

Witham Archaeology

A Report to Mr James Gunns

February 2018



HILL HOUSE, PARK LANE, HOCKERING, NORFOLK

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

G Trimble

HILL HOUSE, PARK LANE, HOCKERING, NORFOLK

Site Code: ENF143066
Planning Reference: 3PL/2016/1552/F
NGR: NGR TG 0843 1274
OASIS ID: withamar1-308223

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page</i>
SUMMARY	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figs. 1 and 2).....	1
3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES	3
5.0 METHODOLOGY.....	3
6.0 RESULTS	4
6.1 Trench 1	4
6.2 Trench 2	4
6.3 Trench 3	4
6.4 Trench 4	4
6.5 Trench 5	5
6.6 Trench 6	5
6.7 Trench 7	5
6.8 Trench 8.....	6
6.9 Trench 9.....	6
6.10 Trench 10.....	6
6.11 Trench 11a.....	6
6.12 Trench 11b.....	6
6.13 Trench 12.....	6
6.14 Trench 13.....	6
6.15 Trench 14.....	6
6.16 Trench 15.....	6
6.17 Trench 16.....	6
6.18 Trench 17.....	6
6.19 Trench 18.....	6

6.20 Trench 19.....	6
6.21 Trench 20.....	6
6.22 Trench 21.....	6
7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION	7
8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	7
9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	8
10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS	8
10.1 Project Information.....	8
10.2 Archive Details.....	8

Colour plates

<i>Plate 1: View of Area A facing northeast.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Plate 2: General view of Area A facing southwest.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Plate 3: View of Area B facing southwest</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Plate 4: View of Area B facing northwest.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Plate 5: View of east side of Area C facing south</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Plate 6: View of the southeast side of Area C facing west</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Plate 7: View of concrete pad on west side of building in Area C</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Plate 8: View of west side of Area C.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Plate 9: General view of Trench 1 looking east, scales, 2 x 1m.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Plate 10: General view of Trench 2 looking southeast, scales 2 x 1m</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Plate 11: General View of Trench 3 facing north, scale 1 x 1m.....</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Plate 12: General View of Trench 4 facing north, scales 2 x 1m.....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Plate 13: General view of Trench 5 looking southwest, scales 2 x 1m.....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Plate 14: General view of Trench 6 looking southwest, scales 2 x 1m.....</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Plate 15: General view of Trench 14 looking east, scales 2 x 1m.....</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Plate 16: General View of Trench 15 facing south, scales 2 x 1m.....</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Plate 17: General View of Trench 16 facing south, scales 2 x 1m.....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Plate 18: General view of Trench 17 looking northeast, scales 2 x 1m</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Plate 19: General view of Trench 18 looking southeast, scales 2x1m</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Plate 20: General View of Trench 19 facing west, scales 2 x 1m.....</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Plate 21: General View of Trench 20 looking south, scales 2 x 1m.....</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Plate 22: General View of Trench 21 looking southwest, scales 2 x 1m.....</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Plate 23: General View of Trench 7 looking west, scales 2 x 1m.....</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Plate 24: General View of Trench 8 looking east, scales 2 x 1m</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Plate 25: General View of Trench 9 looking northwest, scales 2 x 1m.....</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Plate 26: General View of Trench 10 looking west, scales 2 x 1m.....</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Plate 27: General View of Trench 11a looking north, scales 2 x 1m.....</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Plate 28: General View of Trench 11b looking west, scales 2 x 1m.....</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Plate 29: General View of Trench 12 looking west, scales 2 x 1m.....</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Plate 30: General View of Trench 13 looking north, scales 2 x 1m</i>	<i>34</i>

Illustrations

- Fig. 1 Site Location Maps
- Fig. 2 Location of Development Area and Trench Location Plan, scale 1:1750
- Fig. 3 Plan of Area A, scale 1:750
- Fig. 4 Plan of Area B, scale 1:750
- Fig. 5 Plan of Area C, scale 1:1000
- Fig. 6 Plan of Trench 10, scale 1:125
- Fig. 7 Plan of Trench 11b, scale 1:
- Fig. 8 Area A Sections, scale 1:20
- Fig. 9 Area B Sections, scale 1:20
- Fig. 10 Area C Sections, scale 1:20

APPENDIX A – CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

APPENDIX B– OASIS SUMMARY FORM

HILL HOUSE, PARK LANE, HOCKERING, NORFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation undertaken on land at Hill House, Park Lane, Hockering, Norfolk. The project was commissioned by Trundley Design Services on behalf of their client Mr James Gunns in response to a planning condition requiring an archaeological evaluation to assess the condition of any archaeological deposits which may survive at the site and to assess the impact of the proposed development on these.

The site lies 900m east of the village of Hockering and immediately to the north of the A47 Norwich to King's Lynn Road. Twenty two trenches were excavated, randomly targeted but distributed to achieve maximum coverage of the proposed development area.

Overall, the results of trial trenching indicate that there is very little evidence of past human activity on the site. Trenches located in the fields to the north of Park Lane (Areas A and B) were completely devoid of features of archaeological interest whilst only modern features in the form of a drain and an infilled cellar were recorded in trenches immediately to the west of the former vegetable packing plant located to the south of Park Lane (Area C).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation undertaken on land at Hill House, Park Lane, Hockering, Norfolk. The project was commissioned by Trundley Design Services on behalf of their client Mr James Gunns to provide information in support of a planning application submitted to Broadland District Council for residential development at the site. Fieldwork was carried out between the 8th and 18th of January 2018, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Witham Archaeology and approved by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (Figs. 1 and 2, Plates 1-8)

The village of Hockering is located in the county of Norfolk, 14.5km west of Norwich and 9km east of Dereham in the administrative district of Breckland (Fig. 1). The site of the proposed development is located on the eastern fringe of the parish approximately 900m east of the village core. The proposed development (Fig. 2) comprises three separate parcels of land straddling the line of Park Lane and extending over an area of 2.29ha. Areas A and B, located in agricultural fields to the north of Park Lane and separated by a narrow strip of land which does not form part of the proposed development. Area A is a rectangular plot of land covering an area of 0.5ha (Plates 1 & 2) whilst Area B (also rectangular in shape) measures 0.75ha (Plates 3 & 4). Area C to the south of Park Lane and comprising a triangular plot of 0.6ha. Area C is currently occupied by an upstanding building until recently used as a vegetable packing plant (Plates 5-7). The building is situated on the eastern side of the plot. Concrete hard standing areas are located to the east and west of the building (Plates 5 & 7). The western part of Area C is covered by overgrown vegetation with mature bushes and trees around the edges (Plate 8). Open farmland is located beyond the eastern, western and northern boundaries of Areas A and B whilst the east-to-west line of Park Lane forms the southern boundary. Area C is bounded by the line of Park Lane to the north and the line of the A47 to the south. A private residence is located immediately beyond the eastern boundary.

The proposed development area is located on generally level ground with Areas A and B situated at a height of around 47.5m OD. The eastern side of Area C is located on a gentle incline from the line of Park lane to a low point at the southern boundary situated at a height of 45.20m OD.

The underlying solid geology comprises Cretaceous undifferentiated chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk formation, with surface drift deposits derived from the Quarternary Lowestoft Glacigenic Diamicton (boulder clay) and sand and gravel (www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer)

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development site is located within an area of rich and diverse archaeological remains identified through aerial photography, fieldwalking and metal detector surveys. A search the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) identified 28 find spots and sites of archaeological and historical interest within a 1km radius of the development site.

Although no archaeological remains are known within the confines of the development area, numerous sites are located within close proximity. Most significantly, in the field immediately to the west metal detecting has recovered Roman and medieval coins and a Late Saxon stirrup (NHER 40863). In the field to the north of the site (NHER 36541) further Roman and medieval coins have been found along with Prehistoric flint flakes, a Bronze Age socketed axe and part of a sword. A middle or Late Saxon strap end was also found here. At a site located 500m west of the development area (NHER 60485) metal detecting recovered a medieval buckle and a post medieval harness mount whilst 750m northwest of the site in two adjacent fields a medieval coin and other assorted medieval metalwork and a Bronze Age socketed spearhead were retrieved (NHER 60391 and NHER 60392) At a location 250m southeast of the proposed development site metal detecting recovered a prehistoric flint fabricator (NHER 35690) which may date to the Bronze Age, and medieval and post medieval metalwork, including a purse and a harness fitting.

Immediately east of this site a large amount of ploughed up Roman brick, tile and other building material has been recovered during fieldwalking (NHER 7304), suggesting the presence of a Roman building with a hypocaust. At the same site Roman pottery and coins, part of a Late Saxon bridle and post-medieval pottery have been found during metal detecting.

