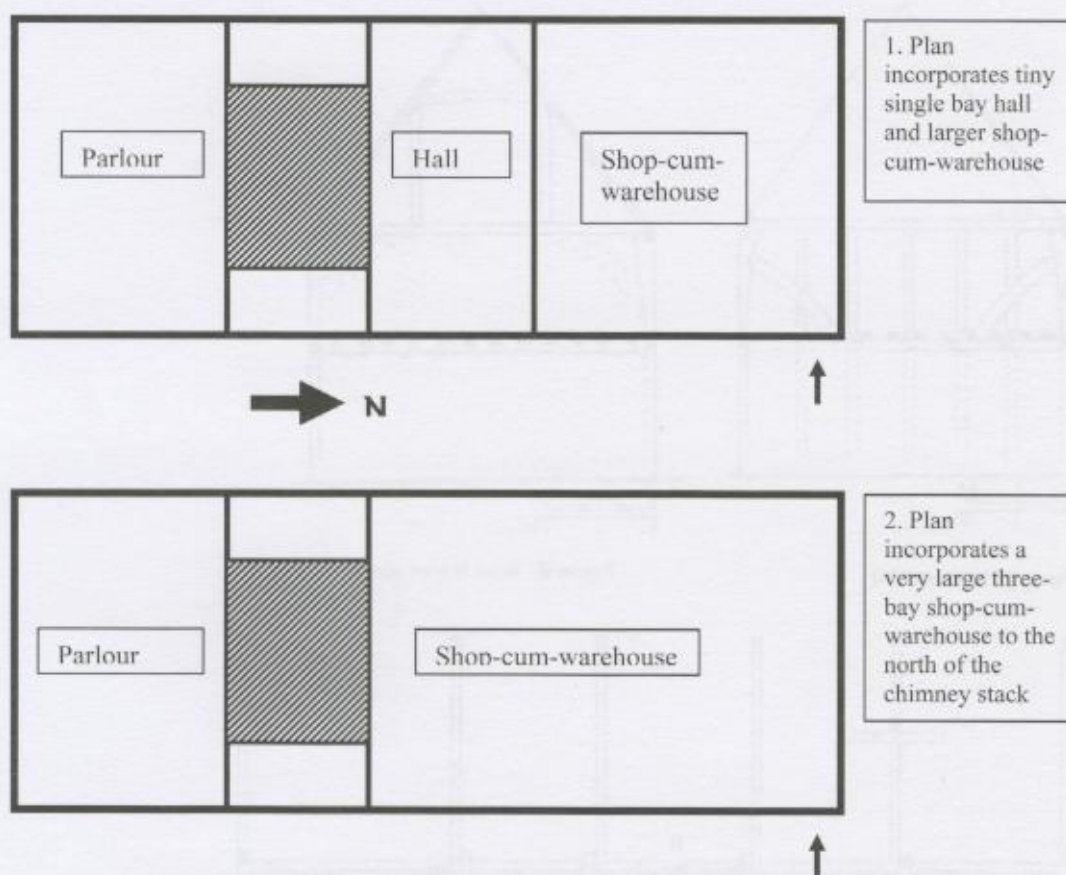
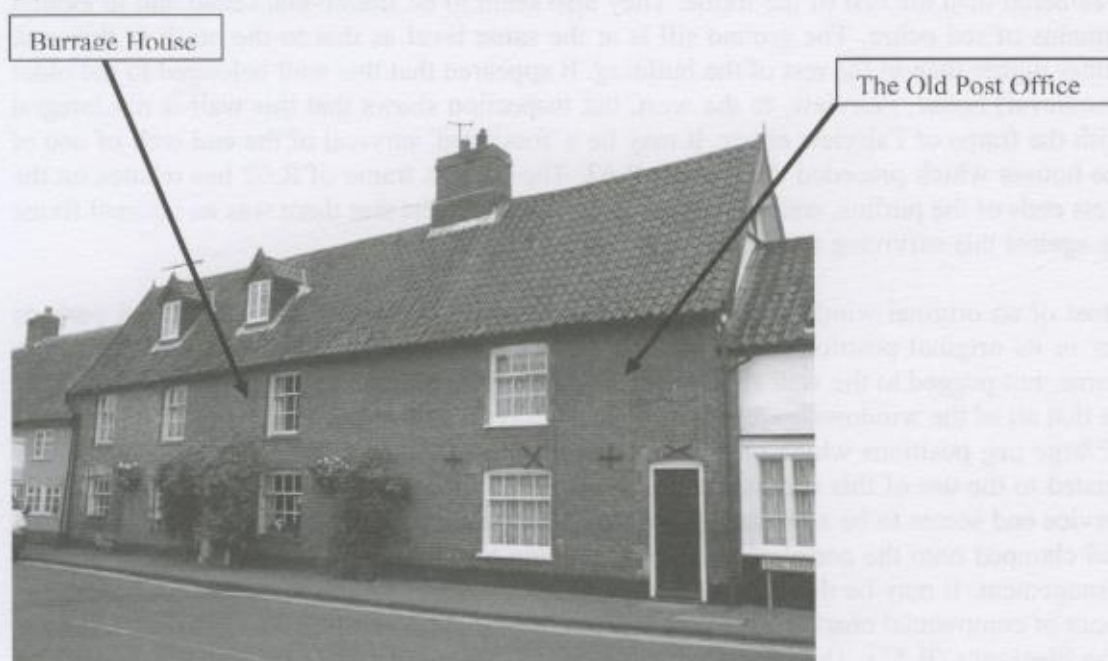


Fig.F: Two interpretations of the sixteenth-century ground-floor plan arrangement, The Pleasance

The Old Post Office (R.59) & Burrage House (R.62), King Street, New Buckenham

The site of this house seems to have been assembled by the purchase of two adjacent properties by John and Robert Burrage in 1598-9, the westernmost of which had already lost one third of its length to its western neighbour (see Fairview, R63). The early seventeenth-century date given by the survey is consistent with this. The will of John Hadman, a currier, dated 1675 shows that it had recently been subdivided (1). He left his son-in-law John Jaques the west end, with new-built buttery and shop in the yard with chamber over as divided by a groundsell and studs, and his grandson John Jaques jun. the east end with shed, stable, outhouses and shops, together with right of entry to the 'shop where I usually work' and its chamber. The survey indicates a possible shop at the western end of the range. Both parts were back in one ownership by 1825 and by 1877 they had been acquired by John Gall who was probably responsible for the continuous brick front.

(1) NRO, Norf. Arch. wills 1675, no. 107/267.



Survey Report

The house is of traditional tripartite plan with a central hall, and the chimney stack shared with the parlour, now in The Old Post Office. The west end was presumably the service end and may have included a shop, this being an important site on one of the main streets.

The best proof that this is a single house is provided by the roof which is of one construction throughout. This has two tiers of butt-purlins with double-pegged collars below the upper tier. There are cut-outs in the lower purlins for dormer windows in the second bay from the east and the second bay from the west. There are mortices for windbraces in the front and rear at the west end and the foot of the brace is visible in the north east corner. The four principal rafter pairs are tenoned and pegged at the apex with no ridge-piece. The purlins bear scribed assembly marks, those on the south (road) face having a 'tag' addition. The collars and principal rafters in Burrage House have chiselled assembly

marks (Fig.B).

There are four scarf joints (face-halved and counter-bladed) in the north (rear) wall-plate, and at least three in the south (front); in both cases scarfs appear within two feet of the east end, and the most westerly in the north wall displays an interesting carpenter's mistake where he started his cut in the wrong place (D - Fig.C). There are seven tie-beams of which two (above the hall and service) lack posts. The chamfer-stops are shield and notch and the common joists are set vertically with diminished-haunch soffit-tenons. No windows survive but their positions are shown by the absence of pegs for studs. In the north wall-plate, beside the chimney stack, the position of a window inserted between the studs is protected by two apotropaic marks; a circle seems to be incomplete because of the hardness of the wood and an accompanying 'W' is raggedly, but deeply, scribed, presumably for the same reason (E - Fig.C). It seems probable that this window and its ritual protections were an afterthought, when the timber had already seasoned.

At ground level the west wall consists of studs which are of larger section and more weathered than the rest of the frame. They also seem to be smoke-blackened and to exhibit remains of red ochre. The ground sill is at the same level as that to the north at this end, rather higher than in the rest of the building. It appeared that this wall belonged to the older (medieval) house, Fairview, to the west, but inspection shows that this wall is not integral with the frame of Fairview either. It may be a 'fossilized' survival of the end wall of one of the houses which preceded the present R.62. The present frame of R.62 has rebates on the west ends of the purlins, wall-plates and girt, which suggest that there was an internal frame up against this surviving earlier wall.

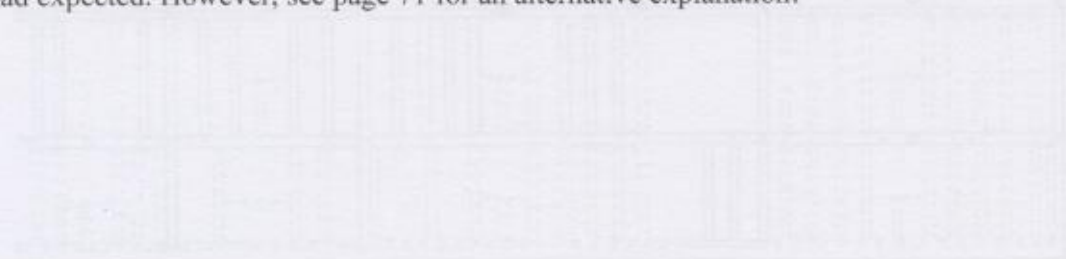
Most of an original window survives in the north wall of the service end, though perhaps not in its original position (B - Figs.C & D). This is thirty-six inches wide with its own frame, not pegged to the wall studs, with ovolo-section mullions rebated for glazing. It may be that all of the windows were of this developed type. In the girt of the south wall is a row of large peg positions which may have been to support a pentice roof outside, presumably related to the use of this end as a shop earlier in the life of the building. The ceiling of the service end seems to be a recent replacement. The principal joist is lodged on the south girt and clamped onto the north studs; there is nothing to suggest that this was not the original arrangement. It may be that the entire ground floor west of the chimney was originally one room of commercial character, as may be seen in Dial House (R.24), The Beams (R.22) and The Pleasance (R.57). The equivalent space at first-floor level is divided by the partition at truss A (Fig.G). Beneath this service (or shop?) end there is a brick cellar, the common joists in the ceiling of which have fine lamb's tongue stops lodged in open mortices in a principal joist, possibly of elm.

The flat-laid common joists of the hall ceiling are jointed to the principal axial joist by bare-faced soffit-tenons, an archaic form for such a sophisticated house and in contrast with the vertically-set diminished-haunch soffit-tenons joists in the first-floor ceilings. It may be that we are seeing the reuse here of a ceiling from one of the earlier houses, 62a or 62b. The ceiling in the parlour end (The Old Post Office) is of the more sophisticated type (Figs.E & F).

The features described suggest an early-seventeenth-century date for this building. This accords with the change of ownership for the site in 1598, occasioning a rebuilding soon after. Few houses in New Buckenham seem to have been thoroughly rebuilt at this time. The more frequent pattern is for houses of the earlier sixteenth century to have been given

later hall ceilings and rebuilt parlour ends. This house should be compared rather with the large late-sixteenth/early-seventeenth-century houses recorded by the NHBG such as Wilderness Farm, Wacton, Tibenham Farm, Ketteringham, Hall Farm Cottages and the smaller Dower House, Tacolneston.

It is therefore surprising to find that the dendro-date for this house is 1694–1729, suggesting the survival of the traditional plan and structural design for much longer than we had expected. However, see page 71 for an alternative explanation!



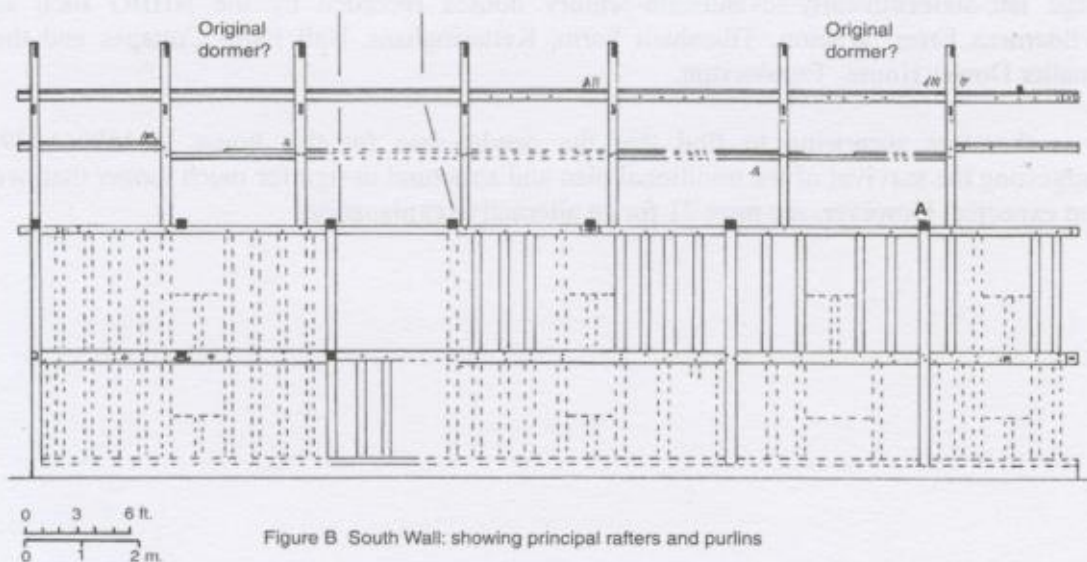


Figure B South Wall: showing principal rafters and purlins

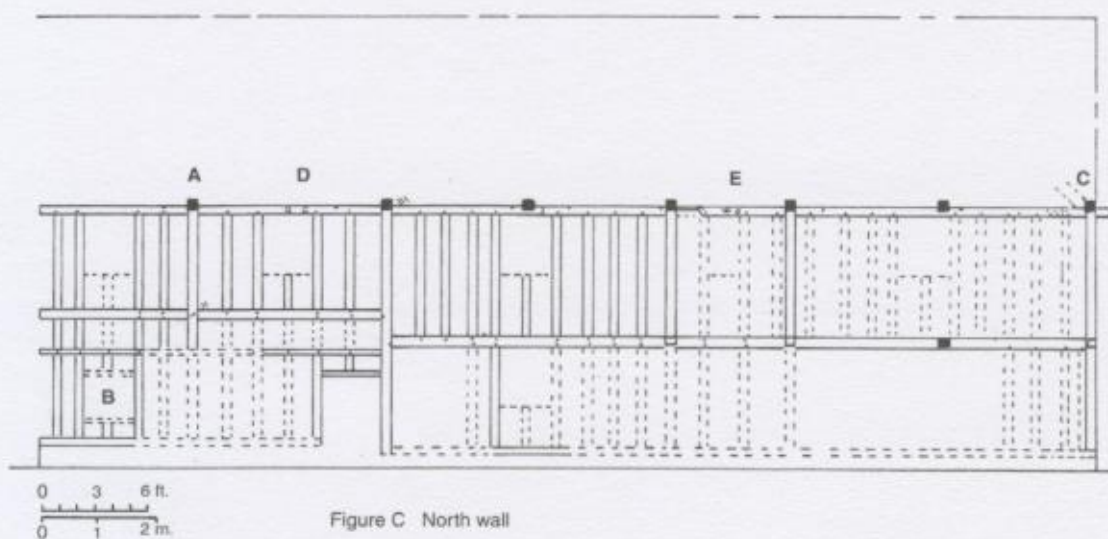


Figure C North wall

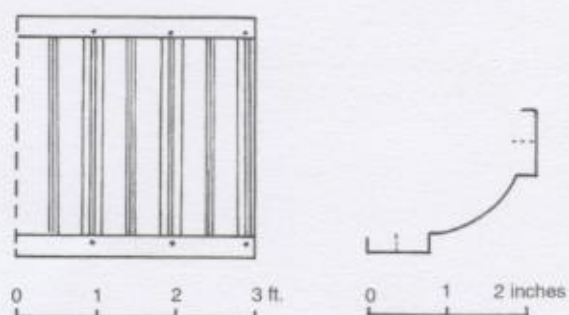


Figure D Incomplete window (B); ovolo mullion (one quadrant)

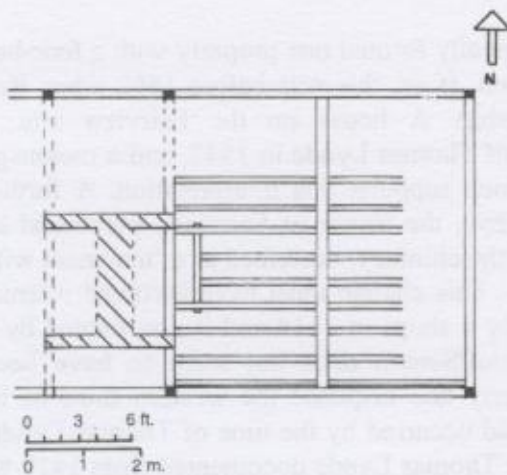


Figure E Floor Plan of Old Post Office (Parlour?)

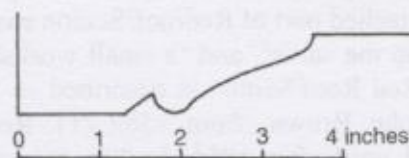


Figure F Chamfer stop principal joist (Old Post Office)

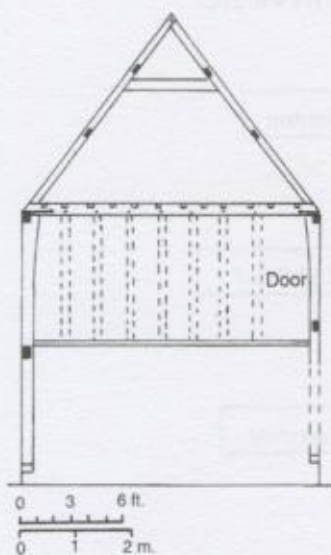


Figure G Truss A (from the East)



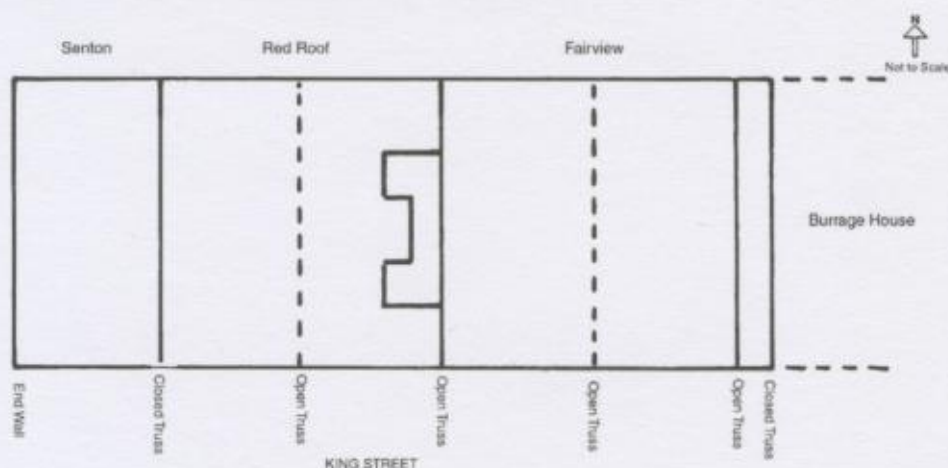
Figure H East Wall (C)

Fairview (R.63), Red Roof and Senton (R.64), King Street, New Buckenham

The survey suggests that these three houses originally formed one property with a four-bay open hall and a storeyed end, the present Senton. If so, this was before 1562 when Red Roof/Senton was already in separate ownership. A house on the Fairview site is documented as 'diverse tofts' in the ownership of Thomas Lynde in 1542, and a messuage had in fact already been hived off from it, which supports this interpretation. A further boundary change occurred. In 1570 Henry Verbye, the owner of Fairview, purchased an already-detached part of Redroof/Senton east of the chimney, described as a 'tenement with chamber on the same', and 'a small workshop'. This change must have involved internal refitting. Red Roof/Senton is described as 'lately a shop' in 1614 and it was owned by a saddler, John Brown, from 1562 (1). Red Roof/Senton does not seem to have been subdivided until after 1854. Earlier, this property had acquired the western third of its eastern neighbour Burrage House (R62). This had occurred by the time of Thomas Lynde, the name of the owner in 1542, and of an earlier Thomas Lynde documented from 1479-80 (2). The gable-end between them, which seems to relate neither to Fairview nor Burrage House, may mark this earlier subdivision.

(1) His unroomed probate inventory dated 1591 is NRO, DN/INV8/262.

(2) NRO, Rye MS 84.



Survey Report

Fairview

Fairview is on the north side of King Street and is part of the continuous properties comprising, from the west, Senton, Red Roof, Fairview, Burrage House and The Old Post Office. It is rendered and has a later pantiled roof. The outshut to the rear is a later addition. At the west end is the hearth which backs onto the hearth of Red Roof (it is not known whether they are one or two builds). The mantle beam has notches to key for later plaster, taper burns, large peg holes for a jack and ritual apotropaic Marian marks. There are 'salt' shelves (or candle alcoves) at the rear of the chimney and evidence of a bread oven to the north side. The doorway to the south of the chimney was moved from upstairs but retains its original pintles and spearhead hinges of, probably, the early eighteenth century. The large-section joists (six to eight inches wide) are laid flat and lodged on the partition and chimney girt. The partition has evidence of two doorways, one at the south end with the remains of pintles and one towards the north end with a rebated stud and the remains of pindle fixings. One wide stud to the north has bark still in place. There is an area at the north end of the partition that shows evidence of fire with heavy charring on the soffit of the joist and light charring on the studs either side. The joists in the east end are lodged on the partition girt and on a girt one foot from the end of the building. This end girt is tenoned into storey posts. A similar arrangement is seen in Oak Cottage and in The White Horse where parlour ends have been rebuilt. One ceiling joist has two mortices in the soffit but these may be later; one of them has evidence of red paint. It seems likely that this ceiling may be a later insertion, perhaps dating from the building of the chimney stack.

The stairs rise to the north of the chimney stack and the timber between Red Roof and Fairview (part of which is seen as a landing doorway in Red Roof) all seems later infill and of poor section. The western storey post was for a one-and-a-half-storey building. The tie-beam associated with this post has been removed and there is evidence of a brace to the tie-beam in the mortice surviving in the south face of the post. There is a lower seven inch mortice which may be for a girt or possibly a timber-framed chimney, or possibly a draught screen. The post has scribed carpenter's assembly marks on the west (VIII) and the east (X or VI) faces. There is a slightly-arched brace from the east edge of the post to the wall-plate. This wall-plate has a long splayed scarf joint which seems to join two reused timbers of different dates. One of the studs in this wall may be in its original position and has double peg holes for a window sill (see The Beams). The next tie-beam to the east has a scribed carpenter's mark III, several taper burns and was originally an open truss with a brace (evidence of peg holes) at the south end (the north end of the tie-beam has gone). The present partition is later. In the south-east corner there is a post with a mortice for a brace or girt. This storey-post seen in the ground floor sits away from the east end of the building. There is a short wall anchor-tie to the remains of the tie-beam. The first-floor chimney has a decorative pattern of bricks (see The Butcher's Shop) and a later roof-raise tie-beam as if the upper chimney had been rebuilt with the roof-raise. The roof has been totally replaced and no evidence remains of its original form.

