



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT  
HEATH LIVERIES, BROWSTON LANE,  
BELTON WITH BROWSTON,  
NORFOLK**

**NGR TG 4963 0186**

*On behalf of*

*Paul Needham*

**DECEMBER 2017**

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**CONTENTS**

	<b>Page</b>
<b><i>SUMMARY</i></b>	<b><i>1</i></b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Site Location	1
1.2 Planning Background	1
1.3 Archaeological Background	1
<b>2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3 STRATEGY</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1 Research Design	5
3.2 Methodology	6
<b>4 RESULTS</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1 Trench 1	7
4.2 Trench 2	7
4.3 Trench 3	11
<b>5 FINDS</b>	<b>11</b>
5.1 The Flint	11
5.2 Environmental Samples	12
<b>6 DISCUSSION</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>7 ARCHIVE</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>8 BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1 Context Inventory</b>	<b>14</b>
 <b>FIGURES AND PLATES</b>	
Figure 1. Site location	2
Figure 2. Trench 1 plan and sections	8
Figure 3. Trench 2 and Trench 3 plans and sections	10
Plate 1. Trench 2, the ring ditch, view North	9

## **Summary**

*John Moore Heritage Services carried out an evaluation at Heath Liveries, Brownston Lane, Belton with Brownston, Norfolk (NGR TG 4963 0186). The evaluation trenches found the ring ditch which was presumed present based on the cropmarks noted on the Historic Environment Record. The ring diameter was roughly as expected, however the ditch was narrow (less than a metre across) and produced very little in the way of diagnostic material. A flint flake was all that was recovered from a 9m long portion of the ring ditch. Additionally, three pits were excavated, only one of which produced a flint flake and a small sample of charred material was collected within the same feature as well. The possible trackway proved to be natural geological variation and not archaeological in nature.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)**

The development site is south of Cherry Lane, accessed from Brownston Lane, Brownston (NGR TG49630186). The underlying geology is Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation – Sand (BGS, Geology of Britain Viewer) and the site is pasture and lies at approximately 10m OD.

### **1.2 Planning Background**

A planning application has been made to Great Yarmouth Borough Council for the erection of 1 No. dwelling 5 bedroom Paragraph 55 dwelling on the site (ref. 06/17/0622/F). As part of the consideration of the application an archaeological evaluation has been carried out.

### **1.3 Archaeological Background**

A search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record has been made with a 1km radius of the site. The results are presented below.

#### *Prehistoric*

Within the site lies the cropmark of a ring ditch (NHER 45212), probably the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow. It is 11m in diameter. Another cropmark of a ring-ditch (NHER 45211) lies just to the west of the proposed development area. This is larger at 27.5m in diameter.

Four further cropmarks of possible ring ditches (NHER 12777, 14342, 45207 & 45208) are c. 600 – 750m north of the proposal site.

The cropmarks of a long-distance trackway (NHER 43544) of unknown, but possibly late prehistoric date are visible on aerial photographs running from Hollow Tree Cottages to Brownston Hall. A possible continuation of this trackway may be visible to the northwest of the Hall towards the northeast corner of the proposal site (NHER 45178). The trackway appears to run alongside a large and dispersed group of Bronze

