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**NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT**

**Report No. 464**

**Report on Archaeological Excavations at Hopton-on-Sea, Norfolk**

**Sarah Bates**

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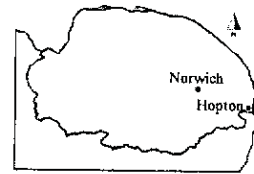
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Location: A12 Roundabout, Hopton-on-Sea  
Grid Ref: TM 5230 9985  
SMR No.: 16168  
Date of work: 23 August–8 September 1999



### **Summary**

*Excavation took place in advance of the construction of a roundabout at the A12 junction at Hopton-on-Sea, in an area where prehistoric activity was suggested by a crop-mark ring-ditch and a number of artefact finds. A large infilled pond was revealed at the south end of the site. Further to the north a shallow pit contained pottery of Early Saxon and Roman date and a series of intercutting features were interpreted as probable gravel extraction pits, possibly of medieval date. The latter had been cut by a substantial feature, probably a ditch. A number of smaller linear features, probably post-medieval field boundary ditches, were investigated along with a number of tree boles. A large feature, visible in the field as a crop-mark and which may be a large infilled pit, was not uncovered by the work and probably lay just outside the area which was excavated.*

### **1.0 Introduction**

The Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU) was contracted by RPS Clouston on behalf of the Highways Agency to undertake archaeological excavations in advance of the construction of a new roundabout on the A12 trunk road at Hopton-on-Sea.

The site is located in the field to the north of the farmyard and buildings at Home Farm and opposite the existing A12/Hopton-on-Sea road junction (Fig.1). It consists of a strip along the west side of the A12, widening in its central and south area at the site of the proposed roundabout. A crop of sugar beet was under cultivation in the field at the time of the excavations.

This excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: 18.01.99/DG), supplemented by a Project Design prepared by the NAU (NAU Ref: 843). The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 — Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990).

The site archive is currently held by the Norfolk Museums Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

### **2.0 Geology and Topography**

The area exhibits minor undulations but is otherwise flat, with a gentle gradient towards the north and north-west. The underlying geology is Norwich Crag of Plio-Pleistocene age overlain by a series of Pleistocene (Anglian and Devensian) glacio-fluvial and aeolian drift deposits. Well-drained coarse loamy soils between 0.30m and 0.45m thick overlie these deposits.

The site itself sloped very gently (approximately 0.50m) downwards from its south to its north end. A temporary benchmark of 6.06m OD was transferred from one of the road engineers' survey stations on the east verge of the A12.

### **3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

A Stage III Archaeological Assessment of the area carried out by RPS Clouston included a review of the Norfolk County Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record and a walkover survey.

The results of the assessment are presented and discussed in a report presented to the Highways Agency (RPS Clouston 1998). A ring-ditch of probable Bronze Age date is known from air photographs (Fig. 1). It lies just to the north-west of the site and appears to have been cut on its south-east side by a large infilled pit. The 'pit' shows on the aerial photograph as a very well defined dark circular area. A plot of this crop-mark shows its eastern part extended into the area of the proposed road improvement. A flint axe of Neolithic date was found in its southern part in 1974. Other worked flints of Neolithic date, and a bronze axe, flints and crop-mark sites (including at least five ring-ditches) of probable Bronze Age date are known from the Hopton area.

### **4.0 Methodology**

The objective of this excavation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The area to be excavated was revised slightly from that detailed in the original Method Statement. This was due to the fact that a ten metre wide strip around the west edge of the site, intended for 'landscaping', would not be disturbed by the road improvement scheme. After consultation between RPS Clouston and Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, this strip was not included in the area to be excavated.

Topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine from across the area of the site using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those that were obviously modern. Finds collected during machine stripping were assigned context numbers representing a series of 10m east-to-west strips across the site.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales, and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

Due to the lack of suitable deposits, no environmental samples were taken.

Excavation conditions were good during most of the time on site. The weather was dry and still and features were clearly visible across most of the area, even after some drying had occurred. Occasionally bright sunshine adversely affected visibility/photography. Access to all parts of the area for digging and recording was straightforward. Only towards the north end of the site, where a group of large intercutting features extended beyond the edges of the narrow trench, was interpretation more complicated.

### **5.0 Results**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

The ploughsoil varied in depth. Across the main part of the site it was about 0.30m thick. At the south end, where it overlay a recently-disturbed area (below), it was only 0.15m

deep but at the north end it was thicker (0.50m). Beneath the ploughsoil was an orange/brown subsoil which ranged from 0.15-0.40m in thickness; again this was at its deepest in the lower (northern) area. The greater depth of the overburden here no doubt represents an accumulation of hillwash. Once the topsoil and subsoil had been removed a series of archaeological features and other disturbances could be seen cutting the natural sand. This was yellowish-orange in colour with occasional patches of whitish grey sand and blue grey clay (Fig. 2). An exception to this was at the south end of the site where a large area of compact orange sand occurred. Initially this was thought to be natural material but hand cleaning and further machine excavation showed this was not the case (5.2.4, below). Neither the ring-ditch nor the 'pit' known from air photographs were exposed.

## 5.2 *Excavated features*

### 5.2.1 Features in the southern part of the site

A small pit [70] was located in the south-east part of the site (Figs 2 and 3). It was subcircular with an irregular, mainly flat, bottom. It contained a mid-grey sand silt with flecks of charcoal concentrated around its base. Six sherds from a pottery vessel, probably a jar of Early Saxon (4th-7th century) date, were found. Three sherds of Samian and a sherd of grey ware, all of 2nd-3rd century date, also occurred residually. Fragments of animal bone, a worked flint and two fragments of burnt flint were also found. The shallow nature of the pit suggested that it was heavily truncated and the finds suggest that it had been used for the dumping of rubbish, including burnt material. There was no sign of *in situ* burning, however.

Smaller pit [41] was located just to the north-west of pit [70]. This was ovate, with an irregular base and gently sloping sides. It contained a light grey/brown sand silt which was mottled due to animal or root disturbance. A flint scraper and a fragment of burnt flint were found. It is possible that the pit was of prehistoric date, although its proximity to pit [70] might suggest that it was contemporary with that feature.

One other probable pit was excavated in the south-west part of the site. This was a medium sized ovate feature, [32], with steeply sloping sides and a flat bottom. The lower part of the feature may have been deliberately infilled with a grey silt sand and orange/brown lumps of clay. The upper fill was a grey/brown sand silt. The only finds were two sherds of post-medieval pottery and a few small fragments of lava quern, all from the surface of the feature and possibly intrusive; small fragments of burnt flint were found throughout its fills. The bottom of the feature was over-excavated, revealing the blue/grey clay into which its lower part had been cut. It is possible that the pit was dug to extract clay.

Further to the north a small isolated post-hole, [87], was excavated. It contained a single silt sand fill and no finds. Further north again a shallow feature, [46], had been cut by a later ditch. It may represent a truncated pit or could be of natural origin. Two fragments of iron in its upper fill, the only finds recovered, may be intrusive. A small feature [54] immediately to the east of [46] may be a post-hole or (perhaps more likely) a root or animal hole.

### 5.2.2 Features in the northern part of the site

In the northern part of the site, where the trench narrowed, a series of large pits were excavated (Figs 2, 4 and 5). Although several slots were excavated across them, the

features were difficult to define due to their similar fills and intercutting nature, and the fact that nearly all of them extended beyond the edges of the trench and were not fully exposed in plan.

Feature [128] had been truncated by ditch [120]/[107] and its relationship with the features to the north was not established: possibly it formed part of a very large feature along with [101] to the north. Only the eastern edge of feature [128], cutting the natural sand and steeply sloping, was clearly visible within the excavated area. The base of the feature was irregular; it contained a light brown sand silt from which no finds were recovered.