It seems likely that Fairview was originally built as an open hall of two or three bays. At some stage the chimney was built, perhaps in the cross-passage position, and the hall floored. At a later stage the roof was raised and the upper chimney rebuilt with a first-floor hearth. Unfortunately there is no dating evidence in this building (e.g. chamfer-stops or window mullions) and the front and rear walls have replacement wall-plates and little original timber. The question of the bay possibly lost to Burrage House is not resolved and the timber-framed end wall in Burrage House does not seem to belong to either house. The original wall-plate in Red Roof is at the same height as Fairview's wall-plate which could

mean that Red Roof and Fairview were built at the same date. This similarity would have made quite simple the transfer of ownership recorded in 1570 and 1571 between Henry Verby and his neighbours. It may be that the whole range west of Burrage House was originally one property with a four-bay open hall and a storeyed end, the present Senton. It would thus resemble Dial House and The Beams, both in King Street, and perhaps The Pleasance.

Red Roof & Senton

Red Roof seems to share a common roof-line with Fairview to the east and Senton to the west. They are rendered under a pantiled roof which was thatched in recent memory. The present front door opens into a room that might have been the hall of a medieval building. The chimney stack and floor seem to be inserted and the principal (axial) joist rests in the brickwork and in the partition wall. This principal joist has shield stops and the common joists have diminished-haunch soffit-tenons. These common joists are lodged on the south girt with the remains of a clamp to support them still visible. The mantle beam has many apotropaic marks and seems to have been cut at the northern end. There is a chamfer-stop (shield) at the south end. The brick pier at this end has been rebuilt and the brickwork is not tied to the rear of the chimney; this was probably the site of a bread oven. The stairs rise to the north of the chimney and there seems to have been a doorway into Fairview to the east at landing height; there is a stud with pintles still in position. However this stud is not pegged to the tie-beam and it may be a reused timber. The partition wall to the west seems to have a window-sill and an apotropaic circle mark to the north of centre and peg holes for a window-sill to the south of centre. This would seem to indicate an outside wall, but the house continues to the west. The ground sill to this partition wall is eroded on the west face but this is a recent repair using old timber. Some of the studs in this wall interrupt the girt and presumably continue to the full height. In the room to the west there is a small chimney, perhaps a small cooking range or oven, in the north-west corner. The axial joist is composed of a small-section ceiling joist reinforced with a plank at some time; both are secondary. The studs in the west wall have large peg holes probably for shelving in this room or next door in Senton.

At first-floor level the corner-posts finish at a height consistent with a one-and-a-half-storey house as in Fairview. The wall-plates to these posts are concealed but might still be in place behind the boxing. The tie-beam behind the chimney (very eroded) and the tie-beam (reused timber exhibiting the remains of roll moulding) above the partition wall are both at a higher (two-storey) level and the roof has later been raised by the use of elbow pieces (also seen in Thatched Cottage, Marsh Lane). The tie-beam to the west wall has double pegs for a central post and double pegs for external trenched bracing. There are cranked braces in the south (front wall) to the height of the original wall-plate. The presence of the partition wall containing a window complete with apotropaic mark makes interpretation of this building difficult. If the original early sixteenth century house consisted of an open hall and a storeyed end to the west or east then the two ground floor rooms of the present Red Roof must have been created by the insertion of the partition wall in the hall, perhaps at the same time as the floor and chimney. Since this wall contains at least one window with accompanying apotropaic mark, it must have been an external wall at some time, though now in the centre of the house. The only explanation seems to be that an entire external wall frame was reused from elsewhere to divide the original hall. Senton is a continuation to the west of Red Roof. It is rendered and under the same roof line as Red Roof and Fairview and had a thatched roof until the late twentieth century. Apparently the thatch was replaced after a chimney fall and the partition wall to the east of Senton was replaced with a solid wall.

Senton consists of one room, with a chimney to the west, a later passage to the west and a later outshut to the rear (north). This single room has an axial principal joist (ten feet six inches long) of large section with the common joists concealed. The joist has a chamfer with a run-out stop to the west, the east end now being encased in the later wall. The brick chimney with its segmental arch supported by a metal bar has an inside hearth measurement of three-feet-one-inch width by two-feet depth. The rear of the south side has been rebuilt in modern brick. There is a chain timber underneath the timber pad that supports the principal joist. This fireplace may have been similar to the one in the north-west corner of Red Roof which still has its bread oven to the south and probably has a small range to the north. These fireplaces could be eighteenth-century.

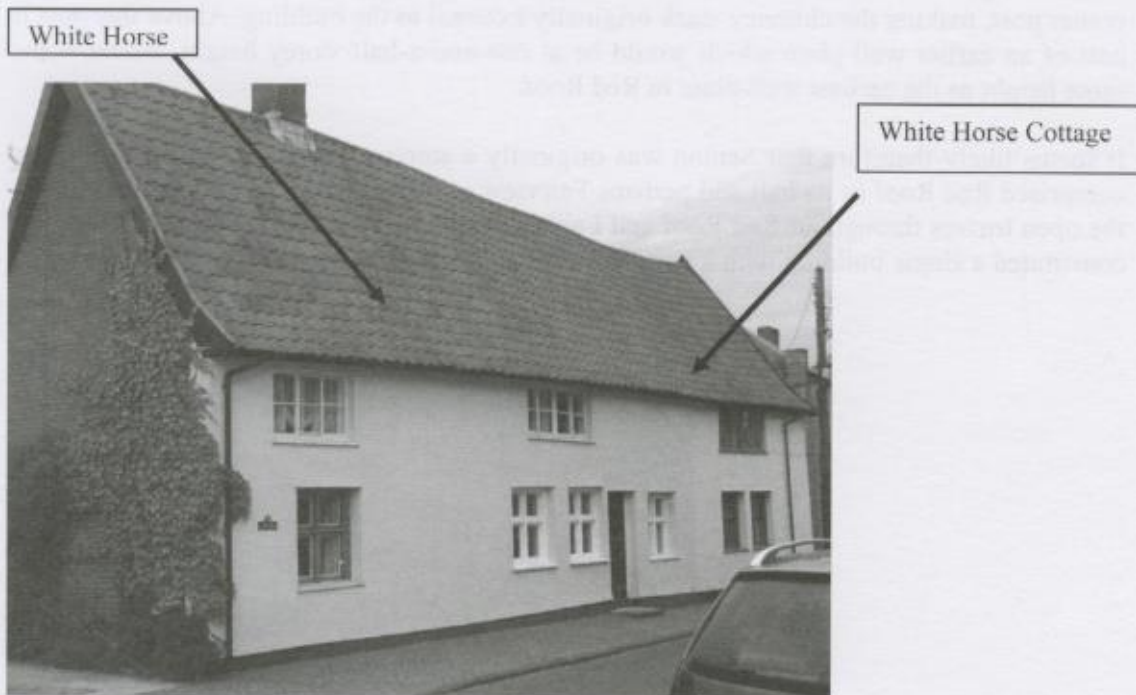
Seen through the roof hatch is part of a large post which may have been the position of the corner post, making the chimney stack originally external to the building. Above this post is part of an earlier wall-plate which would be at one-and-a-half-storey height, which is the same height as the earliest wall-plate in Red Roof.

It seems likely therefore that Senton was originally a storeyed end of a house which also comprised Red Roof as its hall and perhaps Fairview as the third unit of the plan. However, the open trusses throughout Red Roof and Fairview suggest that the three houses may have constituted a single building with a very large hall as seen elsewhere in New Buckenham.



The White Horse & White Horse Cottage, King Street, New Buckenham (R.66-67)

Sixteenth-century in date, this house is called 'lately built' in 1573. It seems to have been inset into the curtilage of the Verdens' extensive house (see No. 1 Chapel Street, R69), most of which it eventually acquired. The survey reports an upper chamber at the east end with separate access and suggests this had a commercial function with its own accommodation. This is supported by the 1634 landgable rental which lists, moving east to west, John Ollifer 'where Kenny dwell' and John Ollifer 'for his tenement'. It remained in two sections, both successively becoming inns in the eighteenth century, first The Bell then The White Horse. By 1750 The Bell had become the parish poorhouse.



Survey Report

The White Horse is a rendered and pantiled building on the north side of King Street. It is joined to White Horse Cottage at the east end (Fig.A). There are later extensions to the rear not examined.

At the west end there is a single bay with no principal joist; the axial common joists are laid flat. There is a modern stair in the southern part of the room and a rebuilt chimney to the east. The north girt is very weathered and the studs have been removed. Next to the north storey post, which is in line with the front of the chimney, there is an empty mortice in the chimney girt for a stud. In New Buckenham there are often doorposts next to principal posts so that the doorframe is not tenoned to the main frame. The outline of the original fireplace can be seen on the east side of the stack, infilled with eighteenth-century brick. In the north girt there are scribed carpenter's assembly marks; IIII tag, V tag & VIII tag seen. Also in the north girt are smaller peg holes indicating the position of a window. The large-section transverse principal joist has pyramid (broach) chamfer-stops at the south end, as in The Pleasance. The principal joist is supported on the storey-post by a ledge with an integral double curved bracket below (Fig.B). The common joists are laid flat with bare-

faced soffit-tenons. There are scribed carpenter's marks on the common and principal joists I - VIII on both sides of the principal. There is a missing principal joist to the east of the common joists (horizontal mortices in the north and south girts for its tenons). There is a shutter rebate for a window in the south wall to the east of the principal joist. A partition next to the missing joist had a doorway at the south end, probably for a stair, and a central service doorway which still has its four-centred door-head and a pintle for the hinge. It is unlikely that this partition is in its original position as it is not properly tenoned to the frame and would have been within the site of the missing joist. In the south girt, to the east and west of the missing joist tenon, is a confusion of peg holes (E) which may relate to missing windows and/or a doorway.

The narrow bay at the east end has replacement common joists and two small principal joists seventeen inches apart (Fig.C & D). The western inner truss (C) has no evidence of a partition at ground-floor level although the girt is set to the outside edge of the posts. Is this the evidence of a rebuilt parlour end, which we see in the adjoining cottage? A similar arrangement of frames ending and re-starting with independent trusses close together is seen at Oak Cottage and at Fairview.

At first-floor level the storey posts have long straight jowls, mortices and three pegs for arch braces and surviving tie-beams. At the west gable end the tie-beam is much eroded and not of the same quality as the central ones. It has peg holes for braces and studs below and pegs above for the gable wall. The west wall has been rebuilt in brick outside the frame and there is exposed stud work inside which has primary bracing and thin studs of the eighteenth century. There are arch braces from the corner posts to the wall-plates. The next two tie-beams are sharply cambered and have chamfered edges and there are taper burns. All the tie-beams have pegged queen-posts effectively raked since they are at right-angles to the camber of the tie-beams. These are numbered, some with a tag.

The western chimney tie-beam has its chamfer interrupted at the north end for a doorpost; this doorway is immediately above the ground floor doorway to the north of the stack (Fig.E). The most regularly formed tie-beam is that of the central principal open truss B (Fig.B). The next tie-beam to the east (C) was a partition wall (the north and south studs are pegged to the soffit of the brace).

Seventeen inches behind this tie-beam is another tie-beam truss, evidence of a rebuilt parlour end. In the south wall there was a window at the east end with a shutter groove; in the north wall opposite there are three diamond mullions and their sill. In the central section the window to the south has a deep sill (now cut away). In the cut section the auger marks can be seen at the bottom of the mullion mortices. The nail holes can be seen for the upper shutter runner and there is scoring on the west post for the movement of the shutter in its lower runner. In the wall-plate above the window is an edge-halved and bridled scarf joint with two pegs and a slight splay (Fig.C). There is a shutter rebate for a window in the south wall of the western chamber.

In the roof structure the queen-posts are birds-mouthed onto the single tier purlins and pegged to the collars. The undiminished and single-length rafters are pegged to the purlin (Fig.B & E). Several of the rafters have been replaced above purlin level. Original wattle fixings for the daub can be seen in the west end and the daub survives above the west chamber partition wall below collar level.

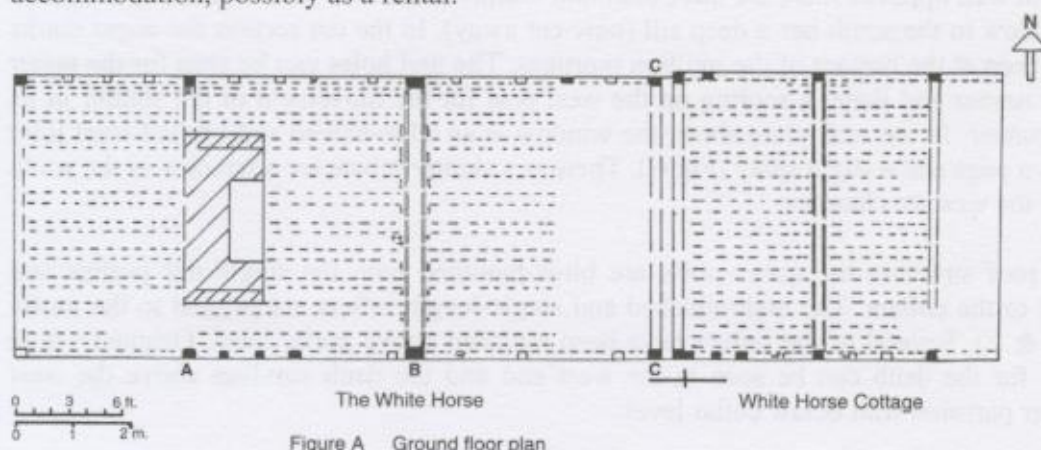
The White Horse seems, from the evidence of the structural features discussed above, to

have been built in the sixteenth century as a floored house with parlour end and service end. The eastern end seems to extend into the hall space at ground-floor level. (No partition at ground floor level and change in present floor levels.) There is a closed truss above making a separate chamber with its own access. At some time about 1600 the parlour end was rebuilt (the present White Horse Cottage), resulting in the characteristic very narrow bay (seventeen inches) between trusses where the two builds meet, the similar arrangement found in Oak Cottage and possibly Fairview.

In White Horse Cottage the hearth to the east end is of recent construction to create a modern stairway behind which cuts through the south end of the chimney girt. Only the north wall-plate to the east of the chimney truss survives as an original feature. The chimney girt has burn marks in the centre and an area has been cut away to the north of these marks, probably for the insertion of a repair to the burned timber, now removed (Fig.A). The common joists, laid flat, are lodged on the girt and possibly lodged into open mortices in the principal joist. The ten-by-eight-inches transverse principal joist has lamb's tongue chamfer-stops. A peg hole can be seen in the soffit of one of the joists in front of the present chimney. Is this for an original stair-rail post?

At first-floor level the east face of the tie-beam, to the north side of the chimney, also shows evidence of fire damage. There is a reference of 1616 to a defective chimney which probably relates to this site. There are mortices with double pegs for braces to the north and south posts. The brace mortice, with its tenon, can be seen in the north post next to a scribed carpenter's assembly mark I tag (D - Fig.D). In the White Horse the north carpenter's marks also have a tag. There is an edge-halved and bridled scarf joint, with a half-inch splay, at the north post. There is an almost straight brace in the north wall, west bay. Evidence of a similar brace can be seen in the south wall. These braces seem to end at a peg hole, next to the brace mortice on each post, on the final truss in The White Horse. There is a shutter groove in the soffit of the west bay wall-plate with its associated window-sill towards the east. There is a nail score on the west window post from the movement of the shutter (Fig.D). In the south wall the window has a shutter rebate and is in the east bay. There are peg holes in the top of the south wall-plate, probably for rafter seatings or perhaps for a feature gable (Fig.C).

The flat-laid joists and lamb's tongue chamfer-stops found in this building suggest a date around 1600 for its construction. As the upper chamber has its own access, separate from The White Horse, it seems likely that this end had a commercial function with its own accommodation, possibly as a rental.



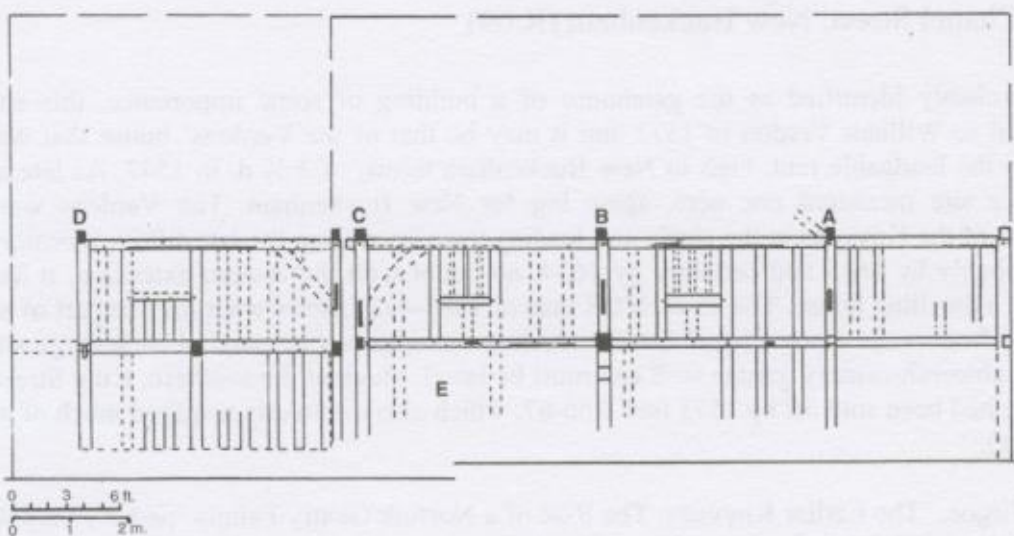


Figure C South wall

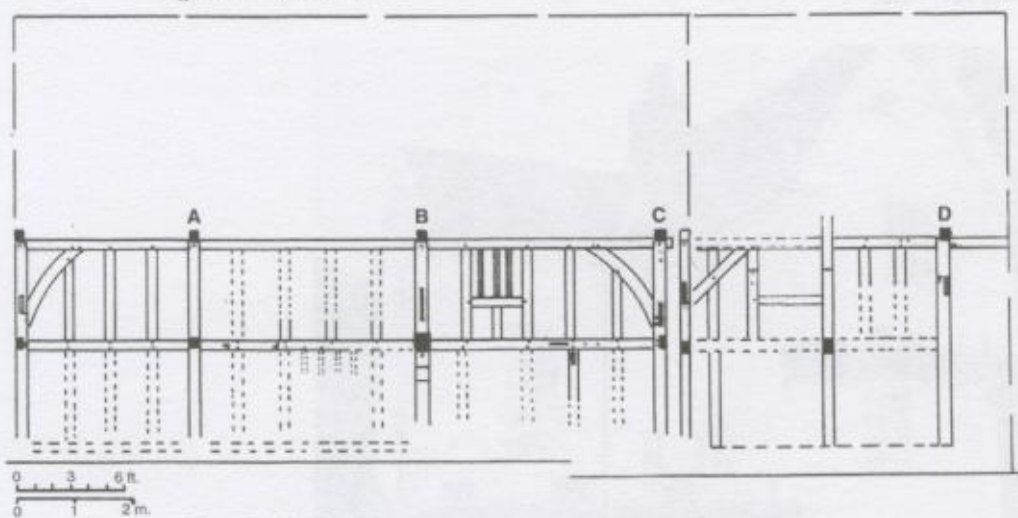


Figure D North wall

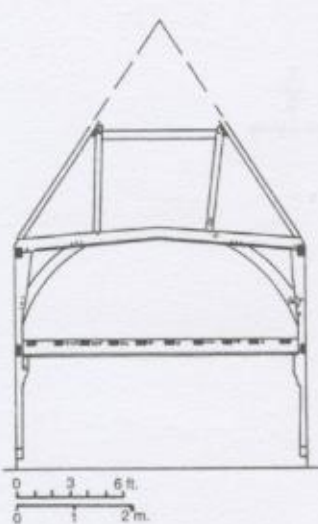


Figure B Truss B from the west

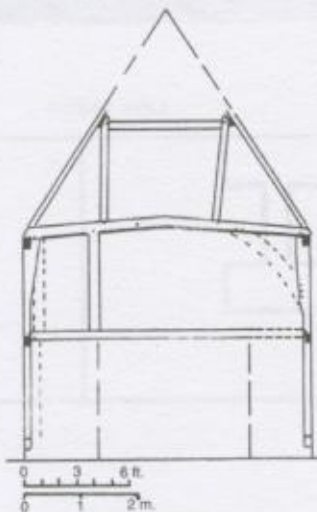


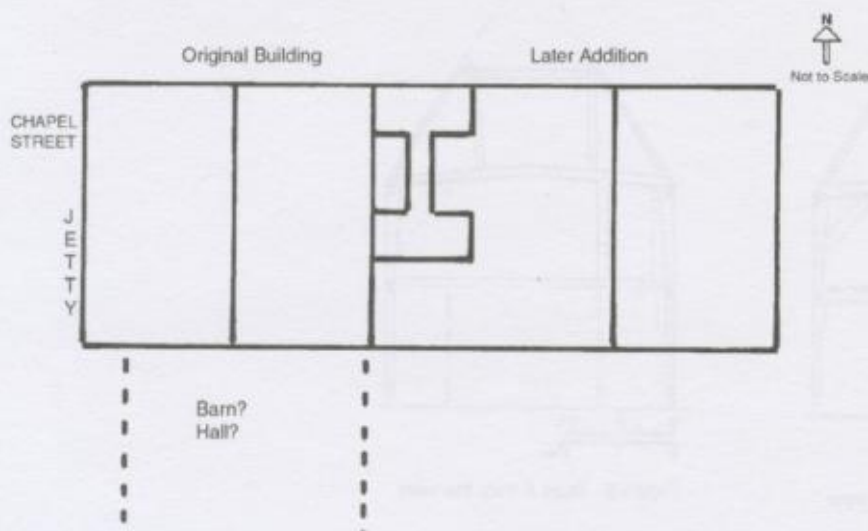
Figure E Truss A from the west

No.1 Chapel Street, New Buckenham (R.69)

Now probably identified as the gatehouse of a building of some importance, this site belonged to William Verdon in 1573 and it may be that of the Verdon's house that was charged the landgable rent, high in New Buckenham terms, of 3 ¼ d. in 1542. As late as 1696 the site measured one acre, again big for New Buckenham. The Verdon's were retainers of the Knyvetts at the castle and leading townsmen from the late fifteenth century (1). Probably by 1615 and certainly by 1634, no doubt with the eastern extension, it had become a dwelling house. The 25-inch OS map of 1883-4 (2) shows what may be part of an attached front range along Chapel Street, which has now gone (the parallel back range sits on an eighteenth-century garden wall and must be later). Much of the southern, King Street, frontage had been sold off by 1573 (see R66-67, which also eventually acquired much of its curtilage).

(1) R. Virgoe, 'The Earlier Knyvetts: The Rise of a Norfolk Gentry Family, part 2', *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. XLI, part 3, 1992, p. 261.

(2) Sheet XCVI.5.



Survey Report

This timber-framed house is on the east side of Chapel Street with a jettied end facing the road. It is now rendered under a pantiled roof. The jetty plate has roll-moulded decoration (Fig.A). It has been described as a town house on a narrow site at right-angles to the road. However its narrow proportions, lack of contemporary buildings to the rear and the peculiar form of the front wall under the jetty invite other interpretations.

