
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**WILLDOR, WELLESLEY STREET,
KINGS LYNN NORFOLK**

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

Authors: Sam Egan (Field work and report) Peter Thompson (Archaeological Background)	
NGR: TF 6220 2018	Report No: 4379
District: Kings Lynn & West Norfolk	Site Code:
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 5297
Signed:	Date: 25 July 2013

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 *INTRODUCTION***
- 2 *DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE***
- 3 *TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS***
- 4 *ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND***
- 5 *METHODOLOGY***
- 6 *DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS***
- 7 *CONFIDENCE RATING***
- 8 *DEPOSIT MODEL***
- 9 *DISCUSSION***
- 10 *DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE***

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Willdor, Wellesley Street, Kings Lynn, Norfolk. Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control.</i>		
<p><i>In July 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Willdor, Wellesley Street, Kings Lynn, Norfolk (NGR TF 6220 2018). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for construction of a detached self contained annex (Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Planning ref. 13/00173/F). It was undertaken in accordance to a generic brief prepared by the Norfolk CC Historic Environment Service (NCC HES, Ken Hamilton), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 18th April 2013).</i></p> <p><i>In the event no archaeological features or finds were present. The footprint of the excavation was small and foundation trenches were not deep (0.80m) and did not reveal the natural deposits.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)			
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>5297</i>	Site code	
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>n/a</i>		
Current land use	<i>Garden</i>		
Planned development	<i>A detached annex</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>Kings Lynn & West Norfolk</i>	<i>Kings Lynn</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Norfolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>PE30 1QD</i>		
Area of site			
NGR	<i>TF 6220 2018</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 5-6m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Sam Egan</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr. and Mrs. Yong</i>		
Full title	<i>Willdor, Wellesley Street, Kings Lynn, Norfolk. Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control.</i>		
Authors	<i>Egan, S., & Thompson, P.</i>		
Report No.	<i>4379</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>July 2013</i>		

WILLDOR, WELLESLEY STREET, KINGS LYNN, NORFOLK

MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

SUMMARY

In July 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Willdor, Wellesley Street, Kings Lynn, Norfolk (NGR TF 6220 2018). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for construction of a detached self contained annex (Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Planning ref. 13/00173/F).

There are a large amount of medieval and post-medieval finds known in the vicinity including two Scheduled Monuments (SAM 174 A & B, SAM 173). The closest archaeological find spot to the site is located 60m to the south-east where post-medieval glass working debris was found in a garden (NHER 40375). A very large quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery and other finds were recovered from sewer trenches approximately 70m to the east of the site (NHER 25906). An archaeological evaluation some 145m to the north-west identified medieval debris from a building (NHER 52971). Medieval finds were also recovered from 155m to the west (NHER 18504).

In the event no archaeological features or finds were present. The footprint of the excavation was small and foundation trenches were not deep (0.80m) and did not reveal the natural deposits.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Willdor, Wellesley Street, Kings Lynn, Norfolk PE30 1QD (NGR TF 6220 2018; Figs. 1-2). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for construction of a detached self contained annex (Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Planning ref. 13/00173/F).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to a generic brief prepared by the Norfolk CC Historic Environment Service (NCC HES, Ken Hamilton) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 18th April 2013), and approved by NCC HES. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching*

Brief (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the project of archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme; and
- to secure the analysis, interpretation, publication (if required), long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF 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. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Fig. 1-2)

2.1 Kings Lynn is situated in north-west Norfolk 70km west of Norwich, and 8km south of the Wash to which it is linked by the Lynn Channel. The site is in a mixed residential and industrial area to the west of the railway station. The site is fronted by Wellesley Street with Kirby Street to the east. There is a large building to the west and a car park to the north.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located 700m east of the Lynn Channel between approximately 5 and 6m AOD. The local soils are un-surveyed due to the urban setting, but the closest surveyed soils are marine alluvium of the Wisbech and Wallasea 2 associations. The underlying geology is Ampthill Clay and Kimmeridge Clay (soilsworldwide.net).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 There are 103 Historic Environment Record (HER) points within 300m of the site. These include the medieval and post-medieval town walls, parts of which are a Scheduled Monument and Grade I and Grade II* listed (NHER 5486 and SAM 174A & B), and the Red Mount Chapel to the south which is also Scheduled and Grade I listed (NHER 5478 and SAM 173). In addition a St Augustine Priory stood in Chapel Street (NHER 1025), a Dominican Friary in Market Street (NHER 1176, 41951), and St John's Hospital in Norfolk Street (NHER 5847). A medieval kiln was located in Broad Street (NHER 1158), and a dye works at 21-22 Broad Street (NHER 1183). The closest upstanding buildings to the site on the Norfolk HER, are located across Wellesley Street and comprise the Salvation Army Hall dated c.1800 which appears to be unlisted (NHER 58172), and the Belgrave Hotel which is Grade II listed (NHER 57044).

