

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

19 BEULAH STREET, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK

**MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SUPERVISION AND CONTROL**

Authors: Adam Dyson, BA (Fieldwork Report)	
NGR: TF 6363 2093	Report No: 3869
District: King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Site Code: ENF 126929
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 4361
Signed:	Date: July 2011

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD
98-100 Fore Street, Hertford, SG14 1AB
Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way, Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel: 01992 558170
Fax: 01992 553359
E-mail: info@ascontracts.co.uk
Web: www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk
Registered Number: 4702122

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	19 Beulah Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk		
<p><i>In July 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out monitoring of works under archaeological supervision and control at 19 Beulah Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk. The monitoring was carried out during the excavation of foundation trenches for a semi-detached residential dwelling adjacent to the west side of No.19. The monitoring was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval (King's Lynn & West Norfolk Ref. 10/00337/F).</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within an area of archaeological potential; artefacts of Roman and Anglo Saxon date have been recorded from the vicinity, including a Roman coin from the garden of No.19.</i></p> <p><i>In the event no archaeological finds or features were present.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	14 th July 2011		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	N
P. number	4361	Site code	ENF126 929
Type of project	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording		
Site status	-		
Current land use	-		
Planned development	New dwelling		
Main features (+dates)	None		
Significant finds (+dates)	None		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Norfolk	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	King's Lynn
HER/ SMR for area	Norfolk HER		
Post code (if known)	PE30 4DN		
Area of site	Approximately 75m ²		
NGR	TF 6363 2093		
Height AOD (max/ min)	Approximately 5m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES)		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Adam Dyson		
Funded by	Ian Davies		
Full title	19 Beulah Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk. Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control		
Authors	Dyson A		
Report no.	3869		
Date (of report)	July 2011		

NO. 19 BEULAH STREET, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK

MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

SUMMARY

In July 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out monitoring of works under archaeological supervision and control at 19 Beulah Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk. The monitoring was carried out during the excavation of foundation trenches for a semi-detached residential dwelling adjacent to the west side of No.19. The monitoring was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval (King's Lynn & West Norfolk Ref. 10/00337/F).

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential; artefacts of Roman and Anglo Saxon date have been recorded from the vicinity, including a Roman coin from the garden of No.19.

In the event no archaeological finds or features were present.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out monitoring of works under archaeological supervision and control at 19 Beulah Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk (NGR TL 6363 2093; Figs.1-2). The monitoring was carried out during the excavation of foundation trenches for a semi-detached residential dwelling adjacent to the west side of No.19. The monitoring was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval (King's Lynn & West Norfolk Ref. 10/00337/F).

1.2 The monitoring was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES) (5/5/2010) and a written scheme of investigation compiled by AS (11/4/2011). It adhered to the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (revised 2008), and the procedures described in the *IfA Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs* (revised 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The project aimed to:

Generally:

- Ensure the archaeological excavation and monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- Secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme;

- Secure the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive and the appropriate publication of the project results, if required;
- Secure the analysis, long-term conservation and storage of the project archive

Specifically:

- Identify any evidence of Roman or Anglo Saxon activity.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 PPS5 (2010) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The proposed development lies in an area where archaeological remains have been found. It is located on the southern side of Beulah Street, and currently forms the property of 19 Beulah Street. The Gaywood River lies to the west.

2.2 Artefacts of Roman and Anglo-Saxon date have been recorded from the vicinity, including a Roman coin from the garden of 19 Beulah Street itself (NHER 11997, a coin of Hadrian).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The monitoring comprised the observation of all intrusive activity associated with the ground works including the mechanical excavation of foundations, ground reduction and service trenches, inspection of subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and

the recording of soil profiles. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using pro forma recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds.

3.2 The foundation trenches were excavated to a width of 0.80m and a depth of 0.90m (Fig. 3). The trenches were excavated using a wheeled 180° excavator, fitted with a toothless bucket.

4 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Fig. 3)

4.1 Three sample sections were recorded of the stratigraphy and are tabulated below.

Sample Section 1 (DP2)

<i>South-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Modern made ground. Dark grey brown, loose, sandy silt with frequent gravel and occasional concentrations of modern building sand.
0.10 – 0.60m	L1001	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, moderately loose, sandy silt with frequent small and medium gravel.
0.60 – 0.90m+	L1002	Natural geological deposit. Light yellow orange gravel and occasional patches of silt.

Sample Section 2 (DP4)

<i>North-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Made ground. As above.
0.10 – 0.54m	L1001	Topsoil. As above.
0.54 – 0.90m+	L1002	Natural geological deposit. As above.

Sample Section 3 (DP5)

<i>North-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Made ground. As above.
0.20 – 0.60m	L1001	Topsoil. As above.
0.60 – 0.80m+	L1002	Natural geological deposit. As above.

