

HERITAGE NETWORK



Bell Street, Feltwell.

1 BELL STREET Feltwell, Norfolk

HN525

Archaeological Evaluation Report



THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

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Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

1 BELL STREET
Feltwell, Norfolk

Project Ref.: HN525
HER Ref.: 41934 FWL

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared on behalf of John Leamon, Esq

by

Geoff Saunders, BA

Report No.298

June 2005

(Revised August 2005)

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The cover photograph shows Bell Street, looking west (from an undated postcard provided by Mr C. Cock – www.feltwell.org.uk)

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by Abigail Rothwell and Geoff Saunders, and the finds assessment was undertaken by Helen Ashworth. The report was written and illustrated by Geoff Saunders, and edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to John Leaman, P J Commercial; Kazimierz Swierdzewski, Ski Property Management; Jan Allen, Norfolk HER and Andy Hutcheson, Senior Archaeologist, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	1 Bell Street, Feltwell, Norfolk		
County:	Norfolk	District:	Kings Lynn & West Norfolk
Village/town:	Feltwell	Parish:	Feltwell
Planning reference:	04/1743/O	NGR:	TL 715 907
Client name and address:	John Leaman Esq., c/o Ski Property Management, 9 Park View, Weeting, Brandon, Suffolk.		
Nature of work:	New dwellings	Present land use:	Commercial and Domestic
Size of affected area:	c.665m ²	Size of area investigated:	c.32m ²
Site Code:	HN525	HER reference:	41934 FWL
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Type of work:	Evaluation	Archive location:	Norfolk Museums Service
Start of work	26 th May 2005	Finish of work	27 th May 2005
Related SMR Nos.:	N/a	Periods represented:	R-B, Medieval, Modern
Previous summaries/reports:	N/a		

Synopsis:

In order to determine the archaeological risk posed by a proposal to construct three new dwellings at 1 Bell Street, Feltwell, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developers to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation.

Two trenches were excavated measuring c.4.0 x 4.4m and 3.4 x 4.3m respectively. A series of boundary or drainage ditches of Romano-British date were revealed in Trench 1. In Trench 2 the foundations of a 19th century structure, probably that depicted on the Tithe map of 1837, were revealed.

Although no direct evidence for pre-19th century occupation on the site was revealed, the presence of a significant amount of heavily abraded Romano-British CBM in the drainage ditches suggests the presence of at least one substantial structure of this period in the vicinity. This may be associated with the villa located 215m to the NE, or the late Roman occupation identified c. 115m to the N.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared at the request of *Ski Property Management*, acting on behalf of *John Leamon Esq.*, as part of the archaeological evaluation of a proposed development site located at 1 Bell Street, Feltwell, Norfolk. Planning permission granted for the development by the Borough Council of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk (KLBC) under application no. 04/1743/O, has been subject to a standard archaeological condition, in accordance with the provisions of the DETR's *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16). The scope of the required work followed the *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching* issued by *Norfolk Landscape Archaeology* (NLA), acting as advisers to KLBC (ref. AH 13/12/2004). A full specification for the work carried out was contained in the Heritage Network's approved *Project Design* dated April 2005.

1.2 The site is located between Bell Street and The Beck, immediately to the east of the parish church of St Mary's, centred on NGR TL 715 907 (see Figure 1). The present application proposes the construction of new dwellings in three plots, the development of the remainder of the site being currently underway, having been covered by a separate planning application (see Figure 2).

1.3 The site lies within the historic core of Feltwell and it is considered that the adjacent churchyard could have extended across the study area in earlier times. It is also possible that the remains of buildings formerly existing along the Bell Street frontage could be of archaeological interest with the potential to provide information on the medieval development of the village.

1.4 The aim of the evaluation has been to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains that are liable to be threatened by the development, and to provide a local and regional, archaeological and historical context for them, in accordance with the current published regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000), if they were discovered. The project is considered to have the potential to contribute specifically to the study of settlement morphology during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

1.5 The present report has been prepared in order to provide the planning authority with sufficient data to allow it to consider the archaeological implications of the proposed development, and to determine what further mitigation measures, if any, may be required.

2. Fieldwork

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The site comprises a narrow strip of land between Bell Street and The Beck, currently occupied by both domestic and commercial structures. The ground level falls gradually across the site from 8.09mOD on the Bell Street frontage to 6.02mOD on The Beck.

2.2 The underlying geology of the area consists of chalk.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.3 The study area is located within a well-documented archaeological landscape. The County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) has recorded finds of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date from within a 500m radius of the present site.

2.4 Only limited evidence of prehistoric date has been recorded from the vicinity of the site. A number of flint blades of late Neolithic date (SMR 24142) were found in 1987 in the garden of 14 Hill Street, approximately 180m to the west. A Bronze Age pit was revealed during excavations on the site of the Roman bath house (SMR 4921) approximately 215m to the NNE.