In a field to the west of the postulated Roman building metal-detecting recovered more Roman coins, a Roman brooch (NHER 58435) and an Iron Age toggle (NHER 31498). At a distance of around 400m east of the proposed development site a Bronze Age beaker was found alongside another pot during sand extraction in 1934 (NHER 7300) whilst a Neolithic polished flint axehead was found around 750 northeast of the development site (NHER 16098). At a distance of around 500m south of the site, metal-detecting recovered a Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age cauldron lug and a medieval or post-medieval copper alloy vessel leg and foot (NHER 61458) and a medieval coin (NHER 61459). At a location 750m northeast of the site is the site of a post-medieval brickworks marked on the Ordnance Survey First Edition six inch County map (NHER 49736).

Located 155m north of the proposed development site is the boundary of a medieval deerpark, (NHER 7309) surviving as a curving extant field boundary surrounding Park Farm. Two rectangular shaped cropmarks visible on aerial photographs in the central area of the deerpark could represent associated features. At a site located 660m north of the proposed development site is an undated double ditched enclosure possibly representing a medieval building with a surrounding moat (NHER31517). However, the rectangular shape of the enclosure is also reminiscent of a Roman signal station. A smaller rectangular enclosure (NHER 13038) could also be a moat and is possibly the lodge on which the surrounding deer park was centered. Located 300m east of the development site is an early nineteenth century cottage which contains a reused fragment of medieval stonework (NHER 21104) dating to around the 14th or 15th century. It is possible that the masonry originates from the lodge.

4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the project, as set out in a Witham Archaeology specification were to:

- *provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.*
- *assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.*
- *provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on the planning application.*
- *provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.*
- *produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.*
- *provide information for accession to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER).*

5.0 METHODOLOGY (Fig. 2)

The project specification provided for the excavation of 21 trenches forming approximately a 5% sample of the site. The original Trench scheme allowed for the excavation of 21 trenches each measuring 30m in length and an average of around 1.80m in width. However, to allow access to the west side of the upstanding building in Area C, Trench 11 was reconfigured into 2 separate trenches: square trench measuring 4m x 4m in area (Trench 11a) and a rectangular trench measuring 4m x 9m (Trench 11b).

All topsoil and overburden removal from trenches was carried out by mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. Trench bases and sides were then cleaned by hand to allow characterisation and where possible dating of the stratigraphic sequence.

A record of the site was compiled through plans drawn at scale 1:20 and sections at 1:10, colour digital and monochrome (35mm) photographs, and individual written context records on *pro forma* recording sheets. Trenches were located using survey grade Topcon GPS receiver linked to a rugged Topcon tablet for logging the data.

All features and spoil were scanned with a metal detector. Artefacts recovered included modern iron implements. Many of these artefacts were obviously corroded tractor and other farm machinery parts and reflect the previous use of this area as farmland. All of these objects were discarded.

6.0 RESULTS

For ease of reference, the following account is presented on a trench-by-trench basis. Full context descriptions are provided in Appendix A.

Area A

6.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 3 & 8) (Plate 9)

Trench 1 (c. 30m long x 1.80m wide) was located in Area A and aligned west-northwest to south southeast (Fig. 3 & Plate 9). The trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.35m (46.24m OD) below the present ground surface with natural deposits encountered at a depth of 0.32m (46.27m OD). The natural deposits (101) consisted of loosely compacted, light to mid brownish orange sand which included frequent small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules comprising around 20-30% of the deposit (Figure 8, Section 7). The natural deposits were overlain by a topsoil (100) of mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.32m thick. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 1.

6.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 3 & 8) (Plate 10)

Trench 2 (c. 30m long x 1.80m wide) was northwest to southeast aligned and located within Area A (Fig. 3, Plate 10). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.35 m (45.55m OD) below the present ground surface with natural deposits encountered at a depth of 0.32m (45.58m OD). The natural deposits (201) consisted of loosely compacted, light to mid brownish orange sand which included frequent small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules comprising around 20-30% of the deposit (Figure 8, Section 8). The natural deposits were overlain by a topsoil (200) of mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.32m thick. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 2.

6.3 Trench 3 (Figs. 3 & 8) (Plate 11)

Trench 3 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was aligned northeast to southwest and located within Area A (Fig. 3, Plate 11). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.40 m (45.66m OD) below the present ground surface with natural deposits encountered at a depth of 0.37m (45.68m OD). The natural deposits (301) consisted of loosely compacted, light to mid brownish orange sand which included frequent small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules comprising around 20-30% of the deposit (Figure 8, Section 6). The natural deposits were overlain by topsoil (300) of mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.32m thick. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 3.

6.4 Trench 4 (Figs. 3 & 8) (Plate 12)

Trench 4 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was located on the east side of Area A and aligned northeast to southwest (Fig. 3, Plate 12). The trench was machine excavated to a depth averaging around 0.40m below the present ground surface. Undisturbed natural deposits were recorded at a depth of 45.93m OD. Natural deposits (401) consisted of loosely compacted, light to mid brownish orange sand which included frequent quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules comprising 20-30% of the deposit (Figure 8, Section 5). The natural deposits were overlain by a topsoil (400) of mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.38m thick. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 4.

6.5 Trench 5 (Figs. 3 & 8) (Plate 13)

Trench 5 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was situated in the southwest corner of Area A (Fig. 3, Plate 13). The Trench was excavated to a depth of 0.35m below the present ground surface where natural deposits were encountered at a level of 45.00m OD. Natural deposits (501) consisted of loosely compacted, light to mid brownish orange sand which included frequent quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules comprising around 20-30% of the deposit (Figure 8, Section 9). The natural deposits were overlain by topsoil (500) comprised of mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.35m thick. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 5.

6.6 Trench 6 (Figs. 3 & 8) (Plates 14)

Trench 6 (c.30m x 1.8m) was located in the southeastern corner of Area A (Fig. 3, Plate 14) and orientated west-southwest to east-northeast. Topsoil was removed to a depth of 0.40m below the present ground level to the surface of natural deposits, which were encountered at 45.36m OD. Natural in Trench 6 was a loosely compacted, light to mid brownish orange sand (601) which included frequent small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules which comprised around 20-30% of the deposit (Figure 8, Section 4). The natural deposits were overlain by a topsoil (601) of mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.38m in thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 6.

Area B

6.7 Trench 14 (Figs. 4 & 9) (Plate 15)

Trench 14 (c.30m x 1.8m) was located at the southwest corner of Area B (Fig. 4, Plate 15) and orientated east-to-west. Topsoil was removed to a depth of 0.32m below the present ground level to the surface of natural deposits, which were encountered at 47.20m OD. Natural in Trench 14 was a loosely compacted, light to mid brownish orange sand (1401) which included frequent small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules which formed around 20-30% of the deposit (Figure 9, Section 14). The natural deposits were overlain by a topsoil (1400) of mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.30m thick. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 14.

6.8 Trench 15 (Figs. 4 & 9) (Plate 16)

Trench 15 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was located in the western part of Area B on a north to south alignment (Fig. 4, Plate 16). Topsoil deposits were removed to a depth of 0.35m below the present ground surface. Undisturbed natural deposits were encountered at 46.52m OD. Natural Trench 15 was a loosely compacted, light to mid brownish orange sand (1501) which included frequent small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules comprising around 20-30% of the deposit (Figure 9, Section 13). The natural deposits were overlain by topsoil (1500) comprised of mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.33m in thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 15.

6.9 Trench 16 (Figs. 4 & 9) (Plate 17)

Trench 16 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was positioned in the south of the centre of Area B on a general north to south alignment (Fig. 4, Plate 17). Topsoil deposits were present to a depth of 0.35m below the present ground surface and undisturbed natural deposits were encountered at 47.28m OD. Natural in Trench 16 was a loosely compacted, light to mid brownish orange sand (1601) which included frequent small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules which formed around 20-30% of the deposit (Figure 9, Section 15). The natural deposits were overlain by a topsoil (1600) of mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.32m in thick. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 16.

6.10 Trench 17 (Figs. 4 & 9) (Plate 18)

Trench 17 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was positioned at the southeast corner of Area B and orientated on an east-southeast to west northwest alignment (Fig. 4, Plate 18). Topsoil was present to a depth of 0.30m below the present ground surface and undisturbed natural deposits were encountered at 47.05m OD. Natural in Trench 17 was a loosely compacted, light to mid brownish orange sand (1701) which included frequent small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules comprising around 20-30% of the deposit (Figure 9, Section 17). The natural deposits were overlain by a topsoil (1700) of mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.28m thick. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 17.

6.11 Trench 18 (Figs. 4 & 9) (Plate 19)

Trench 18 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was positioned on the eastern side of Area B, orientated on a general north-to-south alignment (Fig. 4, Plate 19). Topsoil was present to a depth of 0.27m below the present ground surface. Undisturbed natural deposits were encountered at 47.31m OD. Natural in Trench 18 was a loosely compacted, light to mid brownish orange sand (1801) which included frequent small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules comprising around 20-30% of the deposit (Figure 9, Section 16). The natural deposits were overlain by topsoil (1800) comprised of mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.28m thick. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 18.