The jetty is formed by two braces set horizontally and housed in the soffit of the jetty plate in the west wall. This arrangement is unusual and there seems to be no evidence of any peg holes for studs. The north post has three angled peg holes from the arris (Fig.B). The common joists are lodged over the jetty beam to form the jetty (Fig.C). The common joist tenons to the principal joist are not visible but they may be housed soffit-tenons (from the lining out on the principal). The transverse principal joist has shield chamfer-stops. When these two bays were restored new ground sills were inserted and the timber used in the restoration generally was reclaimed, confusing the task of interpretation. Very little original timber seems to survive in the wall to the south (Fig.D). The north wall seems to retain its girt with the peg holes for a stud wall (Fig.E).

To the east of these two bays is a fireplace and chimney stack. The mantle beam is properly formed but is a later replacement. The mantle beam to the eastern fireplace is properly formed from a reused timber with a trench for a brace.

The two bays to the rear (east) were originally of one-and-a-half-storey construction and are probably the same date as the chimney. The floor seems to have been inserted and the girt in the east end is tenoned at the north end but attached by a short wall anchor-tie to the south. The principal joist with its shield chamfer-stops is of smaller section than the west bays and the common joists have housed soffit-tenons to the principal and are lodged on the girts. The wall studs are pegged to the wall-plate above.

At first-floor level the posts to the west front have 'gunstock' jowls implying a relatively early date (Fig.B). There is an internally-trenched brace in the south half of the west wall but apparently no matching pair. There is a shutter rebate for a window; the sub of a pintle hinge survives from possible shutters. When the timbers were exposed large open double-pegged mortices (thirteen inches) were revealed for the missing sill, implying an oriel window. There is a later mortice for an axial ceiling joist from when the room was ceiled. The peg holes in the upper face of the tie-beam indicate the gable studs. There is an internally trenched brace in the north wall (Fig.E) but apparently no corresponding brace in the south wall (Fig.D). In the south wall-plate there is an empty dovetail mortice for a 'flying' tie- beam. The wall-plate to the north is very weathered but there seems to be a similar mortice for the tie-beam. The tie-beam in front of the chimney stack has a shutter rebate and two large diamond mortices for an unglazed window (Fig.F). If this tie-beam is not reused it would indicate that this building was originally only two bays deep, and this was the rear wall before the insertion of the stack. There is a soffit-tenon mortice for a ceiling joist in this tie-beam.

In the south wall there are two posts framing the chimney bay. The post to the east has mortices indicating that it is probably a reused gable tie-beam. There is the remnant of an internally-trenched brace to the west of the chimney bay. In the eastern two bays the wall-plate is at one-and-a-half-storey height. The east storey-post jowls are concealed in the floor void. They have mortices for braces to the tie-beam. There is a window between the collar and the tie-beam which is probably a later insertion between the studs.

Most of the roof is of later construction and the roof above the east is modern. The studs for a gable wall to the west of the chimney stack are very weathered as though they were the external gable, reflecting the possibility that the building originally finished at this point. The position of two of the studs may indicate that the west roof was originally a queen-post roof (Fig.F).

There seem to be three phases of building here. The two western bays are of full two-storey height with the jetty to the west and an external wall to the east. The limited dating evidence suggests the fifteenth century for this building. At a later stage a one-and-a-half-storey building and chimney stack were added and floored soon after, perhaps in the later sixteenth century. Unfortunately all the evidence to the south of the western range on the ground floor has gone but the first floor has trenched bracing indicating an original wall. It is possible that this western range was a cross-wing with an open hall to the south but all evidence of the hall has gone. Perhaps the former 'barn' reported to have occupied the site within living memory, or the demolished outshut, may have been the remains of this building. Alternatively the building may have been an independent structure open at the front and possibly at the rear with a chamber above; in effect it was possibly a gatehouse for a building of some importance on this site in the fifteenth century, formed into a house when the stack and rear range were added perhaps in the sixteenth century.

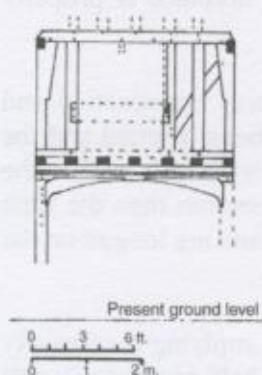


Figure A West gable end from west

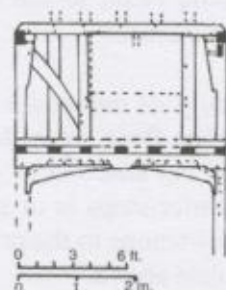


Figure B West wall (interior view)

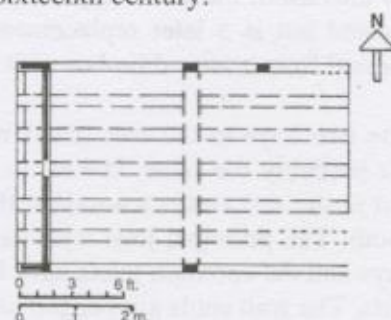


Figure C Plan of floor joists

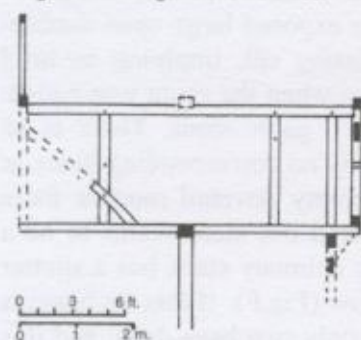


Figure D South wall

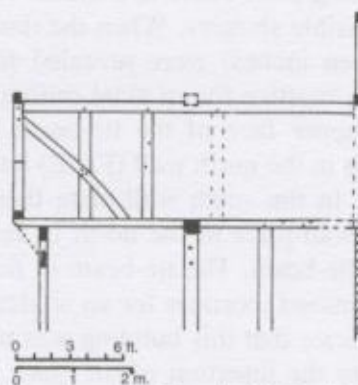


Figure E North wall

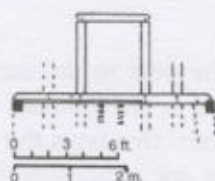


Figure F East gable end from west

Oak Cottage & Yellow Cottage, The Market Place, New Buckenham (R.81)

Built over part of the market place when it was narrowed (probably late in the fifteenth century) this range is first documented in 1542 though a former owner, Thomas Wellys, is named. Jettied, floored throughout, and with evidence of oriel windows, it must have resembled its western neighbour-but-one, R83, of which only the carved sill boards survive nineteenth-century rebuilding (1). In 1528 (2) R83 comprised hall, parlour, buttery and shop on the ground floor. It was 'thoroughly planched' (floored throughout) with three separate chambers above and a brick chimney of four flues ('fower feyris'). The newer kitchen also had a brick chimney, though the bakehouse had a clay one, all roofs except that of the stable being tiled – clearly a building of status. From the 1630s to 1711, R81 was owned by the leading family of Barber, butchers and graziers; it lay near the butchery in the south-east corner of the market place. Subdivision into three cottages had occurred by 1840.

(1) Now preserved in the parish church.

(2) Conveyance by Old Buckenham Priory, NRO, BL V(d), no. 19.



Survey Report

These two properties comprise the hall and service sections of a long-jettied house to the south of the present market green. The parlour section to the east has not been examined.

Oak Cottage, the hall section, contains an arch-braced crown-post truss (unsooted) (Fig.A) with an undecorated floor of massive joists using bare-faced soffit-tenons, forming the jetty to the north. The original walls employ large section (eight-inch) studs. The chimney stack has hearths on both floors with contemporary mantle beams, the ground floor mantle beam bearing apotropaic marks (Fig.B). There is evidence of windows on both floors to north and south in the surviving timbers. The south wall is largely rebuilt at ground-floor level and to the west the later framing of next door's staircase (poor scantling, primary bracing) intrudes. The transverse principal joist has a two-inch chamfer with no stop to the north, a roll under the axial joist and a short double roll to the south. The common joists have bare-faced soffit-tenons (Fig.C) to the principal and are lodged on the girt (south) and the jetty plate (north). The principal joists show evidence of working with an axe and the common

joists are sawn. The mantle beam, which has a clear central face mark, seems to have been truncated and bears apotropaic symbols and a number of taper burns. Above the mantle beam, plastered coving supports the first-floor hearth and has been cut away for staircase access. There is evidence of a large four-mullioned window towards the market place in the north wall (existing mortices in the soffit of the jetty-plate and the remains of a tenon in situ). A similar window of five-mullions (with similar evidence) is in the opposite south wall. In the north wall there has been a later doorway at the eastern end, and the present doorway is in the western end. There is no evidence in this bay of an original doorway. There is no original material in the present stairwell apart from a short section of ground cill (which is higher than the north wall ground sill) and the end of the parlour mantle beam protruding through the present wall. The present first-floor bedroom and bathroom are formed from part of the original hall chamber (Fig.D). This was open to the roof and extended to the west of the present partition wall C (Fig.E). There is a hearth with a mantle beam centrally marked like the one on the ground floor, and similarly taper-burned. Above this chamber is the central chamfered crown-post (carpenter's mark II) (Fig.A) of the original crown-post roof structure, the posts and purlin of which were retained within the later side-purlin roof.

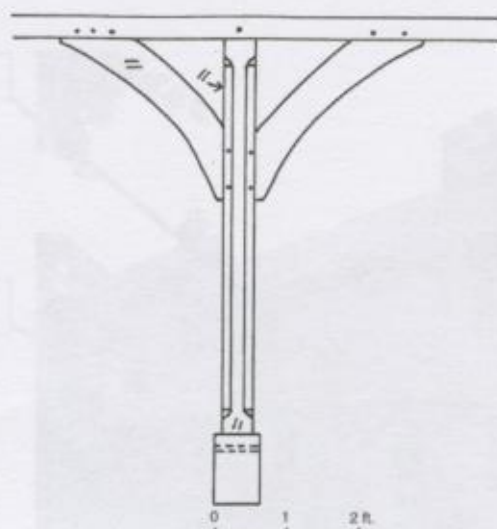


Figure A Crown Post (Truss C)

In front of the hearth a truss with a plain crown-post (carpenter's mark I and a single brace to the purlin) forms the end of the frame at this point. The wall-plate above the jetty runs out of wood behind the northern post (carpenter's mark I) of the truss in front of the hearth, there being no matrix for the tie-beam dovetail (see photo). This, with the numbering, suggests that the frame was designed to end at this point (Fig.D). The wall-plate to the south also ends at the post (post marked I tag) and the crown-post purlin (collar-purlin) is neatly angled off at this point. Immediately to the east of the northern post of this truss is another post and tie-beam which ends at the side of the stack. A stud with a brace (now missing) to the post suggests a former wall which may show that the parlour to the east is a separate frame. This evidence that the frame ended in front of the chimney is confounded by the apparent continuation of the jetty bressumer to which the anomalous eastern post is lapped. This arrangement resembles that found in Fairview and in the White Horse and may relate to the rebuilding of an outmoded parlour section (Figs.B & D). In the north wall, above the jetty, there is evidence of a possible oriel window (deep sill and no brace to the central tie-beam) towards the market (Fig.D). The peg for the eastern bridle of the edge-

halved scarf joint may have been shared by a stud framing the oriel window. In the south wall, where the studs are significantly more widely spaced, there is evidence of a mullioned window next to the post (there is a mortice for the brace to the tie-beam) (Fig.F). The central truss has the peg holes for the brace unlike its northern end. The existing bathroom window is a reconstruction, using two original elements, of a glazed ovolo-mullioned window of about 1600 which probably existed here.

Yellow Cottage comprises the cross-passage and service end of the house. The present front door opens into the cross-passage position. The axial principal joist with its step-shield chamfer-stop continues east into Oak Cottage as part of the ceiling of the original ground-floor hall (Fig.G). The left side of the original four-centred doorhead can be seen in the front (north) wall, next to the original partition (Fig.D). An early pamment floor has been exposed and the wear in the present corridor is from this original doorway, not the present door which is to the east side of the corridor. It is likely that there are doorways from the cross-passage into the western room. It is possible that this room was a shop and may have had its own entrance from the market, now obscured by the present window. In the west room the axial principal joist is of large section with plain large-section common joists laid flat. These common joists only survive to the front (north) of the principal; the exposed mortices to the rear are for diminished haunch soffit-tenons. In the south wall is a later inserted lateral chimney stack. This is well within the frame at first floor level. To the west of the fireplace is an eighteenth-century style 'trompe l'oeil' painted cupboard with its original doors and hinges. The stairs to the rear of the corridor may be eighteenth-century with the original hand rail and bannisters. At the top of the stairs in the south wall is the sill of the unglazed window that continues from Oak Cottage (Fig.F). The partition wall between the two cottages is later as the principal first-floor chamber was originally of two bays and open to the roof with its crown-posts. There is an edge-halved and bridled scarf joint (approx. twelve inches long) to the east of the west partition. This partition has arch braces to the north and south and intermediate studs (Fig.H). The storey posts have long straight jowls. The north wall has twelve inches of the deep sill for the oriel window which continues into Oak Cottage. The end west wall has arch braces and studs. Some of the studs have large peg holes for shelving (not recorded - Fig.J). The west chamber has an inserted axial ceiling joist for the later flooring of the attic. The roof is continuous with that of Oak Cottage.

Dendro-date : spring 1473

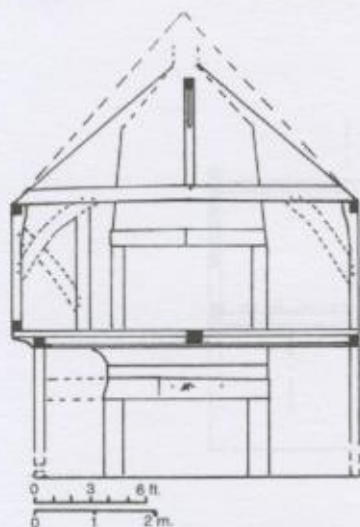


Figure B Truss B (from the West)

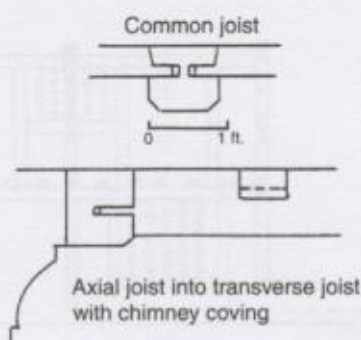


Figure C

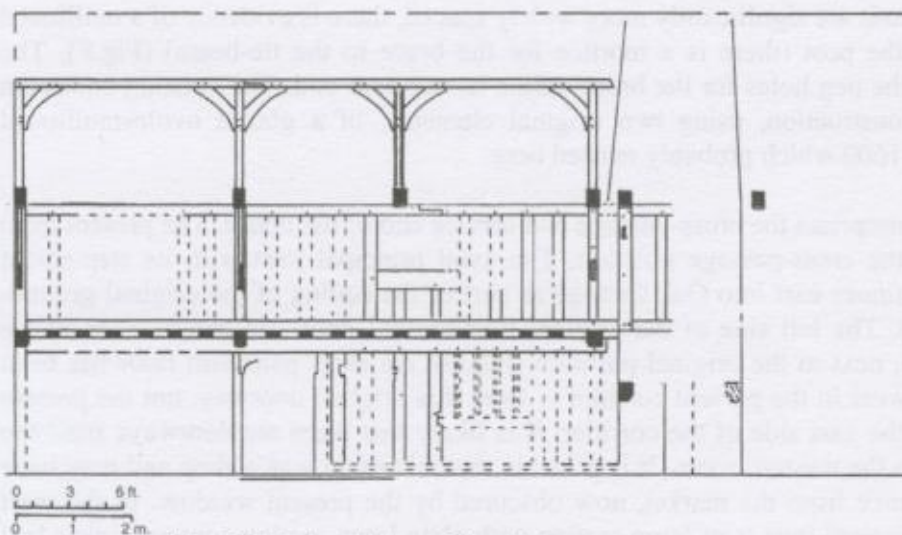


Figure D North wall (showing Crown Posts)

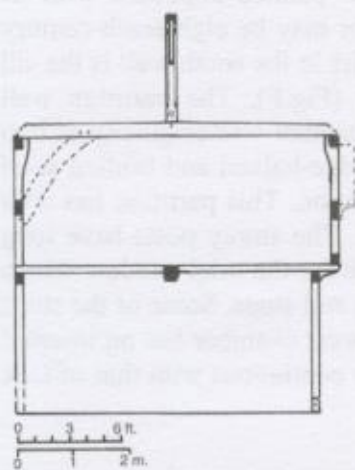


Figure E Truss C (from the East)

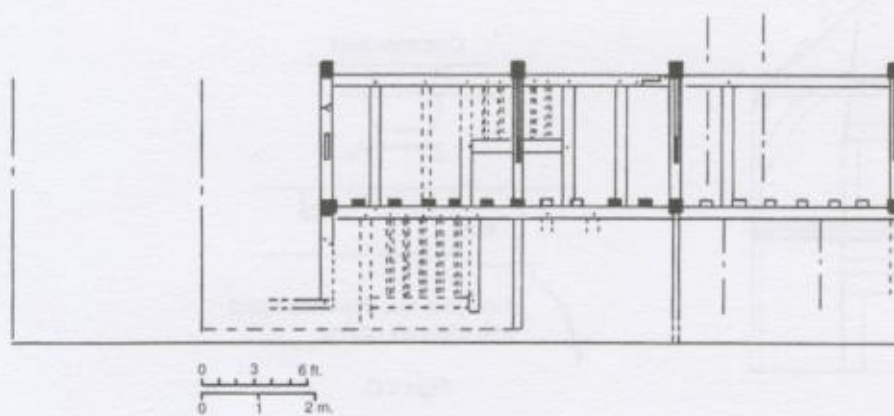
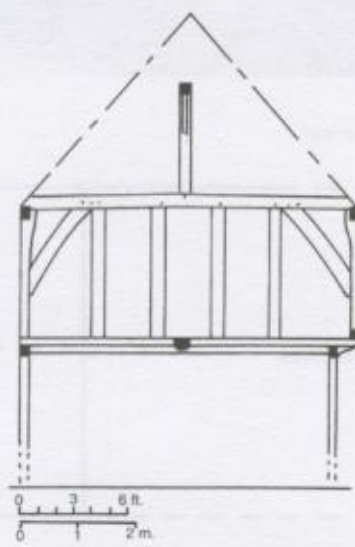
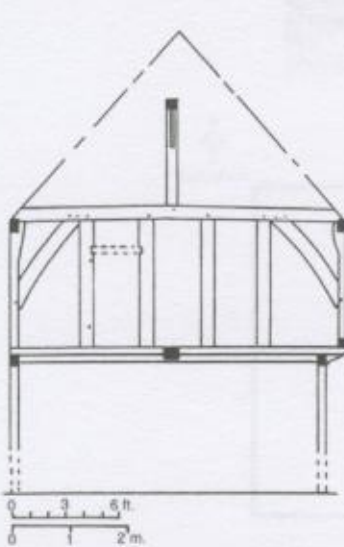
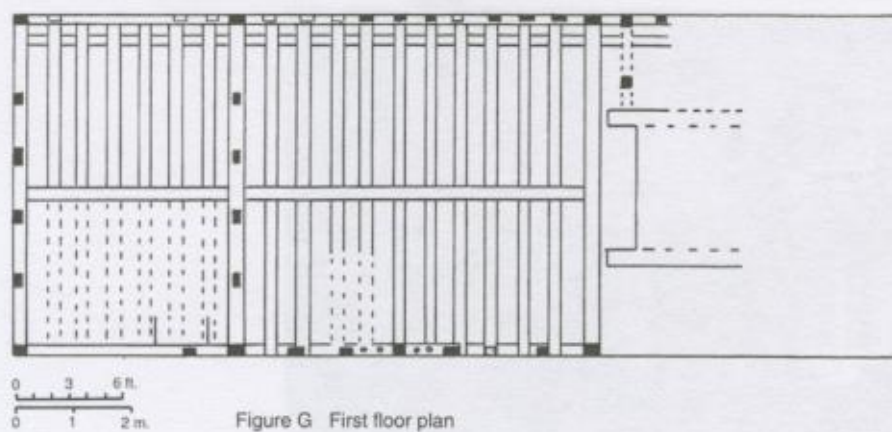
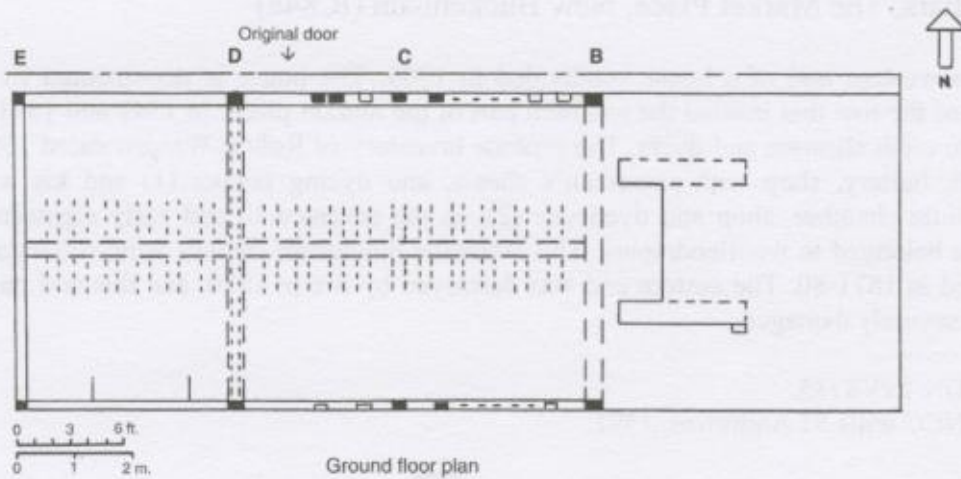


Figure F South wall



Wine Cellars, The Market Place, New Buckenham (R.84a)

This is the western end of a house subdivided in 1805. The house is documented from 1528, one of the row that infilled the southern part of the market place. In 1542 and 1591 it belonged to cloth shearers and dyers. The probate inventory of Robert Warden dated 1591 names hall, buttery, shop with shearman's shears, and dyeing copper (1) and his will mentions little chamber, shop and dyehouse (2). In the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries it belonged to woollendrapers. The extensive nineteenth-century wine-cellars are documented in 1871-80. The eastern end was destroyed by fire in 1880, and this end must have been severely damaged.

(1) NRO, DN/INV8 /33.

(2) NRO, NCC wills 57 Andrewes, 1591.



Survey Report

Wine Cellars is a brick-fronted house of about 1880 facing the south side of the market green. The front door opens into a sitting room with a large transverse ceiling joist with very large chamfered edges. There is a modern staircase immediately in front of the door. This room has a nineteenth-century fireplace (salvage yard replacement) to the west and

alcoves either side with reeded edge-panelled doors to the lower halves. The room to the east (now the kitchen) has a transverse principal joist with chamfered edges and step / shield stops at the north end. The soffit of this joist has mortices for a partition and these all have scribed carpenter's assembly marks of I to VIII from the north. The ninth mortice is partially encased in the front wall. The common ceiling joists are of large section and laid flat with diminished haunch soffit-tenons. The centre common joist has soffit mortices for a partition. This would seem to be the remains of post-medieval service rooms. It is possible that the modern staircase, and its predecessors, was inserted in the cross-passage position and that the front-door position survived the post-fire rebuilding.

The first floor all seems to date from the rebuilding. The roof space is not accessible but much of it has been replaced in recent times and was probably all post-fire.