To the north lay features [122], [101], [96] and [103] (Figs 4 and 5). Of these, features [122] and [101] were the earliest: [122] was the northernmost of the group and the shallowest. Only its northern edge was seen, its southern part being truncated by feature [96] (and possibly also by [101]). It contained a pale brown sand silt and no finds. Feature [101] had an irregular flattish base but its extent was unknown as it was cut to its east and west by later features (Fig. 5). The lower part contained redeposited yellow/brown sand silt and the main upper fill was of pale brown sand silt. Two sherds of pottery, one of 11th-14th century date, and a single struck flint flake were recovered from its upper fill. Feature [101] was cut to its east and west respectively by features [96] and [103]. Both features contained patchy lower deposits of pale cream coloured sand which may represent some deliberate backfilling. No finds were recovered from their fills. The almost-complete absence of finds from the group of pits, and the possible indications of backfilling in some of them, may suggest they were gravel pits with one partly backfilled with unwanted spoil from the next.

Immediately to the south of the group of intercutting pits a substantial feature, [107], was excavated at the east side of the trench (Figs 4 and 6). It had a 'V'-shaped profile and quite steeply sloping sides and was filled with a series of light brown sand silt with some more gravelly layers. These appear to have infilled gradually, probably from the weathering of the sides of the feature. The nature of the feature, and its relationship to the features to its north, was unclear at first. Its unexcavated south side, to the west of the excavated section, suggested that it was linear but another excavated section, [120], on the west side of the trench was shallow (Fig. 6). Further investigation and cleaning of the area showed that the south side of pit [128] had been cut by the north edge of [107]/[120], which became shallower to its west. Whether or not this feature was a ditch or a linear pit, perhaps another in the series described above, is uncertain. However, its fills were noticeably different to those from the pits to the north, apparently representing gradual weathering rather than backfilling.

### 5.2.3 Ditches

The other main features excavated at the site were a number of ditches which almost certainly represented field boundaries (Fig. 2). The earliest of these was ditch [139] which ran diagonally across the site. Four excavated segments showed the ditch to be quite shallow and to contain grey brown silt sand which had gradually infilled the feature. A few sherds of pottery dated the ditch to the 17th-18th centuries. Ditch [139] was cut by ditches [140] and [141], which formed part of a later boundary system on a different alignment (see below).

Ditch [61] crossed the north end of the main area of the site. It was a substantial feature, almost 2.0m wide and 0.90m deep. It contained a series of brown sand silt fills. Fragments

of brick, fired clay and clay pipe, four iron nails and a copper alloy thimble dated the ditch to the post-medieval period. A sherd of 12th–14th century pottery and two struck flints from its upper fill were residual.

The other ditches were all narrow, shallow features containing various brown silt sands. Their alignment and similar nature suggests that they probably formed part of a roughly contemporary system of field boundaries.

Ditch [140] ran across the centre of the site. Four small segments were excavated. The ditch was 0.25m–0.30m deep with a more-or-less flat bottom. No finds were recovered. A short length of ditch, [76], ran northwards from ditch [140].

Ditch [141] ran northwards from the south edge of the site, turning almost at right angles just south of ditch [140] and running beyond the western edge of the stripped area. It was between 0.22m and 0.39m deep with a concave base. Pottery, brick/tile, glass and clay pipe of post-medieval date were found in its fills along with a copper alloy nail and an iron artefact.

On the same alignment as ditch [141], and running northwards from ditch [140], was ditch [133]. The excavated segments were 0.18m–0.48m deep and were concave in profile. Pottery of 18th–19th century date was found in two segments. Running eastwards, at a right-angle to ditch [133] and cutting it, was ditch [142]. While this appeared to cut the former ditch it almost certainly formed part of the same boundary system.

A small pit [84] was seen to cut ditch [133]. It contained a sherd of 19th-century pottery and a piece of coal.

Ditch [142] was cut at its intersection with ditch [133] by a small pit, [82], in which a number of bones from a young calf were found. This in turn had been cut by a modern pipe trench, [90].

#### 5.2.4 Pond [13]

At the south end of the site a large area was seen to have been disturbed, with extensive deposits of compact orange sand and other soil being laid down. Hand-cleaning of the area revealed the extent of a large disturbance, [13]. Sondages [15] and [16], dug by machine, and a section at the east edge of the trench showed the nature of the deposits, and revealed that the disturbance represented a large infilled pond. Indeed deposits thought to represent the infilling of a pond had been revealed by previous geotechnical trial pit monitoring (Trial Pit 5: RPS Clouston 1998). The lower fills of the feature were of dark grey organic silt with waterlogged roots and twigs. The orange sand, which during machining of the site had initially been mistaken for natural sand, was seen to be a deliberate deposit of material to consolidate the area after the infilling of the feature. An air photograph of the site (Norfolk Air Photograph Library ref. NGR TM 526999) clearly shows this consolidation deposit which presumably had been laid down in the 1970s prior to the construction of the A12 Hopton Bypass.

A group of tree boles was revealed in the south-central part of the site. They were all subcircular in shape and ranged in size from 1.5m–3.5m in diameter. Four of these were partly excavated. Their fills included grey/brown sand silts with reddish brown patches, and paler grey brown fine silty deposits were often seen in their upper parts. None of them produced any finds.



## 6.0 *The Finds*

### 6.1 *Pottery*

by Richenda Goffin

#### 6.1.1 Introduction

A total of 47 sherds of pottery (420g) was recovered. The pottery was recorded on an Excel spreadsheet using standard ceramic codes for fabric types and forms. Other characteristics of condition such as abrasion (A) and sooting (S) were also noted. The assemblage consisted of small quantities of pottery, with no whole vessels or substantial parts of vessels recovered.

#### 6.1.2 Prehistoric and Roman

A sandy handmade sherd of possible Iron Age date was recovered from context [108], although it is also possibly of later Saxon date. Undiagnostic sherds of this kind are not infrequently found on sites in Norfolk.

Residual pottery from context [69] consisted of five sherds of Roman pottery, two of which are of mid 2nd- to early 3rd-century date.

#### 6.1.3 Saxon

Six sherds of a hand-made jar in a sandy reduced fabric with a simple upright rim were recovered from context [69] (fill of pit [70]). This vessel is interesting since it is likely to be of Early Saxon date. The sherds are large and unabraded.

#### 6.1.4 Medieval

Eleven sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. A single sherd of Thetford type ware, dating from the 10th–11th century, was identified. The remainder of sherds, which were of a later date, were made from unglazed sandy fabrics which have been catalogued under the general term of Local Medieval Unglazed wares. Although most of the sherds cannot be attributed to any particular form there are two examples of a bowl and a possible jug fragment. In addition there two examples of medieval glazed wares which are not Grimston-type wares but are likely to have been produced locally. Although several pottery production centres have been identified for such material (Woodbastwick, Potter Heigham, Middleton and Barton Bendish) it has hitherto not been possible to distinguish individual kilns due to the similarity in fabrics, firing techniques and forms at this period.

#### 6.1.5 Post-medieval

Twenty-two fragments of pottery dating to the post-medieval period were identified. They consisted mainly of sherds dated from the 17th through to the 19th centuries. In addition to locally produced redwares, more mass-produced wares such as Staffordshire white salt-glazed wares, Nottingham stoneware and Creamware were identified.

#### 6.1.6 Discussion

Although wide-ranging in date, the pottery assemblage was small and its main significance was to provide evidence for dating. The most interesting piece is the hand-made jar from

context [69]. This was probably of Pagan Saxon date but was accompanied by Roman pottery.