2.5 Considerable evidence for Roman occupation has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the study area. Excavations at Glebe Farm in the 1960s found part of a Roman villa and associated bath house (SMR 4921) approximately 215m to the NNE. An archaeological evaluation took place to the rear of The Old School, The Beck (SMR 40913) approximately 115m to the north of the present site. In October and November, 2004. This work revealed numerous archaeological features, principally pits and ditches, though the remains of 3 walls were also recorded. The finds dated to the 3^d/4th centuries AD suggesting that this site was contemporary with the villa at Glebe Farm. Roman pottery sherds, including grey wares and Nene Valley colour-coated wares, was also found during landscaping works approximately 280m to the northeast (SMR 16271).

2.6 The present site is located in the core of the medieval village, immediately adjacent to St Mary's Church, which lies approximately 50m to the west (SMR 4940) and close to St Nicholas' Church (SMR 4939) approximately 320m to the northwest. Scattered finds of medieval date have been recorded from the immediate vicinity, including a Nuremburg jetton (SMR 33451) approximately 270m to the northeast; medieval pottery from a nearby garden (SMR 35256) approximately 230m to the south and an unusual Middle Saxon pin shaft (SMR 28788) approximately 480m to the northwest.

2.7 A number of undated human remains have also been recorded from the vicinity of the study area. In 1969 several skeletons were dug up in a garden close to St Nicholas' Church (SMR 4930) approximately 310m to the northwest. Other skeletons have been found at Manor Farm (SMR 4931) approximately 420m to the northwest and a single inhumation was found to the south of Bell Street, (SMR 4929) approximately 135m to the west.

2.8 The Tithe Map of 1837 shows that the Bell Street frontage was built up at that time, but the Beck frontage was open ground or garden.

2.9 The first edition Ordnance Survey of 1888 shows that the Bell Street frontage remained built up, and the hall which occupies the eastern half of the present Beck frontage had been built by that time.

METHODOLOGY

2.10 All work was carried out in accordance with the approved *Project Design*, current health and safety legislation, and IFA standards.

2.11 The trenches were located by triangulation from known points using fibreglass tape measures.

2.12 Two trenches were opened using a tracked mini-digger fitted with a 1.3m wide toothless bucket, under close archaeological supervision (see Figure 2). Spoil from the machining was inspected for archaeological artefacts. Trenches were machined to the first significant archaeological horizon.

2.13 The trenches were cleaned by hand, and all potential archaeological features and deposits were sampled to ascertain their nature, depth, date, and quality of preservation.

2.14 All identified contexts were photographed and recorded using the appropriate pro-forma. Scaled plans and sections were drawn on drafting film at scales of 1:10 and 1:50.

RESULTS

Trench 1 (see Figure 3)

2.15 Trench 1 was located on The Beck frontage in the northern half of the site and was aligned approximately north-west to south-east. The trench measured 4.0 x 4.4m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.40m.

2.16 The stratigraphy in this trench consisted of three layers above the natural geology. A layer of loose, dark brown (10YR 3/3), silty clay topsoil lay over a firm, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4), silty clay subsoil. Beneath this a layer of firm, light grey (10YR 7/1), waterborne silt (108) was observed over the natural chalk geology.

2.17 The trench contained two service trenches for a live water main and sewer pipe respectively. The presence of these services limited the area in the trench in which the full depth of overburden could be removed.

2.18 Linear feature [101] was observed cutting into the natural chalk, orientated N – S towards the south-east half of the trench. This feature was greater than 0.70m wide and approximately 0.29m deep, with steep straight sides and a narrow but flat base. The primary plastic, grey, chalky clay fill (102) yielded no datable artefacts. The secondary plastic, dark grey, silty clay fill (103) yielded a fragment of opus signinum, several fragments of Romano-British CBM, and medieval peg tile. The feature may represent a boundary or drainage ditch,

the abraded and fragmentary nature of the material recovered suggests it may have been brought onto the site by water flowing along the ditch.

2.19 Linear feature [104] was observed cut into the natural chalk, orientated NE – SW across centre of the trench. The feature was 0.85m wide and approximately 0.65m deep, with steep very slightly convex sides and a flat base. The solitary firm plastic, dark grey, slightly silty clay fill yielded a single small, abraded, fragment of Romano-British pottery, along with several heavily abraded fragments of potentially Romano-British CBM. Several fragments of mussel shell were also observed but were not retrievable due to their very fragmentary nature. The feature may represent a boundary or drainage ditch, the abraded and fragmentary nature of the material recovered suggests it may have been brought onto the site by water flowing along the ditch. This feature has a junction with ditch [101], it was not possible to establish a stratigraphic relationship between the two features due to the similarity of the fills.

2.20 Linear feature [106] was observed cut into the natural chalk, orientated NE – SW across the north-west half of the trench. The feature was greater in width than 0.65m and approximately 0.40m deep, with a steep concave south-east side and a steep north-west side with one step. The base of the feature was slightly rounded. The solitary plastic, greyish brown, silty clay fill yielded a fragment of opus signinum, and Romano-British CBM. The feature may represent a boundary or drainage ditch, the abraded and fragmentary nature of the material recovered suggesting that it may have been brought onto the site by water flowing along the ditch.

Recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)
101	Cut	Linear cut feature with a steep straight sides and a narrow flat base, aligned N to S. Boundary or drainage ditch.	Length: 1.53m+ Width: 0.70m Depth: 0.29m
102	Fill	Plastic, grey (2.5Y 5/1), chalky clay with very occasional small stones. Primary fill of [101].	Length: 1.53m+ Width: 0.70m Depth: 0.16m
103	Fill	Plastic, dark grey (2.5Y 4/1), silty clay with very occasional large stones. Secondary fill of [101].	Length: 1.53m+ Width: 0.70m Depth: 0.13m
104	Cut	Linear cut feature with steep very slightly convex sides and a flat base, aligned NE – SW. Boundary or drainage ditch.	Length: 1.30m+ Width: 0.85m Depth: 0.65m
105	Fill	Firm plastic, dark grey (2.5Y 4/1), slightly silty clay with frequent chalk and charcoal flecks and moderate small sub-rounded stones. Fill of [104].	Length: 1.30m+ Width: 0.85m Depth: 0.65m
106	Cut	Linear cut feature with a steep slightly concave SE side and a steep NW side with one step. Slightly rounded base, aligned NE – SW. Boundary or drainage ditch.	Length: 1.30m+ Width: 0.65m+ Depth: 0.40m
107	Fill	Plastic, greyish brown (2.5Y 5/2), silty clay with frequent chalk and charcoal flecks and moderate large stones and flints. Fill of [106].	Length: 1.30m+ Width: 0.65m+ Depth: 0.40m

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)
108	Layer/ deposit	Firm, light grey (10YR 7/1), waterborne silt. Deposit which sits over and seals the three ditches observed in this trench.	0.50m thick
109	Fill	Number assigned to fills of ditches [101] & [104] observed in north-east trench section. Same as (103) and (105).	-

Trench 2 (see Figures 2 & 3)

2.21 Trench 2 was located on the Bell Street frontage in the southern half of the site and was aligned approximately north-east to south-west. The trench measured 3.4 x 4.3m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.44m.

2.22 The stratigraphy in this trench consisted of a layer of modern shingle and aggregate laid directly onto the natural chalk. In the north-west end of the trench the shingle had been laid directly onto the concrete footing and surviving two courses of a modern boundary wall [207].

2.23 Several elements of a former structure [206] on the Bell Street frontage were observed in the base of the trench. These elements include foundation cut [201], brick wall foundation [203], clunch wall foundation [204], and brick floor [205]. The size of the structure was unclear as it extended beyond the south-east and south-west trench limits and had been truncated by modern wall and footing [207] on the north-west side. A sondage excavated through brick floor [205], demonstrated that disturbance associated with the structure continued to a depth of approximately 1.40m. The brick used in the footings, along with CBM fragments recovered from the fill of the foundation cut, suggest a 19th century date for the structure. The structure is likely to have heavily disturbed or destroyed earlier archaeological evidence in this part of the site.

Recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)
201	Cut	Foundation cut for structure [206], steep straight sides and a flat base.	Length: 2.30m+ Width: 1.25m+ Depth: 0.24m
202	Fill	Loose, brown (7.5YR 5/3), mixed silt and chalk fragments with occasional small flints.. Fill of [201].	Length: 2.30m+ Width: 1.25m+ Depth: 0.24m
203	Wall	Brick wall foundation. The foundation is two courses thick with a substantial cavity between the courses, aligned NW –SE.	Length: 1.25m+ Width: 0.75m Depth: 0.58m
204	Wall	Wall foundation constructed of large blocks of chalk, alignment turns at a right angle from NE – SW to NW – SE.	Length: 2.95m+ Width: 0.95m Depth: 0.58m
205	Brick floor	Brick floor of structure [206].	Length: 1.80m+ Width: 0.95m+ Depth: 0.08m

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)
206	Structure	Number assigned to all the elements of the structure.	Length: 3.00m+ Width: 2.50m+ Depth: 1.40m
207	Wall	Modern boundary wall and concrete foundation.	Length: 4.30m+ Width: 0.95m

FINDS CONCORDANCE

Ctxt	Pottery		CBM		An.bone		Shell		Fe object		Stone		Op Sig	
	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.
103			275	13	40	4							30	1
105	5	1	540	25	90	7					495	2	55	3
107			205	5	115	7							45	1
108	25	1	450	2	360	6	10	4						
Tr1 U/S	135	4	535	10	80	5			35	1				
202			200	2	320	20	30	3	10	2				
203	5	1							205	2				
Beneath 205					145	3								
Total	170	7	2205	57	1150	52	40	7	250	5	495	2	130	5

ARTEFACTS

Pottery

2.24 A total of 7 pottery sherds, weighing 170g, was recovered from 1 unstratified and 3 stratified contexts during the present investigation. The pottery ranged in date from the Roman period to the modern period. The assemblage consists mostly of small, abraded, undiagnostic bodysherds.