There are very extensive cellars beneath this property and they apparently extended further west but have been blocked off and infilled in this direction. The bricks seem to be nineteenth-century and have horizontal stacking marks. The ceilings are partly brick and partly stone slabs; these stone slabs are over three feet wide. There are some slates remaining as shelves in various alcoves.

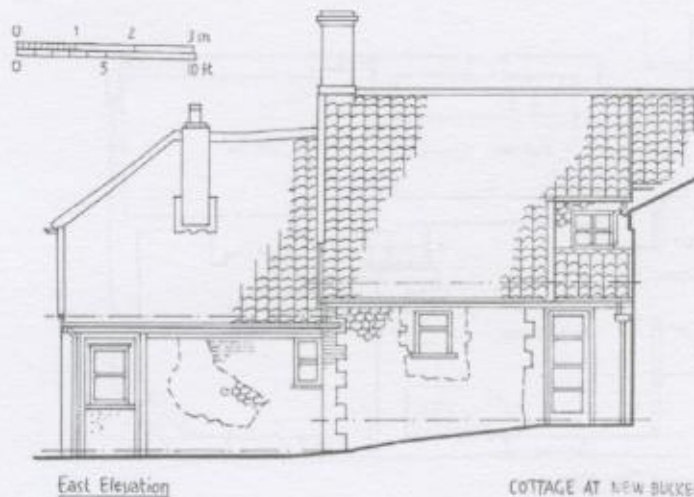
The timber ceiling in the present kitchen seems to survive in situ from an early sixteenth-century house, part of the original building on the site. There may be further ceiling joists concealed by the plaster in the western room, where the transverse joist seems to be of later sixteenth-century date. The original building may have been comparable with Oak Cottage / Yellow Cottage which dates from the original development of this part of the market in the 1470s.

Gable Cottage, Marsh Lane, New Buckenham

The present Gable Cottage constitutes the most southerly half of cottage units arranged north-south along the east side of Marsh Lane. Of flint and brick construction, it is typical of construction in New Buckenham during the early nineteenth century. The cottage is dated by an inscription which gives the date of 1820. The date is worked from the bases of bottles (see photograph below). Door and window openings on the ground floor have segmental brick arches. The pantiled roof with ridge parallel to the street sweeps down at the rear to embrace a third ground-floor room. A lean-to roof of flatter pitch covers an adjoining lobby, with a window to the first floor which is probably original. All other windows have been replaced. At the south end, is what appears to be a contemporary (or slightly later) cottage unit. Marsh Lane turns abruptly here and this has led to the creation of a chamfered corner on the street front. More modest in scale than its neighbour it has the same sectional profile, with a pantiled roof sweeping down to cover a small ground floor room at the rear. The west elevation is in plain nineteenth-century brickwork in English bond – a throwback to an earlier medieval tradition of brick-walling. The brickwork of the rear lean-to comprises larger bricks laid in Flemish bond which suggests that the lean-to is a later addition. In the interior of the front room can be seen an exposed beam in the ceiling which presumably denotes the position of a former staircase. The garden of Gable Cottage extends east along Marsh Lane. It contains a brick and pantiled outbuilding of nineteenth-century date which is likely to be contemporary with the cottage itself.



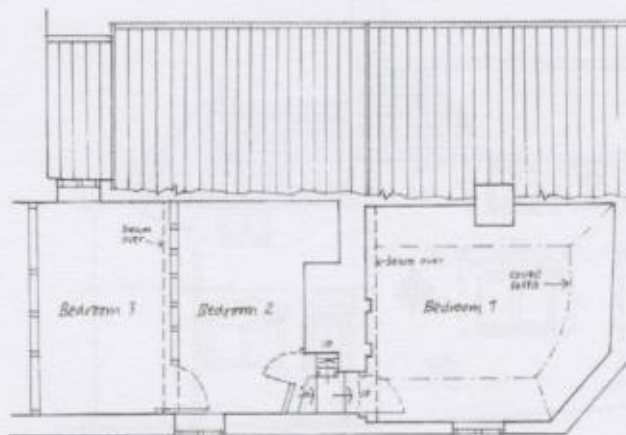
Date inscription of 1820
contrived by putting empty
wine bottles to good use



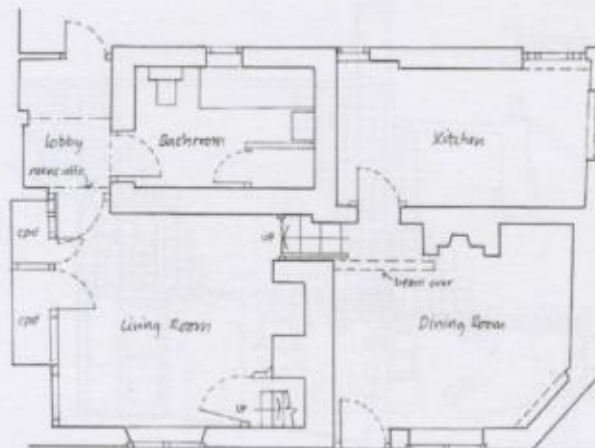
COTTAGE AT NEW-BUCKENHAM

Surveyed 16.10.01
by David Lockhart and Diana Buxton
Drawing © David Lockhart

Front and Rear Elevations, Gable Cottage, Marsh Lane,
New Buckenham



First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan



COTTAGE AT NEW BUCKENHAM

Surveyed 16.10.01
by David Luckhurst and Diana Duggin
Drawing © David Luckhurst

Ground and First Floor Plans, Gable Cottage, Marsh Lane, New Buckenham

Market Cross, Market Place, New Buckenham

The Market Cross with its open ground floor, central whipping post and large hook, probably for the beam scale, was built on a new site in the early eighteenth century; the earlier cross had been to the north-west. In 1715 the town purchased the reversion of two shops with chambers over, documented from 1679. The cross was completed by 1718 as it is referred to as abutting a neighbouring warehouse in that year. Further work was carried out in 1754 including the iron shoes holding the supporting columns. The upper floor which the survey dates to the late sixteenth century is presumably reconstructed from the chambers above the shops that stood on the site.



Survey Report

The south wall-plate has a face-halved scarf joint and two shutter rebates. The west wall-plate has two shutter rebates. The north wall-plate has a face-halved scarf joint and exposed studs, probably of reused timber. There is a central 'samson'-post with chamfered edges; the top has lamb's tongue and notch chamfer-stops and the base has straight-cut chamfer-stops with a notch. This post seems to rest above the ground-floor central post which supports a chamfered joist. The central north-south tie-beam rests on applied upper-crucks (or elbowed principal rafters) to the earlier posts. This tie-beam is a reused timber, probably a wall-plate or girt, the soffit has been shaved and it shows evidence of severe water damage. It has a shutter rebate and seven small mortices for window mullions in the soffit. There are other undetermined eroded mortices to the upper face. There are three horizontal timbers from the west face to the tie-beam, the centre one meets the tie-beam and the corner ones finish on the centre one.

The market cross was revamped in 1716-1718. The ground floor posts rest in metal collars from a slightly later date. It seems that an original late-sixteenth-century building has been reinforced in the early seventeenth century (reused tie-beam and new upper-crucks) then extensively refurbished in the eighteenth.

The Old Vicarage, Chapel Street/King Street, New Buckenham

There were two parish guilds in New Buckenham. St Mary's guild is documented by bequests from 1450 (1) and that of St Martin from 1461 (2). It is not known of which guild this was the hall. A further bequest, of 1491 (3), left twenty shillings to the guild of Blessed Mary for the repair of its hall. After the dissolution of religious guilds in the 1540s it was acquired by the community. The kitchen is referred to in 1567 and 1571 and by 1605-6 the town had established a 'maultery'. Major reconstruction was carried out in 1612-14, the date of the present roof and the spectacular stepped gable end. Over two and a half thousand bricks were used and battlements; 'the further gabell ende' and 'the othr gabell ende making' are referred to (4). Somewhat later it housed the minister of the parish, a perpetual curate not a beneficed priest. In 1834 it comprised a parlour, a kitchen, a store-room or pantry, and four sleeping rooms. The brick front was added about 1867 (5) and the eastern end was demolished by the ecclesiastical authorities in 1949.

- (1) NRO, NCC wills 49 Aleyn, 1450.
- (2) NRO, NCC wills 251 Brosyard, 1461.
- (3) NRO, NCC wills 74 Popy, 1491.
- (4) Account among parish papers in New Buckenham.
- (5) NRO, DN/TER/33.



Survey Report

This report discusses the timber-framed part of the house; there is a brick-built nineteenth-century extension to the north.

The present house has brick crow-stepped gables to the west and east; the gable to the east was built in 1949 when this end was truncated by approximately eleven feet. The roof is now pantiled but has been thatched in the past (photograph evidence seen); the original roof covering is unknown. The house occupies a corner site with roads to the east and south (Plan - Fig.A).

The ground floor is divided into two rooms by an original partition wall (Fig.B). This

partition seems to have a doorway at the north end (peg-hole evidence) to give access to the western room. Any evidence for a doorway at the south end is concealed by plaster. The east room has an inserted floor with a large axial joist. The central partition and post have been removed and this axial joist is now supported by a metal tie. The room to the west (kitchen?) seems to have an inserted floor with a shallow axial joist (recently reinforced with a soffit joist) and lodged common joists laid flat. The plain mantle beam, with no chamfer, has many taper burns and three large peg holes (one with a metal bracket indentation) for cooking appliances. There is a mortice for an axial brace in the centre post of the partition wall; this may suggest the former presence of a dividing wall in the western room, giving two service rooms to match the two doors.

At first floor level the room at the west end is sooted, particularly on the north wall around the unglazed window with three large diamond mullions (Fig.C). There is no evidence of a shutter rebate. This window is fully pegged with its sill still in position. There is a scribed carpenter's mark on the stud reveal. The window in the south wall is suggested by the shutter rebate (Fig.D). There is a tie-beam in front of the chimney with mortices for braces to the posts. The mortices in the posts finish below floor level indicating that the floor is inserted (Fig.C). There are no mortices for studs in the soffit of the tie-beam, which would suggest that the west end may have originally extended further; this is unlikely as the chimney and gable are built out over the town ditch. There may have been an earlier chimney bay in this position. Part of the original mantle beam can be seen in the chimney above a later nineteenth-century metal fireplace. There is a partition wall to the east and all the studs are pegged to the tie-beam, there being no original doorway in the partition wall on this floor (Fig.B). The wall-plate can be seen at first-floor level and all the common rafters are pegged to it. The principal rafters are birds-mouthed onto the wall-plate (Figs.C & D).

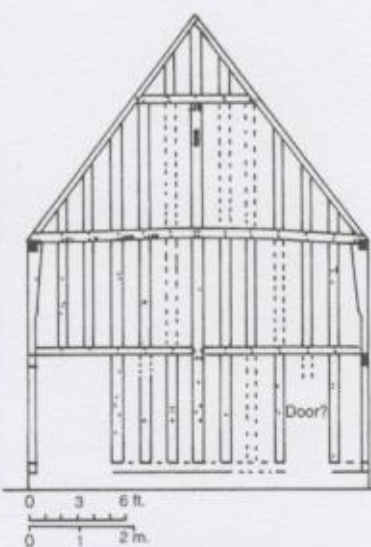
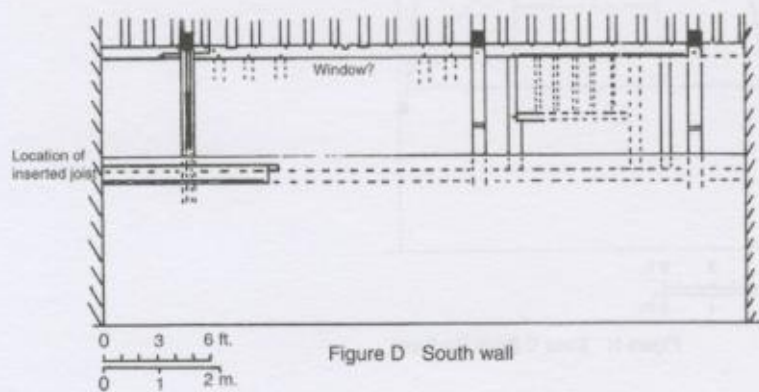
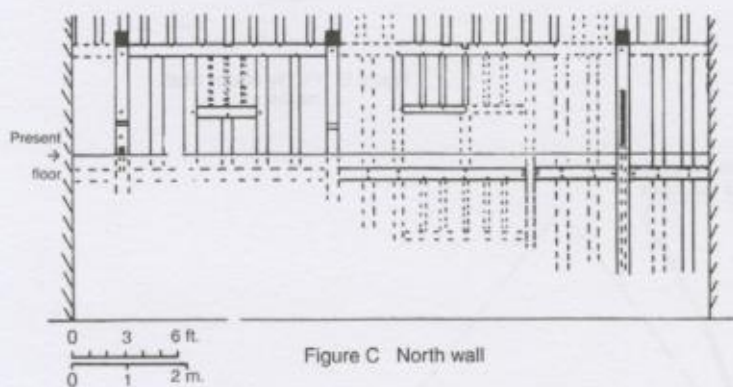
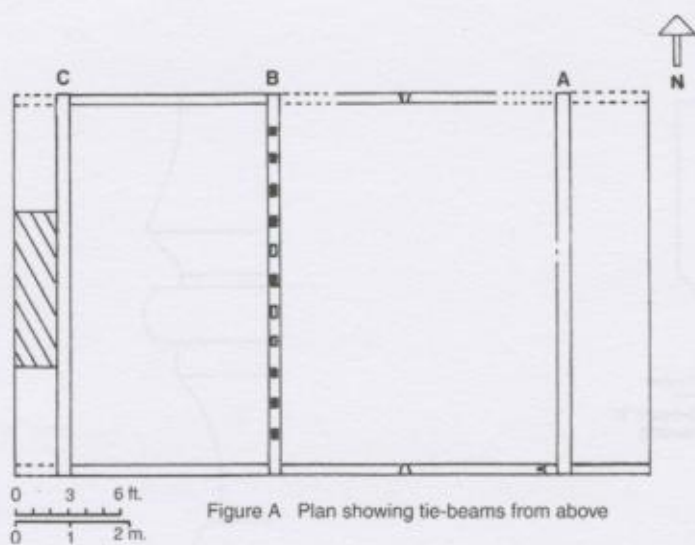
The partition wall presents its best face from the east side; here the studs are squared but on the reverse the waney edge has been used. The principal cambered tie-beam can be seen in the two rooms of the east end. There is one arch brace surviving to the south post (Fig.E). This has four pegs to the tie-beam and three to the post. There is a central fillet and the tie-beam and brace have hollow chamfers (Fig.F). The integral fillet at the apex of the soffit of this tie-beam exhibits a remarkable symmetrical central pattern of grain which may be fortuitous. The brace finishes on the post at the moulded capital (Fig.G) of an engaged semi-octagonal wall column, the shaft of which is invisible within the floor, if it still exists at all. The entire front wall at ground-floor level has been replaced in brick. Part of the central section of the other brace from the central truss has been used as a knee at the south end of the western truss (Fig.H). It is held by a modern bolt and may have been moved when the house was truncated in 1949. If this is so it suggests that the central truss may have been complete up to that time. There is an edge-halved and splayed scarf joint with bridled abutments and two edge pegs (Fig.D). There may be face pegs which are concealed and presumably the joint is impaled by the tenon rising from the head of the post. There may be a window between the two principal rafters on the south face. To the east of the principal rafter nearest the partition is an empty dovetail (also in the north wall-plate) which is probably for a free or 'flying' tie-beam, without posts or braces (Fig.A). In the north wall are the remains of a five-mullion glazed window. The mullions have small pegs to the wall-plate but none to the sill which is not pegged to the studs. The central 'king' mullion, has its tenon exposed to the front of the sill; this may have been for an applied decoration (Fig.C). The girt below this window shows the pegs for the lower hall window.

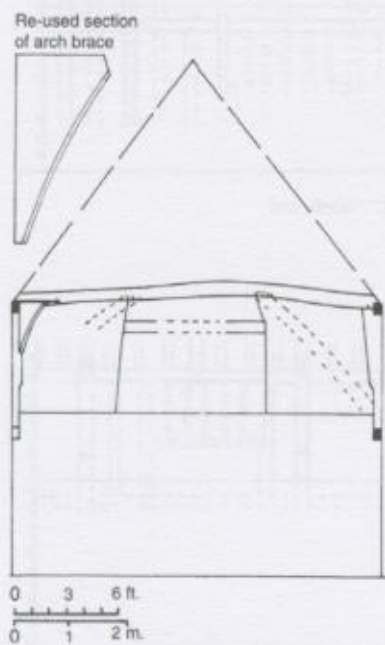
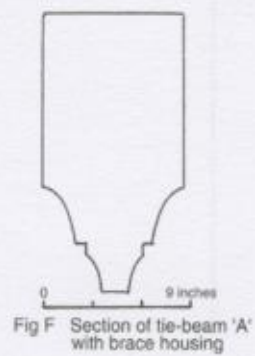
The existing roof has upper and lower butt-purlins with tenoned collars below the upper

range. There are thin wind braces to the west of each principal rafter below the upper purlin. The principal rafters are of heavier scantling which is why they are birds-mouthed to the wall-plate. On the principal rafter to the east the wind braces are on both sides and therefore may have been on the east side of the principal rafters in the demolished end. The wind braces are pegged to the principal rafter only; the north-west wind brace does not seem to be pegged. The common rafters are pegged to the upper purlin and not the lower one and all rafters are pegged at the apex with no ridge piece. There is a series of carpenter's assembly marks relating to the principal rafter and upper purlin, below the collar and the lower purlin and principal rafter that are chiselled in the north face. In the south face they were only found below the collar as C marks. The rafters above the partition tie-beam are not marked. The remains of the original upper partition can be seen by the mortices in the soffit of the collar at that point. The central stud of the partition remains, and this is the crown stud which supported the collar purlin of the original crown-post roof. It still retains the stub of its brace to the purlin and half of the section of purlin impaled by its tenon. The peg positions for the studs of the partition at attic level can still be seen in the upper edge of the partition tie-beam, viewed from the first floor.

The range looked at in this survey consists of the remains of a large open hall and a service room, both originally open to the roof. The central truss of the open hall was of high decorative character which suggests that the identification as a guildhall is correct; it is referred to as such in 1567 and later. The mouldings of the surviving wall-post capital suggest a mid-fifteenth-century date for the original structure. The present roof is a good example of a tenoned-purlin roof of the early seventeenth century and probably relates to the documented 1612 improvements. The present floors inserted in the former open rooms probably date from the same time as the construction of the chimneys.

Dendro-date : winter 1451 / 1452

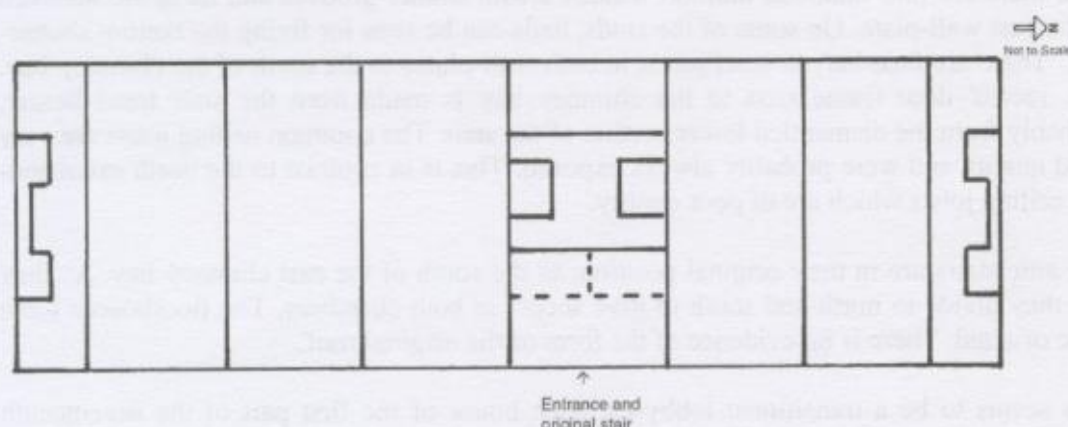




Turnpike Lodge, The Common, New Buckenham

This small farmhouse lay at the southern edge of the common but within the town field called Bishop's Haugh Field. The field originated as an outlier of the Bishop's estate at Eccles and it remained part of Eccles parish. The house site, described as a 'piece of land measuring 57 x 20 feet in the parish of Eccles in a field near New Buckenham called Busshopes Hawe Feld', was acknowledged by John Feeke in 1603 as having been purchased from Thomas Neve in 1601. In 1614 it is described as 'a messuage with three closes containing six acres'. The farm later passed to the Hewet family and the probate inventory dated 1821 of James Hewet (1) lists kitchen, parlour, backhouse, dairy, backhouse place, cellar, parlour chamber, servants' chamber, cowhouse and cart lodge.

(1) NRO, DN/INV/84/36.



Survey Report

Turnpike Lodge is clad in nineteenth-century brick and has three chimney stacks; one central, one to the north end and one to the south. It is to the east of New Buckenham across the common.

The front door is to the east and opens against the chimney stack as a lobby-entrance house. The lower section of the staircase that originally rose in this position has been removed.

The west chimney-bay has mortices for studs, indicating that there was not a matching doorway on this side of the building. The room to the north has an axial principal joist, chamfered with no stops, lodged on a replacement post and into the brickwork of the chimney. At the south end there may be evidence of fire damage and all the common joists are eroded. Both the mantle beams to this chimney have been notched to take plaster and they have large peg holes for jacks. In the east and west girts there are diamond-mullion mortices and shutter grooves for the windows. The east post to the north of the chimney-bay has a scribed carpenter's assembly mark III and the next post south has number IIII. This post and its western pair have mortices for a transverse principal joist. However these may never have been used as alongside, lodged on the girt, is a tie beam, complete with its dovetails and chamfer stops. This tie-beam is identical to the ones in the correct position at first-floor level. This tie-beam has complex scribed carpenter's marks, for the ceiling joists, also seen on the tie-beams above. The common joists have soffit tenons into the principal and they are also tenoned into the bearer for the coving to take the first-floor hearth. This would indicate that the ceiling and chimney are contemporary. In the east girt there is another shutter rebate. The girt to the south has peg holes for a partition with the doorway to the east of its present position. This doorway leads into a service area with two axial principal joists. These joists have chamfers but only one straight-cut chamfer stop on the south-east side of the western joist (above the present stairs). There is another shutter rebate in the east girt.

At first-floor level the tie-beam at the south end may have been intended to be a closing truss. It has mortices for a brace at the east end and two mortices for studs at the west end. The next two spaces for mortices are lined-out but not cut. To the south of both posts are face-halved scarf joints continuing the wall-plate only far enough to take the chimney bay. Perhaps this was a 'change of mind' during the building process? At the north end there is another tie-beam that has the appearance of a closing truss, again with a chimney bay as an extension. Of the other five tie-beams two are associated with posts and three are 'flying' tie-beams. These all have the same chamfer-stop as the reused tie-beam below, of a bar and shield. The 'flying' tie-beam to the south has fire damage at the east end. In the west wall-plate there are four diamond mullion windows with shutter grooves and these are matched in the east wall-plate. On some of the studs, nails can be seen for fixing the bottom shutter-rail. There are face-halved scarf joints in both wall-plates to the north of the chimney-bay. The 'recent' door frame next to the chimney bay is made from the stair tread bearer, probably from the dismantled lower section of the stair. The common ceiling joists are very good quality and were probably always exposed. This is in contrast to the north extension-bay ceiling joists which are of poor quality.