## 6.2 *Worked flint*

by Sarah Bates

### 6.2.1 Introduction

A total of 51 pieces of struck flint was recovered. Very small numbers of flints were found in the fills of excavated ditches and pits. Most of the material was from the topsoil and subsoil and was collected by context according to ten metres strips across the site (details in archive). Thirty fragments of burnt flint (72g) were also recovered. They were almost all very small fragments: numbers and weight were recorded and the material then discarded.

### 6.2.2 Raw material

Most of the flint from the site is mid to dark grey in colour. A few pieces are a pale gingery brown and a single piece is very dark grey, almost black. Cortex, where present, varies with a thick whitish cortex from nodules being most common. Abraded pebble cortex and a thick white patinated surface are also present on a number of pieces. Most of the material was probably struck from small surface-collected pebbles and fragments.

### 6.2.3 The assemblage

The assemblage consists mainly of small flakes and fragments, often irregular in shape and probably struck by hard hammer. A few slightly larger pieces, including a small number of retouched pieces, show signs of having been more carefully formed. Forty-one pieces were recovered from unstratified (topsoil/subsoil) contexts during machining and a further nine were found residually in the fills of Early Saxon pit [70], post-medieval and probable medieval features.

Three cores and a tested piece were found. Two cores were from unstratified context [3]. Both are small. One was a battered pebble with flakes struck from several platforms and the other was a fragment, with thick white cortex and a number of small flakes struck from a single platform. A slightly larger multi-platform core was found in unstratified context [4] and a battered lump with a few test flakes removed from it was found in the fill of the probable gravel extraction pit [101].

Four scrapers were recovered. One, from a small undated pit (context [40]), is on a flake which had probably been heated: the flint has a dense opaque appearance and ranges from pale grey to a dark pinkish brown in colour. The flake, probably struck by soft hammer, has steep retouch along its left distal edge and shallower retouch along its right side. The distal end of a probable end scraper was found residually in post-medieval ditch segment [60] (context [59]). The other two scrapers are from unstratified contexts: from context [6] (a large blade neatly retouched at its distal end to form an end scraper) and from context [4] (a smaller ovate flake of dark grey, almost black, flint retouched to form a rounded end scraper).

A small retouched flake/?knife was found in unstratified context [5]. It has shallow retouch along both its edges.

A subcircular flake, probably struck by soft hammer, was found in the fill of pit [101] (context [99]). It is patinated a very pale grey colour and has a length of shallow retouch along its right edge. The distal end fragment of a small flake from unstratified context [9] shows signs of probable utilisation and its edges are slightly chipped. This damage may be post-depositional but the fact that it occurs on opposing faces at each edge, and that there are traces of slight polish on the flake scars, suggest that the piece may have been used as an awl.

The only other piece of note is a flake from unstratified context [8]. This is sharp and is a dull dark grey colour with a slightly pinkish hue. It may have been subjected to heating and was probably struck by soft hammer; the bulb is quite diffuse and there is slight abrasion of its dorsal face at the proximal end, possibly indicating deliberate preparation of the core from which it was struck.

#### 6.2.4 Discussion

Most of the flint from the site consists of small irregular flakes which have been struck from surface-collected pebbles and fragments. It is probably of late Neolithic or Bronze Age date but there are no diagnostic tools or objects dating to this period. A small number of pieces may be of earlier Neolithic date: these include the long end scraper from [6] and the two pieces which may have been deliberately heat-treated. Apart from the scraper from pit [41] (which may be of prehistoric date) all the flint was found residually in later features or was unstratified. The recovery of flint from the site is unsurprising given the location of the ring-ditch nearby, and the previous recovery of the Neolithic axe from further south in the field.

#### 6.3 *Animal bone*

by Trevor Ashwin

Animal bone weighing 0.472kg was recovered from six contexts. All but one of these deposits — ?Early Saxon pit fill [69], which produced unidentifiable fragments weighing 10g — were of post-medieval or modern date.

The bones collected from most deposits were fragmentary and in poor condition. Modern pit fill [83] contained numerous bones of a young calf, probably indicating burial of an entire infant animal.

#### 6.4 *Other finds*

by Lucy Talbot

##### 6.4.1 Ceramic building material

The site produced fifteen fragments of ceramic building material (622g) from various contexts. The assemblage consists of two pieces of post-medieval flat roof tile (46g, contexts [18] and [64]), two pieces of post-medieval/modern pan tile (100g, contexts [77] and [89]), six pieces of medieval and post medieval brick (314g, contexts [35], [62] and [75]) and five pieces of unidentified ceramic building material (162g, contexts [18], [53], [59] and [62]). No glazed examples were recovered.

#### 6.4.2 Clay tobacco pipe.

Seven fragments (8g) of clay tobacco pipe stem were retrieved from contexts [35], [59], [62], [77] and [91].

#### 6.4.3 Small finds

A total of twenty small finds were recovered. They include nine copper alloy artefacts which include one thimble (context [62]), one small ring fitting (context [4]) and seven buttons (contexts [4], [5], [6], [23] and [62]). The iron material consists of one adze head (context [59]), four nails (context [62]), a heel iron (context [73]) and two unidentified artefacts (context [47]). Three lead waste pieces were recovered (contexts [6] and [7]).

#### 6.4.5 Glass

Five fragments of post-medieval window glass were retrieved from contexts [49] and [73], whilst fifteen pieces of post medieval bottle glass were collected from contexts [45] and [73].

#### 6.4.6 Lava

Five fragments of lava quern (18g) were collected from context [33].

#### 6.4.6 Shell

Oyster shell weighing less than 2g was recovered from context [35].

### 7.0 Conclusions

Activity in the vicinity of the site during the Neolithic period and the Bronze Age is attested by previous finds in the area and by the presence of the ring-ditch. The small number of worked flints recovered from the present excavation reinforces this evidence and it is possible that some of the small undated features could date to the prehistoric period.

Excavation at the site did not expose the large pit feature known from aerial photographs of the area. This is probably due to the revision of the area that was required for excavation. The eastern side of the feature may lie beneath an area designated for non-destructive landscaping during the building of the roundabout. The aerial photograph from which the plot is taken is a 'vertical' photograph taken, as closely as possible, from directly above the site. Thus it is unlikely that any great inaccuracy in the plotting of the crop-marks has occurred (D.A. Edwards, *pers comm.*).

Although none of the excavated features were dated securely to the Roman period sherds of 2nd-3rd century pottery were found residually in small pit [70] in the south part of the site. They indicate that activity must have occurred nearby during the Roman period. Pit [70] itself was probably of Early Saxon date. The finds from the pits suggest that occupation occurred somewhere nearby during this period.

A single small, undated pit may have been dug to extract clay and a series of intercutting pits at the north end of the site may have been gravel quarries. Finds from the pits are very sparse but it is possible that they date to the medieval period.

A large feature, probably a ditch, was partly excavated in the north part of the site. Its interpretation was made difficult by its location, relationship to other features in the area

and almost total absence of finds. A single sherd of pottery of Iron Age or Early Saxon date was almost certainly residual.

A series of small ditches formed elements of (?two) systems of field boundaries. All dated to the post-medieval period. A very large feature at the south end of the site was shown to be a pond, of unknown date, infilled in the recent past.

### *Acknowledgements*

The work was commissioned by RPS Clouston for the Highways Agency who funded the work. Dan Hunt and Colin Baker of Owen Williams the consulting engineers provided advice during the excavation. Access to the site was kindly allowed by Mr Cooper of Home Farm. Norfolk Constabulary provided assistance during the delivery of plant to and from the site.

Excavation was by NAU staff members Dave Adams, Sarah Bates, Frances Green, Steve Hickling, Neil Moss, Simon Underdown and Peter Warsop.