2.25 The earliest pottery recovered consisted of a single small, abraded, undiagnostic, Romano-British bodysherd. This was recovered from the fill of ditch [104]. Despite several fragments of Romano-British CBM and Opus Signinum being recovered, this was the only Romano-British pottery observed during the fieldwork.

2.26 No evidence of Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered indicating a possible hiatus in activity in the area between the Romano-British period and the early Medieval period. Alluvial deposit (108) over the ditches observed in Trench 1 yielded a single, abraded, undiagnostic bodysherd probably of medieval date, the sherd may form part of a shallow dish. Part of a jug handle of 12th-13th century date was also recovered unstratified from Trench 1.

2.27 Victorian and modern activity on the site was indicated by several sherds of white and brown glazed pottery, recovered unstratified from Trench 1 and from contexts associated with structure [206].

2.28 The small and abraded nature of the sherds indicate that this material was not in its primary place of deposition. The small size of the assemblage does not suggest occupation on the site, but does indicate activity in the vicinity of the site during both the Roman and Medieval periods.

Recommendations

2.29 Given the small size of the assemblage, the abraded nature of the sherds, and that the material is unlikely to be in its primary place of deposition, no further work is proposed on this assemblage.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

2.30 A total of 57 CBM fragments, weighing 2205g, was collected from 5 stratified and 1 unstratified contexts during the present investigations. The bulk of the assemblage consisted of small and heavily abraded undiagnostic fragments of Romano-British date.

2.31 The majority of the abraded and undiagnostic material recovered from the three ditches within Trench 1 has tentatively been dated to the Romano-British period, the presence of Romano-British pottery and opus signinum makes this the most likely date. A fragment of Medieval peg tile recovered from fill (103) in ditch [101] is likely to be intrusive. Further Romano-British CBM fragments were recovered from the alluvial deposit (108) which sealed the ditches.

2.32 A further fragment of redeposited heavily abraded Romano-British CBM was recovered from the fill of foundation cut [201] in Trench 2. This context also yielded a modern fragment of burnt brick.

2.33 The Romano-British material, though heavily abraded, is present in a significant enough quantity to indicate a structure of this date in the vicinity of the site. The abraded nature of the material indicates that it is not in its primary place of deposition, indicating the proximity of the Romano-British activity may not be close. The lack of equally significant amounts of Romano-British pottery may indicate that the structure was not used for domestic occupation.

Recommendations

2.34 The majority of the assemblage consists of small, heavily abraded fragments which are unlikely to be in their primary place of deposition. On this basis no further work is proposed on this material.

Iron Objects

2.35 A total of 5 iron objects, weighing 250g, was recovered from 2 stratified and 1 unstratified contexts during the present investigations.

2.36 A single object, consisting of two highly corroded strips of iron riveted together, possibly representing a pair of scissors or similar item, measuring approximately 93mm by 60mm by a maximum depth of 8mm, was recovered unstratified in Trench 1.

2.37 A small semi-circular disc of corroded iron, possibly part of a coin, token, or button, with a diameter of 22mm and a depth of 1mm, was recovered from foundation cut fill (202) which has been dated to the 19th century. A small curving strip of iron, possibly a hook, measuring 33mm by 28mm by a maximum depth of 9mm, was recovered from the same context.

2.38 A flat heavily corroded curving strip of iron, possibly part of a plough blade, measuring 153mm by 71mm by a maximum depth of 9mm, was recovered from within wall foundation [203]. A heavily corroded iron nail, measuring 77mm long with a diameter at the head of 12mm, was recovered from the same context.

Recommendations

2.39 No further work is proposed on this material.

Stone

2.40 A total of 2 pieces of stone, weighing 495g, were recovered from 1 stratified context during the investigation. The two small fragments, which both show signs of being worked, were recovered from fill (105) in ditch [104]. The CBM recovered from this fill indicates that it is likely that the stone may also have been used in a structure.

Recommendations

2.41 Given its small size and undiagnostic nature, no further work is proposed on this assemblage.

Opus Signinum

2.42 A total of 5 fragments of *opus signinum*, weighing 130g, was collected from 3 stratified contexts. The fragments are small and abraded and were collected from the fills of the three ditches observed in Trench 1.

2.43 The presence of *opus signinum*, along with the Romano-British CBM recovered from the same features, gives further indication of at least one substantial structure of this period in the vicinity of the site.

Recommendations

2.44 Given the small size of the assemblage no further work is recommended.

ECOFACTS

Animal bone

2.45 A total of 52 animal bone fragments, weighing 1150g, was collected from 6 stratified and 1 unstratified contexts. Most of the bone recovered, is in poor condition and is fragmentary in nature.

2.46 Species represented include larger animals such as cattle or horse, medium-sized animals such as sheep, goat and pig, as well as smaller fowl such as chicken or duck.

Recommendations

2.47 The incomplete nature of the bone fragments means that further analysis is unlikely to yield significant information.

Shell

2.48 A total of 7 shells, weighing 40g, was collected from 2 stratified and 1 contexts. The material consisted of oyster and mussel shells. The majority of the shells are poorly preserved and fragmentary in nature.