The attic stairs are in their original position; to the south of the east chimney-bay. As they rise they divide to north and south to give access to both chambers. The floorboards seem to be original. There is no evidence of the form of the original roof.

This seems to be a transitional lobby-entrance house of the first part of the seventeenth century. It has retained the archaic use of a service end although as a single room rather than the traditional buttery and pantry. Also the window form of unglazed diamond mullions is rather archaic for this time, although the shutter grooves and quantity of windows is not. The chamfer stops and face-halved scarf joints are also typical of the late sixteenth/early seventeenth century. There is some re-used timber in the house which may relate to an earlier dwelling on this site.

Appendix 2

Report on Tree-ring Analysis of Properties in New Buckenham, Norfolk

ARCUS Report 783, September 2004

by Ian Tyers,

*(with text contributions by Susan and Michael Brown and drawings supplied by the
Norfolk Historic Buildings Group)*

Introduction

This report provides details of the dendrochronological sampling and analyses undertaken on behalf of the Norfolk Historic Buildings Group which has received a Lottery grant under the *Awards for All* scheme for a study of the buildings of New Buckenham.

Tree-ring analysis

Tree-ring or dendrochronological analysis relies upon a number of basic concepts. Trees in temperate zones of the world have a single growing season and a single resting season each year. The anatomical result of this is an identifiable tree-ring within the trunk of the tree that has a distinct boundary marking the end of one growing season and the start of the next. Since the growing point of the trunk is the cambium layer directly under the bark, it follows that each year's growth appears on the outside of the previous years' growth. The oldest rings of a trunk are thus in the middle and the most recent rings are directly under the bark. Counting the rings provides an easy method of ageing trees but does not provide a method of dating the trees.

In contrast, dendrochronology attempts to provide absolute dates for the rings present in individual timbers. This is achieved by measuring very precisely the widths of each successive ring within a sample and comparing the pattern of narrow and wide rings with reference chronologies built up by previous work. The technique can be successful and reliable only when a number of conditions are met. Firstly, there have to be contemporary chronologies of the relevant species, or genus, of timber from sufficiently nearby so that some degree of cross-correlation is possible. For Britain and Ireland there is now a composite tree-ring chronology for oaks stretching back just over 7000 years. There are some periods and areas that are under-represented in this composite. However for the last 1500 years almost any building or archaeological structure should, all other things being suitable, manage to be reliably dated by the method. However, the timbers have to have a long enough sequence of tree-rings that they match in only one position to other chronologies. For oaks from Britain a widely-accepted minimum for each sample is 50 annual rings. However, it is actually almost always necessary that at least some samples from a building contain significantly more than this minimum figure.

Analysis of many thousands of timbers across Britain has also revealed that there is a consistent number of samples for which no reliable date can ever be obtained, even when many more than the minimum number of rings are present. Usually, for any sample group, between a quarter and a half of all samples cannot be reliably dated, although at some sites virtually every timber dates and at a few sites none can be dated. There are several

interesting observations that can be made about undatable material. It seems fast-growing trees are more likely to be undatable and trees that have suffered extreme growth reductions at certain points always give problems. Since many of these influences are potentially anthropogenic in origin it follows that at times of extensive woodland exploitation more timbers are potentially unsuitable for analysis than when under-exploited woodlands are being used.

Finally, the technique can only date the rings in a sample. The outer rings are the most recent (and only the ring directly under the bark is capable of providing the actual felling year of the tree), and these outermost edges of trees are often cut off during the process of converting round trees into square beams. In oak these rings are also sapwood, rather than heartwood, which makes them much more vulnerable to beetle attack or physical abrasion. Hence, it is only by careful selection of the available material, and no small amount of skill and luck, that samples provide dates precise to the felling year are obtainable, otherwise estimates of the numbers of missing rings have to be made which provide a less precise date for the structure of interest.

Methodology

The general methodology and working practices used at the Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory are described in English Heritage (1998).

This project involved the attempt to sample and analyse samples from a range of building types, of a range of dates. Not all timber-framed buildings are equally suitable for tree-ring dating due to one or more of the following features: not all timbers contain sufficient rings – this limits their potential for reliable dendrochronological dating; not all contain surviving evidence for the original outer surfaces of the tree – this limits the precision of any results obtained; and not all buildings contain timbers that are accessible in the right directions and with appropriate working room around them to be successfully sampled. Twenty-one properties were visited for an assessment of their potential to yield suitable samples. A total of 10 of these, representing sections of eight structures, were selected for sampling by coring.

Generally each timber in each building or part of building that could be safely accessed was carefully examined for indications of the numbers of rings present and the presence of sapwood and bark. Timbers that appeared to have more than the minimum necessary number of rings, that is those in which more than fifty annual rings appeared to be present, were initially selected for sampling. The results of this preliminary assessment were reviewed to provide the most efficient approach to sampling these properties. The following buildings were assessed but not selected for tree-ring sampling: Gingerbread Cottage in Church Street, Bakehouse Cottage, Butcher's Shop, The Beams, Diken Cottage and White Horse Cottage in King Street, Blair House, St Mary's Cottage and Corner Cottage in Market Place, and Lane's End and Thatched Cottage in Marsh Lane.

Assessments of buildings were undertaken in February 2004. Sampling of the selected buildings was undertaken in May 2004. For the selected timbers within each of the selected properties the precise location of the sample was determined by factors such as the local presence of either sapwood and bark-edge, and ease of access. The sampling locations were designed to maximise the numbers of rings obtained and, wherever possible, included all the sapwood and the original bark-edge of the tree. Sampling was undertaken on the selected structural elements using a 15mm diameter hollow corer attached to an electric drill. Despite selecting positions that initially included sapwood and bark the resultant cores

do not always retain these delicate structures, since sapwood that has been attacked by woodworm, or other pests, will often crumble to dust the instant the coring is begun. There are mixed views as to whether core holes should be filled after sampling. The generally accepted practice in standing buildings is to fill core holes where aesthetic considerations require them; here most of the core sampling locations in the properties were filled.

In the laboratory the ring sequences in the cores were revealed by sanding them in the original horizontal plane of the parent tree. The complete sequences of growth rings in the samples were measured to an accuracy of 0.01mm using a micro-computer-based travelling stage. The ring sequences were plotted onto semi-log graph paper to enable visual comparisons to be made between sequences. In addition cross-correlation algorithms were employed to search for positions where the ring sequences were highly correlated. These positions were checked using the graphs and, where these were satisfactory, new mean sequences were constructed from the synchronised sequences. The *t*-values reported below are derived from the original CROS algorithm (Baillie and Pilcher 1973). A *t*-value of 3.5 or over is usually indicative of a good match, although this is with the proviso that high *t*-values at the same relative or absolute position must be obtained from a range of independent sequences, and that these positions are supported by satisfactory visual matching.

Any tree-ring dates can obviously only date the rings present in the timber. The correct interpretation of those dates relies upon the nature of the final rings in the individual samples. If the sample ends in the heartwood of the original tree, a *terminus post quem* (*tpq*) for the felling of the tree is indicated by the date of the last ring plus the addition of the minimum expected number of sapwood rings that may be missing. This *tpq* may be many decades prior to the real felling date. Where some of the outer sapwood or the heartwood/sapwood boundary survives on the sample, a felling-date range can be calculated using the maximum and minimum number of sapwood rings likely to have been present. Alternatively, if bark-edge survives, then a felling date can be directly utilised from the date of the last surviving ring. The sapwood estimates applied throughout this report are a minimum of 10 and maximum of 46 annual rings, where these figures indicate the 95% confidence limits of the range. These figures are applicable to medieval and modern oaks from England and Wales (author, unpublished.). The dates obtained by the technique do not by themselves necessarily indicate the date of the structure from which they are derived. It is necessary to incorporate other specialist evidence concerning the reuse of timbers and the repairs of structures before the dendrochronological dates given here can be reliably interpreted as reflecting the construction date of phases within the structure.

Results and Interpretation

The assessments undertaken for this study have shown that there is great diversity in the suitability of the timbers in New Buckenham for tree-ring analysis. There are significant differences in the growth rates, scantling sizes and tree-ages of the timbers used, usually within any one structure, and certainly between the buildings examined. Although most of the structural timbers are oak (*Quercus* spp), some elm (*Ulmus* spp.) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) were observed in the buildings.

Timbers within 10 buildings, comprising eight structures, were selected for sampling (see **Figure 49**): Old Vicarage and Pinchpot in Chapel Street; Burrage House and The Old Post Office (these contain parts of the same original structure), The Old Swan (Diken Cottage contains part of the same structure), and The White Horse all in King Street; Oak Cottage

and Yellow Cottage (these contain parts of the same original structure) in the Market Place; Tanyard Cottage in Marsh Lane; and The Pleasance in Queen Street.

A total of 32 oak timbers were selected for tree-ring sampling from these properties. A single sample series was used for this project, hence these samples are numbered **1-32** inclusive. The sampling attempted to encompass as wide a range of elements as possible within each building; where fewer samples were taken, relatively fewer suitable timbers were accessible within the structure. After preparation a total of 21 of the samples were found to contain useable series of annual rings and 17 of these sequences were found to be datable. Between one and five timbers were successfully dated from seven of the sampled buildings; these are derived from five separate structures. This level of success is remarkable considering the paucity of reference data from this part of Norfolk and the small number of suitable timbers identified during the initial assessment. No dating was obtained from samples collected in Tanyard Cottage, The Pleasance, or The White Horse.

The following discusses the results and where appropriate the dendrochronological interpretation of each sampled building. The buildings are arranged in alphabetical order of the building name (as used in this report) and are in no geographic, chronological or other order. There is a summary description of the building, provided by Susan and Michael Brown. Diagrams of the properties, supplied by Susan Brown on behalf of the Norfolk Historic Buildings Group, provide an indication of the sampling locations. Each section refers to technical tables, figures and diagrams that appear later in the report. Whilst these are not necessarily of general interest they provide an essential archive of the dendrochronological work undertaken.

Burrage House and Old Post Office, King Street (Grid Reference TM 0881 9037)

Description

This is a straight six-bay house, parallel to King Street. Four bays are now within Burrage House and two within Old Post Office. There is a tenoned side-purlin roof, vertically-set common joists, and face-halved and bladed scarf joints, lamb's-tongue and notch-chamfer-stops and a surviving window with evidence for glazing. The ceilings of the ground-floor rooms may not be part of the original building. There is an interesting corridor partition on the first floor. The parlour end is thought to be in Old Post Office, to the east.

Sampling

Seven samples were obtained, **18-22** from Burrage House, and samples **23** and **24** from Old Post Office (*see Figure 50, Table 1*), most of the material in this structure contains too few rings to sample.

Results

Three samples proved usable, each containing a large numbers of rings. No sapwood was recovered from this building (*see Table 1*). These three series cross-matched extremely well (*see Table 2*). A mean series constructed from them was then compared with medieval and post-medieval oak sequences from throughout England, Wales, and elsewhere in Europe. It was apparent that this chronology matched a number of independent reference chronologies at a single consistent position. This position was checked visually and appears to be a reliable match. The correlation of the sequence to other oak reference chronologies indicates a date of AD1543-1683 inclusive for the rings in the series (*see Table 3*).

Interpretation

Adding the minimum likely values for the missing sapwood to the date of the last heartwood rings indicates felling of these timbers occurred after AD1694. Sampling notes indicate that sample **23** may have ended at the original heartwood/sapwood surface; if this is the case these timbers were probably felled before AD1729. The timbers demonstrate post-conversion distortions implying these timbers were initially utilised green. It is, therefore, appropriate to assume construction of the building occurred within the date range identified for these timbers.

Discussion

The structural evidence suggested a date in the seventeenth century. There is documentary evidence of two tenements being amalgamated in 1598 on the site of Burrage House, and it was thought possible that the extant structure derived from shortly after this date. The dendrochronological result demonstrates the building is somewhat later than this.

The Burrage/Old Post Office data matches the series from Pinchpot quite well, and also matches quite well with some other material from the East Anglian region particularly those from the later structures on the site of Thetford Abbey. However, the data from both buildings also match well with material from the Midlands region (*see Table 3*). I do not think this geographical pattern indicates the material has been brought to New Buckenham from far but imagine instead that it emphasises the paucity of south-Norfolk tree-ring data for the later sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Oak Cottage and Yellow Cottage, Market Place (Grid Reference TM 0890 9043)

Description

These properties are the central and western sections of three which make up a jettied house fronting the south side of Market Place. The houses feature chamfered crown-posts and edge-halved and bridled scarf joints, mullioned windows, massive timbers and soffit-tenon joists. Oak Cottage is probably the ground-floor hall and first-floor great chamber, whilst Yellow Cottage is the cross-passage and service end of the house. There is documentary evidence that there was a building with these features on the site by 1529.

Sampling

Samples **25** and **26** were obtained from Oak Cottage, **31** and **32** were obtained from Yellow Cottage (*see Figure 52, Table 4*). Most of the timbers in both properties are unsuitable for sampling.

Results

All of the samples proved usable, two are complete to the edge of the sapwood. Three series cross-matched well (*see Table 5*). A mean series constructed from them was then compared with medieval and post-medieval oak sequences from throughout England, Wales, and elsewhere in Europe. It was apparent that this chronology matched a number of independent reference chronologies at a single consistent position. This position was checked visually and appears to be a reliable match. The correlation of the sequence to other oak reference chronologies indicates a date of AD1346-1472 inclusive for the rings in the series (*see Table 6*).

Interpretation

The two datable samples complete to bark-edge were each felled in the spring of AD1473; the other datable sample appears to be contemporaneous and it seems reasonable to assume all the samples are from a single phase of construction (*see Figure 53*). The examined

timbers demonstrate post-conversion distortions implying these timbers were initially utilised green. It is, therefore, appropriate to assume construction of the building occurred shortly after the felling date identified for these timbers.

Discussion

The dated timbers are all derived from the floor, which is currently interpreted as integral to this building. This perhaps needs carefully checking before the dendrochronological date is taken as indicating the date of this structure.

The Old Swan, King Street (Grid Reference TM 0874 9034)

Description

The Old Swan contains the eastern half of a structure also present in the western half of Diken Cottage. The whole house seems originally to have consisted of two rooms on the ground floor with cross-passage and hall to the west and another room, possibly a shop, to the east (with a door to the street at the east end). This pattern is reflected on the first floor, the dividing wall between the two rooms being continued to the roof. Its features suggest a mid-sixteenth-century date with a rather later lateral stack and coeval stair. The original stack position is not known, but was probably similar to the present one.

Sampling

Almost no suitable material is present in either building, a single sample (28) was taken from an apparently integral floor joist in the Old Swan half of this structure (*see Figure 54, Table 7*).

Results

This sample proved usable, containing both useful numbers of rings and complete sapwood (*see Table 7*). The measured series was compared with medieval and post-medieval oak sequences from throughout England, Wales, and elsewhere in Europe. It was apparent that this sequence matched a number of independent reference chronologies at a single consistent position. This position was checked visually and appears to be a reliable match. The correlation of the sequence to other oak reference chronologies indicates a date of AD1509-1573 inclusive for the rings in the sample (*see Table 8*).

Interpretation

The sample is complete to bark-edge, and was felled in the winter of AD1573/4 (*see Figure 55*). The timber demonstrates post-conversion distortions implying this timber was initially utilised green. It is, therefore, appropriate to assume construction of the building occurred within a relatively short time of the felling date identified for this timber.

Discussion

The dated timber is derived from the floor, which is currently interpreted as integral to this building. This perhaps needs carefully checking before the dendrochronological date is taken as indicating the date of this structure.

Old Vicarage, Chapel Street (Grid Reference TM 0867 9036)

Description

The surviving part of this building (a section was demolished in 1949) consists of the remains of a large hall and a possible service room, both originally open to the roof. The central truss of the open hall was of very high decorative character. There is a later roof above and the floors are later insertions.

Sampling

Samples **9-13** were obtained from the original open-hall structure; sample **14** was obtained from one of the later floor joists (*see Figure 56, Table 9*).

Results

All of the samples proved usable, as each contained useful numbers of rings. One sample retained complete sapwood, another retained some sapwood. The five series from the original structural elements cross-match (*see Table 10*) and a mean series constructed from them was then compared with medieval and post-medieval oak sequences from throughout England, Wales, and elsewhere in Europe. It was apparent that this chronology matched a number of independent reference chronologies at a single consistent position. This position was checked visually and appears to be a reliable match. The correlation of the sequence to other oak reference chronologies indicates a date of AD1271-1451 inclusive for the rings in the series (*see Table 11*). No dating was obtained from the inserted floor joist.

Interpretation

The sample complete to bark-edge was felled in the winter of AD1451/2 (*see Figure 57*); the other datable samples appears to be contemporaneous and it seems reasonable to assume all the samples are from a single phase of construction. The examined timbers demonstrate post-conversion distortions implying these timbers were initially utilised green. It is, therefore, appropriate to assume construction of the building occurred within a relatively short time of the felling date identified for these timbers.

Discussion

This property has produced the earliest tree-ring date currently obtained from New Buckenham. These samples have also produced the longest and best replicated tree-ring sequence from the town.

Pinchpot, Chapel Street (Grid Reference TM 0867 9040)

Description

This house is a symmetrical 'lobby entrance' house. There is some survival of elaborate plasterwork in the chimney bay, part of a scheme which no doubt extended to the rooms on either side. The house was evidently designed for display, with large and glazed windows to the front and sides, elaborate plaster work and serpentine external braces facing down the street. Internally the structure uses diminished-haunch soffit-tenons, straight bracing, and joists set on edge. Paul Rutledge has noted that Osbert Stacey, innkeeper of the Black Bull, bought this property in 1625 and rebuilt it with elaborate plasterwork. In 1634 it was derisively called Pinchpot Hall.

Sampling

Samples **4-8** were obtained from this building (*see Figure 58, Table 12*).

Results

All of the samples proved usable, all retained some sapwood, and four were complete to bark-edge. The five series cross-match (*see Table 13*). A mean series constructed from them was then compared with medieval and post-medieval oak sequences from throughout England, Wales, and elsewhere in Europe. It was apparent that this chronology matched a number of independent reference chronologies at a single consistent position. This position was checked visually and appears to be a reliable match. The correlation of the sequence to other oak reference chronologies indicates a date of AD1530-1623 inclusive for the rings in the series (*see Table 14*).

Interpretation

The samples complete to bark-edge were each felled in the summer of AD1624, the other datable sample appears to be contemporaneous and it seems reasonable to assume all the samples are from a single phase of construction (*see Figure 59*). The examined timbers demonstrate post-conversion distortions implying these timbers were initially utilised green. It is, therefore, appropriate to assume construction of the building occurred within a relatively short time of the felling date identified for these timbers.

Discussion

This building provides an opportunity to compare dates obtained from dendrochronological work and those obtained from documentary records. Differences between these independent strands of evidence are important in order to understand how dendrochronological results should be used in the context of a medieval or post medieval building. Here we can be confident that the timbers used for the primary framing were felled in the middle of 1624 and because of their post-conversion distortions we can be equally confident that they were squared up and the primary framing sections prepared within a few weeks or months of that date. When this frame was then erected at the present site of Pinchpot cannot be known. Likewise when the interior of the building was finished and it became suitable for occupation is also unknowable by tree-ring analysis.

As noted above the Pinchpot data matches the series from Burrage/Old Post Office quite well, and also matches quite well with some other material from the East Anglian region particularly those from the later structures on the site of Thetford Abbey. However, the data from both buildings also match well with material from the Midlands region (*see Table 14*). However, I do not think that this geographical pattern indicates the material has been brought to New Buckenham from far but imagine, instead, that it emphasises the paucity of south-Norfolk tree-ring data for the later sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Tanyard Cottage, Marsh Lane (Grid Reference TM 0873 9033)

Description

This property encloses a substantial timber frame of an open hall of two bays with an arch braced truss. The floor and chimney are both inserted. The property may be of late-fifteenth or early-sixteenth-century date.

Sampling

Sample **27** was obtained from a corner post of this building (*see Figure 60, Table 15*). The rest of the material accessible in the property was unsuitable for sampling.

Results and Discussion

This sample proved unusable, as it contained too few rings for analysis. No dating has been obtained for this structure.

The Pleasance, Queen Street (Grid Reference TM 0882 9040)

Description

A five-bay structure with a chimney, unglazed windows, jowled queen post roof, edge-halved and bridled scarf joints, straight-cut chamfer stops and large-section timbers. It seems to have been a house with a possible shop/warehouse at the north end, the parlour to the south and a short hall/kitchen in between. It may be of early-sixteenth-century date.

Sampling

Samples **15-17** were obtained from this building (*see Figure 61, Table 16*). The rest of the material accessible in the property was unsuitable for sampling.

Results and Discussion

These samples proved unusable, as they contained too few rings for analysis. No dating has been obtained for this structure.

The White Horse, King Street (Grid Reference TM 0874 9034)

Description

This property contains the service and possibly shop of a property that probably had the parlour end in the adjacent White Horse Cottage, which has been subsequently lost. The surviving section has a queen-post roof and arched bracing, and is possibly of mid-sixteenth-century date.

Sampling

Samples **1-3, 29** and **30** were obtained from this building (*see Figure 62, Table 17*).

Results and Discussion

Three of the samples proved unusable, and neither of the others was found to cross-match when compared with medieval and post-medieval oak sequences from throughout England, Wales, and elsewhere in Europe. No dendrochronological dating has been obtained from this building.

Overall Comments and Conclusions

A remarkably large number of buildings in New Buckenham were assessed for their potential to produce viable tree-ring samples. From this extensive assessment a total of eight structures were selected for sampling. Samples derived from five of these have produced absolute tree-ring dates. *Figure 63* provides a summary of the results and the chronologies produced by this project. It should be noted that of the many hundreds of timbers seen during the assessment only 32 were sampled, 21 were analysed and ultimately only 17 were found to be datable. This enormous attrition rate justifies the approach adopted of assessment and initial selection beforehand since the much more time-consuming sampling process can then proceed in a much more efficient manner.

The project has yielded results from structures that can be described as true vernacular buildings. Hitherto many of the buildings dated by dendrochronology in Norfolk have been larger super-vernacular buildings.

Figure 64 summarises the present development of medieval and post-medieval tree-ring sequences for Norfolk derived from standing buildings. This figure suggests that dendrochronological analysis of Norfolk buildings is beginning to produce a useful concentration of parallel sequences. However, considering the size of the county it can still be regarded as under-sampled compared to many western and southern counties in England. The New Buckenham data along with recent data derived from buildings at Thetford, Attleborough and Oxburgh are beginning to produce a group of useful and replicated sequences for south Norfolk.

The New Buckenham tree-ring analyses have failed to date any buildings between 1473 and 1573, and failed to produce any tree-ring sequences between 1473 and 1509. Although we cannot be certain it seems not unlikely all three undated buildings are from the first half

of the sixteenth century. If this is true then the age and growth rates of the samples from these buildings may perhaps indicate that timber availability or size was something of an issue in the area at this stage. It is possible this supply problem reflects an accelerated rate of construction, or it may be that construction programmes were restricted due to lack of raw materials or even that building designs had to alter to allow for the use of smaller or shorter timbers. It would be interesting to know if any other evidence suggests there were changes in woodland supply or in the health of the local economy in this period.