4.2 The closest archaeological find spot to the site is located 60m to the south-east where glass working debris was found in the garden of number 16 Blackfriars Road. A glass making factory was recorded in the area c.1740 (NHER 40375). In 1990 a very large quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds were found in sewer trenches approximately 70m to the east of the site (NHER 25906). Finds also included late Saxon Thetford ware, a lead pilgrims badge and a late medieval bronze knife handle. An archaeological evaluation carried out in 2009 some 145m to the north-west of the site, identified medieval and post-medieval brick, tile and mortar suggesting a building once stood there (NHER 52971). Drilling during a Sainsbury's extension some 155m to the west of the site found further medieval remains 1.8m down in wet mud. The finds included glazed medieval sherds, roof tile, limestone fragments, wood, ovicaprid bones and

oyster shell (NHER 18504). Fragments of 17th-18th century pottery were casually found 70m to the south of that site (NHER 1174).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 A mechanical excavator was used to dig the foundations of the annex, which were closely monitored by an archaeologist. The foundations were 0.60m wide and 0.80m deep.

5.2 Exposed sections 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.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

A sample section of the stratigraphy encountered was recorded:

<i>Sample Section 1</i> <i>East facing</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Modern Made Ground. Firm, mid orange brown silty clay with rare small sub-rounded flint nodules.
0.23 – 0.49m	L1001	Modern Demolition Layer. Firm dark greyish black silty clay with frequent small to medium brick and CBM.
0.49m – 0.67m+	L1002	Modern Layer. Firm mid orangish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint nodules.

No archaeological finds or features were present. Modern layers and modern services were encountered.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Within the parameters of monitoring during groundworks it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The area consisted of modern made ground, L1000, a firm, mid orange brown silty clay with rare small sub-rounded flint nodules (0.22m thick). L1000 overlay L1001, a modern demolition layer comprising a firm dark greyish black silty clay with frequent small to medium brick and CBM (0.26m thick). Below L1001, L1002, was a modern layer comprising a firm mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint nodules (0.26m+ thick). The site had been levelled with the previous demolition of an outbuilding.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 There are a large amount of medieval and post-medieval finds known in the vicinity including two Scheduled Monuments (SAM 174 A & B, SAM 173). The closest archaeological find spot to the site is located 60m to the south-east where post-medieval glass working debris was found in a garden (NHER 40375). A very large quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery and other finds were recovered from sewer trenches approximately 70m to the east of the site (NHER 25906). An archaeological evaluation some 145m to the north-west identified medieval debris from a building (NHER 52971). Medieval finds were also recovered from 155m to the west (NHER 18504).

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were present. The footprint of the excavation was small and foundation trenches were not deep (0.80m) and did not reveal the natural deposits.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Norwich Castle Museum, and the archive deposited there within three months of the conclusion of fieldwork.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Mr. and Mrs. Yong for funding the monitoring, and Mr David Taylor of David Taylor Associates UK Ltd for assistance.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and assistance of Dr Ken Hamilton of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.