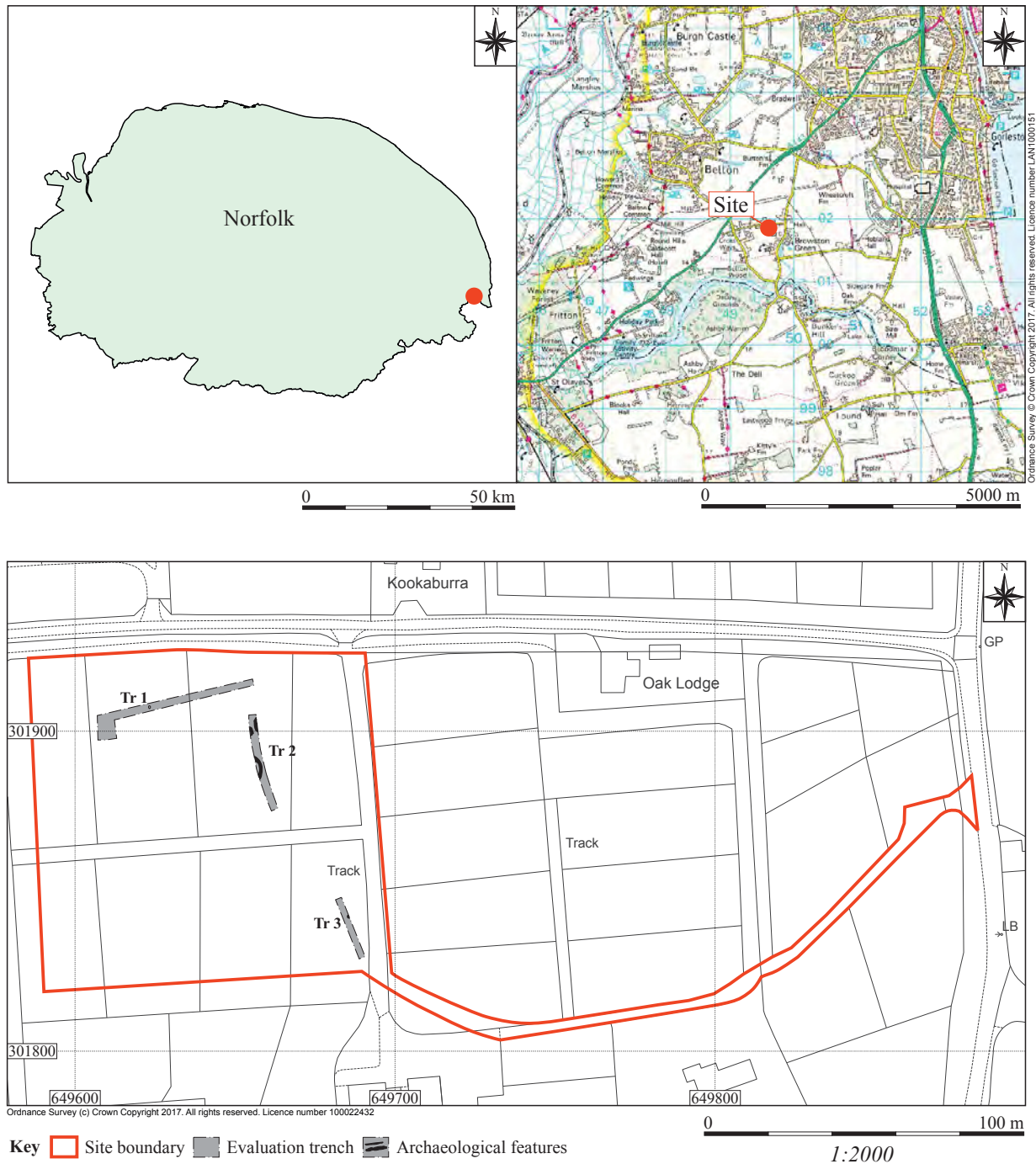


Figure 1: Site location

Age round barrows (NHER 17225, 45168-72), giving the impression that it was sited upon these monuments. Another sinuous, long-distance trackway is located 1.6km to the northeast (NHER 43529). This could indicate that the trackway is later than the barrows, but potentially still Bronze Age or Iron Age in date. It is possible that these trackways represent prehistoric routes of movement and may have acted to divide and define the landscape of the former island of Lothingland, which would have provided easy access to coastal and marshland resources, coupled with light and free-draining soils. The siting of these trackways upon earlier monuments would have drawn on existing understandings of territory and ancestry associated with the burial mounds. The track runs along the southeastern edge of a plateau of land defined by the 15m contour and crosses the far ends of the minor branches of the Fritton valley. The trackway runs from TG 5014 0172 to TG 5118 0088 and varies in width from 4-15m. The character of the trackway changes along the entire length. Continuous double ditches define the eastern end. The remainder of the trackway is defined by causewayed sections of ditch or elongated pits, often linked by a narrow ditch. In the central section continuous double ditches are often interspersed with a broad hollow way. Towards the northwestern end of the trackway some sections appear to be entirely formed by a pit alignment (S2). After this point continuous, but multiple ditches return and a possible northern branch is visible running from TG 5036 0161 to TG 5014 0176.

Some 500m to the NE are cropmarks of a possible late prehistoric enclosure, trackways and associated boundaries (NHER 45193). These cropmarks are located within an extremely complex area of cropmarks dating from the late prehistoric onwards, see NHER 17226 below for details.

The cropmarks of a dispersed group of multi-period and undated ditches are visible on aerial photographs and covering a large area in-between Browston Hall in the west, Wheatcroft Farm to the north, Hobland Lane to the east and Hobland Road to the south. These cropmarks are located within the vicinity of the several phases of enclosures, field systems (NHER 45052, 45188-9, 45193, 45195) and trackways (NHER 43544 and 45179), all of which are probably late prehistoric to Roman in date, plus a series of post medieval fields and roads (NHER 45152, and 45154). The site also covers the site of three large Bronze Age round barrows (NHER 17225).

Another area of cropmarks exist in the same general locality as the above. These are cropmarks of fragmentary field boundaries of possible Iron Age to Roman date visible on aerial photographs to the southwest of Wheatcroft Farm (NHER 45189). These cropmarks are located within an extremely complex area of cropmarks dating from the late prehistoric onwards. The site is centred on TG 5030 0234. The ditches are aligned NW-SE or NE-SW and it is possible that these are fragments of a field system or phase of boundaries.

At least 500m SW of the proposal site are cropmarks of enclosures and fragmentary field boundaries of possible late prehistoric to Roman (NHER 45229) date.