The finds were processed and reported on by Lucy Talbot, with the exception of the reports on the animal bone (Trevor Ashwin), the flint (Sarah Bates) and the pottery (Richenda Goffin with spot dating of the Roman pottery by Alice Lyons). Copies of the aerial photographs of the site were kindly provided by Derek Edwards (NLA).

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*Appendix 1: Context Summary*

Context No.	Category	Description/interpretation	Period
2	U/S	0-10m N	
3	U/S	10-20m N	
4	U/S	20-30m N	
5	U/S	30-40m N	
6	U/S	50-60m N	
7	U/S	70-80m N	
8	U/S	80-90m N	
9	U/S	90-100m N	
10	U/S	100-110m N	
11	D	Fill of pond 13	
12	D	Fill of pond 13	
13	C	Pond	
14	D	Natural sand and clay	
15	C	Sondage in 13	Modern
16	C	Sondage in 13	Modern
17	C	Segment of ditch 141	Post-med.
18	D	Fill of ditch 17	Post-med.
19	C	Tree hole	
20	D	Fill of tree hole 19	
21	C	Tree hole	
22	D	Fill of tree hole 21	
23	U/S	110-120m N	
24	U/S	120-130m N	
25	D	Fill of tree hole 26	
26	C	Tree hole	
27	D	Fill of tree hole	
28	C	Tree hole	
29	C	Tree hole	
30	D	Fill of tree hole 29	
31	D	Fill of tree hole 29	
32	C	Pit	Undated
33	D	Fill of pit 32	Undated
34	C	Segment of ditch 141	Post-med.
35	D	Fill of ditch 34	Post-med.
36	C	Segment of ditch 139	Post-med.
37	D	Fill of ditch 36	Post-med.

38	D	Fill of ditch 39	Post-med.
39	C	Segment of ditch 140	Post-med.
40	D	Fill of pit 41	Undated
41	C	Pit	Undated
42	C	Segment of ditch 139	Post-med.
43	D	Fill of ditch 42	Post-med.
44	C	Segment of ditch 133	Post-med.
45	D	Fill of ditch 44	Post-med.
46	C	?truncated feature	Undated
47	D	Fill of ?feature 46	Undated
48	C	Segment of ditch 140	Post-med.
49	D	Fill of ditch 48	Post-med.
50	C	Segment of ditch 139	Post-med.
51	D	Fill of ditch 50	Post-med
52	C	Segment of ditch 142	Post-med.
53	D	Fill of ditch 52	Post-med.
54	C	?posthole	Undated
55	D	Fill of ?posthole 54	Undated
56	D	Fill of pit 32	Undated
57	D	Fill of ditch 58	Post-med.
58	C	Segment of ditch 140	Post-med.
59	D	Fill of ditch 60	Post-med.
60	C	Segment of ditch 133	Post-med.
61	C	Ditch	Post-med.
62	D	Fill of ditch 61	Post-med.
63	C	Segment of ditch 141	Post-med.
64	D	Fill of ditch 63	Post-med.
65	D	Fill of pond 13	Modern
66	D	Fill of pond 13	Modern
67	D	Consolidation above pond 13	Modern
68	D	Topsoil	
69	D	Fill of pit 70	Early Saxon
70	C	Pit	Early Saxon
71	C	Corner segment of ditch 141	Post-med.
72	D	Fill of ditch 71	Post-med.
73	D	Fill of ditch 71	Post-med.
74	C	Segment of ditch 140	Post-med.
75	D	Fill of ditch 74	Post-med.
76	C	Ditch	Post-med.
77	D	Fill of ditch 77	Post-med.

78	D	Fill of ditch 79	Post-med.
79	C	Segment of ditch 139	Post-med.
80	C	Segment of ditch 142	Post-med.
81	D	Fill of ditch 80	Post-med.
82	C	Pit containing animal bones	Modern
83	D	Fill of pit 82	Modern
84	C	Pit	Post-med.
85	D	Fill of pit 84	Post-med.
86	D	Fill of posthole 87	Undated
87	C	Posthole	Undated
88	C	Segment of ditch 133	Post-med.
89	D	Fill of ditch 88	Post-med.
90	C	Trench for pipe/cable	Modern
91	D	Fill of trench 90	Modern
92	D	Fill of ditch 61	Post-med.
93	D	Fill of ditch 61	Post-med.
94	C	Segment of ditch 133	Post-med.
95	D	Fill of ditch 94	Post-med.
96	C	Pit	Undated
97	D	Fill of pit 101	?Med.
98	D	Same as 97	
99	-	Not used	
100	-	Not used	
101	C	Pit	?Med.
102	D	Fill of pit 96	Undated
103	C	Pit	Undated
104	D	Fill of pit 103	Undated
105	C	Segment of ditch 133	Post-med.
106	D	Fill of ditch 105	Post-med.
107	C	Ditch (same as 120)	Undated
108	D	Fill of ditch 107	Undated
109	D	Fill of ditch 107	Undated
110	D	Fill of ditch 107	Undated
111	D	Fill of ditch 107	Undated
112	D	Fill of ditch 107	Undated
113	D	Fill of pit 96	Undated
114	D	Fill of pit 96	Undated
115	D	Fill of pit 96	Undated
116	D	Fill of pit 96	Undated
117	D	Fill of pit 101	?Med.



118	D	Fill of pit 103	Undated
119	D	Fill of pit 103	Undated
120	C	Ditch (same as 107)	Undated
121	D	Fill of pit 96	Undated
122	C	Pit	Undated
123	D	Fill of pit 122	Undated
124	D	Fill of ditch 125	Post-med.
125	C	Segment of ditch 133	Post-med.
126	D	Fill of ditch 120	Undated
127	D	Fill of ditch 120	Undated
128	C	Pit	Undated
129	D	Fill of ditch 120	Undated
130	D	Fill of ditch 120	Undated
131	D	Fill of ditch 120	Undated
132	D	Fill of pit 96	Undated
133	M	Ditch	Post-med.
134	D	Fill of pit 128	Undated
135	D	Fill of ditch 120	Undated
136	D	Fill of ditch 120	Undated
137	D	Fill of ditch 120	Undated
138	D	Fill of ditch 120	Undated
139	M	Ditch	Post-med.
140	M	Ditch	Post-med.
141	M	Ditch	Post-med.
142	M	Ditch	Post-med.

*Appendix 2: The finds*

Context	Material	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date (C - century)
2	Pottery				PM
	Flint	Struck	8		
		Crackled	1	12	
3	Pottery				?RB
	Flint	Struck	7		
4	Flint	Struck	7		
		Crackled	5	16	
	Copper alloy	Ring fitting; SF1	1		
		Buttons; SF2	3		
5	Flint	Struck	6		
	Copper alloy	Buttons; SF3	2		
6	Pottery				1600-1800
	Flint	Struck	6		
	Copper alloy	Button; SF4	1		
	Lead	Waste; SF12	1		
7	Pottery				1600-1800
	Flint	Struck	2		
	Lead	Waste; SF13	2		
8	Flint	Struck	1		
9	Flint	Struck	1		
10	Pottery				C11th-14th
	Flint	Struck	2		
12	Pottery				C11th-14th
18	Pottery				1740-1880
	CBM	Roofile frag.	1	30	PM
		Unidentified frag.	1	8	
	Animal bone			<2	
23	Flint	Struck	1		
	Copper alloy	Button; SF5	1		
24	Flint	Struck	1		
33	Pottery				1600-1800
	Lava	Quern frags.	5	18	
	Flint	Crackled	12	30	
35	Pottery				C18th
	CBM	Brick frag.	1	44	PM
	Claypipe	Stem frag.	1	2	PM