Modern made ground layer L1000 was a dark grey brown, loose, sandy silt with frequent gravel and occasional concentrations of modern building sand. It derived from the recent demolition activity on the site.

No archaeological features or finds were present.

5 CONFIDENCE RATING

5.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

6 DEPOSIT MODEL

6.1 The current ground surface was Made Ground L1000, a dark grey brown, loose, sandy silt with frequent gravel and occasional concentrations of modern building sand (0.10 - 0.20m thick). It overlay Topsoil L1001, a dark grey brown, moderately loose, sandy silt with frequent small and medium gravel (0.38 - 0.54m thick). Beneath L1001 was the natural geological deposit, a light yellow orange gravel with occasional patches of silt.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential; artefacts of Roman and Anglo Saxon date have been recorded from the vicinity, including a Roman coin from the garden of No.19.

7.2 In the event no archaeological finds or features were present.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Norwich Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Ian Davies for commissioning and funding the programme of archaeological monitoring and for his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr James Albone, Archaeological Planning Officer, Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service, and the assistance of Ms Sarah Howard, Assistant HER Officer, Norfolk HER.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 14

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
General view of the site during clearance of demolished footings and site grading. Looking north east.



2
Sample section 1. Looking north north-east.



3
General shot of excavation. Looking north north-east.



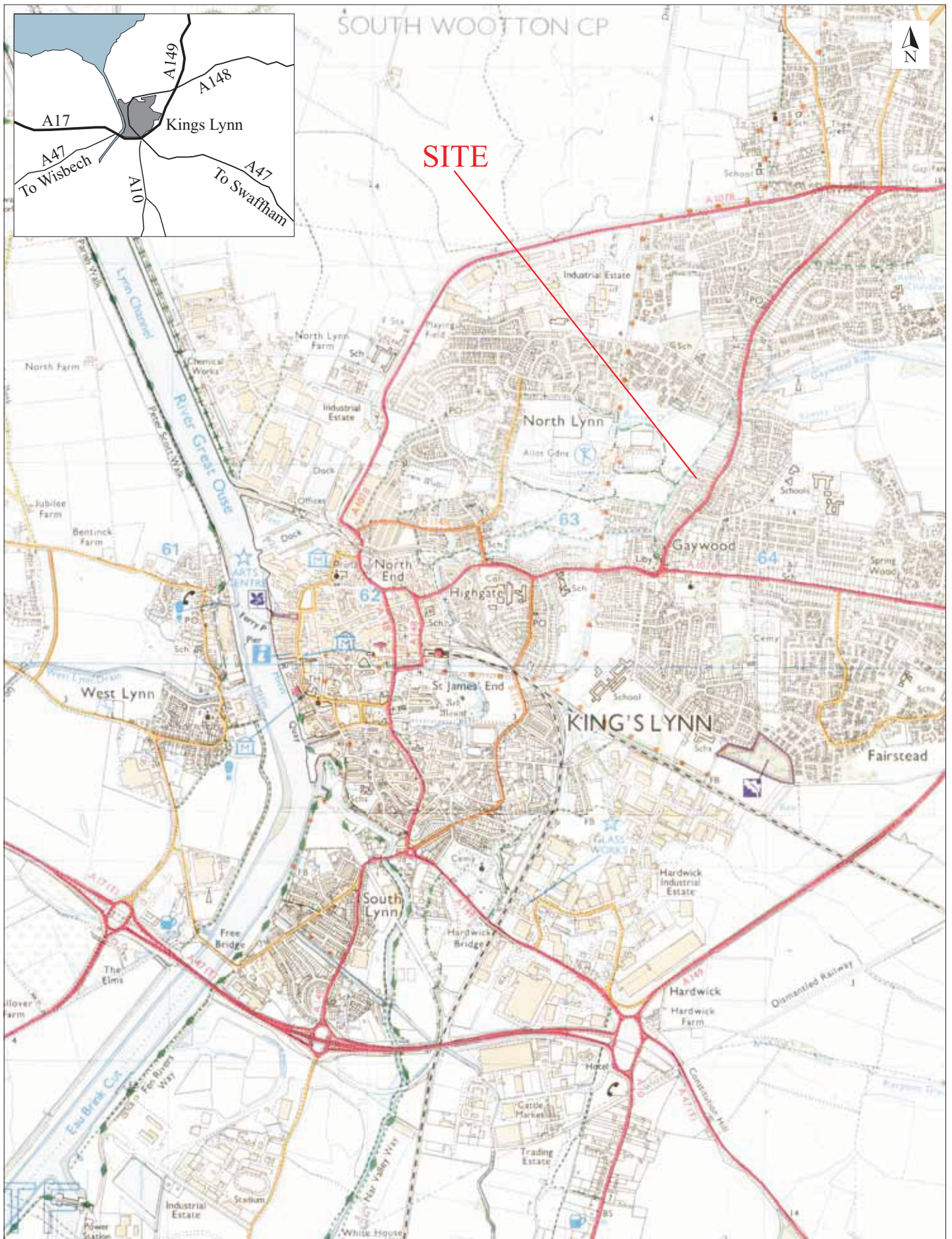
4
Sample section 2. Looking east south-east.