### *Roman*

The cropmarks of a major land boundary (NHER 43593) of possible Roman date are visible on aerial photographs running from Wheatacre Farm to James Paget Hospital, through the Bradwell and Great Yarmouth parishes. This boundary ditch is remarkably straight and appears to underlie most of the post medieval landscape

features along the route. This linear feature appears to originate at an intersection with another major landscape feature, also remarkably straight, and this has been tentatively interpreted as a possibly Roman Road (NHER 43591). It passes 400m to the north of the proposal site.

The cropmarks of a group of undated rectilinear enclosures and linear ditched boundaries (NHER 45195) are visible on aerial photographs to the north of Browston Hall. It is possible that these enclosures are Roman in date. An alternative interpretation is that these features are associated with the post medieval formal gardens to the south (NHER 11434).

Approximately 1km to the west are the cropmarks of an extensive system of fields, lanes and enclosures of unknown date (NHER 43592) which are visible on aerial photographs in the Belton with Browston and Bradwell parishes. These fields appear to be aligned alongside and associated with a major land boundary or more likely a road (NHER 43591). The date of this road is not known and a possible Roman date has been suggested, partly due to the straightness of the route, but also its relationship with other medieval to post medieval landscape features, such as the parish boundaries and the Beccles Road. It is therefore also possible this field system is also, in origin at least, Roman in date. However the arrangement of the fields and lanes fits quite well with the dominant alignment of the surrounding post medieval landscape and therefore may also be of this date. However this may be reflective of the fact that elements of a Roman enclosed landscape have persisted and become fossilised in later field layouts.

Some 500m to the north of the proposal site are the cropmarks of enclosures, trackways and fragmentary field boundaries (NHER 45175) of possible late prehistoric to Roman date are visible on aerial photographs covering a large area in-between the Beccles Road and Browston Lane to the northwest of Browston Hall. These cropmarks are also located within an extremely complex area of multi-phase cropmarks, many of which are undated and recorded under NHER 45261.

#### *Medieval*

Approximately 400m to the ESE of the proposal site is an area of Browston deserted medieval village (NHER 11433). Its exact location is unknown but is thought to have been near Browston Hall.

An area of possible medieval ridge and furrow (NHER 45161) is visible on aerial photographs to the north of Browston Hall. This appears to be overlain in places by a post medieval road or track (NHER 45152), which is at least late eighteenth century. This is ENE of the proposal site.

To the east a medieval coin (NHER 39437) and medieval and post-medieval metal items (NHER 39393) have been found.

#### *Post-medieval*

Manor House (NHER 24634), to the southeast, is a Grade II listed 17th century farmhouse.

### *Undated*

Undated and fragmentary cropmarks are recorded to the south of Cherry Lane, Belton with Browston (NHER 45213). These extend into the application site. The majority of the features are fragmentary linear ditches that are likely to represent the remains of former field boundaries of unknown and post medieval date. The cropmarks in this area that appeared to be of late prehistoric or Roman date have been recorded under NHER 45229.

## **2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION**

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- To undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site.
- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the site and the depth of soil deposits that overlie these remains.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To determine the degree of complexity of any horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.
- To determine the impact of the proposed development on any remains present.

In particular:

- To determine the condition and date of the possible ring ditch indicated by a cropmark and the date and state of other cropmarks known in the application site.
- To inform the need for, and scope of, further phases of work to mitigate the impact of the development under consideration.
- The following research agenda will be taken into account:

Medlycott, M. (ed.) (2011) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers* 24

## **3 STRATEGY**

### **3.1 Research Design**

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with Great Yarmouth Borough Council (JMHS 2017).

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).



### **3.2 Methodology**

The investigation involved the mechanical excavation of three trenches; one 50m x 1.8m trench within the footprint of the proposed house positioned partly to investigate recorded cropmarks, one 30m x 1.8m trench within a proposed area of landscaping to investigate cropmarks including ring ditch NHER 45212 and one 20m x 1.8m trench within the area of the proposed access road to investigate more cropmarks. Excavation was taken down to the top of “natural” deposits by a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket.

Trenches were accurately set out using a GPS system prior to their excavation. Spoil was stored on-site. Stripped material was visually examined for archaeological material.

In trenches where visual inspection suggested the presence of features or possible features, they were hand-cleaned to ensure features were properly defined and sufficient to produce a base plan. All features were then hand excavated. The three pit features were half-sectioned. The curvilinear ring ditch was sectioned with 2 x 1m slots. For the only environmental sample taken, 100% of the material was collected due to small size of the charred deposit. Stripped and excavated material, and the fills of features were metal detected.

Following recording, the land owner backfilled the trenches.

All deposits and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards. The stratigraphy in all sections and trenches was recorded, even where no archaeological deposits were identified.

Plans to indicate the locations of archaeological features were drawn at a scale of 1:50. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20, and noted on the trench plans. All archaeological drawings were on drawing film and included context numbers. All archaeological contexts were recorded individually on context record sheets.

Full black and white (35mm) photographic record of the work as well as a digital record was generated.

Assessments of the artefacts was made by appropriately qualified named specialists. All finds and samples were treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines. They were exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the UK Institute for Conservation (1990). Appropriate guidelines set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1992) were also followed.