6.12 Trench 19 (Figs. 4 & 9) (Plate 20)

Trench 19 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was positioned within the central part of Area B on a east-northeast to west-southwest alignment (Fig. 4, Plate 20). Topsoil deposits were removed to a depth of 0.30m below the present ground surface. Undisturbed natural deposits were encountered at 47.60m OD. Natural in Trench 19 was a loosely compacted, light to mid brownish orange sand (1901) which included frequent small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules which comprising around 20-30% of the deposit (Figure 9, Section 12). The natural deposits were overlain by topsoil (1900) comprised of mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.28m in thickness. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 19.

6.13 Trench 20 (Figs. 4 & 9) (Plate 21)

Trench 20 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was positioned in the northern part of Area B orientated on an approximately north to south (Fig. 4, Plate 21). Topsoil was present to a depth of 0.35m below the present ground surface and undisturbed natural deposits were encountered at 48.21m OD. Natural in Trench 20 was a loosely compacted, light to mid brownish orange sand (2001) which included frequent quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules comprising around 20-30% of the deposit (Figure 9, Section 11). The natural deposits were overlain by a topsoil (2000) of mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.32m thick. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 20.

6.14 Trench 21 (Figs. 4 & 9) (Plate 22)

Trench 21 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was positioned in the northwestern part of Area B on a general northeast to southwest alignment (Fig. 4, Plate 22). Topsoil was present to a depth of 0.33m below the existing ground level and undisturbed natural deposits were encountered at 48.20m OD. Natural in Trench 21 was a loosely compacted, light to mid brownish orange sand (2101) which included frequent small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules comprising around 20-30% of the deposit (Figure 9 Section 10). The natural deposits were overlain by topsoil (2100) comprised of mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.30m thick. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 21.

Area C

6.15 Trench 7 (Figs. 5 & 10) (Plate 23)

Trench 7 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was located at the western end of Area C on an approximately east to west alignment (Fig. 5, Plate 23). Topsoil was present to a depth of 0.45m below the existing ground level. Undisturbed natural deposits were encountered at 43.58m OD. Natural in Trench 7 was a loosely compacted, light to mid brownish orange sand (701) which included frequent small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules which comprised around 20-30% of the deposit (Figure 10, Section 18). The natural deposits were overlain by a topsoil (700) of mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured 0.40m thick. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 7.

6.16 Trench 8 (Figs. 5 & 10) (Plate 24)

Trench 8 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was located at the western part of Area C orientated approximately northeast to southwest (Fig. 5, Plate 24). Topsoil was 0.38m thick. Undisturbed natural deposits were encountered at 44.04m OD. Natural in Trench 8 was a loosely compacted, light to mid brownish orange sand (801) which included frequent small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules comprising around 20-30% of the deposit (Figure 10, Section 19). The natural deposits were overlain by a topsoil (800) of mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.36m thick. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 8.

6.17 Trench 9 (Figs. 5 & 10) (Plate 25)

Trench 9 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was located in the western part of Area C, orientated approximately northwest to southeast (Fig. 5, Plate 25). Topsoil deposits were removed to a depth of 0.35m below the present ground surface. Undisturbed natural deposits were encountered at 44.55m OD. Natural deposits in Trench 9 was a loosely compacted, light to mid brownish orange sand (901) which included frequent small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules comprising around 20-30% of the deposit (Figure 10, Section 20). The natural deposits were overlain by a topsoil (900) of mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.32m in thick. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 9.

6.18 Trench 10 (Figs. 5, 6 & 10) (Plate 26)

Trench 10 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was located in the central part of Area C, orientated approximately east to west (Fig. 5, Plate 26). The eastern half of the trench was excavated through a concrete pad situated to the west of the redundant vegetable packaging plant. Overburden was present to a depth of 0.55m below the existing ground level. No topsoil was identified beneath the concrete pad and hardcore make up layer, having been removed prior to the formation of the pad. Undisturbed natural deposits were encountered at 45.02m OD, but the upper portion of the natural clayey sand was stained to a mid grey colour to a depth of around 0.15 – 0.20m in the eastern half of the trench. The site owner, Mr Delbert Gunns, related that this area was used for the storage of potatoes in the years prior to the concrete pad being installed, which was presumably the cause of the staining. The contaminated material was removed by machine to reveal the undisturbed material at a depth of 0.55m below the present ground surface (Fig. 10, Section 21). The deposit consisted of mid yellowish orange sandy clay (1003) containing a moderate quantity of small and medium sized flint fragments. Above the uncontaminated natural was a 0.15m to 0.20 depth of natural material stained to a mid grey colour (1002). Truncating the natural at the eastern end of the trench was a modern infilled drain [1005] orientated northeast to southwest alignment (Fig. 6). The drain measured 1.30m wide and was filled with dark grey silt which included modern brick fragments and discarded metal implements. The current landowner recalled a time when this drain was open and operational. Located immediately above the stained natural (1003) was a makeup or levelling layer (1004) laid down as hardcore for the overlying concrete. The hardcore consisted of reddish orange coarse sand with equal quantities of rounded limestone cobbles. Above the hardcore was the concrete (1000) which measured 0.17m in average thickness.

6.19 Trench 11a (Figs. 5 & 10) (Plate 27)

Trench 11a was situated to the south of Trench 10 and at the southern edge of the concrete pad (Fig. 5, Plate 27). It measured 4m x 4m in area and was excavated to a depth of 0.65m below the present ground surface. The staining/contamination of the upper horizon of the natural deposits recorded in Trench 10 continued into this trench. Uncontaminated natural deposits were encountered at 45.02m OD overlain by contaminated material around 0.2m thick and extending throughout the trench. The contaminated horizon was removed by machine until clean natural deposits were encountered. The uncontaminated natural material (1103), recorded at a depth of 0.60m below the present ground surface (44.72m OD) (Fig. 10, Section 21), was greenish grey silty sand with mid yellowish orange patches. The uncontaminated material (1103) was a sandy silt (1102) stained to a mid grey colour. Located immediately above (1102) was the layer (1101) laid down as hardcore comprising reddish orange coarse sand with equal quantities of rounded limestone cobbles. Above the hardcore, concrete surface (1100) measured 0.17m in average thickness.

6.20 Trench 11b (Figs. 5, 7 & 10) (Plate 28)

Trench 11b was situated to the north of the concrete pad close to the Park Lane road frontage and 4.5m west of the standing building. (Fig. 5, Plate 28). It measured 9.40m in length east-to-west and 4.25m in width north-to-south. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.45m below the present ground surface. The recorded profile of the trench sides (Fig. 10, Section 22) revealed the same profile as that recorded at the east end of Trench 10 and in Trench 11a. Natural deposits were encountered at 0.35m below the present ground surface (45.50m OD). The upper portion of the natural (1106) was stained to a mid grey colour by contamination to a depth of around 0.10m. The staining occurred throughout the trench in large patches but the contaminated horizon was machined away until clean natural deposits were encountered. The uncontaminated natural material (1107) consisted of mid yellowish orange sandy clay which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments.

Located at the northeastern corner of the trench was the southwest corner of a relatively modern brick built cellar (1108). The revealed portion of the structure measured 1.4m east to west and 1.3m north-to-south (Fig. 7). It was filled by modern demolition rubble including brick and concrete lumps. A modern infilled drain [1110] orientated northeast to southwest appeared to lead from the cellar (1108). The brick structure and the drain probably had related functions. The drain measured 1.60m wide and was filled with dark grey silt which included modern brick fragments, plastic discarded metal implements. On the southern side of the trench was the northern edge of a large depression [1112]. The exposed portion of the depression measured 7.14m east-to-west and 0.60m north-to-south and was filled with reddish orange coarse sand with equal quantities of rounded limestone cobbles (1112), identical to the overlying hardcore deposit (1105). The material was probably used for filling a hollow prior to the formation of

the slab. The hardcore deposit measured 0.17m in thickness. The overlying concrete pad (1104) was 0.16m thick.

6.20 Trench 12 (Figs. 5 & 10) (Plate 29)

Trench 12 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was located in the southeastern part of Area C, orientated on an approximately east to west alignment (Fig. 5, Plate 29). Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed to a depth of 0.40m below the present ground surface. Undisturbed natural deposits were encountered at 44.60m OD (Fig. 10, Section 1). Natural in Trench 12 was a light brownish yellow clay with frequent small and medium sized flint fragments (1203). The natural was overlain by subsoil deposit (1202) comprising mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt. The deposit included occasional small and medium sized flint fragments and had an average thickness of 0.2m. The topsoil (1201) was a dark grey sandy silt which included frequent small flint fragments and rounded stones. It averaged 0.11m thick. Overlying the topsoil was a dressing of gravel (1200) laid down to form a surface. It was 0.10m thick. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 12.