	Flint	Burnt	3	4	
	Shell	Oyster		<2	
40	Flint	Struck	1		
		Crackled	1	2	
45	Pottery				1740-1880
	Glass	Bottle frag.	1	314	PM
	Flint	Struck	1		
	Animal bone			48	
47	Iron	Artefacts; SF8	2		
49	Glass	Window frags	4	20	PM
53	CBM	Unidentified frag.	1	2	
56	Flint	Crackled	5	10	
59	Pottery				2nd half C18th
	CBM	Unidentified frag.	1	148	PM
	Clay pipe	Stem frags.	2	4	PM
	Flint	Struck	1		
	Iron	Adze head; SF9	1		
62	Pottery				C12th-14th
	CBM	Brick frag.	4	210	med
		Unidentified frags	2	4	PM
	Claypipe	Stem frags	1	<2	PM
	Flint	Struck	2		
	Copper alloy	Thimble; SF6	1		
	Iron	Nails; SF10	4		
64	Pottery				1740-1880
	CBM	Roof tile frag.	1	16	PM
	Animal bone			12	
	Copper alloy	Nail; SF7	1		
69	Pottery				C2nd-3rd, C4th-7th
	?			22	
	Flint	Struck	1		
		Crackled	2	4	
	Animal bone			10	
73	Pottery				C12th-14th
	Glass	Window frag.	1	4	PM
		Bottle frag.	14	278	PM
	Iron	Heel iron; SF11	1		
75	CBM	Brick frag.	1	60	Modern
	Flint	Crackled	1	10	

77	Pottery				
	CBM	Pantile frag.;	1	60	Modern
	Claypipe	Stem frag.	1	<2	PM
	Flint	Burnt	1	<2	
78	Pottery				1600-1800
81	Pottery				C18th
83	Animal bone			380	
85	Pottery				C19th
89	CBM	Pantile frag.	1	40	PM
91	Claypipe	Stem frags.	2	2	PM
	Animal bone			22	
97	Pottery				C11th-C14th & indet.
	Flint	Struck	2		
98	Flint	Struck	1		
99	Flint	Struck	1		
108	Pottery				IA/Early Saxon
	Flint	Struck	1		
136	Flint	Struck	1		

*Appendix 3: Finds by material*

*Pottery*

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	Qty	Wt (g)	Date Range	Comments
2	GRE	Bowl	1	12		
2	GRE	Body	1	5		
2	LMT?	Body	1	15	1600-1800	Reduced core, kiln-scar on top
3	MISC	Body	1	11	?date	Possibly Roman, sand & flint, thick-walled
6	IGBW	Body	1	3		
6	GRE?	Body	1	7	1600-1800	
7	GRE	Base	1	8	1600-1800	
10	LMU-V	Bowl?	1	4	11th-14th C	
12	LMU-V	Bowl	1	10		
12	LMU-V	Body	1	1	11th-14th C	
18	CREA	Body	1	2	1740-1880	
33	GRE	Body	2	2	1600-1800	
35	NOTS	Bowl	1	39	18th century	Footring and base
45	GRE	Bowl	1	31		
45	CREA	Base	1	9	1740-1880	
59	CREA	Body	1	5		
59	SWSG	Cup?	3	5	2nd half of 18th C	Small rim and handle
62	UPG	Jug?	1	15	12th-14th C	Small strap handle, splashed glaze
64	CREA	Body	1	3		
64	MISC	Body	1	5		Exterior rilled, possibly Roman
64	UPG	Base	1	5		Oxidised with flint, splashed glaze
64	LMU-V	Body	2	14	1740-1880	2 joining sherds, sandy, unglazed
69	VGW	Jar	1	38	Mid 2nd-Mid 3rd C	Rolled rim type 4.1
69	SAM	Dish?	1	3	Mid 2nd- E 3rd C	Rolled rim,
69	SAM	Body	3	38		1 very abraded footring
69	ESHW	Jar?	6	86	4th-7th C	2 large rim sherds, baggy vessel
73	UPG	Body	1	8	12th-14th C	Oxidised exterior with splashed glaze
77	GRE?	Body	1	1	1600-1800	Sandy
78	THET	Body	1	2		
78	LMU-V	Body	1	4		
78	TGE	Body	1	1	1600-1800	Blue on white decoration
81	SWSG	Body	1	3	18th century	
85	SUND	Body	1	7	19th century	Probable bowl or dish
97	SGW	Body	1	7	Indet date	
97	EMW/LMU	Body	1	1	11th-14th C	
108	MISC	Body	1	10		Sandy, hand-made, Iron Age or E Saxon
<b>Total</b>			<b>47</b>	<b>420</b>		

**Pottery fabric codes:**

SAM	=	Samian
VGW	=	Fine grog grey ware
SGW	=	Sandy grey ware
THET	=	Thetford-type ware
EMW	=	Early Medieval ware
LMU	=	Late Medieval Unglazed ware
UPG	=	Unprovenanced medieval glazed ware
GRE	=	Glazed Red Earthenware
IGBW	=	Iron-glazed Black ware
SWSG	=	Staffordshire white salt-glazed ware
NOTS	=	Nottingham stoneware
TGE	=	Tin Glazed Earthenware
SUND	=	Sunderland slipware

*Ceramic building material*

Context	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
18	Rooftile frag.; post med.	1	30
	Unidentified frag.	1	8
35	Brick frag.; post med.	1	44
53	Unidentified frag.	1	2
59	Unidentified frag.; post med.	1	148
62	Brick frag.; med.	4	210
	Unidentified frags.; post med.	2	4
64	Rooftile frag.; post med.	1	16
75	Brick frag. modern	1	60
77	Pantile frag.; modern	1	60
89	Pantile frag.; post med.	1	40
Total		15	622

*Clay pipe*

Context	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
35	Stem frag.	1	2
59	Stem frags.	2	4
62	Stem frags	1	<2
77	Stem frag.	1	<2
91	Stem frags.	2	2
Total		7	8

*Metal finds*

Context	Material	Description	Quantity
4	Copper alloy	Ring fitting; SF1	1
4	Copper alloy	Buttons; SF2	3
5	Copper alloy	Buttons; SF3	2
6	Copper alloy	Button; SF4	1
	Lead	Waste; SF12	1
7	Lead	Waste; SF13	2
23	Copper alloy	Button; SF5	1
47	Iron	Artefacts; SF8	2
59	Iron	Adze head; SF9	1
62	Copper alloy	Thimble; SF6	1
	Iron	Nails; SF10	4
73	Iron	Heel iron; SF11	1
Total			20

*Glass*

Context	Description	Quantity
45	Bottle frag.	1
49	Window frags.; post med.	4
73	Window frag. post med.	1
	Bottle frag.	14
Total		20

*Lava*

Context	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
33	Quern frags.	5	18