Dendrochronological techniques cannot be widely applied to standing buildings in Norfolk because they frequently contain raw material that is unsuitably fast-grown and short-lived. A principal aim of the project was therefore to provide some key dates for structures containing useful typological features in order to attempt to tune the typologies that will have to be applied to the rest of the buildings in New Buckenham. It is not my place to apply these results, but it is notable that the earliest building, the Old Vicarage, dates precisely as predicted from the typology and that the Pinchpot result closely tallies with documentary evidence that has hitherto been assumed to relate to it. The other structures produce tree-ring dates that may result in some adjustments to the interpretation of the buildings. Since in all three cases it is possible they are re-used or inserted timbers a further examination of the structural evidence within the buildings needs to be undertaken before the dated timbers can be accepted as indicating the construction dates of the buildings.

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Figure 47

Location of New Buckenham within England and Wales. Base map reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's administrative map series downloadable from <http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/>, with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright 2002 Licence No AL 50228A.

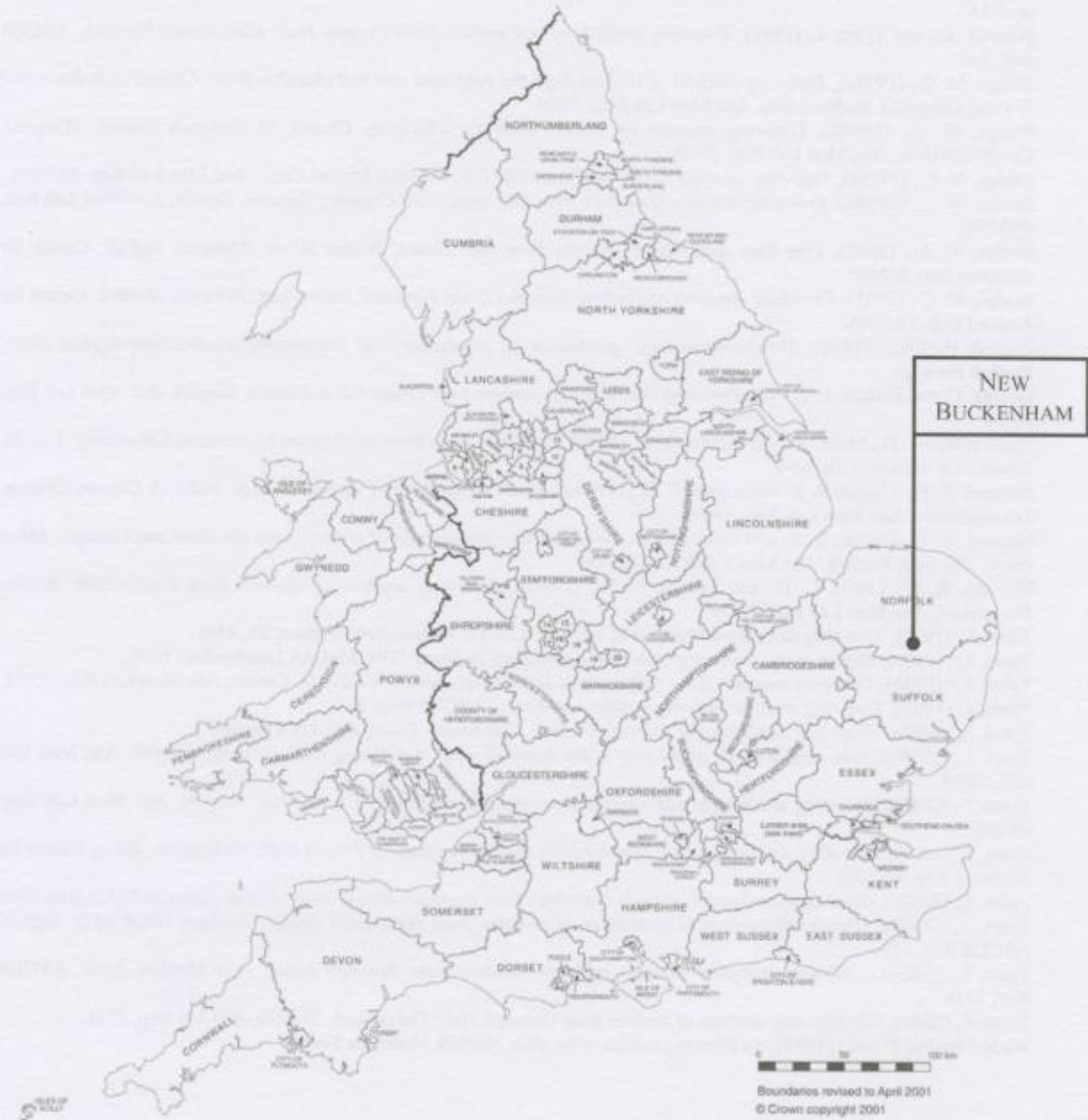


Figure 48

Map of New Buckenham reproduced from an 1887 Ordnance Survey map. With the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright 2004 Licence No AL 50228A. Scale as printed c. 1:13000.



Figure 49

Map showing the location of the properties sampled during this project. Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's Superplan data, with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright 2004 Licence No AL 50228A. Scale as printed c. 1:3300.

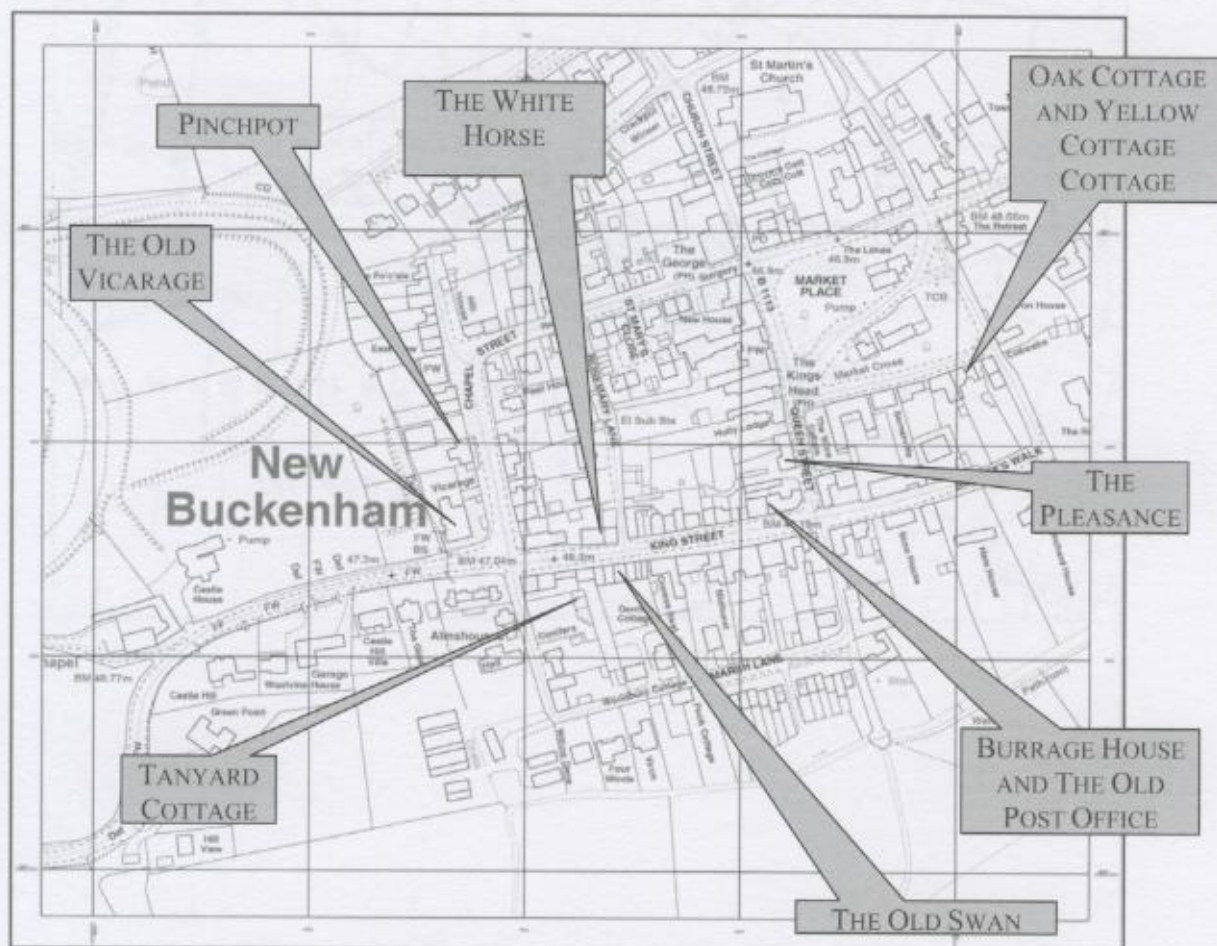


Figure 50

The south elevation of Burrage House and The Old Post Office viewed from the north. The smaller numbers with arrows show the approximate location of each sample (figure supplied by NHBG).

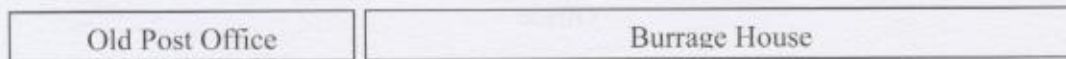
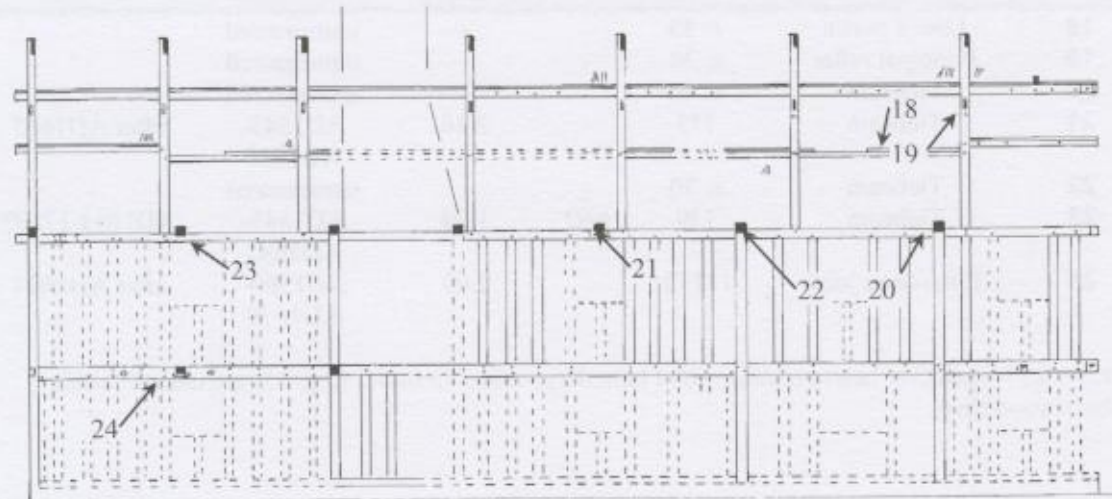


Figure 51

Bar diagram showing the relative and absolute positions of the dated samples from Burrage House and The Old Post Office. These series are entirely heartwood; narrow bars represent unmeasured rings, the interpreted date for the timbers is also shown.

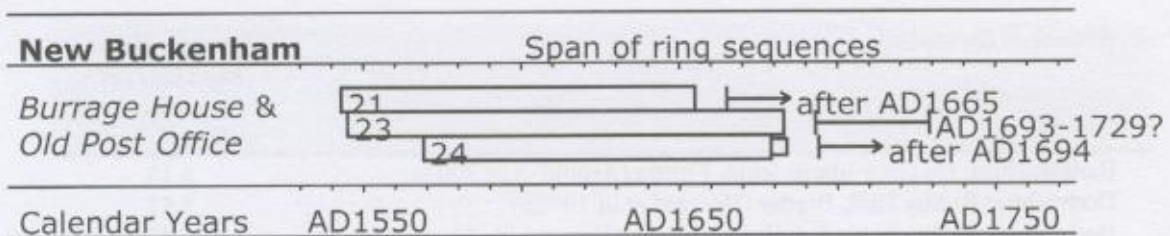


Table 1
The samples from Burrage House and The Old Post Office.

Sam ple	Origin of sample	Total rings	Sap rings	Growth rate mm/year	Date of sequence	Felling date range
18	Lower purlin	<i>c.</i> 35	-	-	unmeasured	-
19	Principal rafter	<i>c.</i> 30	-	-	unmeasured	-
20	Tiebeam	<i>c.</i> 40	-	-	unmeasured	-
21	Tiebeam	113	-	2.16	AD1543- AD1655	after AD1665
22	Tiebeam	<i>c.</i> 30	-	-	unmeasured	-
23	Tiebeam	139	h/s?	1.99	AD1545- AD1683	AD1693-1729?
24	Transverse joist	111+5	-	2.09	AD1569- AD1679	after AD1694

Key: h/s? = possible heartwood/sapwood boundary, values in *italics* (e.g. +5) are unmeasurable heartwood rings.

Table 2
Correlation *t*-values between the dated samples from Burrage House and The Old Post Office.

	23	24
21	9.51	14.21
23		10.11

Table 3
Illustrative correlation *t*-values between the mean sequence constructed from the dated samples from Burrage House and The Old Post Office and some independent oak reference chronologies.

Reference chronology	<i>Burrage House and Old Post Office</i> AD1543-1683
Bedfordshire: De Grey Mausoleum, Flitton (Arnold <i>et al</i> 2003a)	5.19
Derbyshire: Bretby Hall, Bretby (Howard <i>et al</i> 1999b)	5.52
Derbyshire: Riding School, Bolsover Castle (Howard <i>et al</i> in prep)	4.83
Essex: Widdington, Priors Hall Outbuilding (Tyers 2001)	4.82
Norfolk: Felbrigg Hall, Samwell Wing (Tyers 1998b)	4.36
Norfolk: New Buckenham, Pinchpot (Tyers this report)	5.43
Norfolk: Thetford Abbey (Howard <i>et al</i> 2000)	5.87
Suffolk: Isaac Lord, 80-80A Fore Street, Ipswich (Bridge 1999b)	5.78

Figure 52

A plan of Oak Cottage and Yellow Cottage. The smaller numbers with arrows show the approximate location of each sample (figure supplied by NHBG).

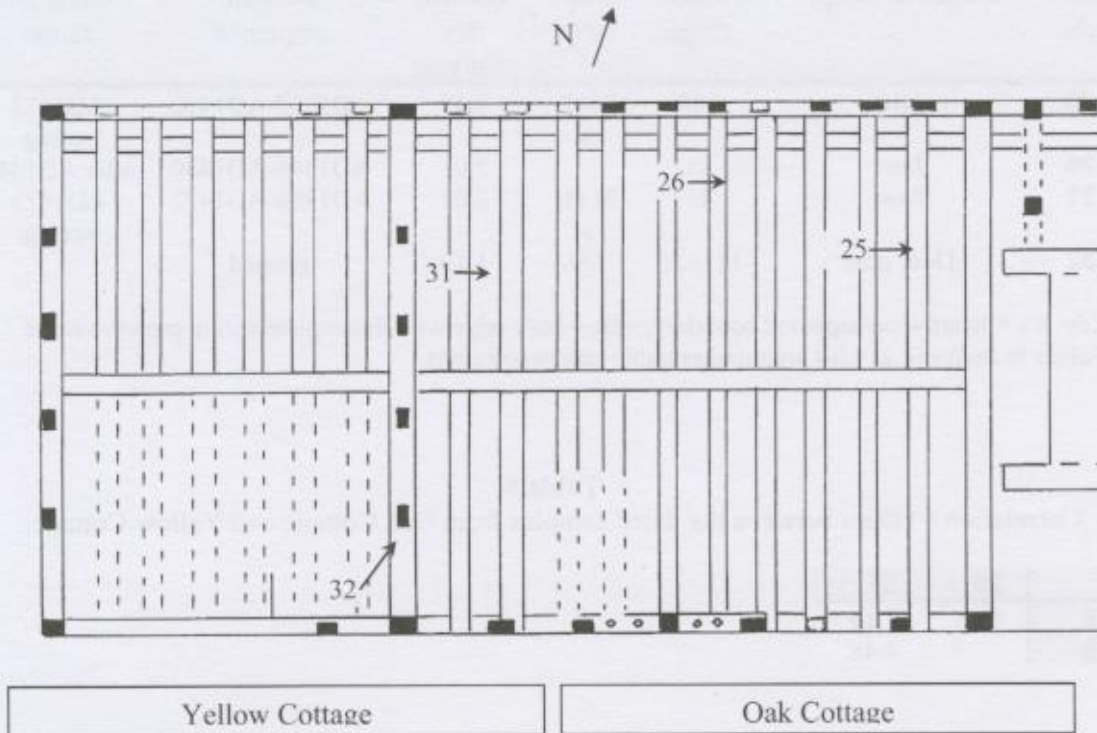


Figure 53

Bar diagram showing the relative and absolute positions of the dated material from Oak Cottage and Yellow Cottage. White bars represent heartwood; hatched bars represent sapwood. The interpreted felling date ranges for each timber is also shown.

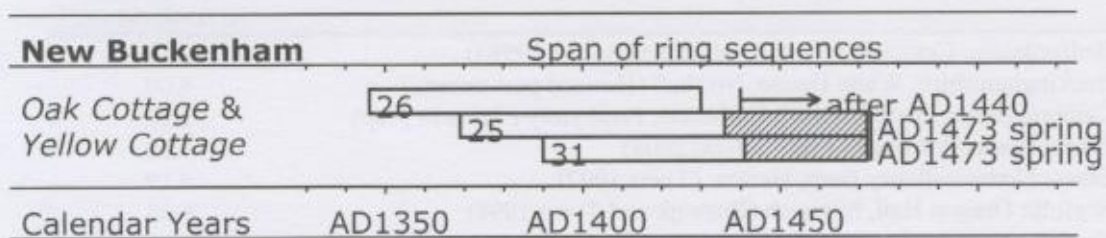


Table 4
List of samples from Oak Cottage and Yellow Cottage.

Sam ple	Origin of sample	Total rings	Sap rings	Growth rate mm/year	Date of sequence	Felling date range
25	Joist	104	36+B s	1.49	AD1369-AD1472	AD1473 spring
26	Joist	85	-	2.01	AD1346-AD1430	after AD1440
31	Joist	83	31+B s	2.09	AD1390-AD1472	AD1473 spring
32	Door post	111+50	h/s	1.19	undated	-

Key: h/s = heartwood/sapwood boundary, +Bs = bark-edge with incomplete spring growth visible. Values in *italics* (e.g. +50) are unmeasurable heartwood rings.

Table 5
Correlation *t*-values between the dated samples from Oak Cottage and Yellow Cottage.

	26	31
25	6.16	7.19
26		7.48

Table 6
Illustrative correlation *t*-values between the dated samples from Oak Cottage and Yellow Cottage and some independent oak reference chronologies.

Reference chronology	<i>Oak Cottage and Yellow Cottage AD1346-1472</i>
Bedfordshire: Cranfield Church, bellframe (Bridge 1998a)	5.10
Buckinghamshire: White House, Northall (Howard pers comm.)	4.00
Cambridgeshire: Peterborough Cathedral, Presbytery (Tyers in prep)	3.51
Essex: Beeleigh Abbey (Tyers 2002a; 2003)	4.08
Essex: Netteswellbury Barn, Harlow (Tyers 1997)	4.19
Norfolk: Dragon Hall, Norwich (Boswijk and Tyers 1998)	6.05
Norfolk: New Buckenham, <i>Old Vicarage</i> (Tyers this report)	4.61
Norfolk: Oxburgh Hall (Tyers 2004)	6.81

Figure 54

A plan of The Old Swan. The small number with arrow shows the approximate location of the sample (figure supplied by NHBG).

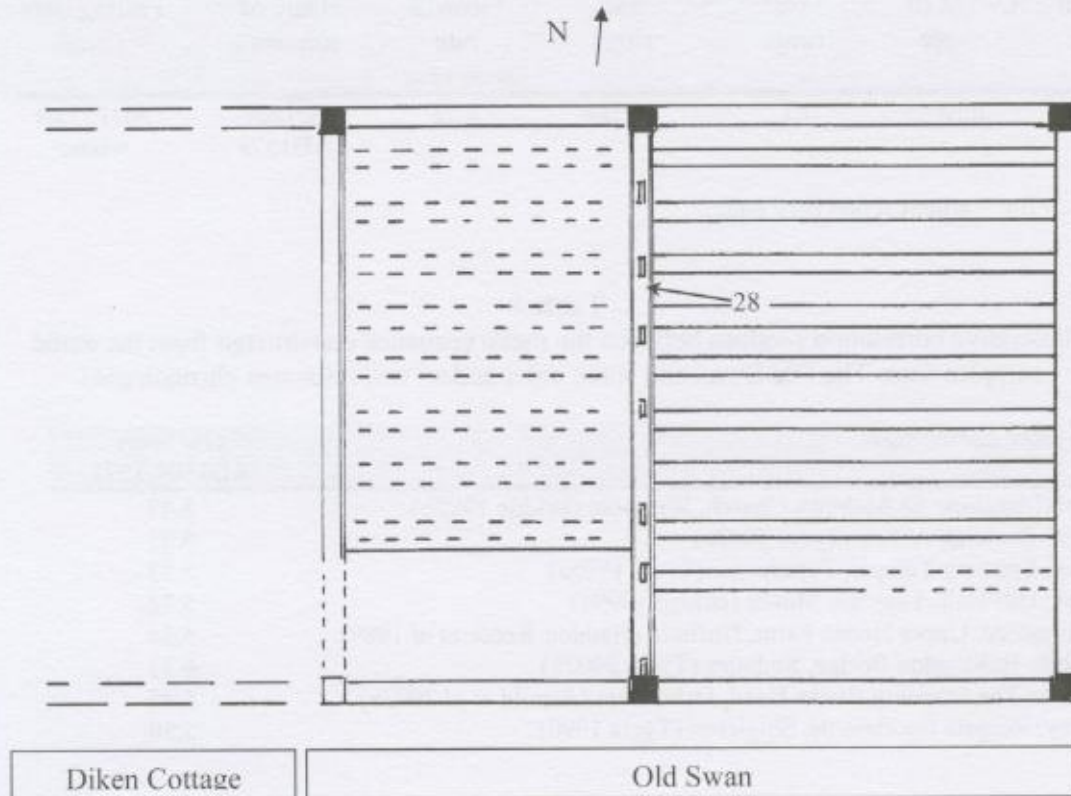


Figure 55

Bar diagram showing the relative and absolute positions of the dated material from The Old Swan. White bars represent heartwood, hatched bars represent sapwood. The interpreted felling dates and felling date ranges for each timber is also shown.

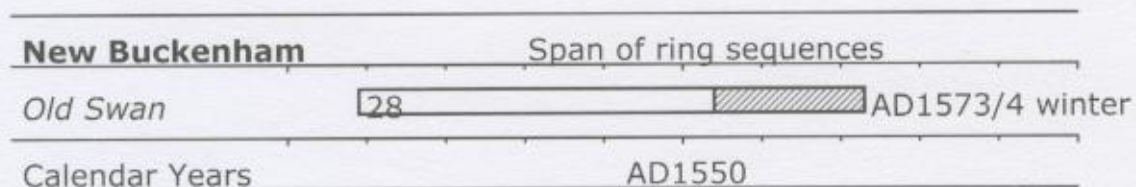


Table 7
The sample from The Old Swan.