6.21 Trench 13 (Figs. 5 & 10) (Plate 30)

Trench 13 (c. 30m x 1.8m) was located at the eastern edge of Area C, and orientated approximately northeast to south southwest (Fig. 5, Plate 30). Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed to a depth of 0.54m below the present ground surface. Undisturbed natural deposits were encountered at 45.13m OD. Natural in Trench 13 (1304) was a light brownish yellow clay with frequent small and medium sized flint fragments (Fig. 10, Section 2). The natural deposits were overlain by a subsoil deposit (1303) of mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt. The deposit included occasional small and medium sized flint fragments and averaged 0.20m in average thick. Located immediately above the subsoil (1303) was a redundant asphalt surface (1302) 50mm in thick. The asphalt was sealed by two gravel surfaces (1301) and (1300) which together were 0.25m in thick. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in Trench 13.

7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The archaeological trial trenching work at Hill House, Hockering, Norfolk failed to identify any features or deposits of archaeological interest and no artefacts were recovered. This indicates that the proposed area of development was located beyond the occupied area of the village during the Saxon and medieval period, probably within areas of arable or pasture. The Hockering Tithe map of 1838 shown the area of the site in open countryside and the Ordnance Survey First Edition 1:10560 Scale County map depicts little change apart from a structure where Hill House now stands.

The absence of remains from earlier periods indicates that none of the surrounding sites recorded by the HER extend into the proposed development site.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to thank the owner of the site Mr Delbert Gunns and Steve Hickling of the Historic Environment Team, Norfolk County Council for their assistance in ensuring a successful outcome to the project.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

10.1 Project Information

SITE CODE: ENF 143066

PLANNING APPLICATION No.:3PL/2016/1552/F

FIELD OFFICER: Gary Trimble

NGR: TG 0843 1274

CIVIL PARISH: Hockering

DATES OF INTERVENTION: 8th to 18th January 2018

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Trial Trench Evaluation

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Mr James Gunns

10.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: 2 High Street, Ruskington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, NG347GS

FINAL LOCATION: Norfolk Museums

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: TBC

ACCESSION DATE: TBC

The Site Archive Comprises:

Context Records	47
Plans at Scale 1:50	GPS plans
Section Drawings at Scale 1:20	3 Sheets, twenty two sections
Black and White photographs	104 frames
Digital Photographs	66

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: View of Area A facing northeast



Plate 2: General view of Area A facing southwest



Plate 3: View of Area B facing southwest



Plate 4: View of Area B facing northwest



Plate 5: View of east side of Area C facing south



Plate 6: View of the southeast side of Area C facing west



Plate 7: View of concrete pad on west side of building in Area C



Plate 8: View of west side of Area C



Plate 9: General view of Trench 1 looking east, scales, 2 x 1m



Plate 10: General view of Trench 2 looking southeast, scales 2 x 1m



Plate 11: General View of Trench 3 facing north, scale 1 x 1m



Plate 12: General View of Trench 4 facing north, scales 2 x 1m



Plate 13: General view of Trench 5 looking southwest, scales 2 x 1m



Plate 14: General view of Trench 6 looking southwest, scales 2 x 1m



Plate 15: General view of Trench 14 looking east, scales 2 x 1m



Plate 16: General View of Trench 15 facing south, scales 2 x 1m



Plate 17: General View of Trench 16 facing south, scales 2 x 1m



Plate 18: General view of Trench 17 looking northeast, scales 2 x 1m



Plate 19: General view of Trench 18 looking southeast, scales 2x1m



Plate 20: General View of Trench 19 facing west, scales 2 x 1m



Plate 21: General View of Trench 20 looking south, scales 2 x 1m



Plate 22: General View of Trench 21 looking southwest, scales 2 x 1m



Plate 23: General View of Trench 7 looking west, scales 2 x 1m



Plate 24: General View of Trench 8 looking east, scales 2 x 1m



Plate 25: General View of Trench 9 looking northwest, scales 2 x 1m



Plate 26: General View of Trench 10 looking west, scales 2 x 1m



Plate 27: General View of Trench 11a looking north, scales 2 x 1m



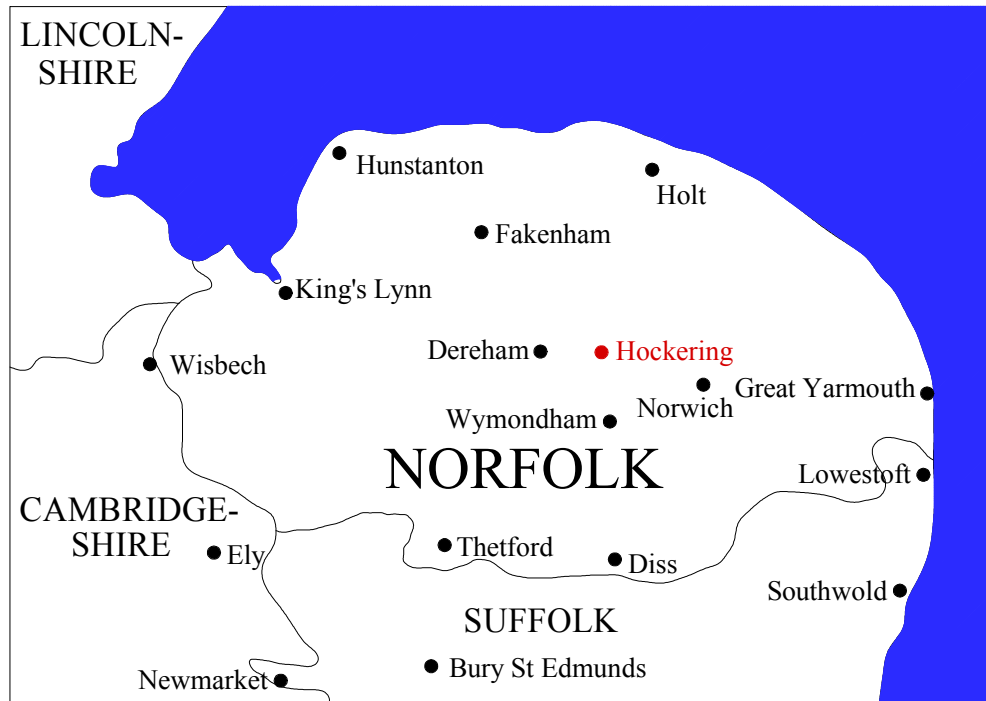
Plate 28: General View of Trench 11b looking west, scales 2 x 1m



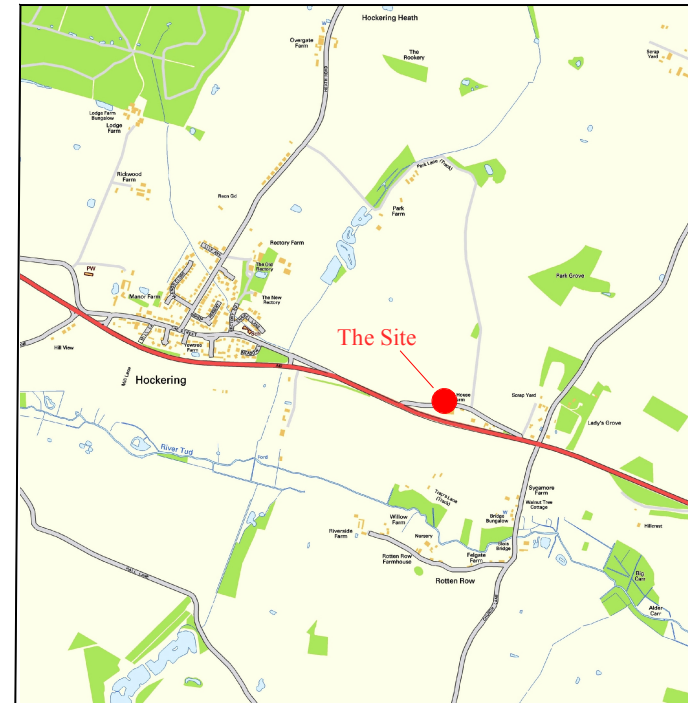
Plate 29: General View of Trench 12 looking west, scales 2 x 1m