*Animal bone*

Context	Weight (g)
18	<2
45	48
64	12
69	10
83	380
91	22
Total	472

*Shell*

Context	Description	Weight
35	Oyster	<2

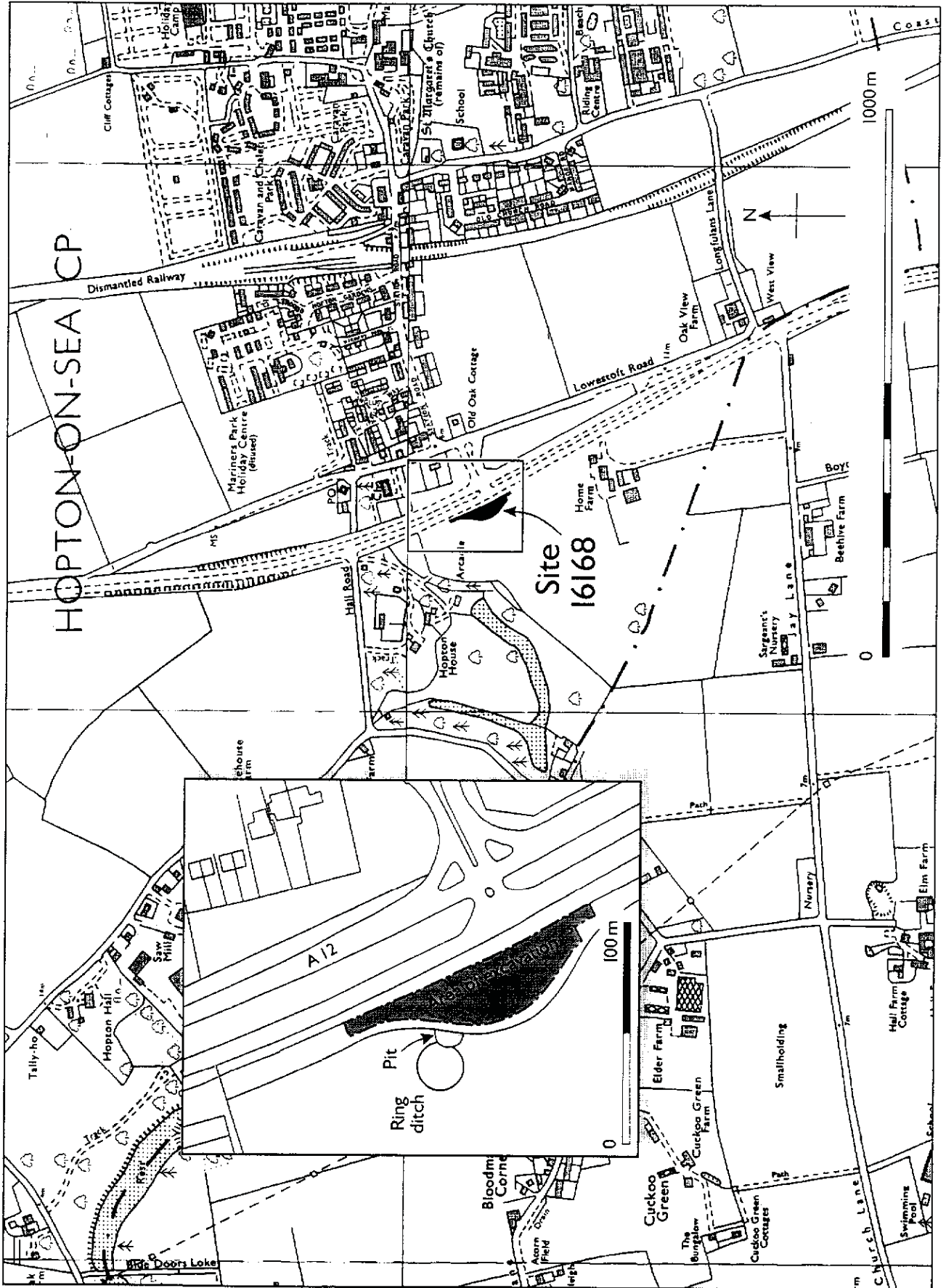
*Burnt flint*

Context	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
2	Fragment	1	12
4	Fragment	5	16
33	Fragment	12	30
35	Fragment	3	4
40	Fragment	1	2
56	Fragment	5	10
69	Fragment	2	4
75	Fragment	1	10
77	Fragment	1	2
Total		31	90



*Struck flint*

Context	Description	Quantity
2	Secondary flake	3
	Tertiary flake/fragment	4
	Blade	1
3	Core	2
	Secondary flake	4
	Tertiary flake	1
4	Core	1
	Secondary flake	1
	Tertiary flake	3
	Scraper	1
	Retouched fragment	1
5	Secondary flake/fragment	5
	Knife	1
6	Secondary flake	2
	Blade	2
	Scraper	1
7	Primary flake	1
	Blade	1
8	Tertiary flake	1
9	Utilised flake	1
10	Secondary flake	2
23	Retouched fragment	1
24	Tertiary flake	1
40	Scraper	1
45	Secondary flake fragment	1
59	Scraper	1
62	Secondary flake	1
	Tertiary flake	1
69	Secondary flake	1
97	Struck fragment	1
98	Tertiary flake/fragment	1
99	Retouched flake	1
108	Tertiary flake	1
Total		51



**Fig. 1 Site location.**  
**Scale 1:10,000, inset 1:2500**

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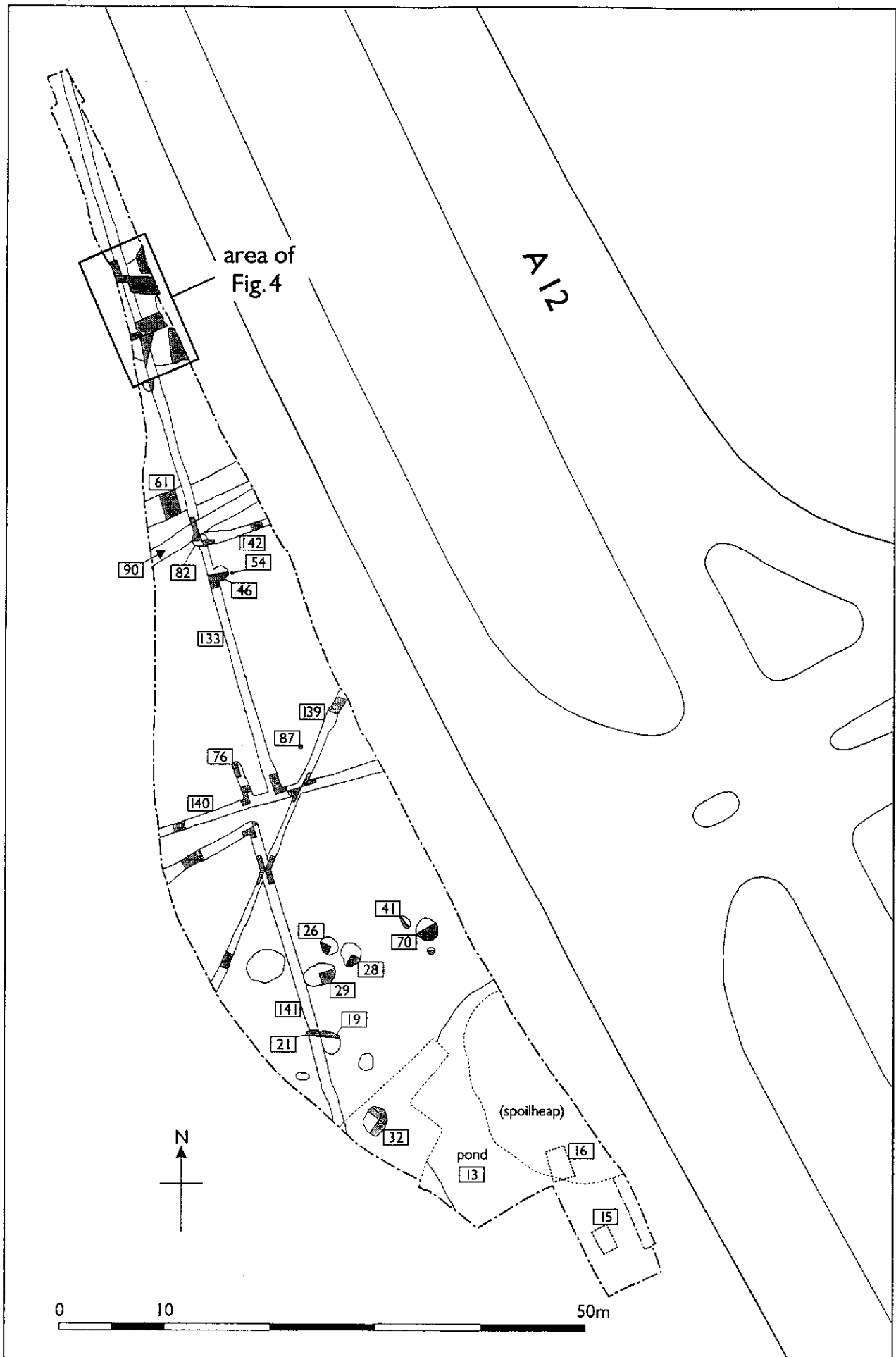