Sam ple	Origin of sample	Total rings	Sap rings	Growth rate mm/year	Date of sequence	Felling date range
28	Joist	65	19+Bw	2.32	AD1509- AD1573	AD1573/4 winter

Key: +Bw = winter felled bark edge.

Table 8
Illustrative correlation *t*-values between the mean sequence constructed from the dated samples from The Old Swan and some independent oak reference chronologies.

Reference chronology	Old Swan AD1509-1573
Cambridgeshire: St Andrews Church, Wimpole (Bridge 1998b)	5.47
Essex: Beeleigh Abbey (Tyers 2002a)	5.91
Essex: Cressing Temple, Farmhouse (Tyers 1995a)	5.33
Essex: Hill Hall, Theydon Mount (Bridge 1999a)	5.72
Oxfordshire: Upper House Farm, Nuffield (Haddon-Reece <i>et al</i> 1989)	5.34
Suffolk: Ballingdon Bridge, Sudbury (Tyers 2002b)	6.53
Suffolk: The Standing Bucks Head, Debenham (Arnold <i>et al</i> 2003b)	5.42
Surrey: Reigate floorboards, Singleton (Tyers 1990)	5.30

Figure 56

A first-floor plan of The Old Vicarage. The smaller numbers with arrows show the approximate location of each sample (figure supplied by NHBG). Sample 14 is from the ground floor ceiling.

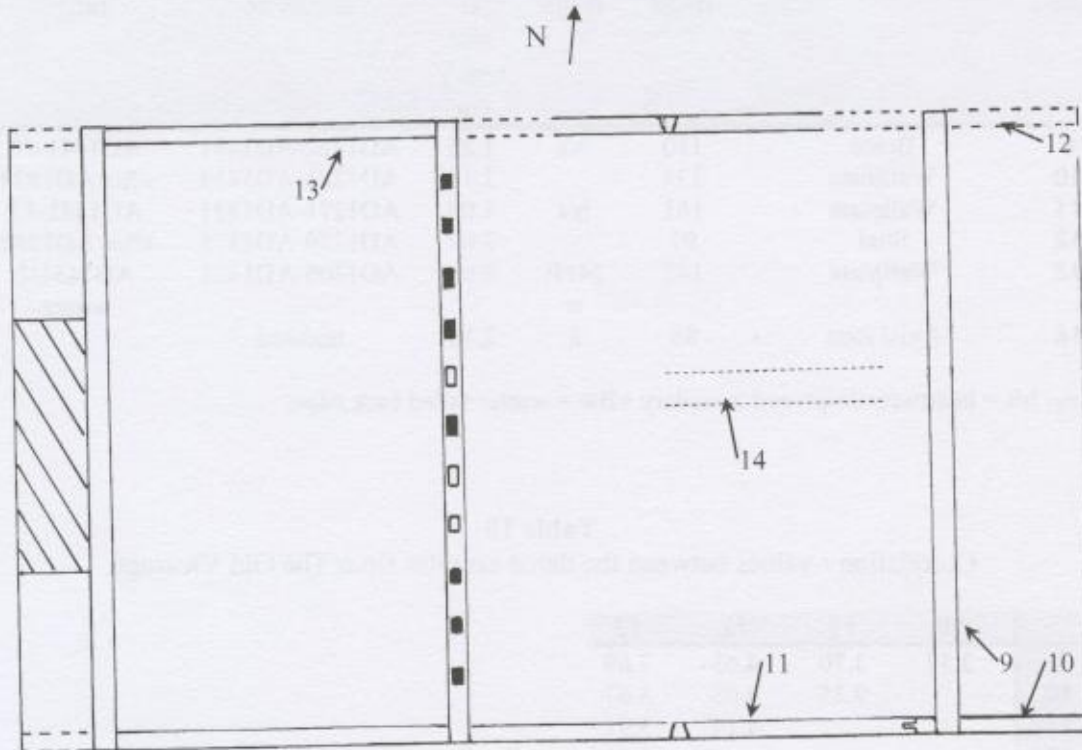


Figure 57

Bar diagram showing the relative and absolute positions of the dated material from The Old Vicarage. White bars represent heartwood, hatched bars represent sapwood. The interpreted felling date ranges for each timber is also shown.

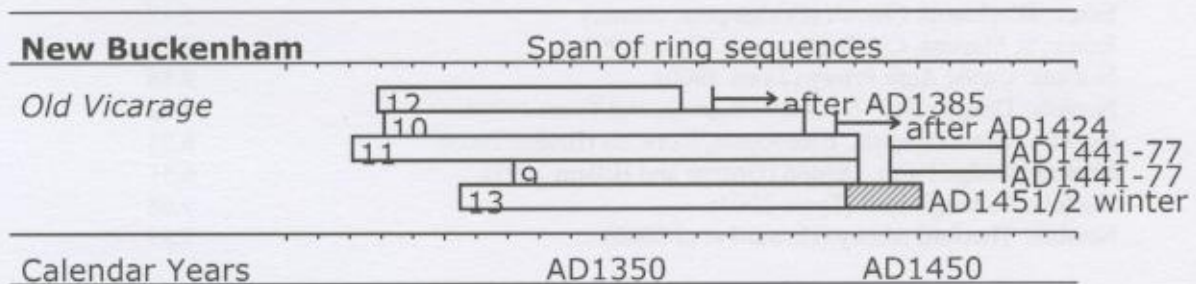


Table 9
List of samples from The Old Vicarage.

Sam ple	Origin of sample	Total rings	Sap rings	Growth rate mm/y ear	Date of sequence	Felling date range
9	Brace	110	h/s	1.23	AD1322-AD1431	AD1441-77
10	Wallplate	134	-	1.15	AD1281-AD1414	after AD1424
11	Wallplate	161	h/s	1.09	AD1271-AD1431	AD1441-77
12	Stud	97	-	2.07	AD1279-AD1375	after AD1385
13	Wallplate	147	24+B w	0.94	AD1305-AD1451	AD1451/2 winter
14	Axial joist	88	6	2.16	undated	-

Key: h/s = heartwood/sapwood boundary +Bw = winter felled bark edge.

Table 10
Correlation *t*-values between the dated samples from The Old Vicarage.

	10	11	12	13
9	3.59	3.70	4.63	7.69
10		9.35	3.08	5.67
11			4.14	5.91
12				4.94

Table 11
Illustrative correlation *t*-values between the mean sequence constructed from the dated samples from The Old Vicarage and some independent oak reference chronologies.

Reference chronology	<i>Old Vicarage</i> AD1271-1451
Essex: Blackmore Church (Bridge pers. comm.)	6.77
Essex: St Martins, Colchester, nave (Tyers 1998a)	7.70
Norfolk: Castle Acre Priory (Tyers 2000)	9.58
Norfolk: Dragon Hall, Norwich (Boswijk and Tyers 1998)	8.02
Norfolk: Great Hospital, Bishopgate, Norwich (Bridge 2003)	8.25
Norfolk: Lodge Farm, Denton (Groves and Hillam 1993)	6.31
Norfolk: Oxburgh Hall (Tyers 2004)	9.68
Norfolk: Thetford Abbey (Howard <i>et al</i> 2000)	8.39

Figure 58

A first-floor plan of Pinchpot. The smaller numbers with arrows show the approximate location of each sample (figure supplied by NHBG). Sample 8 is from the ground floor ceiling.

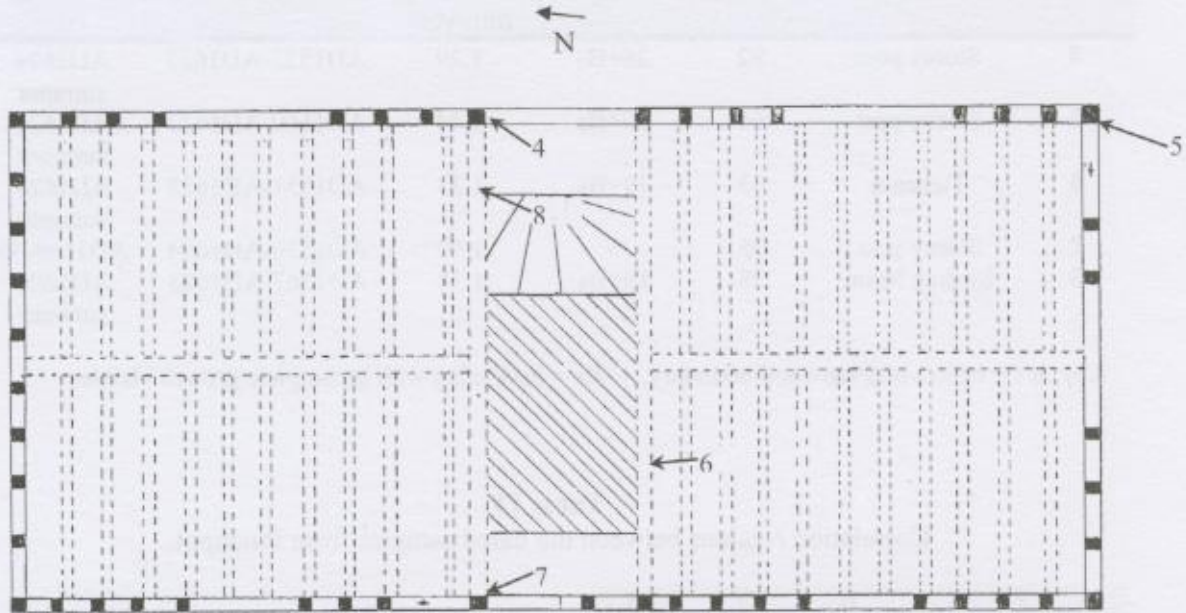


Figure 59

Bar diagram showing the relative and absolute positions of the dated material from Pinchpot. White bars represent heartwood; hatched bars represent sapwood. The interpreted felling dates and felling date ranges for each timber is also shown.

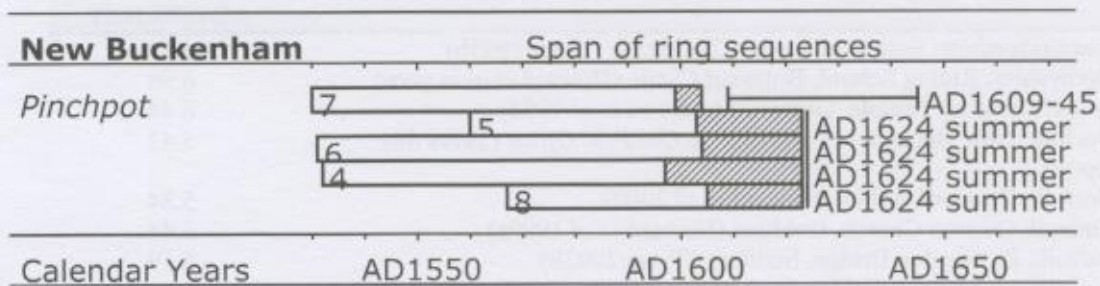


Table 12
List of samples from Pinchpot.

Sam ple	Origin of sample	Total rings	Sap rings	Growth rate mm/year	Date of sequence	Felling date range
4	Storey post	92	26+B _s	1.29	AD1532-AD1623	AD1624 summer
5	Storey post	64	20+B _s	1.44	AD1560-AD1623	AD1624 summer
6	Tiebeam	93	19+B _s	1.33	AD1531-AD1623	AD1624 summer
7	Storey post	75	5	1.90	AD1530-AD1604	AD1609-45
8	Birding beam	58	19+B _s	1.21	AD1567-AD1623	AD1624 summer

Key: h/s = heartwood/sapwood boundary, ++B_s = bark-edge with incomplete growth visible.

Table 13
Correlation *t*-values between the dated samples from Pinchpot.

	5	6	7	8
4	3.26	4.80	5.14	7.27
5		2.81	4.72	3.34
6			4.05	4.70
7				3.30

Table 14
Illustrative correlation *t*-values between the mean sequence constructed from the dated samples from Pinchpot and some independent oak reference chronologies.

Reference chronology	<i>Pinchpot</i> AD1530-1623
Cambridgeshire: Sutton-in-the-Isle Bellframe (Tyers 1995b)	5.93
Derbyshire: Riding School, Bolsover Castle (Howard <i>et al</i> in prep)	6.98
Essex: Cressing Temple, Granary (Andrews <i>et al</i> 1994)	6.44
Norfolk: New Buckenham, <i>Burridge & Old Post Office</i> (Tyers this report)	5.43
Norfolk: Thetford Abbey (Howard <i>et al</i> 2000)	5.34
Rutland: Owston Church, Oakham (Howard <i>et al</i> 1999a)	6.44
Suffolk: Ballingdon Bridge, Sudbury (Tyers 2002b)	5.19
Suffolk: Mill House, Bridge St, Alpheton (Bridge 2002)	5.88

Figure 60

The east wall of Tanyard Cottage viewed from the west. The small number with arrow shows the approximate location of the sample (figure supplied by NHBG).

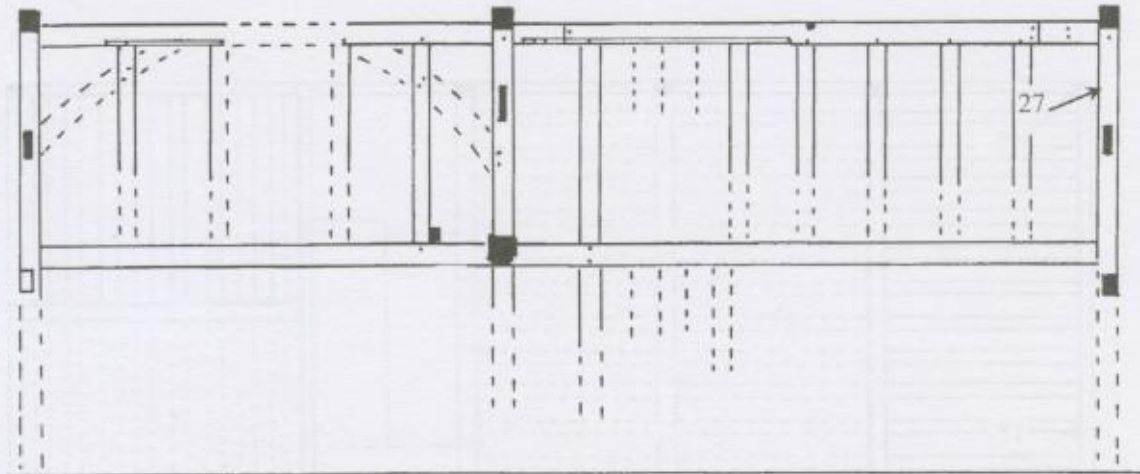


Table 15

The sample from Tanyard Cottage.

Sam ple	Origin of sample	Total rings	Sap rings	Growt h rate mm/y ear	Date of sequence	Felling date range
27	Corner post	c. 35	-	-	unmeasured	-

Figure 61

A plan of The Pleasance. The smaller numbers with arrows show the approximate location of each sample (figure supplied by NHBG).

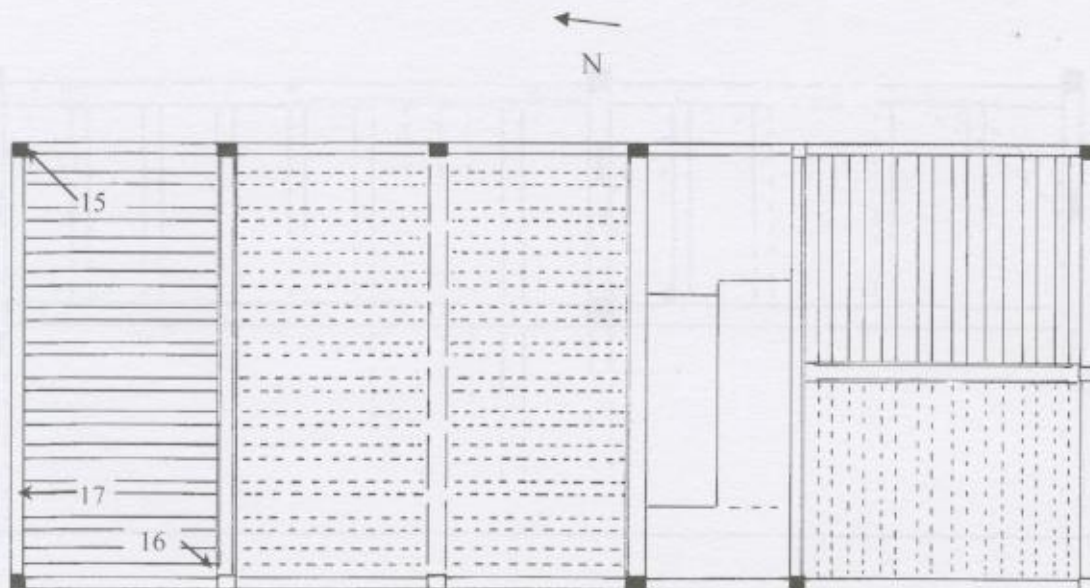


Table 16

List of samples from The Pleasance.

Sam ple	Origin of sample	Total rings	Sap rings	Growth rate mm/year	Date of sequence	Felling date range
15	Storey post	<i>c.</i> 40	-	-	unmeasured	-
16	Storey post	<i>c.</i> 20	-	-	unmeasured	-
17	Tiebeam	<i>c.</i> 40	-	-	unmeasured	-

Figure 62

A first-floor plan of the The White Horse and *White Horse Cottage*. The smaller numbers with arrows show the approximate location of each sample (figure supplied by NHBG).

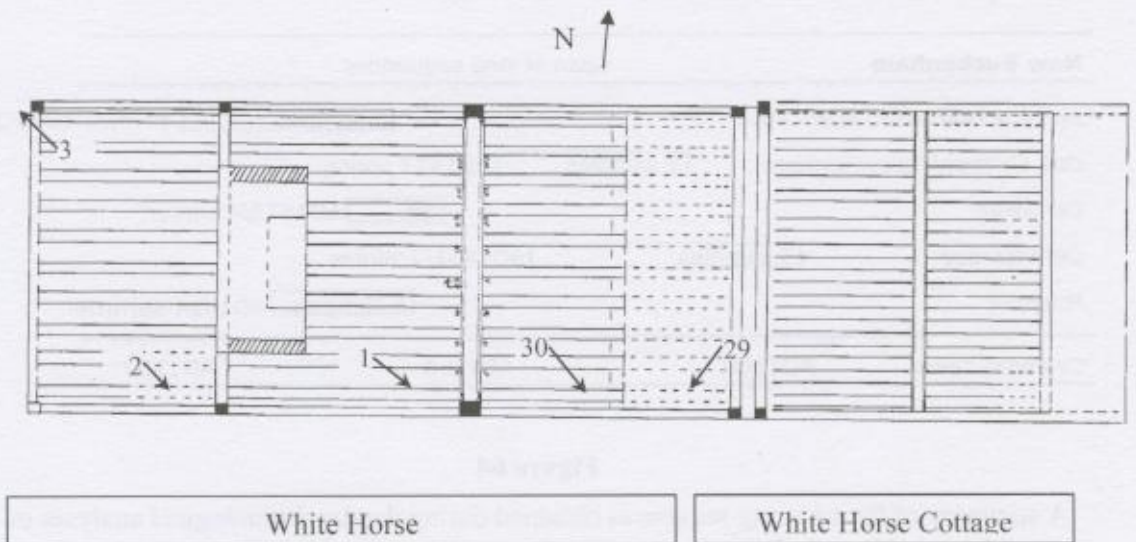


Table 17
List of samples from The White Horse

Sam ple	Origin of sample	Total rings	Sap rings	Growth rate mm/year	Date of sequence	Felling date range
1	Storey post	c. 20	-	-	unmeasured	-
2	Storey post	c. 30	-	-	unmeasured	-
3	Storey post	c. 40	-	-	unmeasured	-
29	Storey post	53	13+B w	3.00	undated	-
30	Stud	66	-	1.85	undated	-

Key: +Bw = winter felled bark edge.

Figure 63

A summary of the tree-ring sequences obtained, and the dendrochronological interpretation, for each of the buildings dated in New Buckenham.

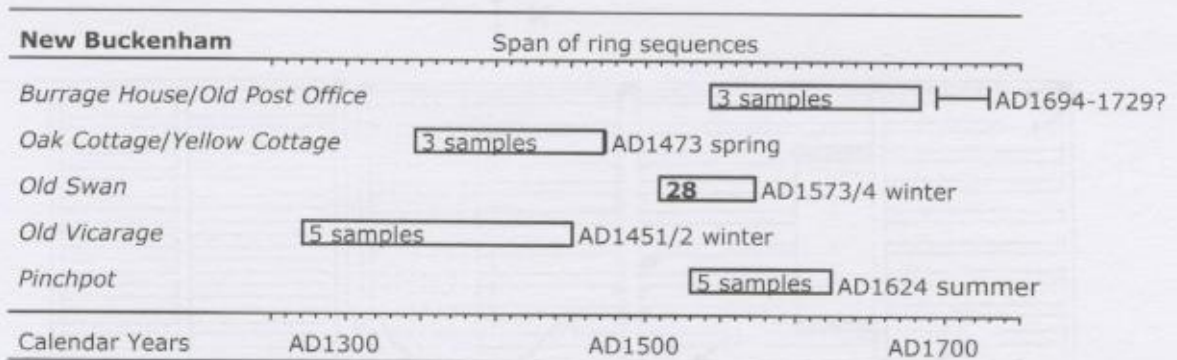
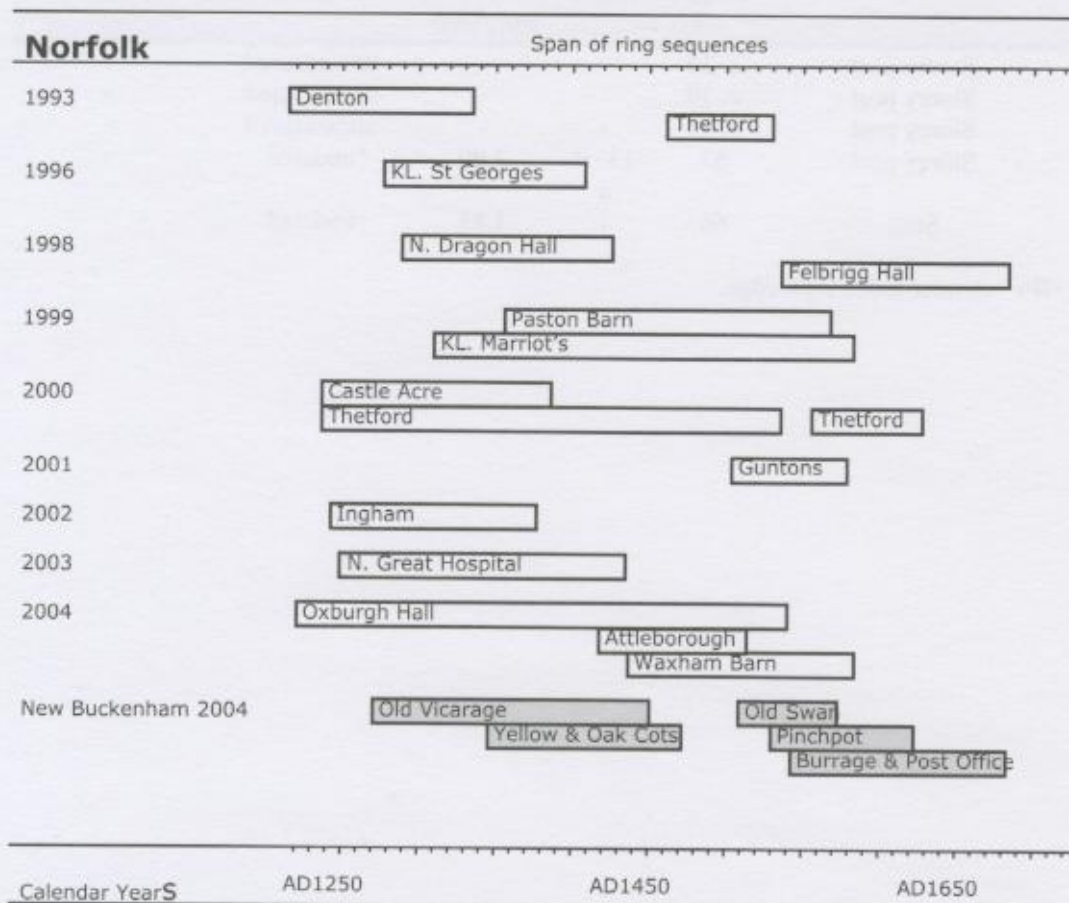


Figure 64

A summary of the tree-ring sequences obtained during dendrochronological analyses of buildings in Norfolk. It can be seen that the development of localised sequences has accelerated over the last few years. Each of these sequences is derived from variable number of timbers. KL. = Kings Lynn, N. = Norwich. Dates refer to the year the reports of the analyses were issued (note the report on Waxham is not yet released). The Thetford 2000 results are derived from extensive re-sampling of the same buildings sampled in 1993.