An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

Site procedures carried out followed CIfA guidelines and the requirements of the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NHES).

## 4 RESULTS

### Trench 1

Trench 1 (see Fig. 2) was 50m long by 1.7m wide and had a 5mx5m sondage added to the western end extending south. The sandy natural (1/04) was encountered at 0.63m below ground level and was a mid-brownish yellow sand with patches of the natural gravel (1/03) throughout. The natural gravels (1/03) were of varying depths and colour depending on location and appeared to overlie the sandy natural and replace the subsoil where it appeared, across approximately 10m of the main trench and the whole of the 5m x 5m sondage. It was a mid-reddish yellow gravel across the main trench, normally appearing around 0.35-0.4m below ground level and extending 0.18m. However, it was a mid-yellow red gravel in the sondage to the SW end of the trench appearing at 0.28m below ground level and was greater than 0.4m thick at points (this was the limit of excavation in the sondage). The subsoil (1/02) was mid greyish brown, silty sand, friable, with small inclusions of stone up to 3cm in diameter, and was encountered at 0.35-0.4m depth across 40m of the main trench and was 0.23m thick. The whole of the site was covered by the same topsoil and turf layer in this trench (1/01), and was mid greyish brown, sandy silty loam, friable, small inclusions of stone up to 3cm diameter occasionally observed, and was 0.4m thick here.

No archaeological features or artefacts were observed. A plant root hole (1/05) or tree throw hole was present.

### Trench 2

Trench 2 was 30m long by 1.8m wide and had a slight curvature (see Fig. 3). The sandy natural (2/20) was encountered at 0.79m below ground level and was a mid-brownish yellow sand with patches of the natural gravel (2/03) throughout. The natural gravels (2/03) were of varying depths depending on location and were proven to overlie the sandy natural, replacing the subsoil where it appeared (as seen in Trench 1 as well). The gravel was across approximately 15m (50%) of the trench and was a mid-reddish yellow gravel, normally appearing around 0.65-0.75m below ground level (and was the limit of excavation). The subsoil (2/02) was mid greyish brown, silty sand, friable, with small inclusions of stone up to 3cm in diameter, and was encountered at 0.3m across 20m of the trench and was 0.35m thick. The whole of the site was covered by the same topsoil and turf layer in this trench (2/01), and was mid greyish brown, sandy silty loam, friable, small inclusions of stone up to 3cm diameter occasionally observed, and was 0.3m thick here.

Cut into the gravel natural there were three features:

#### *Ring Ditch*

The ring ditch was the most prominent of these and measured 9m in length within the trench and was 1.1 - 1.29m in width. Two sections were placed within the ring ditch to characterize the feature: 2/04 and 2/10. There were four fills observed in section 2/04 which was roughly mid-way along the ditch and was 1m long and 1.1m wide, reaching a maximum depth of 0.55m. The earliest fill (2/05), likely a primary fill formed as the newly cut ditch was stabilizing, was comprised of a friable, mid to light brown silty sand with 25% small pebbles of up to 3cm diameter and 20% fine/medium fragments of flint, and was 0.1m thick. The fill above this was (2/06) and was a secondary fill from the natural and gradual infill of the ditch over the period