Fig. 2 Plan of all excavated features. Excavated portions toned. Scale 1:500

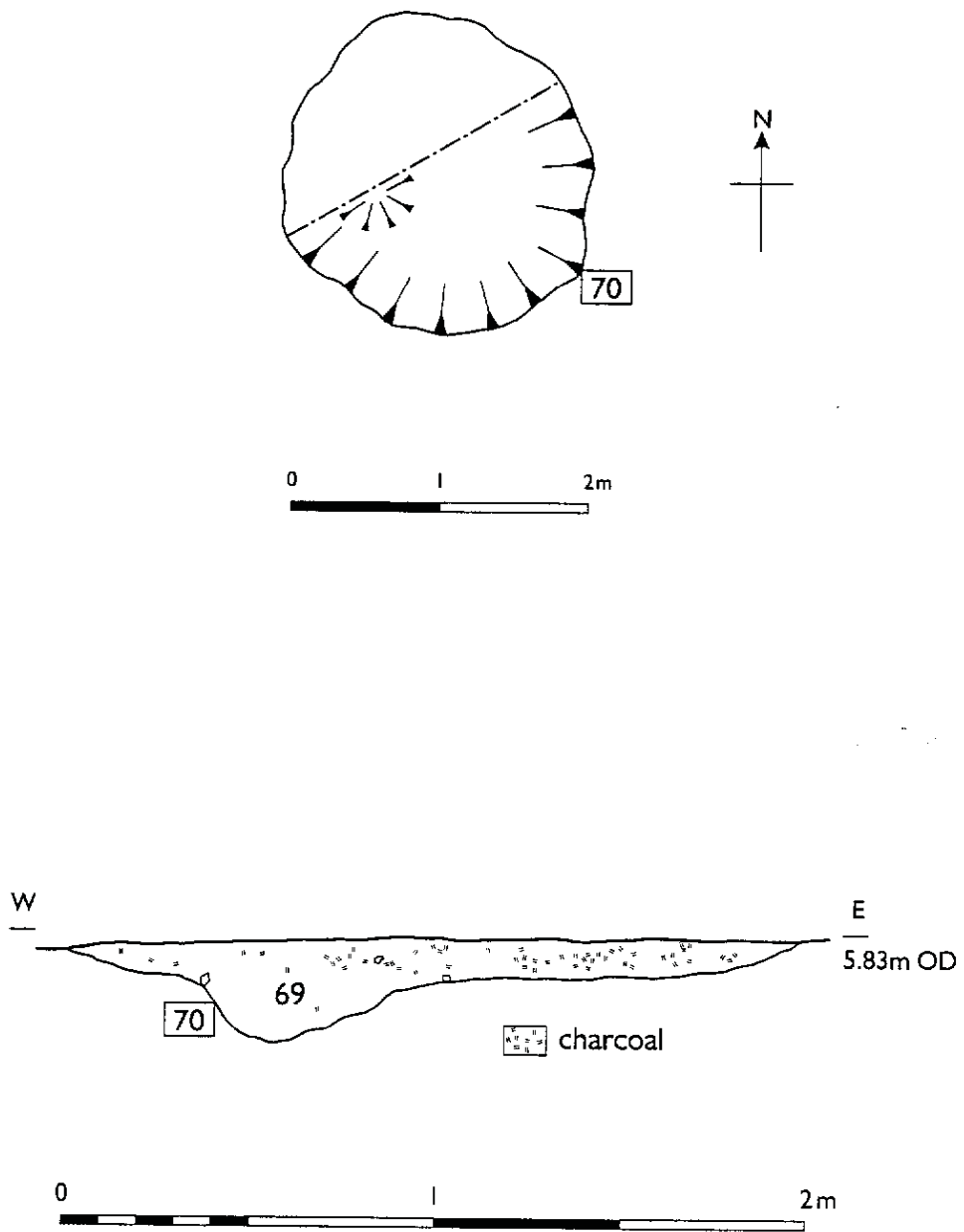


Fig. 3 Plan and section of pit [70]. Scale 1:50 and 1:20

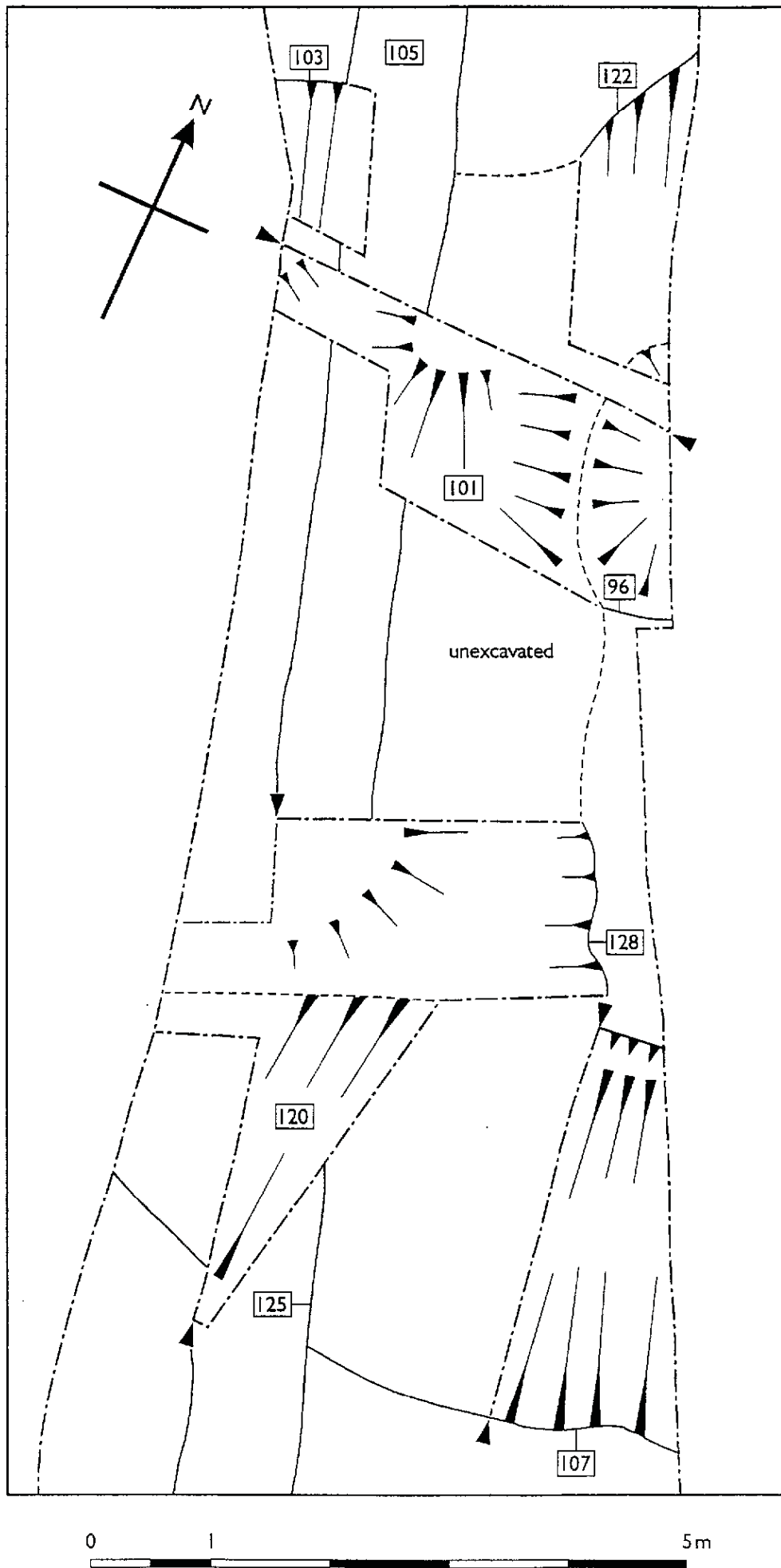


Fig. 4 Plan of features at north end of the site. Scale 1:50

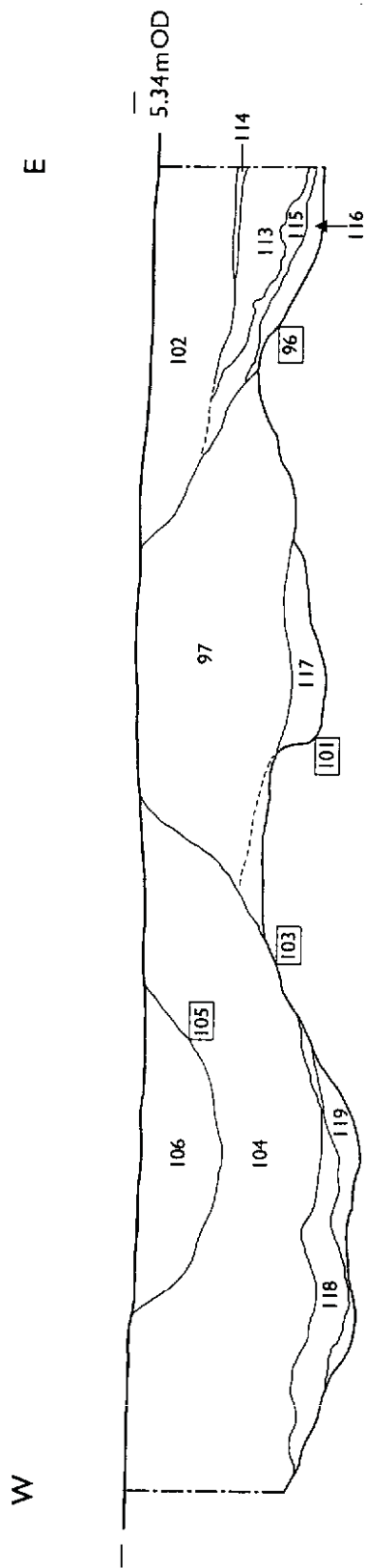