2.49 The assemblage was recovered from the light grey alluvial deposit (108) above the ditches in Trench 1 and from the fill (202) of the foundation cut [201] in Trench 2. Further shells were present in the fills of the ditches in Trench 1.

Recommendations

2.50 Given the fragmentary nature and small size of the assemblage, no further work is proposed on this material.

3. Discussion

3.1 Considerable evidence for Romano-British settlement has been recorded from the vicinity of the present site. A villa and associated bath house (SMR 4921) was excavated at Glebe Farm, approximately 215m to the northeast in the 1960s. Recent archaeological evaluation to the rear of The Old School House, The Beck, (SMR 40913) approximately 115m to the north, has revealed evidence for late Roman occupation. Numerous features, chiefly pits and ditches, were recorded, which contained finds dated to the 3rd / 4th centuries AD.

3.2 The present evaluation revealed three ditches, [101], [104], and [106]. Later activity on the site is demonstrated by the foundations of structure [206].

3.3 Ditches [101], [104], and [106] all had similar characteristics and were located within close proximity to each other. They are likely to represent a series of boundary or drainage ditches. Waterborne alluvial deposit [108] sealed all three ditches, suggesting that the area suffered with flooding in the past. This emphasises the likelihood the ditches had a drainage function. All three of the ditches produced a significant amount of heavily abraded Romano-British CBM, which, together with the *opus signinum* recovered, indicates the possible presence of at least one substantial Romano-British structure in the vicinity.

3.4 The depth of overburden present in Trench 1 has preserved the ditches despite the presence of a live water main and a sewer pipe.

3.5 The foundations for a structure [206] along with its brick floor [205] observed in Trench 2 are likely to be the remains of a small house or terrace of cottages on the Bell Street frontage. This frontage was certainly built up by the mid-19th century and may have been occupied earlier. It is shown on the Tithe map of 1837 and the first edition of the Ordnance Survey, and also on early photographs of Bell Street. The bricks recorded in the evaluation trench suggest a 19th century date for the structure.

3.6 A sondage excavated in Trench 2 demonstrated that the disturbance caused by the structure, along with modern boundary wall [207], has removed any archaeological evidence of earlier activity on the plot.

Conclusions

3.7 Although the trench was small and highly disturbed by services, the archaeological evaluation has demonstrated the presence of boundary and drainage features of Romano-British date within the current study area.

3.8 No direct occupation evidence was recorded although finds of Romano-British ceramic building material and *opus signinum* were collected from the fills of all three ditches, indicating that there may have been a substantial structure in the vicinity of the site. Certainly, a number of pits and ditches of a similar date were recorded during evaluation of The Old School site to the north and significant Roman occupation evidence exists within 500m of the study area. As the finds assemblage was badly abraded, however, and very few pottery sherds or other domestic finds, such as animal bone or marine shell, were collected, it is suggested

that these may represent deliberate backfilling of the ditches, rather than the presence of a building.

3.9 Earlier stratigraphy on the site in the area of the Bell Street frontage has been destroyed by the foundations of a 19th century structure.

3.10 Although no direct evidence of occupation on the site prior to the late post-medieval period was observed in the course of the evaluation, there remains a possibility that the development of the site could disturb features and deposits of Roman date. These could contribute to our understanding of the development of rural settlement during the Roman period and offer a limited opportunity to explore further the research topics for the Romano-British period defined in the regional research agenda (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 19-20). It is not considered likely that such remains would be of a quality to warrant preservation in situ.

CONFIDENCE RATING

3.11 During the course of the fieldwork, the conditions were generally acceptable for the identification of potential features and deposits, and for their investigation.

3.12 There are no further circumstances which would lead to a confidence rating for the present evaluation which is less than High.

4. Sources Consulted

Archives

Norfolk County HER

Bibliography

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Hillelson, D. 2004. *1 Bell Street, Feltwell, Norfolk. Project Design: Archaeological Evaluation*. Heritage Network, April 2005.

Hutcheson, A.R.J. 2004, *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching at 1 Bell Street, Feltwell, Norfolk*. Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Web Sites

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk> Archaeology Data Service

www.feltwell.org.uk Feltwell Tithe Map, 1837

www.old-maps.co.uk OS First edition 1888 (571448, 290680)