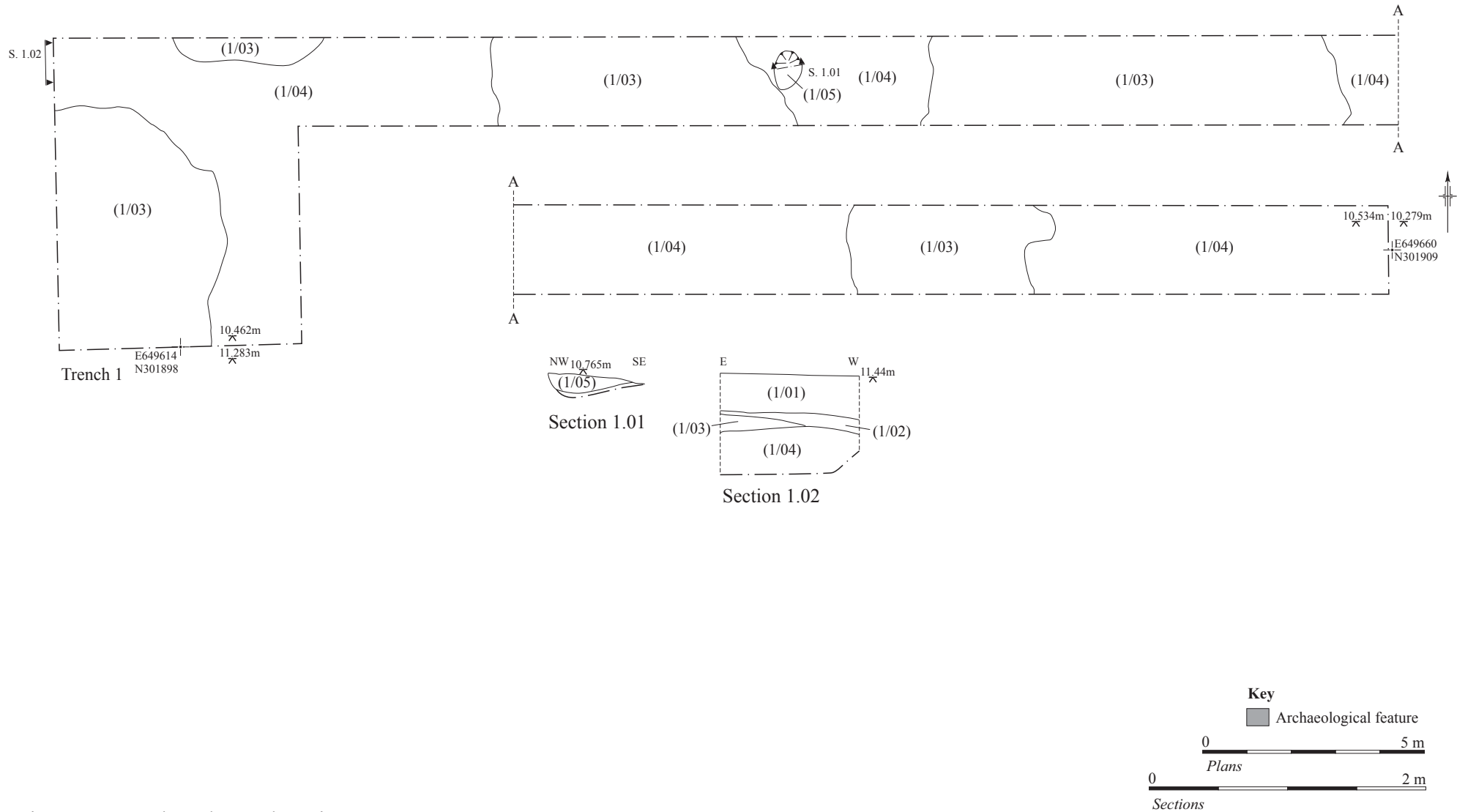


Figure 2: Trench 1 plan and sections



Plate 1. Trench 2, the ring ditch, view North.

of use. This was a friable, mid brownish yellow silty sand with 20% small pebbles up to 3cm diameter and 15% fine/medium fragments of flint, and was 0.25m thick. The next fill above this was (2/07); was friable, mid yellowish brown silty clay with 20% small pebbles up to 3cm and 15% fine/medium fragments of flint, and was 0.1m thick. The most recent fill was (2/08) was friable, mid to light brown silty sand with 25% small pebbles up to 3cm and 20% fine/medium fragments of flint, and was 0.3m thick. There was also a more recent area in the SE corner of the slot where rooting had disturbed the feature's edge (2/09), which was a friable, mid brown silty sand with 15% small pebbles up to 2cm and 10% fine fragments of flint, which contained a