Fig. 5 Section across features [103], [101] and [96]. Scale 1:20

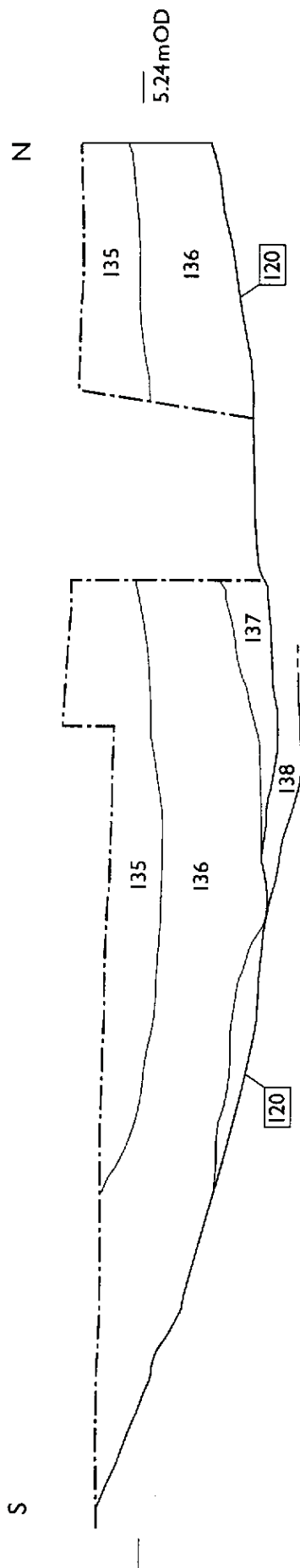
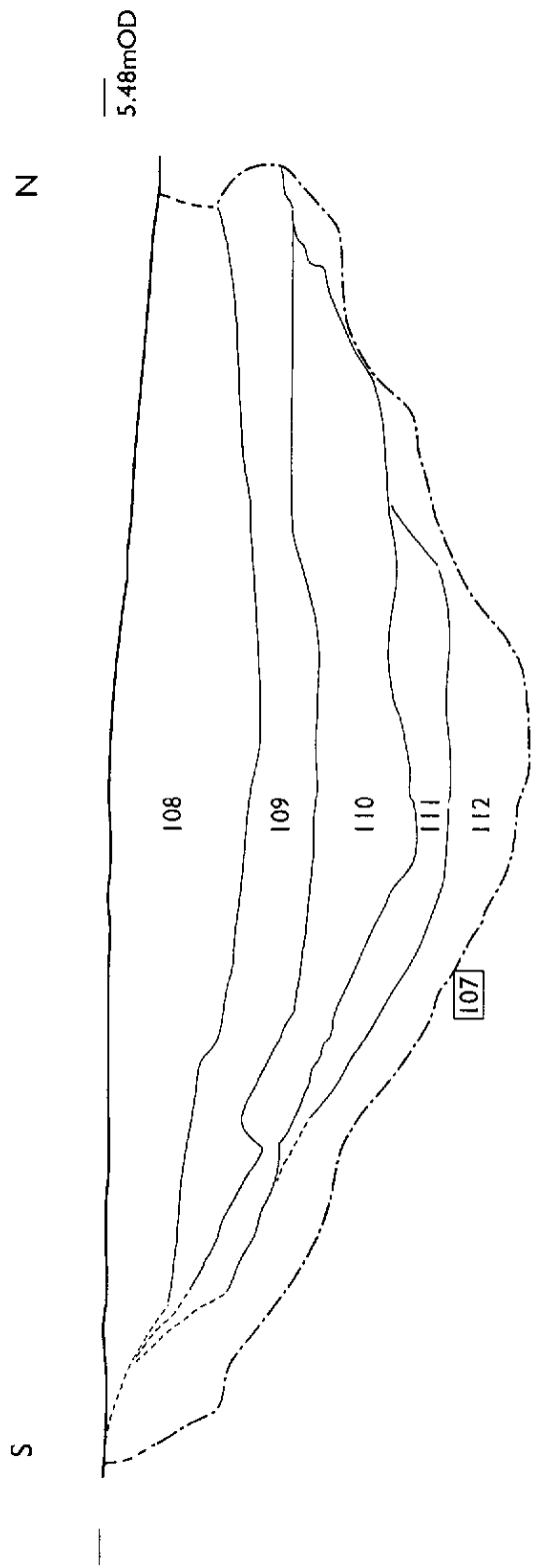
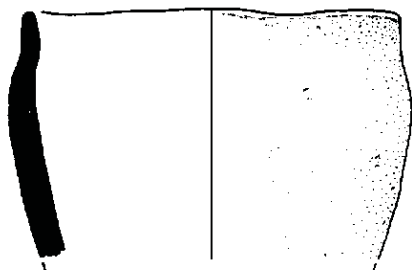


Fig 6 Sections across ditch [107]/[120]. Scale 1:20



*Fig. 7 Pottery vessel from pit [70]. Scale 1:2*