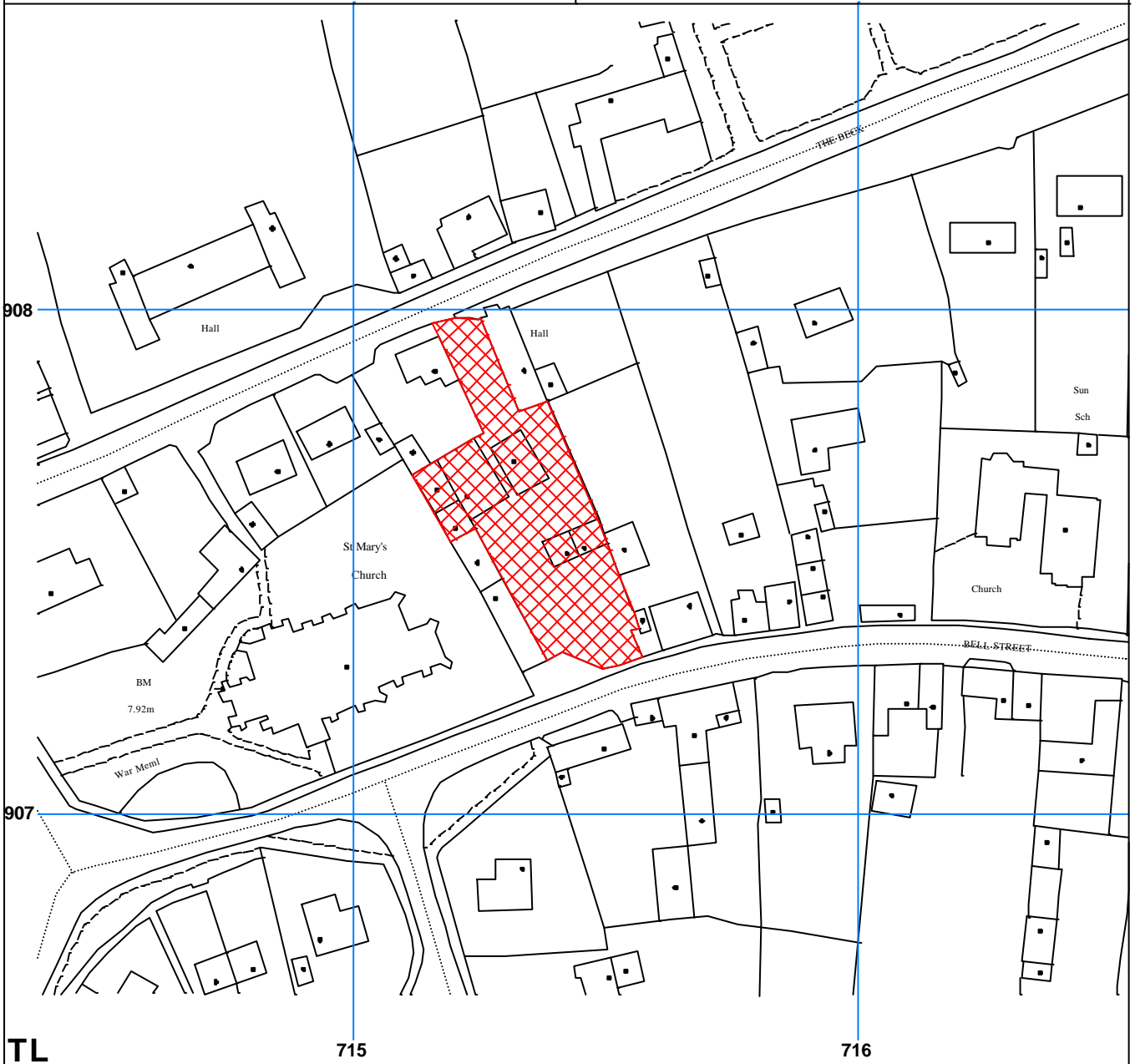
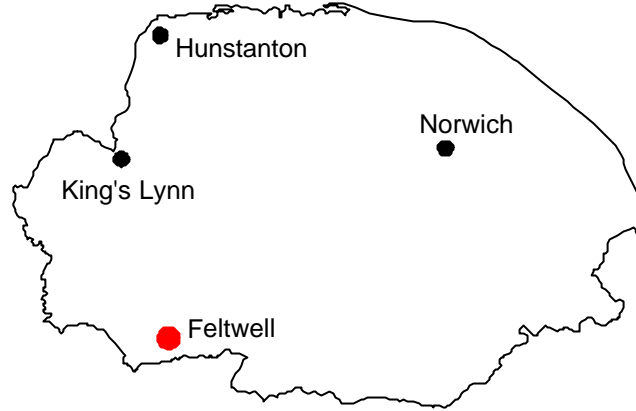
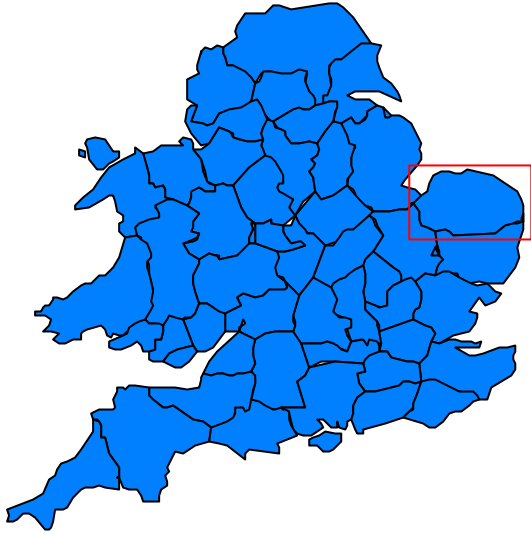
5. Illustrations