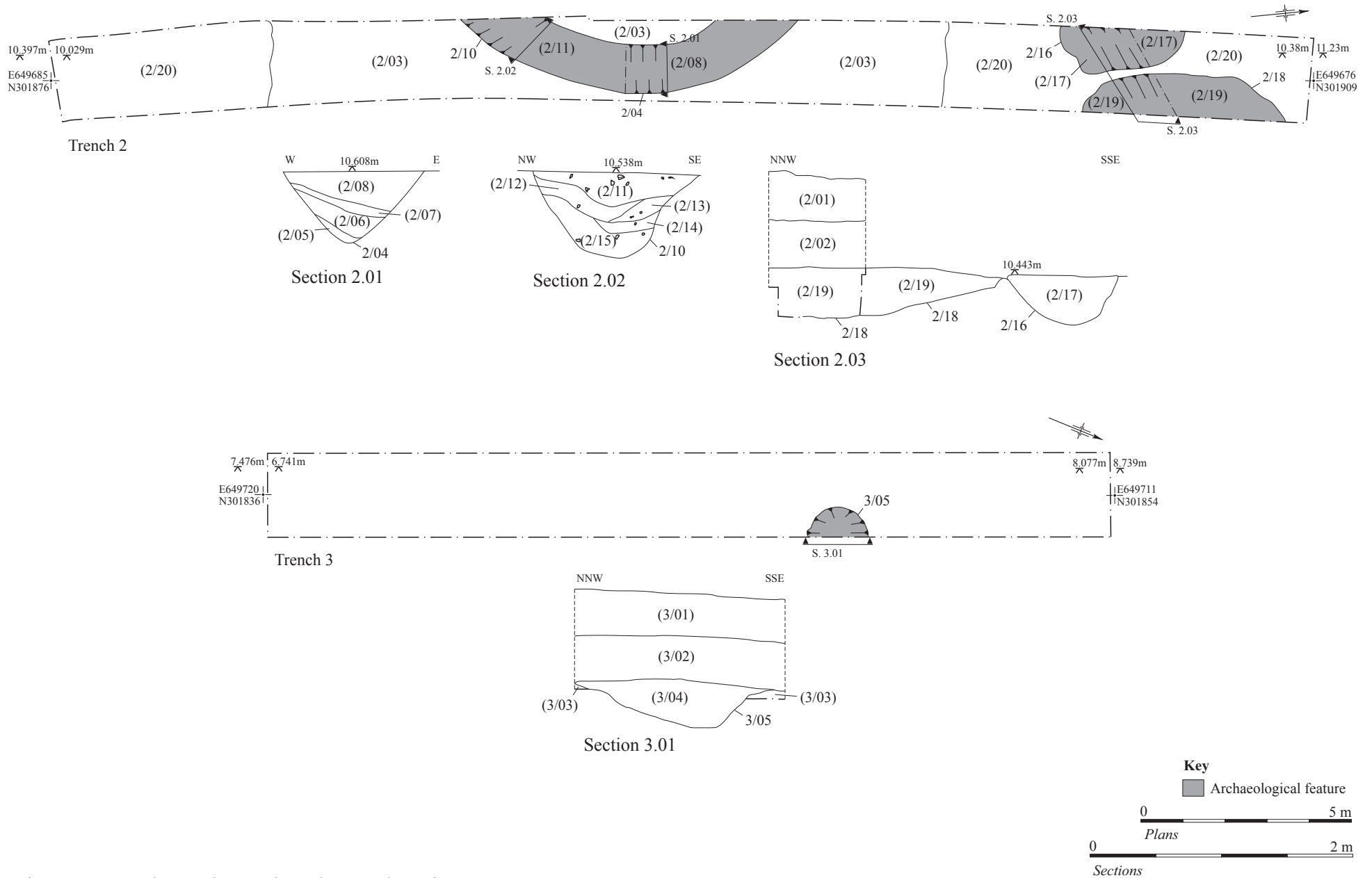


Figure 3: Trench 2 and Trench 3 plans and sections



single modern sherd of flat colourless glass and was 0.15m thick. There were five fills observed in section 2/10 which was placed at the southern end of the ditch where it exited the trench, and was 1.56m long and 1.29m wide, reaching a maximum depth of 0.62m. The earliest fill (2/15), likely a primary fill formed as the newly cut ditch was stabilizing, was comprised of a mid-grey brown, soft (but firmer than later fills), sandy silt, stones frequent, and was 0.29m thick. The fill above this was (2/14) and was a secondary fill, possibly showing a slightly more rapid episode of deposition filling in the depression at the then base of the ditch. It was a light yellow brown, soft to friable silty sand, stones infrequent and small, and was 0.08m thick. The next fill above this was (2/13), a mid grey brown, soft, silty sand, stones infrequent and small, and was 0.16m thick. The next fill above this was (2/12), a light yellow brown, soft to friable silty sand, with infrequent small stones, and was 0.12m thick. The most recent fill was (2/11), a mid grey brown soft silty sand stones small to moderate and was 0.26m thick.

#### *Two Pits*

The other features were in the northern part of Trench 2 and were two similarly shaped, ovoid pits. Pit 2/16 had one fill (2/17) which was a firm, mid reddish brown, silty sand, stones small-medium, frequent, and was 0.84m wide, 3.68m long and 0.38m thick. This fill produced one secondary flint. Pit 2/18 also had one fill (2/19) which was a firm, mid reddish brown, silty sand, stones small-medium, frequent, and was 0.98m wide, 3.51m long and 0.36m thick.

The archaeological features in this trench were largely devoid of any artefacts. The ring ditch, which contained sections 2/04 and 2/10, was ultimately 95% excavated with an aim to find datable material. However, all that was recovered was one secondary flint flake from the fill corresponding to (2/08) = (2/11). Similarly, in the two pit features to the north, only one secondary flint flake was recovered from fill 2/17.

### **Trench 3**

Trench 3 (see Fig. 3) was 20m long and 2m wide. The sandy natural (3/03) was encountered at 0.67m below ground level and was a mid-brownish yellow sand. Cut into the natural was a sub rounded pit 3/05, half of which was outside the limits of excavation. It was 0.72 wide and 1.28m long, extending to 0.35m deep. It had one fill (3/04) which was soft, but more firm than the subsoil above it, and was a mid brown, silty sand, with medium stones frequently noted, with the same dimensions as the cut. The subsoil (3/02) was mid greyish brown, silty sand, friable, with small inclusions of stone up to 3cm in diameter, and was encountered at 0.22m across the entire trench and was 0.45m thick. The whole of the site was covered by the same topsoil and turf layer, in this trench (3/01) and was mid greyish brown, sandy silty loam, friable, small inclusions of stone up to 3cm diameter occasionally observed, and was 0.22m thick here. No other archaeological features and no artefacts were observed.