Plate 30: General View of Trench 13 looking north, scales 2 x 1m



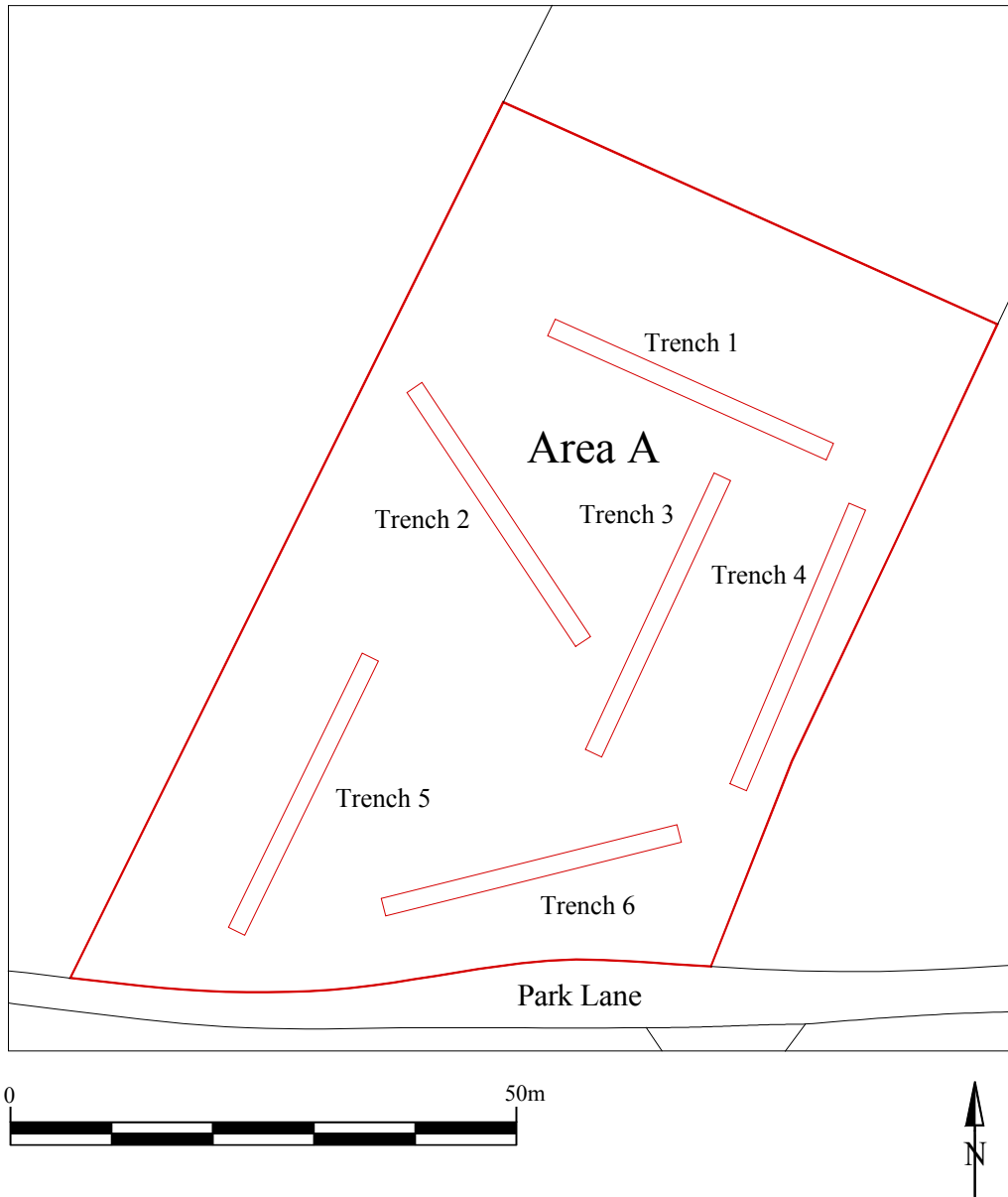
0 Km 20 Km

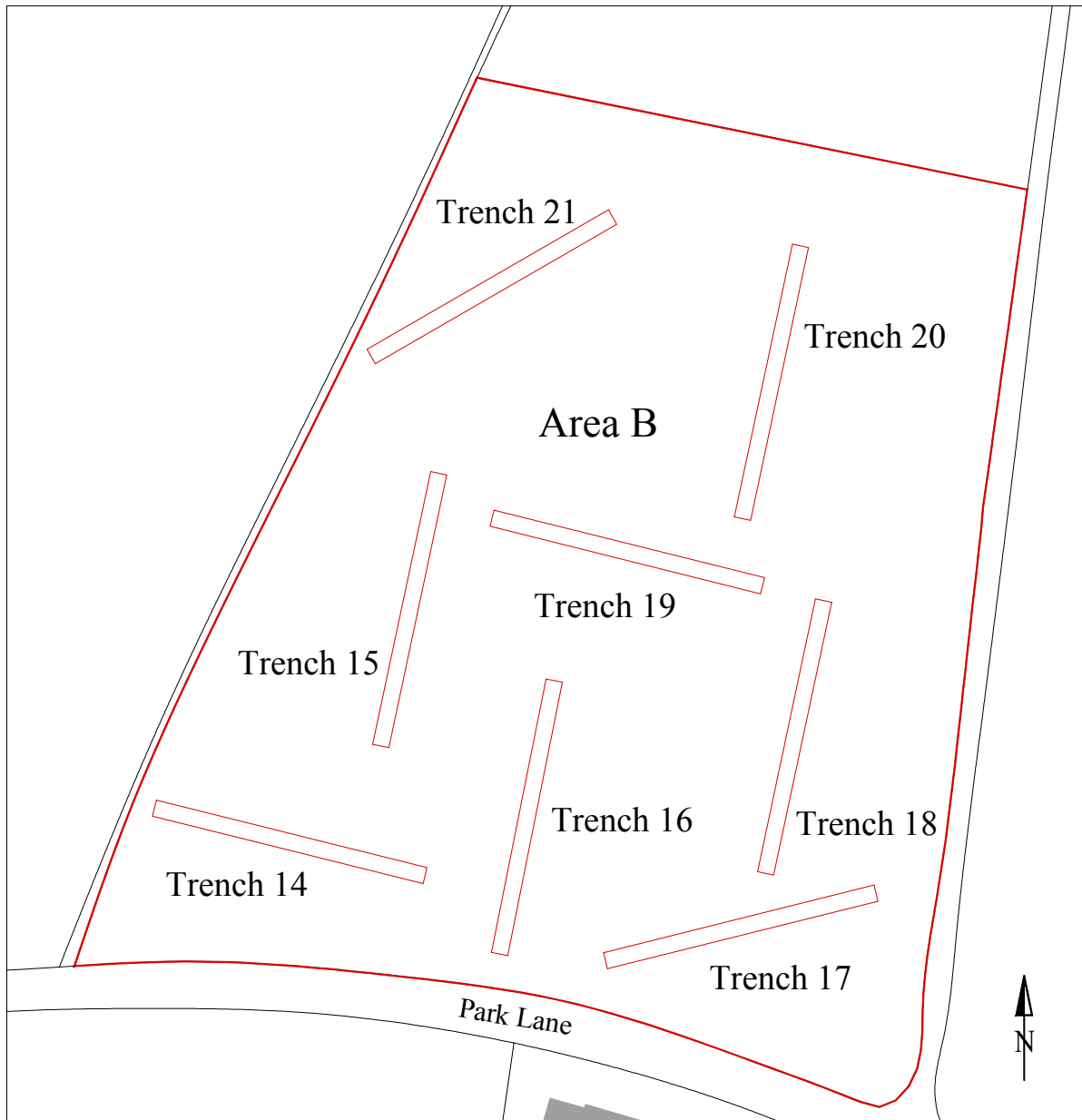


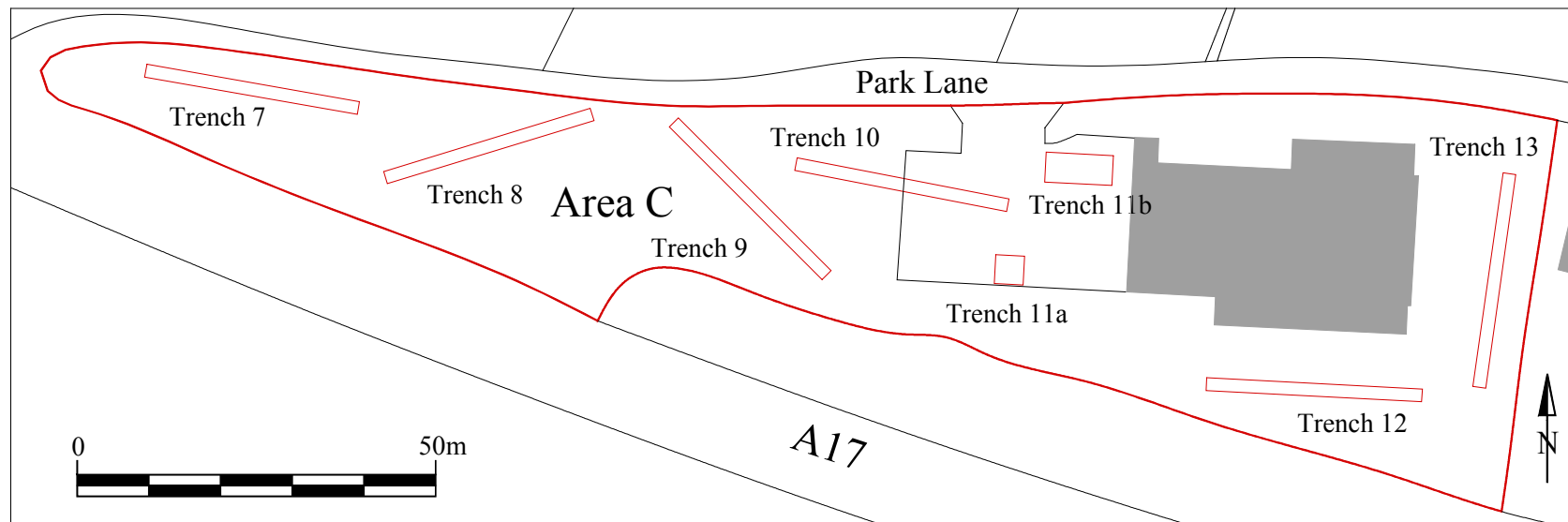
0 500m

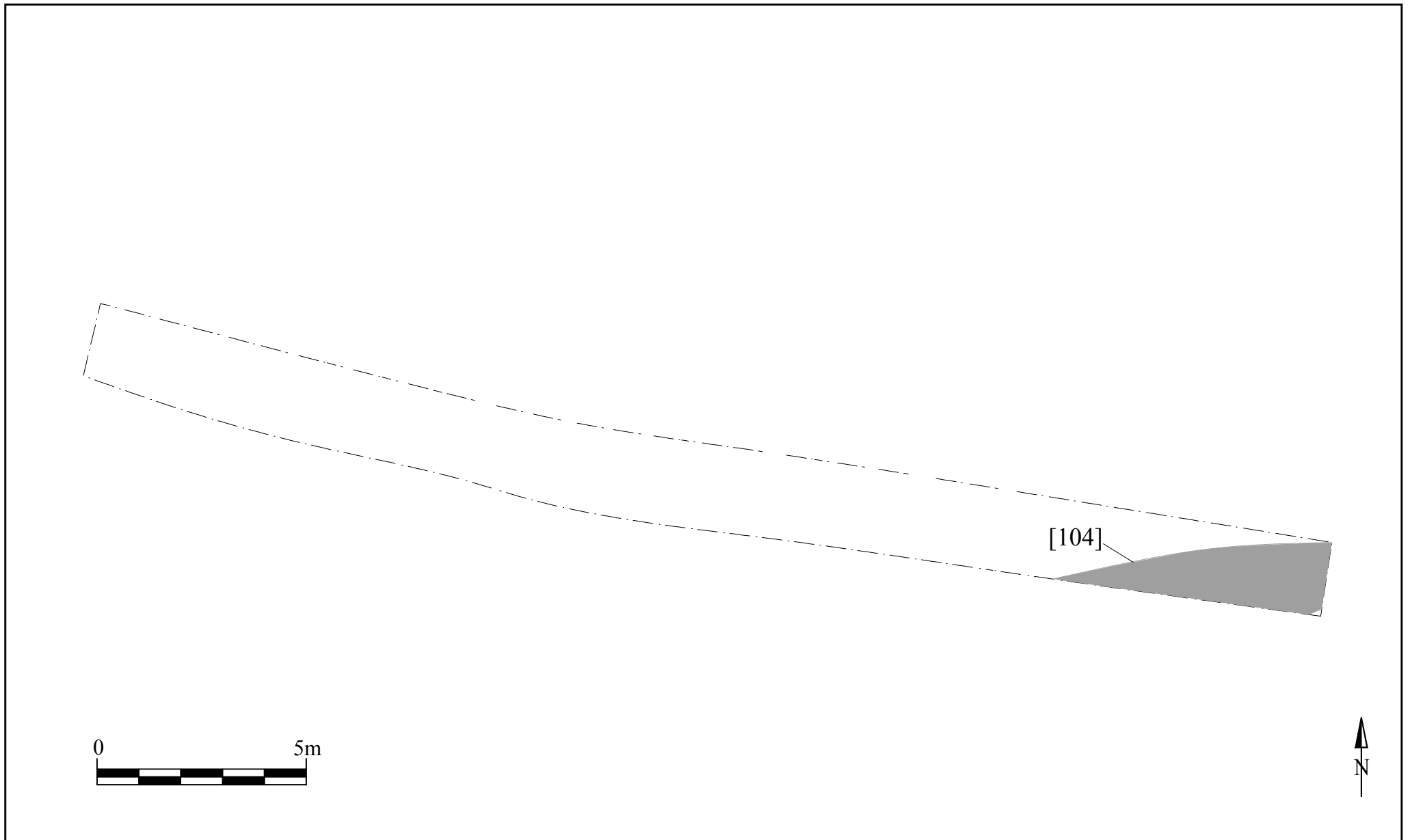
Based upon the 1:25 000 Ordnance Survey map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Licence No.: 10001998