5
Sample section 3. Looking east south-east.

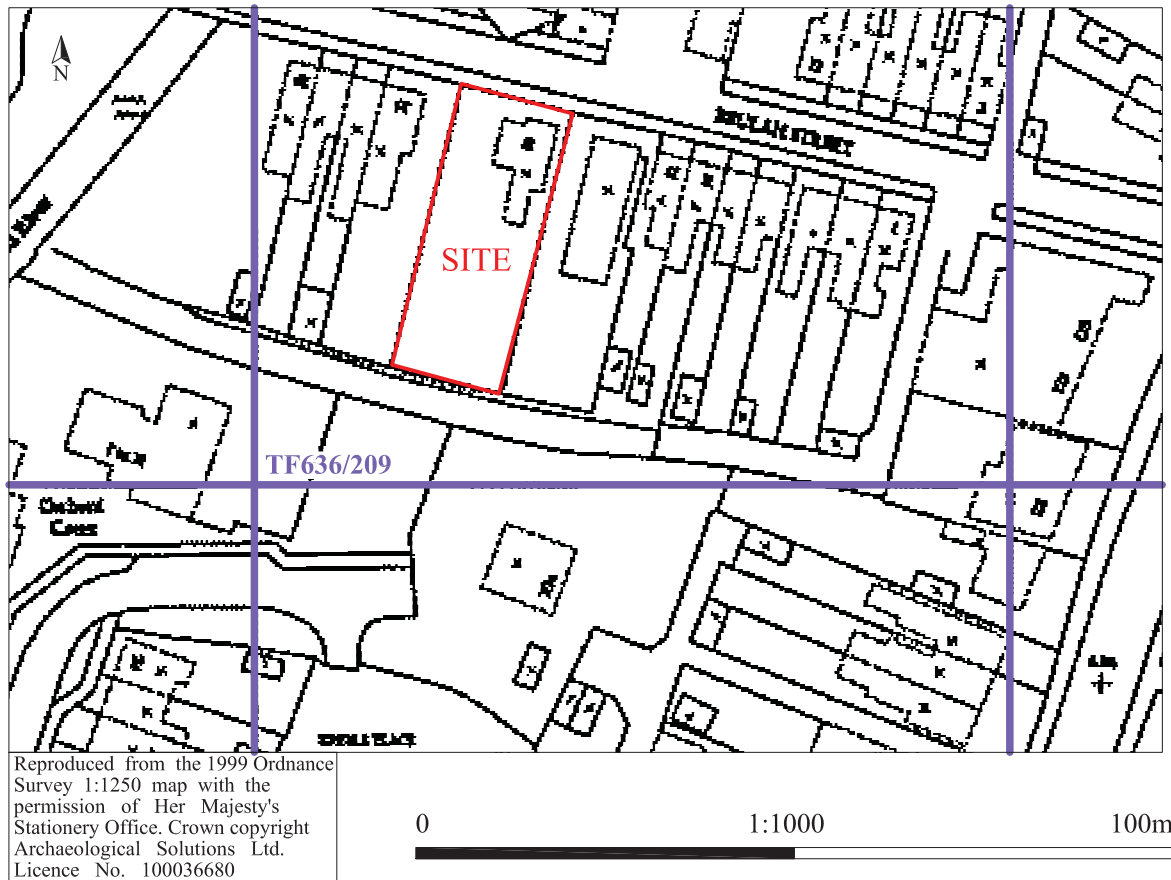


6
Post excavation view. Looking north north-east.

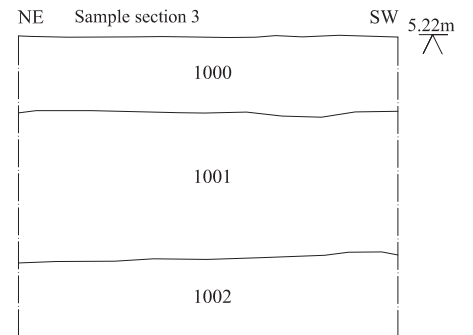
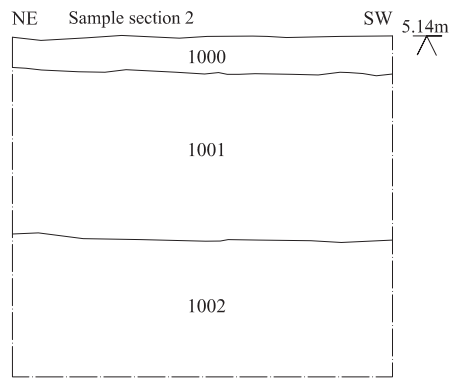