## **5 FINDS**

### **5.1 The Flint by Rebecca Devaney**

Just two flint flakes were recovered from the excavation (Table 1). Both are small secondary flakes, exhibiting the scars of previous removals but also retaining some

dorsal cortex. The flakes remain uncorticated but have suffered slight post-depositional damage. They are not chronologically or technologically diagnostic and could derive from human activity at the site at any point in prehistory.

Table 1. Summary of flint by type and context

<b>Flint Category</b>	<b>2/08 Fill of ditch 2/04</b>	<b>2/17 Fill of pit 2/16</b>	<b>Total</b>
Flake	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

## 5.2 Environmental samples

A single non-environmental sample was collected from context (2/17), in order to further investigate the nature of the charred, organics-rich deposit. The sample represented 100% of the deposit and was processed through flotation and then manually sorted to recover materials.

Table 2. Sample processing table

<b>Sample</b>				<b>Materials</b>	
<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Sample volume (l)</b>	<b>Light Fraction weight (g)</b>	<b>Charcoal (g)</b>	<b>Stone (g)</b>
1	2/17	1	74.1	26.5	7

### *Charcoal*

A total of ca 26.5g of charcoal was recovered through flotation, representing over 35% of the light fraction. The vast majority of the material consists in extremely small fragments, although a single example was preserved to a maximum length of 18mm, and probably originated from a twig or a small branch. A sample of the largest fragments of charcoal was retained.

### *Stone*

A small amount of unworked stone fragments, weighing 7g in total and representing 9% of the light fraction, was also recovered. Part of the material showed signs of exposure to high temperature.

The stone is not recommended for retention, due to its extremely low potential for further analysis.

## 6 DISCUSSION

The results of this evaluation indicate that many of the crop marks which had appeared in abundance across the site on the earlier survey were absent. Likewise, the substantial possible trackway which had been thought to potentially run across the area of impact in an E-NE—W-SW alignment proved in Trench 1 to be geological in

nature rather than from human action. In Trench 2 there were evidence of prehistoric activities in the way of two ovoid pits and the ring ditch. These were excavated but offered up a total of only two secondary flint flakes. The ring ditch dimensions were considerably more modest than expected and there were no signs of burial activities or the previous existence of an earthen bank or mound. However, the filling sequence, particularly in section 2/04, indicates that there may have been an internal mound. Finally, in Trench 3, half of a pit was revealed exiting the trench limits, but this too proved sterile of any finds.

From this evaluation it appears clear that there is evidence of prehistoric activities in this area, but the lack of datable material somewhat limits the interpretive potential.

## **7 ARCHIVE**

### **Archive Contents**

The archive consists of the following:

#### Paper record

The project brief  
Written scheme of investigation  
The project report  
The primary site record

#### Physical record

Finds  
Environmental remains

## **8 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological field evaluation*



## **APPENDIX I**

### **Context Inventory**

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Findings	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 1</b>								
1/01	Layer	Mid greyish brown, sandy silty loam, friable, small inclusions of stone >3cm	0.4m	1.7m	50m	none	Topsoil	28.11.17
1/02	Layer	Mid greyish brown, silty sand, friable, small inclusions of stone >3cm	0.23m	1.7m	40m	none	Subsoil	28.11.17
1/03	Layer	Mid reddish yellow gravel (trench) Mid yellow red gravel (sondage)	0.18m 0.4m+	1.7m	10m (+ 5x5m)	none	Natural (gravel)	28.11.17
1/04	Layer	Mid brownish yellow sand with mottling and patches of gravel (1/03)	0.08m+	1.7m	50m	none	Natural (sand)	28.11.17
1/05	Deposit	Mid reddish brown silty sand with high amounts of sub rounded stone >4cm	0.15m	0.7m	0.65m	none	Tree throw	28.11.17
<b>Trench 2</b>								
2/01	Layer	Mid greyish brown, sandy silty loam, friable, small inclusions of stone >3cm	0.30m	1.8m	30m	none	Topsoil	28.11.17
2/02	Layer	Mid greyish brown, sandy silty loam, friable, small inclusions of stone >3cm	0.35m	1.8m	30m	none	Subsoil	28.11.17
2/03	Layer	Mid reddish yellow gravel >4cm	0.05m+	1.8m	15m	none	Natural (gravel)	28.11.17
2/04	Cut	Curvilinear, slightly concave base	0.55m	1.1m	9m (1m exc)	none	Cut of ring ditch	28.11.17
2/05	Fill	Friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand with 10% small pebbles >2cm and fine/medium fragments of flint 10%	0.1m	0.25m	9m (1m exc)	none	Fill of ring ditch 2/04	28.11.17
2/06	Fill	Friable, mid brownish yellow silty sand with 20% small pebbles >3cm and fine/medium fragments of flint 15%	0.25m	0.65m	9m (1m exc)	none	Fill of ring ditch 2/04	28.11.17
2/07	Fill	Friable, mid yellowish brown silty clay with 20% small pebbles >3cm and fine/medium fragments of flint 15%	0.1m	0.7m	9m (1m exc)	none	Fill of ring ditch 2/04	28.11.17
2/08	Fill	Friable, mid to light brown silty sand with 25% small pebbles >3cm and fine/medium fragments of flint 20%	0.3m	1.1m	9m (1m exc)	Possible flint debitage	Fill of ring ditch 2/04	28.11.17
2/09	Deposit	Root disturbance - friable, mid brown silty sand with 15% small pebbles >2cm and fine fragments of flint 10%	0.15m	0.3m	0.3m	Modern glass	Root disturbance along cut of ring ditch 2/04	28.11.17
2/10	Cut	Curvilinear, slightly concave base	0.62m	1.29m	9m (1.56m exc)	none	Cut of ring ditch	28.11.17