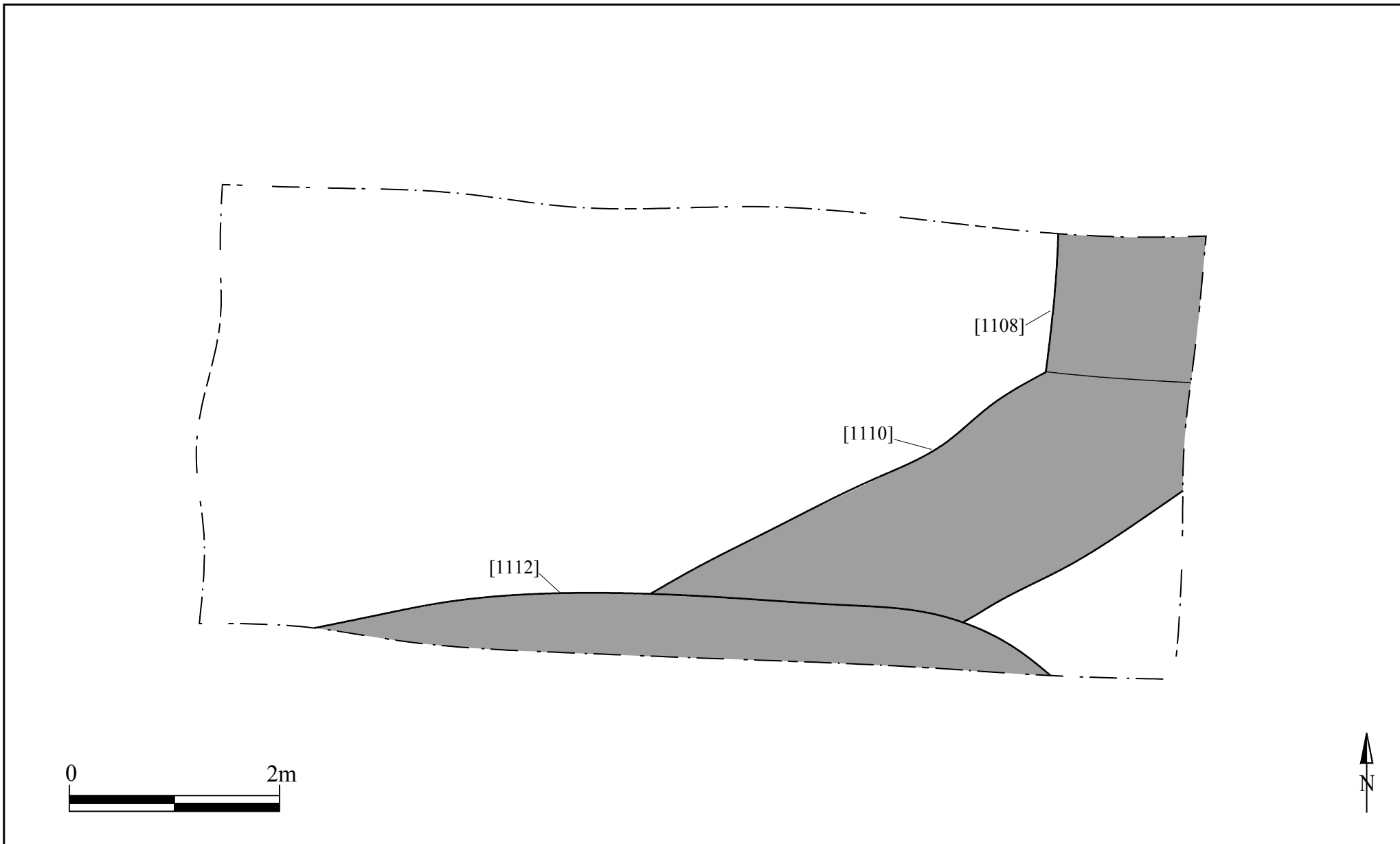


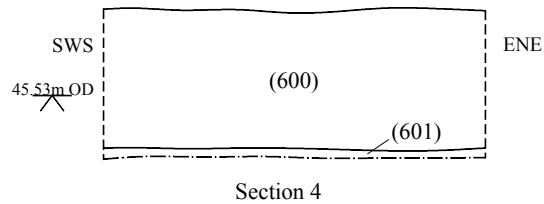
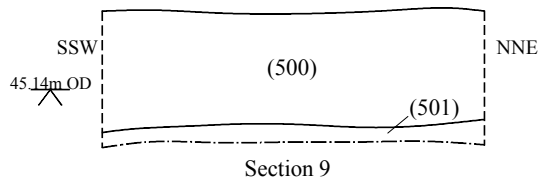
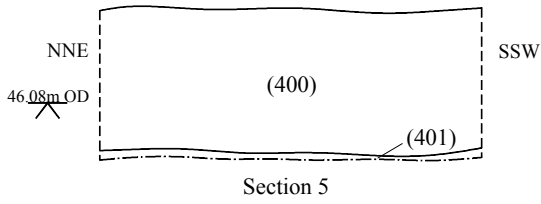
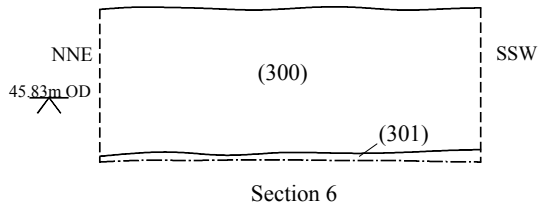
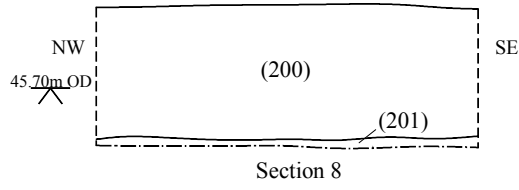
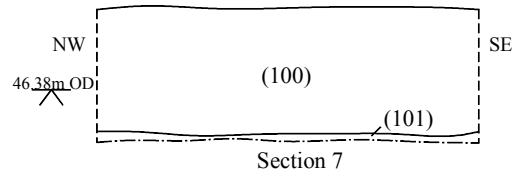