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SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Soils of South East England (sheet 4)*. Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

WEB SITES

Norfolk Heritage Explorer
www.soilsworldwide.net

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

General view of site



2

View of site with footings marked out



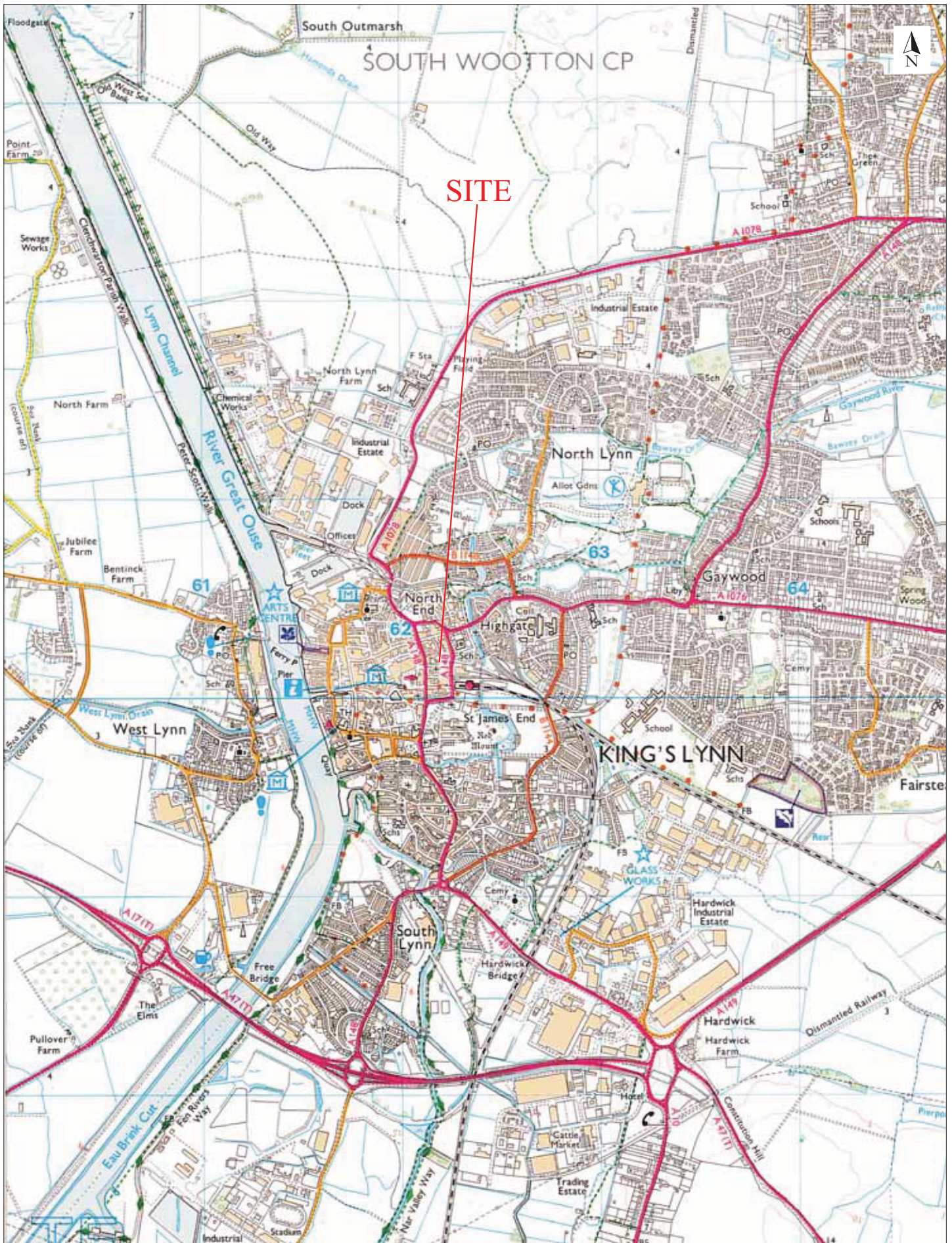
3

Sample section 1 looking west



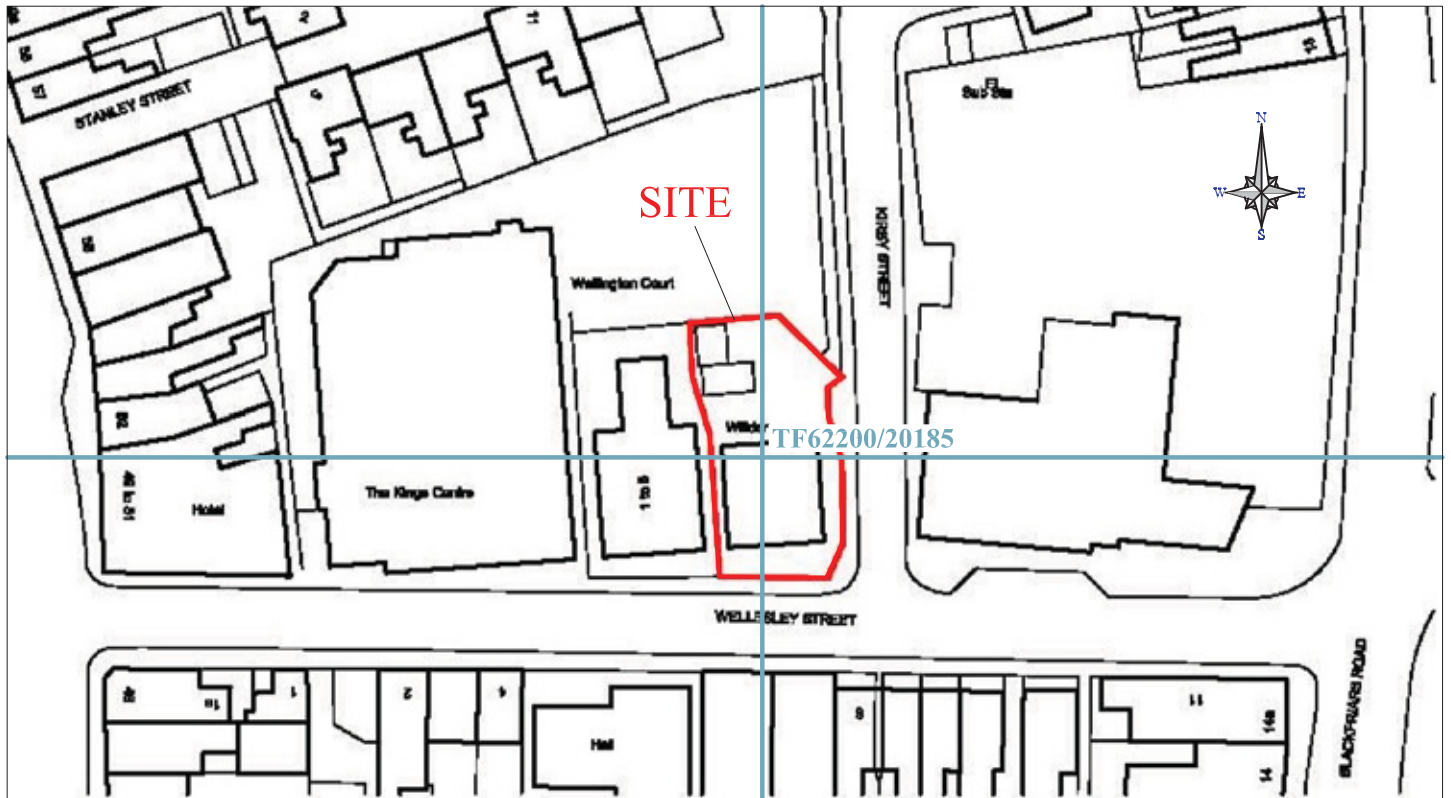
4

View of west side of the site from Maynewater Lane taken from the north