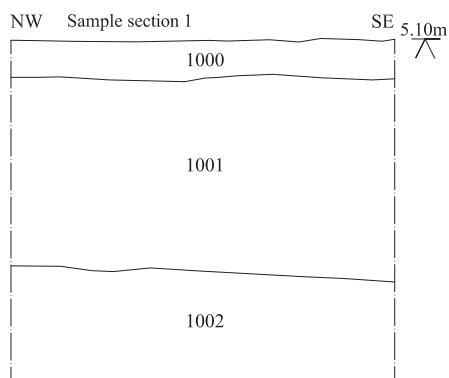
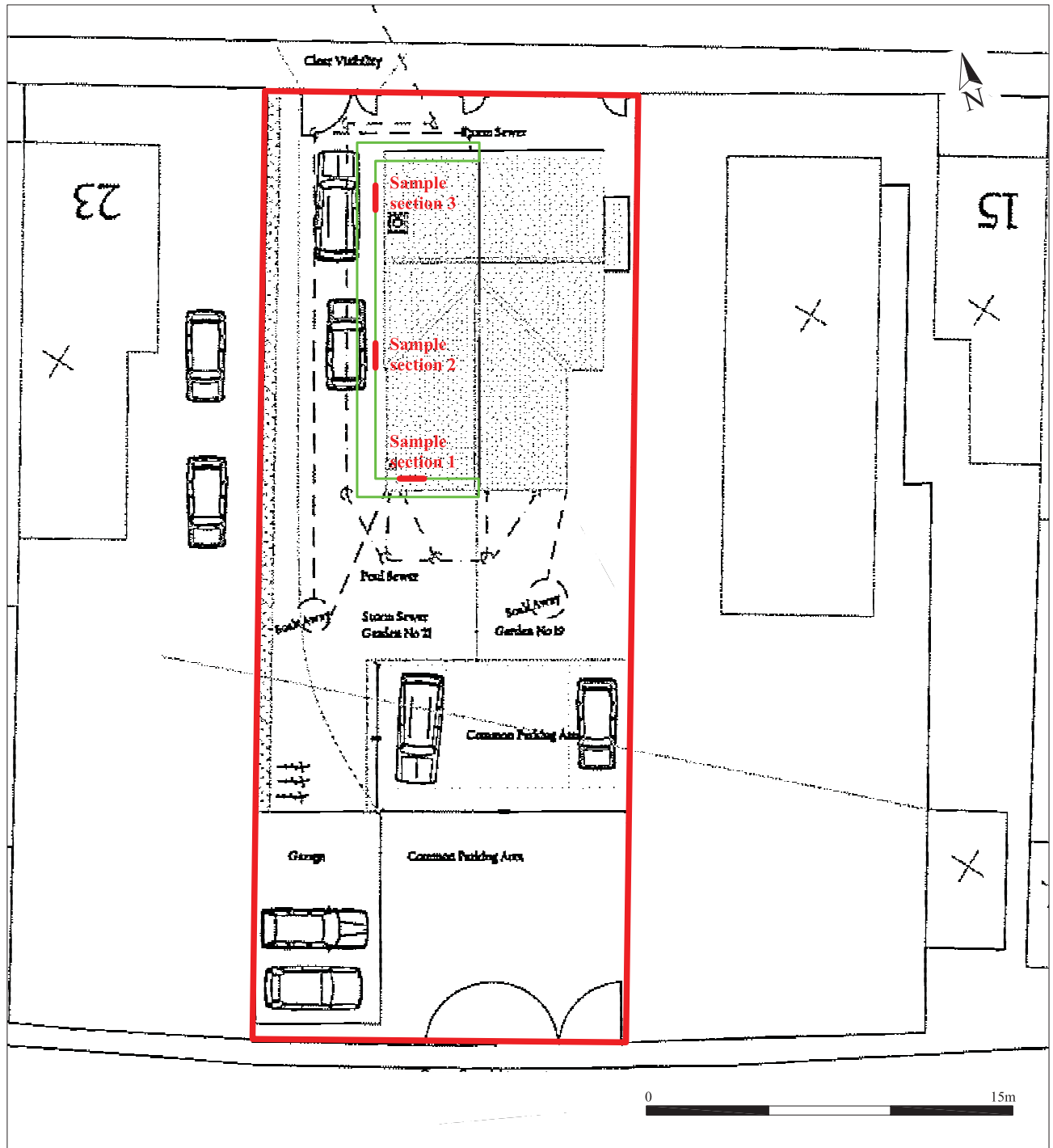


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4



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Fig. 3 Sample sections
 Scale Plan 1:250, sections 1:20 at A4