Figure 1 Site location

Figure 2 Site layout

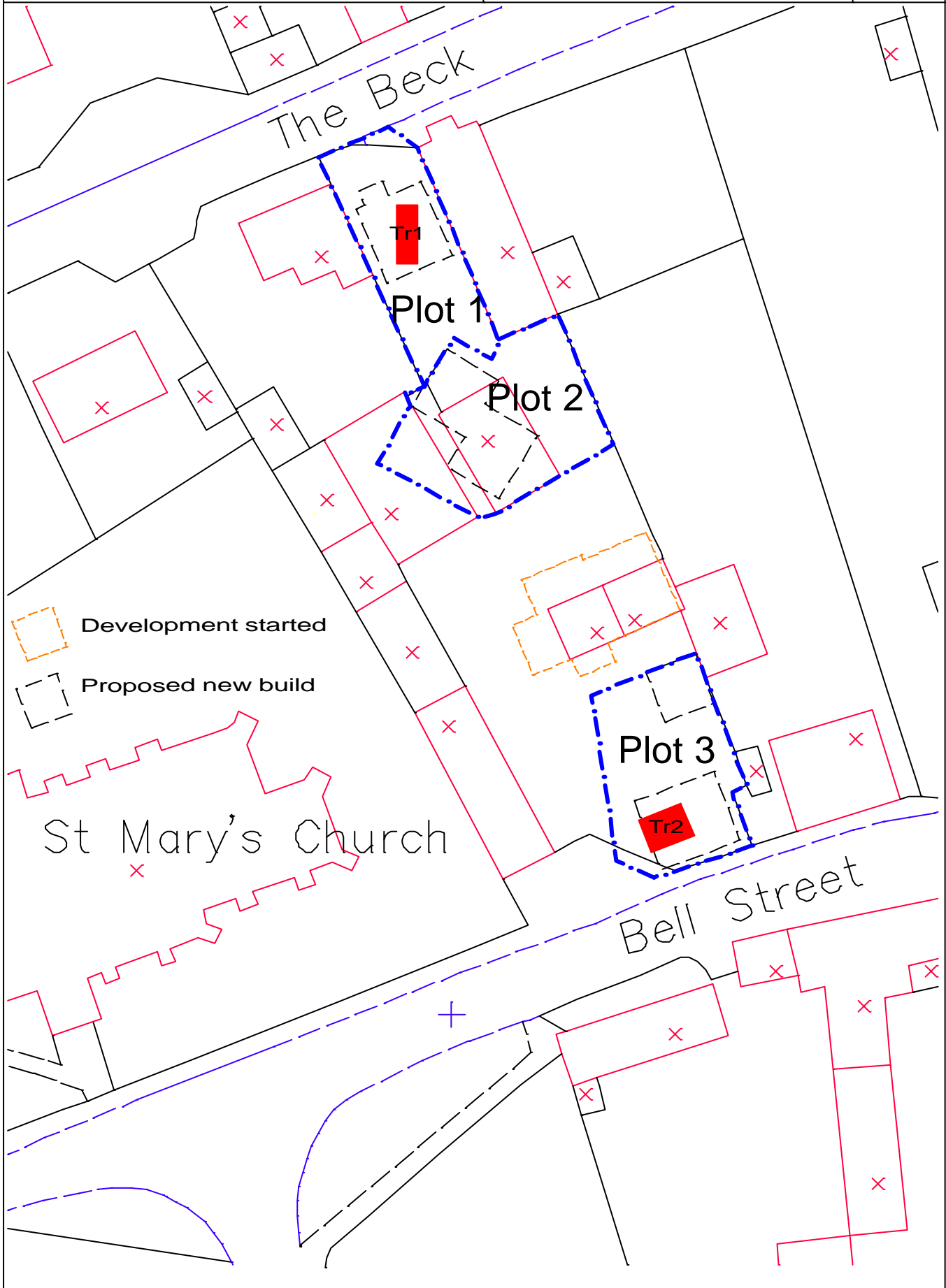
Figure 3 Trench plans and sections

Figure 4 Feature sections



Site location

Scale 1:1250



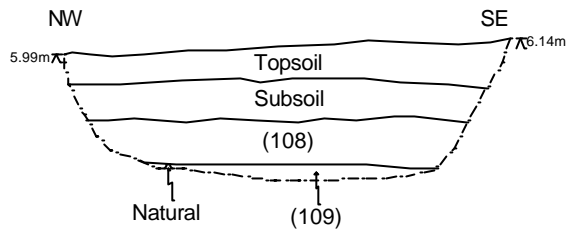
Trench location

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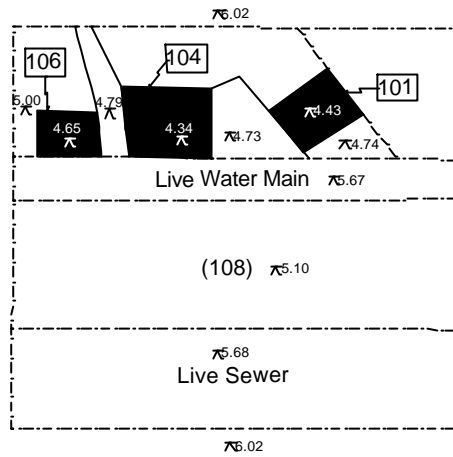
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Figure 2