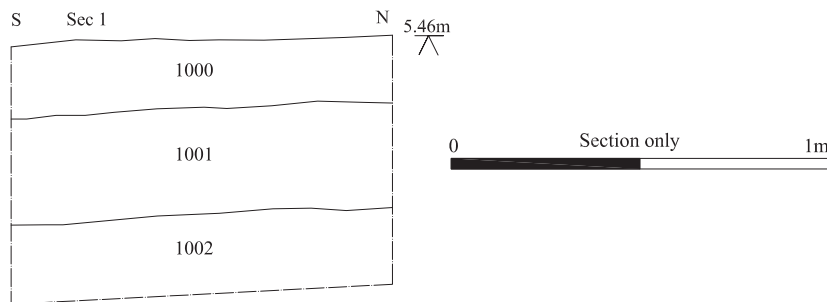
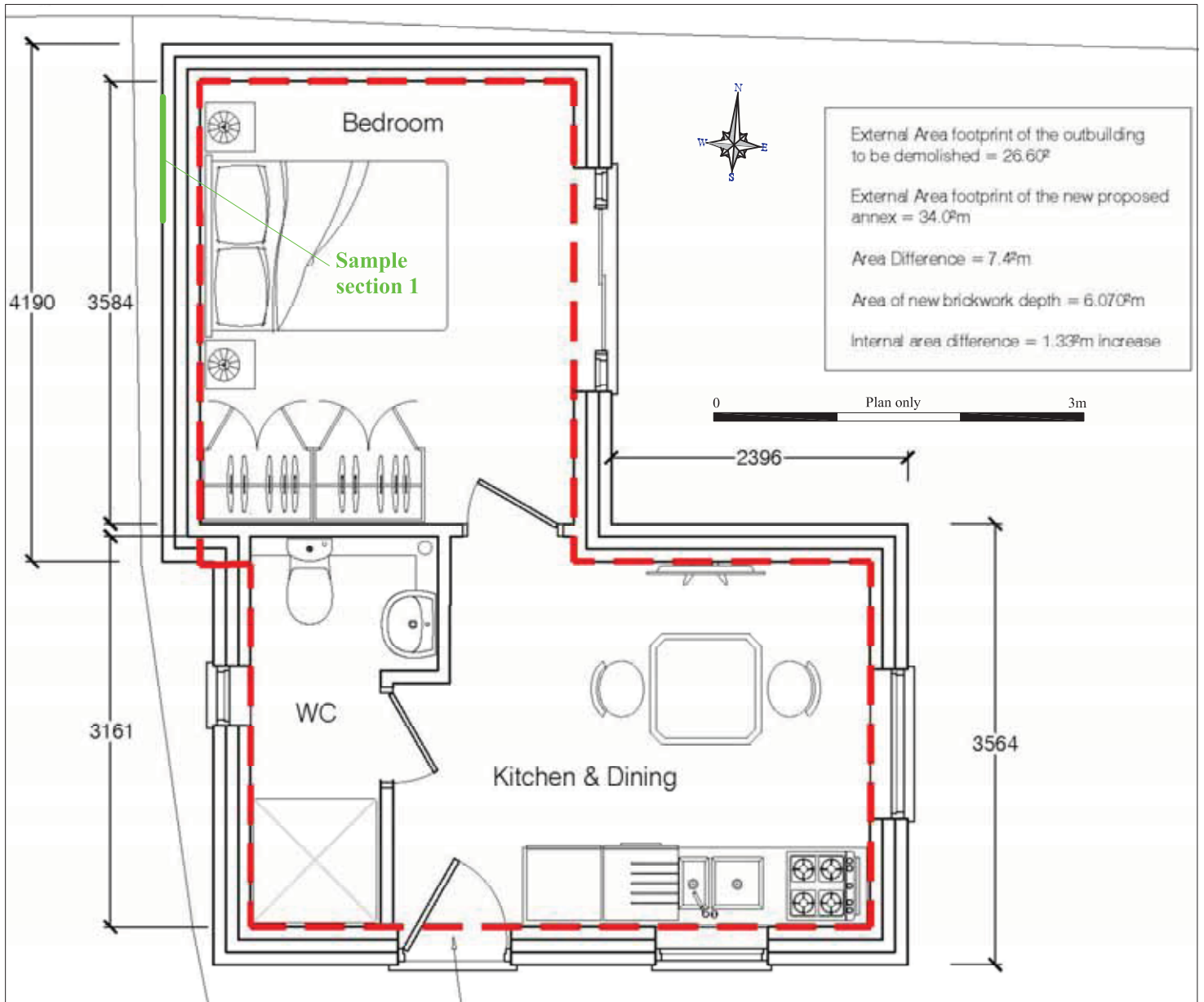
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:750 at A4



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Fig. 3 Building footprint and sample section

Scale Plan 1:50, section 1:20 at A4