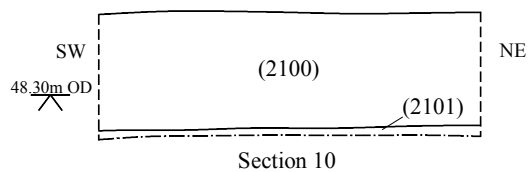
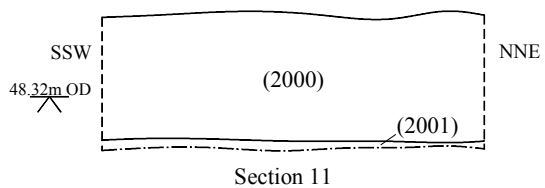
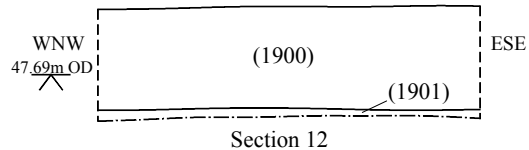
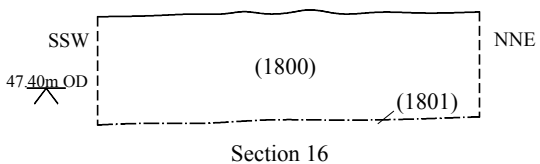
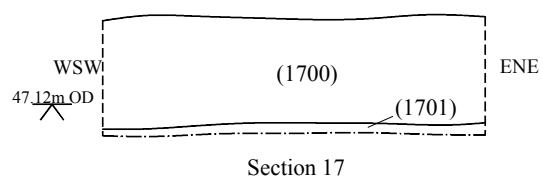
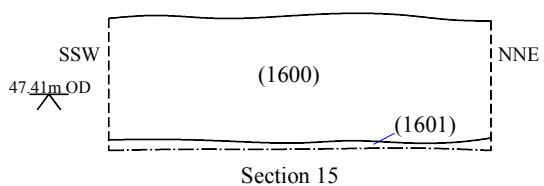
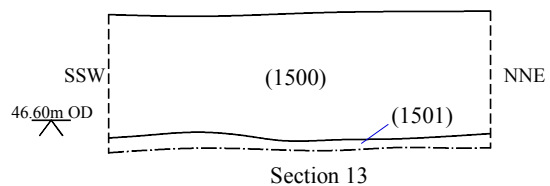
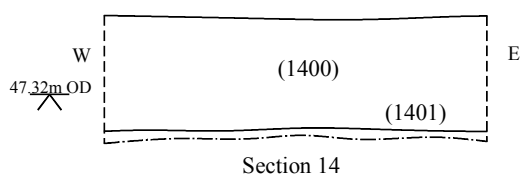


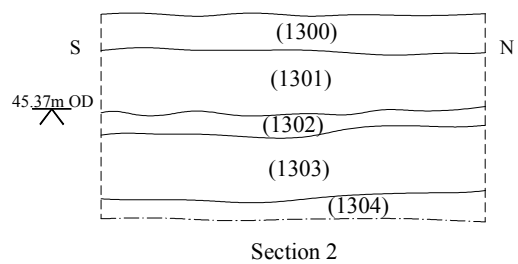
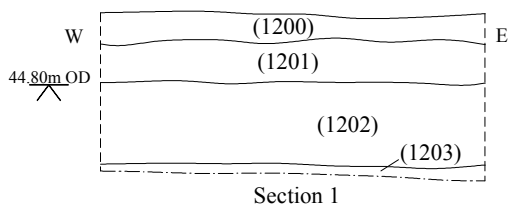
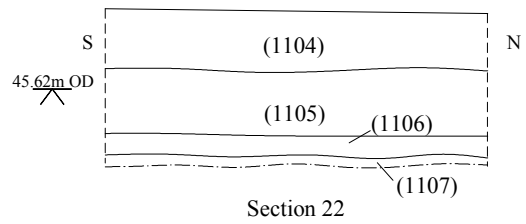
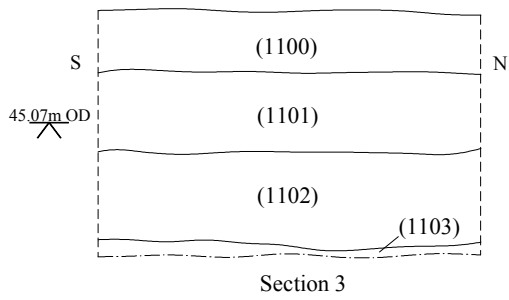
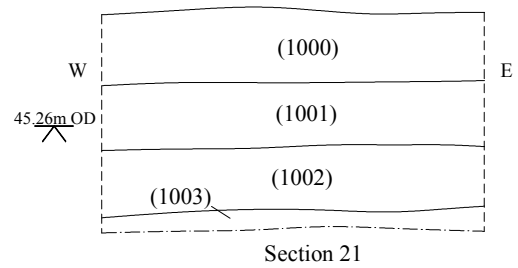
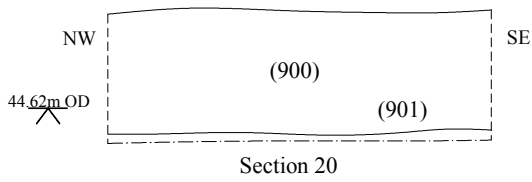
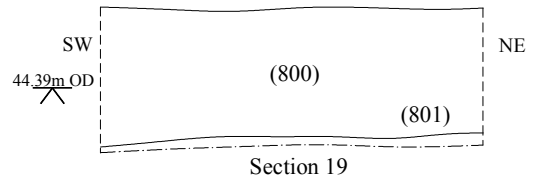
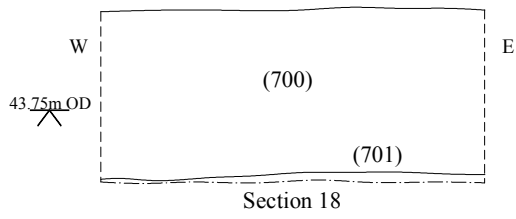












Appendix A. Context Descriptions

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Description</i>
100	T1	Topsoil over Trench 1	Moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.32m thick. The deposit included moderate small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules.
101	T1	Natural deposits in Trench 1	Loosely compacted light to mid brownish orange sand and small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules. The sand formed around 80% of the deposit whilst the flint fragments and nodules represented around 20% of the deposit.
200	T2	Topsoil over Trench 2	Moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.34m thick. The deposit included moderate quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules.
201	T2	Natural deposits in Trench 2	Loosely compacted light to mid brownish orange sand and small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules. The sand formed around 80% of the deposit whilst the flint fragments and nodules represented around 20% of the deposit.
300	T3	Topsoil over Trench 3	Moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.37m thick. The deposit included moderate quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules.
301	T3	Natural deposits in Trench 3	Loosely compacted light to mid brownish orange sand and small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules. The sand formed around 80% of the deposit whilst the flint fragments and nodules represented around 20% of the deposit.
400	T4	Topsoil over Trench 4.	Moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average 0.38m thick. The deposit included moderate quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules.
401	T4	Natural deposits in Trench 4	Loosely compacted light to mid brownish orange sand and small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules. The sand formed around 80% of the deposit whilst the flint fragments and nodules represented around 20% of the deposit.
500	T5	Topsoil over Trench 5.	Moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.30m thick. The deposit included moderate quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules.
501	T5	Natural deposits in Trench 5	Loosely compacted light to mid brownish orange sand and small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules. The sand formed around 80% of the