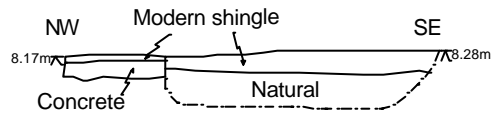
Southwest facing section of Trench 1



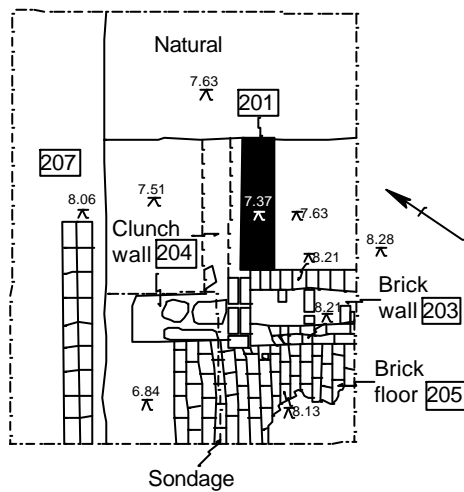
Plan of Trench 1



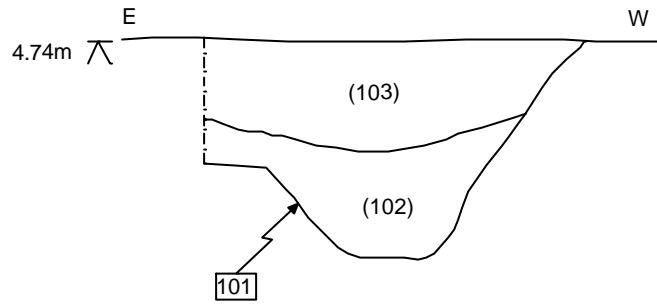
Southwest facing section of Trench 2



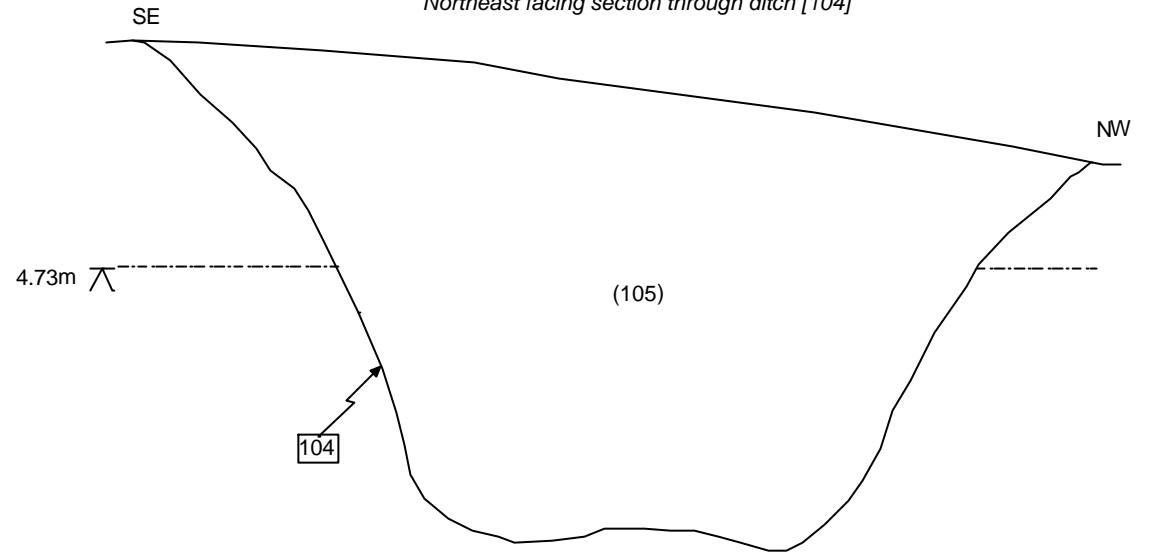
Plan of Trench 2



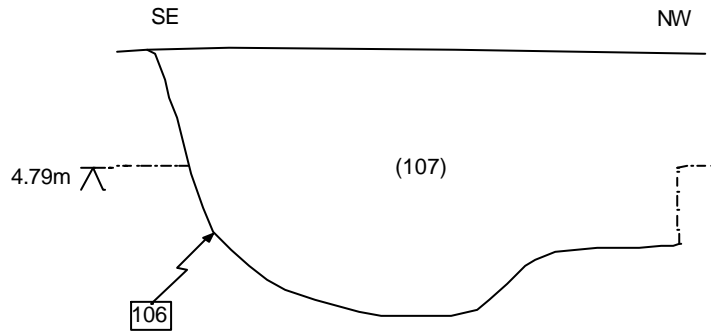
North facing section through ditch [101]



Northeast facing section through ditch [104]



Northeast facing section through ditch [106]



North facing section through [201]