2/11	Fill	Mid grey brown soft silty sand stones small to moderate	0.26m	1.29m	9m (1.56m exc)	none	Fill of ring ditch 2/10	28.11.17
2/12	Fill	Light yellow brown, soft to friable silty sand, stones infrequent and small	0.12m	0.84m	9m (1.56m exc)	none	Fill of ring ditch 2/10	28.11.17
2/13	Fill	Mid grey brown, soft, silty sand, stones infrequent and small	0.16m	0.52m	9m (1.56m exc)	none	Fill of ring ditch 2/10	28.11.17
2/14	Fill	Light yellow brown, soft to friable silty sand, stones infrequent and small	0.08m	0.48m	9m (1.56m exc)	none	Fill of ring ditch 2/10	28.11.17
2/15	Fill	Mid grey brown, soft (but firmer than later fills), sandy silt, stones frequent	0.29m	1.29m	9m (1.56m exc)	none	Fill of ring ditch 2/10	28.11.17
2/16	Cut	Ovoid – irregular, concave with moderate break of slope	0.38m	0.84m	3.68m	none	Cut of pit	28.11.17
2/17	Fill	Firm, mid reddish brown, silty sand, stones small-medium, frequent	0.38m	0.84m	3.68m	Flint debitage and soil sample <1>	Fill of pit 2/16	28.11.17
2/18	Cut	Ovoid – irregular, concave with moderate break of slope	0.36m	0.98m	3.51m	none	Cut of pit	28.11.17
2/19	Fill	Firm, mid reddish brown, silty sand, stones small-medium, frequent	0.36m	0.98m	3.51m	none	Fill of pit 2/18	28.11.17
2/20	Layer	Mid brownish yellow sand	0.08m+	1.8	30m	none	Natural (sand)	28.11.17
<b>Trench 3</b>								
3/01	Layer	Mid greyish brown, sandy silty loam, friable, small inclusions of stone >3cm	0.22m	2m	20m	none	Topsoil	28.11.17
3/02	Layer	Mid greyish brown, sandy silty loam, friable, small inclusions of stone >3cm	0.45m	2m	20m	none	Subsoil	28.11.17
3/03	Layer	Mid brownish yellow sand	0.04m+	2m	20m	none	Natural (sand)	28.11.17
3/04	Fill	Soft but more firm than 3/02, mid brown, silty sand, with medium stones frequently	0.35m	0.72m	1.28m	none	Cut of pit	28.11.17
3/05	Cut	Sharp break of slop, concave sides, concave bottom, sub-rounded in plan	0.35m	0.72m	1.28m	none	Single fill of pit 3/04	28.11.17

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OASIS ID: johnmoor1-303004

## Project details

Project name	Norfolk, Belton with Browston, Land at Heath Liveries
Short description of the project	John Moore Heritage Services carried out an evaluation at Heath Liveries, Brownston Lane, Belton with Brownston, Norfolk (NGR TG 4963 0186). The evaluation trenches found the ring ditch which was presumed present based on the crop circles noted in the WSI. The ring diameter was roughly as expected, however the ditch was narrow (less than a metre across) and produced very little in the way of diagnostic material. Two pieces of flint debitage was all that was recovered from a 9m long portion of the ring ditch. Additionally, 3 pits were excavated, only one of which produced a possible flint flake (or a spalled off a core) and a small sample of charred material was collected within the same feature as well. The possible trackway proved to be natural geological variation and not archaeological in nature.
Project dates	Start: 28-11-2017 End: 11-12-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BBBL17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	3859 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	RING DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	DEBITAGE Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK GREAT YARMOUTH BELTON WITH BROWSTON Land at Heath Liveries, Brownston Land, Belton with Browston, Norfolk
Postcode	NR31 9DW
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 649630 301860 52.80338727202 1.9315758478 52 48 12 N 001 55 53 E Point

Lat/Long Datum WGS 84 Datum  
Height OD / Min: 6.74m Max: 11.44m  
Depth

**Project  
creators**

Name of Organisation John Moore Heritage Services  
Project brief originator Norfolk Historic Environment Service  
Project design originator JMHS  
Project director/manager John Moore  
Project supervisor Stephanie Duensing  
Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner  
Name of sponsor/funding body Paul Needham

Entered by S Duensing (sduensing@jmheritageservices.co.uk)  
Entered on 11 December 2017

**OASIS:**

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice  
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