			deposit whilst the flint fragments and nodules represented around 20% of the deposit.
600	T6	Topsoil over Trench 6	Moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.36m thick. The deposit included moderate small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules.
601	T6	Natural deposits in Trench 5	Loosely compacted light to mid brownish orange sand and small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules. The sand formed around 80% of the deposit whilst the flint fragments and nodules represented around 20% of the deposit.
700	T7	Topsoil over Trench 7	Moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.42m thick. The deposit included moderate small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules.
701	T7	Natural deposits in Trench 7	Loosely compacted light to mid brownish orange sand and small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules. The sand formed around 80% of the deposit whilst the flint fragments and nodules represented around 20% of the deposit.
800	T8	Topsoil over Trench 8	Moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.33m thick. The deposit included moderate small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules.
801	T8	Natural deposits in Trench 8	Loosely compacted light to mid brownish orange sand and small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules. The sand formed around 80% of the deposit whilst the flint fragments and nodules represented around 20% of the deposit.
901	T9	Topsoil over Trench 9	Moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.33m thick. The deposit included moderate quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules.
902	T9	Natural deposits in Trench 9	Loosely compacted light to mid brownish orange sand and small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules. The sand formed around 80% of the deposit whilst the flint fragments and nodules represented around 20% of the deposit.
1000	T10	Concrete surface	Greyish white concrete which measured 0.17m in average thickness on average
1001	T10	Hardcore for (1000)	Hardcore for concrete surface (1000) which consisted of reddish orange coarse sand with equal quantities of rounded limestone cobbles. It measured 0.20m thick.
1002	T10	Natural deposit	Mid grey sandy clay layer (1003) which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments. This deposit represents the uppermost natural horizon which has been stained by vegetable storage above. It measured 0.15m to 0.20 in depth.
1003	T10	Natural deposits	Mid yellowish orange sandy clay (1003) which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments.

1004	T10	Cut of modern drain	East-to-west orientated drain which measured 1.80m wide. The feature was not excavated
1005	T10	Fill of [1004]	Mid to dark grey silt which included frequent medium and large stones, modern building rubble and plastic.
1100	T11	Concrete surface	Greyish white concrete which measured 0.16m in thick (ave)
1101	T11	Hardcore for (1100)	Hardcore for concrete surface (1100) which consisted of reddish orange coarse sand with equal quantities of rounded limestone cobbles. It measured 0.22m thick.
1102	T11	Stained natural deposit	Mid grey clay layer, which included moderate quantities of small, and medium sized flint fragments. This deposit represents the uppermost natural horizon, which has been stained by vegetable storage above. It measured 0.15m to 0.22 in depth.
1103	T11	Natural deposits	Greenish grey sandy clay with orangish brown patches. It included frequent small and medium sized flint fragments.
1104	T11	Concrete surface	Greyish white concrete which averaged 0.16m average thick..
1105	T11	Hardcore for (1104)	Hardcore for concrete surface (1104) which consisted of reddish orange coarse sand with equal quantity of rounded limestone cobbles. It measured 0.15m thick.
1106	T11	Stained natural deposit	Mid grey clay layer, which included moderate quantities of small, and medium sized flint fragments. This deposit represents the uppermost natural horizon, which has been stained by vegetable storage above. It measured 0.10m deep and occurred in patches across the area of the trench.
1107	T11	Natural deposits	Mid yellowish orange sandy clay which included moderate quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments.
1108	T11	Infilled cellar	Southwest corner of a cellar exposed in northeast corner of the trench. The revealed portion measured 1.4m east-to-west and 1.3m north-to-south.
1109	T11	Fill of cellar	Modern demolition rubble including brick and concrete.
1110	T11	Cut of modern drain	Northeast-to-southwest orientated drain which measured 1.65m in width and was exposed for a distance of 3.90m. The feature was not excavated
1111	T11	Fill of drain	Mid to dark grey silt which included frequent medium and large stones, modern building rubble and plastic.
1112	T11	Cut for modern pit/hollow	North edge of large pit or hollow located on the south side of the trench. It was revealed for a distance of 7.14m east-to-west and 0.60m north-to-south. The feature was not excavated
1113	T11	Fill of [1112]	Reddish orange coarse sand with equal quantities of rounded limestone cobbles. It measured 0.15m thick. This material is the same as hardcore (1105) and was presumably used to fill in a hollow prior to the laying of the concrete surface.

1200	T12	Gravel surface	Modern surface composed of loose gravel. It measured 0.10m thick.
1201	T12	Topsoil	Firmly compacted dark grey sandy silt which included frequent small flint fragments and rounded stones. It measured 0.11m thick (ave).
1202	T12	Subsoil	Mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt. The deposit included occasional quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments and measured 0.20m thick (ave).
1203	T12	Natural deposits	Light brownish yellow clay with frequent small and medium sized flint fragments.
1300	T13	Gravel surface	Modern surface composed of loose gravel. It measured 0.10m thick.
1301	T13	Gravel surface beneath (1300)	Modern surface composed of loose gravel. It measured 0.15m thick.
1302	T13	Tarmac layer	Tarmac layer which measured 50mm thick
1303	T13	Subsoil	Mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt. The deposit included occasional quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments and measured 0.18m thick (ave)
1304	T13	Natural deposits	Light brownish yellow clay with frequent small and medium sized flint fragments.
1400	T14	Topsoil	Moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average 0.30m thick. The deposit included moderate quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules.
1401	T14	Natural deposits	Loosely compacted light to mid brownish orange sand and small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules. The sand formed around 80% of the deposit whilst the flint fragments and nodules represented around 20% of the deposit.
1500	T15	Topsoil	Moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.33m thick. The deposit included moderate quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules.
1501	T15	Natural deposits	Loosely compacted light to mid brownish orange sand and small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules. The sand formed around 80% of the deposit whilst the flint fragments and nodules represented around 20% of the deposit.
1600	T16	Topsoil	Moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.32m thick. The deposit included moderate small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules.
1601	T16	Natural deposits	Loosely compacted light to mid brownish orange sand and small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules. The sand formed around 80% of the deposit whilst the flint fragments and nodules represented around 20% of the deposit.
1700	T17	Topsoil	Moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.27m thick. The deposit included moderate small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules.

1701	T17	Natural deposits	Loosely compacted light to mid brownish orange sand and small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules. The sand formed around 80% of the deposit whilst the flint fragments and nodules represented around 20% of the deposit.
1800	T18	Topsoil	Moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.27m thick. The deposit included moderate quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules.
1801	T18	Natural deposits	Loosely compacted light to mid brownish orange sand and small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules. The sand formed around 80% of the deposit whilst the flint fragments and nodules represented around 20% of the deposit.
1900	T19	Topsoil	Moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.27m thick. The deposit included moderate quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules.
1901	T19	Natural deposits	Loosely compacted light to mid brownish orange sand and small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules. The sand formed around 80% of the deposit whilst the flint fragments and nodules represented around 20% of the deposit.
2000	T20	Topsoil	Moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.32m thick. The deposit included moderate small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules.
2001	T20	Natural deposits	Loosely compacted light to mid brownish orange sand and small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules. The sand formed around 80% of the deposit whilst the flint fragments and nodules represented around 20% of the deposit.
2100		Topsoil	Moderately compacted mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which measured an average of 0.30m thick. The deposit included moderate quantities of small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules.
2101		Natural deposits	Loosely compacted light to mid brownish orange sand and small and medium sized flint fragments and nodules. The sand formed around 80% of the deposit whilst the flint fragments and nodules represented around 20% of the deposit.

APPENDIX B - OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: withamar1-308223

Project details

Project name	Hill House, Park Lane, Hockering, Norfolk. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation was undertaken on land at Hill House, Park Lane, Hockering, Norfolk. The site lies at a distance of 900m east of the village of Hockering and located to the north of the A47 Norwich to King's Lynn Road. Twenty two trenches were excavated as part of the evaluation, randomly targeted but distributed to achieve maximum coverage of the proposed development area. Overall, the results of trial trenching indicate that there is very little evidence of past human activity on the site. Twenty of the trenches were completely devoid of features or deposits of archaeological interest whilst modern features in the form of a drain and an infilled cellar were recorded in the remaining two trenches.
Project dates	Start: 08-01-2018 End: 18-01-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF143066 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	CELLAR Modern
Monument type	DRAIN Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Metal Detectors","Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BRECKLAND HOCKERING Hill House, Park Lane, Hockering, Norfolk
Postcode	NR20 3JN
Study area	2.29 Hectares
Site coordinates	TG 0847 1279 52.672193506947 1.083775487308 52 40 19 N 001 05 01 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 43.75m Max: 46.38m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Witham Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Gary Trimble
Project director/manager	Gary Trimble
Project supervisor	Gary Trimble
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr James Gunns

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Hill House, Park Lane, Hockering, Norfolk. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Trimble, G
Other bibliographic details	Report No 238
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Witham Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Ruskington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire
Description	A4 looseleaf
Entered by	Gary Trimble (gary.trimble@withamarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	5 February 2018

OASIS:

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

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), [email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

Witham Archaeology
2 High Street, Ruskington, Sleaford, Lincolnshire
NG34 9DT

Tel/Fax: (01529) 300890
Email: info@withamarchaeology.co.uk

© Witham Archaeology