Endnotes to Introduction

- ¹. T. Williamson, *Origins of Norfolk* (Manchester University Press, 1993) p.8. Hereafter referred to as Williamson, *Origins...*
- ². N. Evans, 'Worsted and Linen Weavers' in P. Wade-Martins, (ed), *An Historical Atlas of Norfolk* (1993) pp.150-1.
- ³. J.C. Barringer, 'Tanners and Tanning', in P. Wade-Martins, (ed), *An Historical Atlas of Norfolk* (Norwich, 1993) pp.152-153.
- ⁴. N. Evans, 'Farming and Landholding in Wood-Pasture East Anglia, 1550-1650', *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History*, 35 (1984) p.308.
- ⁵. A. Longcroft, 'Investigating Historic Housing Stocks: A Case Study from Norfolk', *Norfolk Archaeology*, 40 (2002) pp.89-105. Hereafter referred to as Longcroft, 'Historic Housing Stocks...'
- ⁶. O. Rackham, *The History of the Countryside* (Dent, 1986) pp.3-5. Hereafter referred to as Rackham, *Countryside...*
- ⁷. Williamson, *Origins...* pp.9-10.
- ⁸. Rackham, *Countryside...* p.78
- ⁹. Deed of 1490, Norfolk Record Office, MC 49/8, 503 x 1.
- ¹⁰. Tax list of 1589, NRO accn Pomeroy 30/8/95 and NRO Frere MSS, NAS 1/2/211.
- ¹¹. This is revealed very clearly by Robin Lucas' study of glebe terriers. See P. Wade Martins (ed), *An Historical Atlas of Norfolk* (Norwich, 1993) pp.114-5. Hereafter referred to as Wade-Martins, *Atlas of Norfolk...*
- ¹². S. Heywood, 'From Aisles to Queen Posts. Medieval Timber Framing in Norfolk', in D.F. Stenning and D.D. Andrews (eds), *Regional Variation in Timber-framed Building in England & Wales Down to 1550* (Essex County Council, 1998, 2nd edn. 2002) p.47. Hereafter referred to as Heywood, 'Aisles to Queen Posts...'
- ¹³. See D. Dymond and E. Martin (eds), *An Historical Atlas of Suffolk* (Suffolk County Council, 1988, 3rd edn. 1999) pp.174-181. Hereafter referred to as Dymond & Martin, *Atlas of Suffolk...*
- ¹⁴. Heywood, 'Aisles to Queen Posts...' p.47.
- ¹⁵. P. Aitkens, 'Mid-Suffolk Houses, 1250-1530', in D.F. Stenning and D.D. Andrews (eds), *Regional Variation in Timber-framed Building in England & Wales Down to 1550* (Essex County Council, 1998, 2nd edn. 2002) pp.40-50.
- ¹⁶. See P. Wade-Martins (ed), *An Historical Atlas of Norfolk* (Norfolk Museums Service, 1993) pp.182-3.
- ¹⁷. See Dymond & Martin, *Atlas of Suffolk...* pp.164-5.
- ¹⁸. A. Longcroft, 'Plan-Forms in Smaller Post-Medieval Houses: A Case Study from Norfolk', *Vernacular Architecture*, 33 (2002) pp.34-56.
- ¹⁹. Unpublished reports by Alan Carter.
- ²⁰. R. Machin, *The Houses of Yetminster* (Bristol, 1978) p.4.
- ²¹. Unpublished reports by Alan Carter, Centre of East Anglian Studies, University of East Anglia.
- ²². R. J. Smith, *Norwich Buildings*, 300. See also P. Seaman (ed), *Norfolk Hearth Tax Exemption Certificates 1670-1674: Norwich, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn and Thetford*, British Record Society, Hearth Tax Series, Volume III (London, 2001), liii.
- ²³. Johnson, *Housing Culture: Traditional Architecture in an English Landscape* (London, 1993) p.78. Referred to hereafter as Johnson, *Housing Culture...*
- ²⁴. Johnson, *Housing Culture...* p.78.
- ²⁵. P. Eden, 'Smaller post-medieval houses in Eastern England', in L. M. Munby (ed.), *East Anglian Studies* (Cambridge, 1968) p.82.

- ²⁶. Unpublished report by Alan Carter.
- ²⁷. Mercer, *English Vernacular Houses* (HMSO, 1975) p.189. Hereafter referred to as Mercer, *English Vernacular Houses*...
- ²⁸. Mercer, *English Vernacular Houses*... pp.153, 156 & 166.
- ²⁹. Quiney, *Traditional Buildings*... pp.112-13.
- ³⁰. A very grand stone-built example is Haunt House, Weldon, Northamptonshire. See M. W. Barley (ed.), *The Buildings of the Countryside 1500-1750* (Cambridge, 1990). Referred to hereafter as Barley, *Buildings*...
- ³¹. N.W. Alcock, *People at Home. Living in a Warwickshire Village, 1500-1800* (Chichester, 1993) p.153.
- ³². Barley, *Buildings*... p.60.
- ³³. M. Johnson, *Housing Culture*... p.78.
- ³⁴. Johnson, *Housing Culture*... p.107.
- ³⁵. Pearson, *Rural Houses of the Lancashire Pennines 1560-1760* (HMSO, 1985) p.66.
- ³⁶. A. Quiney, 'The lobby-entry house: its origins and distribution', *Architectural History*, 27 (1984) pp.460-4.
- ³⁷. Honeysuckle Cottage, Low Road, Keswick and Green Farm, Saxlingham, are both two-cell lobby-entry houses which appear to be no later than 1580. Unpublished reports by Alan Carter.
- ³⁸. A. Longcroft, *The Development and Survival of Post-Medieval Vernacular Houses: A Case Study from Norfolk* (UEA unpublished PhD thesis, 1998) p.109. Referred to hereafter as Longcroft, *Post-Medieval Houses: A Case Study from Norfolk*...
- ³⁹. Quoted in Eden, 'Smaller post-medieval houses', p.81.
- ⁴⁰. Unpublished report by Alan Carter.
- ⁴¹. Unpublished report by Alan Carter.
- ⁴². Unpublished report by Alan Carter.
- ⁴³. P. Smith, 'Some reflections on the development of the centrally-planned house', in A. Detsicas (ed.), *Collectanea Historica. Essays in Memory of Stuart Rigold* (Maidstone: 1981), 197. Referred to hereafter as Smith, 'The centrally planned house... '.
- ⁴⁴. Smith, 'The centrally planned house...' p.194.
- ⁴⁵. Unpublished reports by Alan Carter.
- ⁴⁶. C. Carson, 'Segregation in vernacular buildings', *Vernacular Architecture*, 7 (1976), pp.24-9.
- ⁴⁷. Barley, *Buildings*, p.153.
- ⁴⁸. Mercer, *English Vernacular Houses*... p.101.
- ⁴⁹. From 1664 everyone with more than two hearths had to pay the tax even if otherwise entitled to exemption.
- ⁵⁰. In Nottinghamshire, widows appear to have been exempted in some areas, not because of their poverty, but because of their social position. F. Webster (ed), 'Nottinghamshire Hearth Tax 1664: 1674', *Thoroton Society Record Series*, 37 (1988), xxv. There are few indications, however, that widows in Norfolk were given any form of special consideration.
- ⁵¹. M.S. Frankel and P.J. Seaman (eds), 'Norfolk Hearth Tax Assessment. Michaelmas 1664', *Norfolk Genealogy* 15 (1983) and P.J. Seaman (ed), 'Norfolk and Norwich Hearth Tax Assessment. Lady Day 1666', *Norfolk Genealogy*, 20 (1988).
- ⁵². Regional variations in levels of wealth and the sophistication of vernacular building traditions mean that the value of the tax as a social guide is often limited to the region in question. Whilst houses in East Anglia with three or more hearths were likely to be lived in by yeomen, in Westmorland and Lancashire it was not uncommon for yeomen to possess a single hearth.
- ⁵³. S. Colman, 'The Hearth Tax Returns for the Hundred of Blackbourne, 1662', *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, 32 (1971), p.173.

⁵⁴. Williamson, *Origins...* p.18.

⁵⁵. See S. Yaxley, 'Men of Fakenham versus Big H, 1520' in A. Longcroft and R.S. Joby (eds), *East Anglian Studies. Essays presented to J.C.Barringer on his Retirement* (1995), pp.311-314.

⁵⁶. Some of these primitive cottages, which had survived into the early 1800s, were recorded and beautifully drawn by Joseph Hill in his 1801 survey of the Houghton estate. See D. Yaxley (ed), 'Survey of the Houghton Estate by Joseph Hill, 1801', *Norfolk Record Society* 50 (1984) pp.88-160.

⁵⁷. Wade-Martins (ed), *Atlas of Norfolk...* pp.150-1.

⁵⁸. Wade-Martins, (ed), *Atlas of Norfolk...* pp.152-3.

⁵⁹. Wade-Martins, (ed), *Atlas of Norfolk...* pp.112-3.

⁶⁰. A measured survey of Dairy Farm, Tacolneston features in C. Carson, 'Segregation in vernacular buildings', *Vernacular Architecture*, 7 (1976). A photograph of Crossways Farm, Chedgrave appears in Mercer, *English Vernacular Houses...* plate 101.

⁶¹. N.W. Alcock, *People at Home. Living in a Warwickshire Village, 1500-1800* (Chichester, 1993).

⁶². See M.W. Barley, 'English Farmhouses and Cottages, 1550-1725', *Economic History Review*, 2nd ser., VII (1955) pp.291-306; *idem*, *The English Farmhouse and Cottage* (London, 1961). Some of the better regional studies include: F.W. Steer, *Farm and Cottage Inventories of Mid-Essex, 1635-1739* (Essex Record Office Publication, VIII, 1950, revised 1969). See also D. Portman, 'Vernacular Building in the Oxford Region' in C.W. Chalklin and M.A. Havinden (eds), *Rural Change and Urban Growth: Essays in Regional History* (London, 1973) pp.135-168, and J.A. Johnston, 'Probate inventories and wills of a Worcestershire parish, 1676-1716', *Midland History*, I (1971) pp.20-33. Urban studies have also benefited greatly from detailed analysis of inventories: see D. Portman, *Exeter Houses 1400-1700* (Exeter, 1966) and more recently, U. Priestley and P.J. Corfield, 'Rooms and Room Use in Norwich Housing, 1580-1730', *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, 16 (1982) pp.93-123. In addition, the author has used a large sample of probate inventories to reconstruct variations in the post-medieval vernacular housing stock in rural Norfolk. See Longcroft, *Post-Medieval Houses: A Case Study from Norfolk...*

⁶³. Longcroft, 'Historic Housing Stocks...' pp.89-105.

⁶⁴. P. Ryan, 'The Rebuildings of Rural Ingatestone, Essex, 1556-1601: 'Great Rebuilding' or 'Housing Revolution'?', *Vernacular Architecture*, 31 (2000) pp.11-25. The present author has attempted a similar exploration of the reliability of early map evidence. See A. Longcroft, *Explaining Differing House and Messuage Survival Rates in Norfolk Sheep-corn and Wood-pasture Parishes: The Documentary and Early Map Evidence, 1570-1640* (UEA MA thesis, 1989).

⁶⁵. Notable exceptions include R.K. Field, 'Worcestershire Peasant Buildings, Household Goods and Farming Equipment', *Medieval Archaeology*, 9 (1965) pp.105-145, and more recently C. Dyer, 'English Peasant Buildings in the Later Middle Ages (1200-1500)', *Medieval Archaeology*, 30 (1986) p.26. Hereafter referred to as Dyer, 'Peasant Buildings ...'. See also B. Harrison and B. Hutton, *Vernacular Houses in North Yorkshire and Cleveland* (Edinburgh, 1984); S. Pearson, *The Medieval Houses of Kent. An Historical Analysis* (London, 1994) and P.D.A. Harvey, *A Medieval Oxfordshire Village, Cuxham, 1240-1400* (Oxford, 1965).

⁶⁶. P. Rutledge, *New Buckenham: A Planned Town at Work 1530-1780* (Norfolk Archaeological & Historical Research Group, 2000, reissued 2003) p.1. Hereafter referred to as Rutledge, *New Buckenham...*

⁶⁷. NRO, MC 1833/1 and MC 22/1-7.

⁶⁸. The 1542 rental is NRO, MC 342/102; that of 1634 is in NRO, MC 22/10.

- ⁶⁹. Information relating to the excavations of the Norwich Survey have been published primarily in *Norfolk Archaeology* and *East Anglian Archaeology*. Individual reports are referred to later in this article.
- ⁷⁰. It has been calculated that between 1971 and 1982 some 40% of the largest 100 post-Conquest boroughs had been investigated archaeologically, compared to only 7% of the 550 smaller boroughs. Of the latter, only seven had been subjected to large-scale excavation. Figures taken from D. Palliser, 'The Medieval Period', in J. Schofield & R. Leech (eds), *Urban Archaeology in Britain* (CBA Research Report 61, 1987) p.66.
- ⁷¹. C. Dyer, 'The Archaeology of Medieval Small Towns', *Medieval Archaeology*, 47 (2003) p.88.
- ⁷². C. Dyer, 'History and vernacular architecture', *Vernacular Architecture*, 28 (1997) p.1.
- ⁷³. A. Longcroft, 'Vernacular Architecture in Norfolk: A Research Agenda for the New Millennium', *NAHRG Annual*, 9 (2000) p.61.
- ⁷⁴. M. Johnson, 'Vernacular architecture: the loss of innocence', *Vernacular Architecture*, 28 (1997) p.15.
- ⁷⁵. P. Rutledge, *New Buckenham...*
- ⁷⁶. Hingham, Attleborough, Diss and Wymondham were almost certainly the centres of large, archaic Anglo-Saxon estates which later fragmented into smaller parochial units. See Williamson, *Origins...* p.153.
- ⁷⁷. P. Rutledge, 'New Buckenham, Two Borough Charters', *Norfolk Archaeology*, XLIII, (1999) pp.313-17.
- ⁷⁸. Norfolk Record Office, PD 254/169.
- ⁷⁹. P. Rutledge, *New Buckenham...* p.2.
- ⁸⁰. Quoted in A.E.J. Morris, *History of Urban Form before the Industrial Revolutions* (Longman, 3rd edn., 1994) p.133.
- ⁸¹. C. Platt, *The English Medieval Town* (Secker & Warburg, 1976) pp.21-22. Hereafter referred to as Platt, *English Medieval Town...*
- ⁸². M. Aston and J. Bond, *The Landscape of Towns* (Sutton, 2000) p.79.
- ⁸³. Platt, *English Medieval Town...* p.25.
- ⁸⁴. This prosperity no doubt reflected in part that of the Knyvetts, lords of the castle and borough, then in their heyday. They declined in the late sixteenth century and sold up in 1649. See R. Virgoe, 'The Earlier Knyvetts: The Rise of a Norfolk Gentry Family, part 2', *Norfolk Archaeology*, XLI (1992) pp.249-278.
- ⁸⁵. A. Quiney, *Town Houses of Medieval Britain* (Yale, 2004) p.119.
- ⁸⁶. The carved oriel sill board is the one preserved in the parish church.
- ⁸⁷. The Verdens were retainers of the Knyvetts at the castle and leading townsmen from the late 15th century. See R. Virgoe, 'The Earlier Knyvetts: The Rise of a Norfolk Gentry Family, part 2', *Norfolk Archaeology*, XLI, (1992) p.261.
- ⁸⁸. *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. XLIII, part 3 (2000) p.530.
- ⁸⁹. R. Smith, *Norwich Buildings 1200-1800* (UEA, unpublished M Phil thesis, 1990).
- ⁹⁰. Interestingly, no stepped gables are recorded for New Buckenham on Peter Tolhurst's distribution map, though two examples survive at Saffron House and the Old Vicarage. See Wade-Martins, (ed), *Atlas of Norfolk...* pp.112-3.
- ⁹¹. Wade-Martins (ed), *Atlas of Norfolk...* pp.112-3.
- ⁹². Wade-Martins (ed), *Atlas of Norfolk...* pp.116-7. See also, R. Lucas, 'Some Observations on Descriptions of Parsonage Buildings Made in Glebe Terriers', *Transaction of the Ancient Monuments Society*, 39 (1995) p.92. Referred to hereafter as Lucas, 'Parsonage Buildings...'
- ⁹³. R. Lucas, 'The Disappearance of Thatch from Norfolk', in A. Longcroft & R.S. Joby (eds), *East Anglian Studies* (Norwich, 1995) p.141.
- ⁹⁴. Lucas, 'Parsonage Buildings...' p.93.

- ⁹⁵ Lucas, 'Parsonage Buildings...' p.93.
- ⁹⁶ Wade-Martins (ed), *Atlas of Norfolk...* pp.116-7.
- ⁹⁷ J.M. Proctor, *East Anglian Cottages* (Providence Press, 1979) p.48.
- ⁹⁸ R. Lucas, 'Dutch pantiles in the county of Norfolk: architecture and international trade in the 17th and 18th centuries', *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, 32 (1998) p.75. Referred to hereafter as Lucas, 'Dutch pantiles...'.⁹⁹ Lucas, 'Dutch pantiles...' p.87.
- ¹⁰⁰ Heywood, 'Aisles to Queen Posts...' pp.48-50.
- ¹⁰¹ NRO, MC 343/68.
- ¹⁰² NRO, NCC wills 57-59 Attmere, 1528.
- ¹⁰³ Though the evidence is fragmentary, it is possible that Park House, on the north-west corner of the market place at New Buckenham, also conformed to the hall and service plan, with a hall of three bays and a service bay at south end.
- ¹⁰⁴ NRO, MC 148/97-8.
- ¹⁰⁵ Longcroft, *Post-Medieval Houses: A Case Study from Norfolk...* p.109.
- ¹⁰⁶ NRO, Norf. Arch. wills 1633, no. 51/64.
- ¹⁰⁷ See D. Stenning, 'Timber-framed shops 1300-1600: Comparative Plans', *Vernacular Architecture*, 16 (1985) pp.35-38. Hereafter referred to as Stenning, 'Timber-framed shops...'. See also L. Alston, 'Late medieval workshops in East Anglia' in P.S. Barnwell, M. Palmer and M. Airs (eds), *The vernacular workshop from craft to industry, 1400-1900* (Council for British Archaeology, 2004) pp.38-59. Hereafter referred to as Alston, 'Late medieval workshops...'.¹⁰⁸ See D. Clark, 'The Shop Within? An Analysis of the Architectural Evidence for Medieval Shops', *Architectural History*, 43 (2000) pp.58-87. See also A. Quiney, *Town Houses of Medieval Britain* (Yale, 2003).
- ¹⁰⁹ Stenning, 'Timber-framed shops...' p.35.
- ¹¹⁰ Alston, 'Late medieval workshops...' p.38.
- ¹¹¹ Rutledge, *New Buckenham...* p.4.
- ¹¹² Alston, 'Late medieval workshops...' p.38.
- ¹¹³ Alston, 'Late medieval workshops...' p.41.
- ¹¹⁴ Alston, 'Late medieval workshops...' p.47.
- ¹¹⁵ The inserted ceiling in the hall has what seems to be late-fifteenth-century decoration. This may represent an early instance of the flooring-over of an open hall.
- ¹¹⁶ Rutledge, *New Buckenham...* p.24.
- ¹¹⁷ Rutledge, *New Buckenham...* p.17.
- ¹¹⁸ Tax list of 1589, NRO accn Pomeroy 30/8/95 and NRO Frere MSS, NAS 1/2/211.
- ¹¹⁹ A. Hassell Smith, *County and Court* (London, 1974) pp.69, 82.
- ¹²⁰ NRO, Frere MSS NAS 1/1/2/211 and 1/1/20/39-40.
- ¹²¹ Tax list of 1624, NRO accn. Pomeroy 30/8/95; NRO, Norfolk Archdeaconry wills 1625, 90/349.
- ¹²² W.G. Hoskins, 'The Rebuilding of Rural England, 1570-1640', *Past & Present*, No.4 (1953) pp.44-59. Hereafter referred to as Hoskins, 'Rebuilding...'.¹²³ Hoskins, 'Rebuilding...' p.44.
- ¹²⁴ It was also accompanied by a remarkable and unprecedented increase in the quality and diversity of household furnishings.
- ¹²⁵ Hoskins, 'Rebuilding...' p.48.
- ¹²⁶ Hoskins, 'Rebuilding...' p.50.
- ¹²⁷ Hoskins, 'Rebuilding...' p.57.
- ¹²⁸ R.H. Tawney, *Religion and the Rise of Capitalism* (London, 1926).
- ¹²⁹ G.M. Trevelyan, *English Social History* (London, 1944) p.166.

¹³⁰. M.H. Johnson, 'Assumptions and Interpretations in the Study of the Great Rebuilding', *Archaeological Review from Cambridge*, 5 (1986) p.146.

¹³¹. P. Ryan, 'The buildings of rural Ingatestone, Essex, 1556-1601: 'Great Rebuilding' or 'Housing Revolution'?' *Vernacular Architecture*, 31 (2000) p.19.

¹³². S. Pearson, 'The chronological distribution of tree-ring dates, 1980-2001: An Update', *Vernacular Architecture*, 32 (2001) p.69. This study largely reinforces the conclusions Pearson reached in her earlier summary of tree-ring dated buildings published in 1997. See S. Pearson, 'Tree-ring dating: a review', *Vernacular Architecture*, 28 (1997) pp.25-39.

¹³³. Johnson, *Housing Culture...* pp.106-7.

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**Journal of the Norfolk Historic Buildings Group
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This volume of the Journal of the Norfolk Historic Buildings Group is the culmination of a long-term research project focusing on the surviving historic vernacular buildings in the planned Norman market town of New Buckenham in Norfolk. The project is an interdisciplinary one and marries detailed structural analysis and recording of the surviving buildings with key documentary sources for the town. It also includes a pioneering dendrochronological survey funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund which provides secure dates for some of the most important surviving properties. Detailed survey reports for the surviving buildings are accompanied by an analytical introduction which aims to place the surviving buildings in New Buckenham into a wider and more meaningful historical context.

