

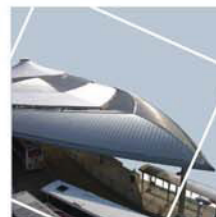
Report BAU 2443



nau archaeology

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
1 Church View, The Street, Dickleburgh, Norfolk**

HER ENF 124834



Prepared for
Mr and Mrs Grief
1 Church View
The Street
Dickleburgh
Norfolk
IP21 4NQ



John Ames

June 2010



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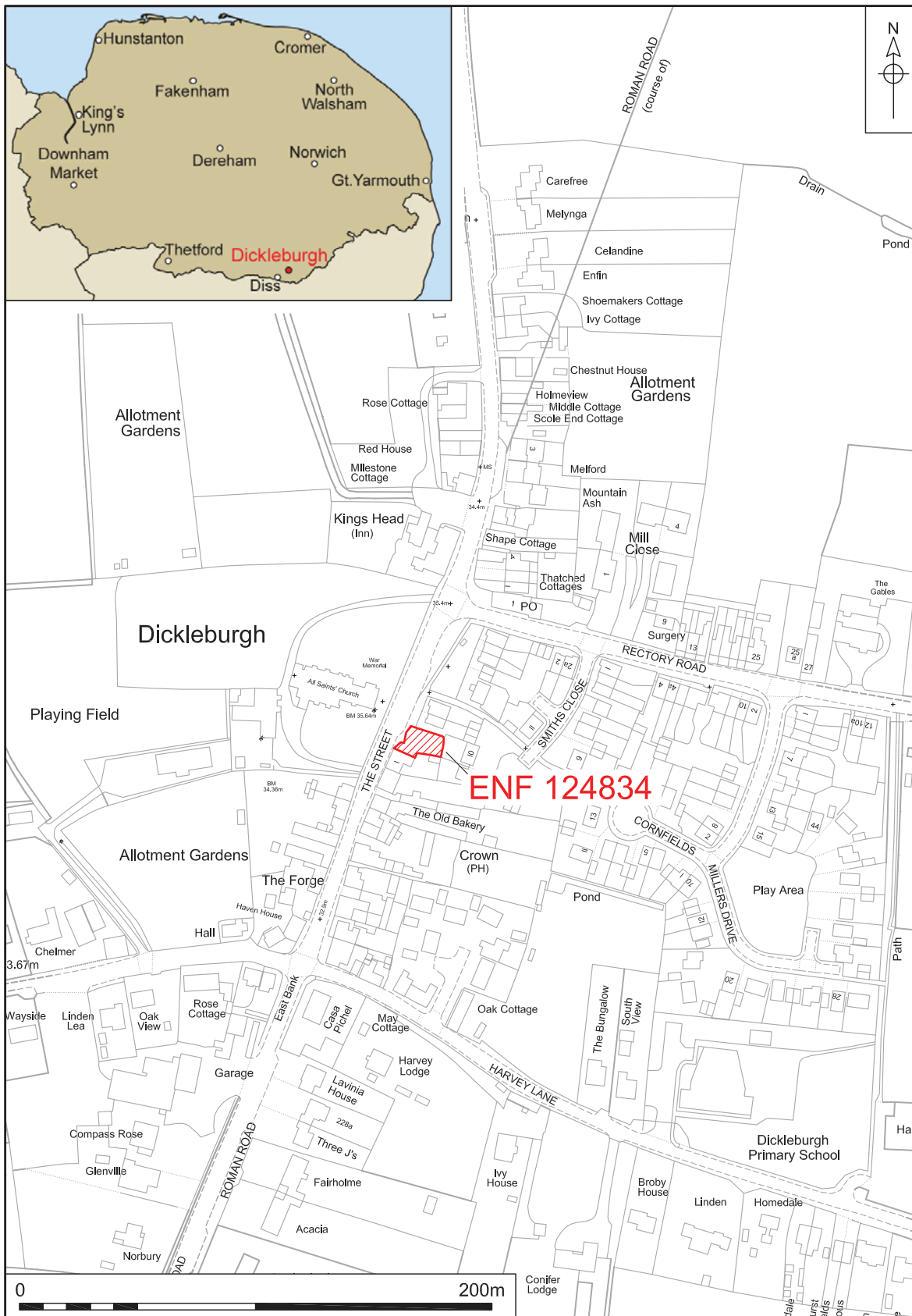
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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2500

Location: Dickleburgh
District: South Norfolk
Grid Ref.: TM 1681 8239
HER No.: ENF 124834
Client: Mr and Mrs Grief
Dates of Fieldwork: 14 June 2010

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by NAU Archaeology on the site of a proposed single dwelling at The Street, Dickleburgh, Norfolk. The development was situated south-west of the parish church All Saints'. A single trench measuring 5m by 1.8m was excavated within the footprint of the proposed development, however, no archaeological features or deposits were observed

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This work was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition set by South Norfolk Council (Ref. 2007/0819) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (Ref. CNF41167). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU Archaeology (Ref. NAU/BAU2443/NP). This work was commissioned and funded by Mr and Mrs Grief

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

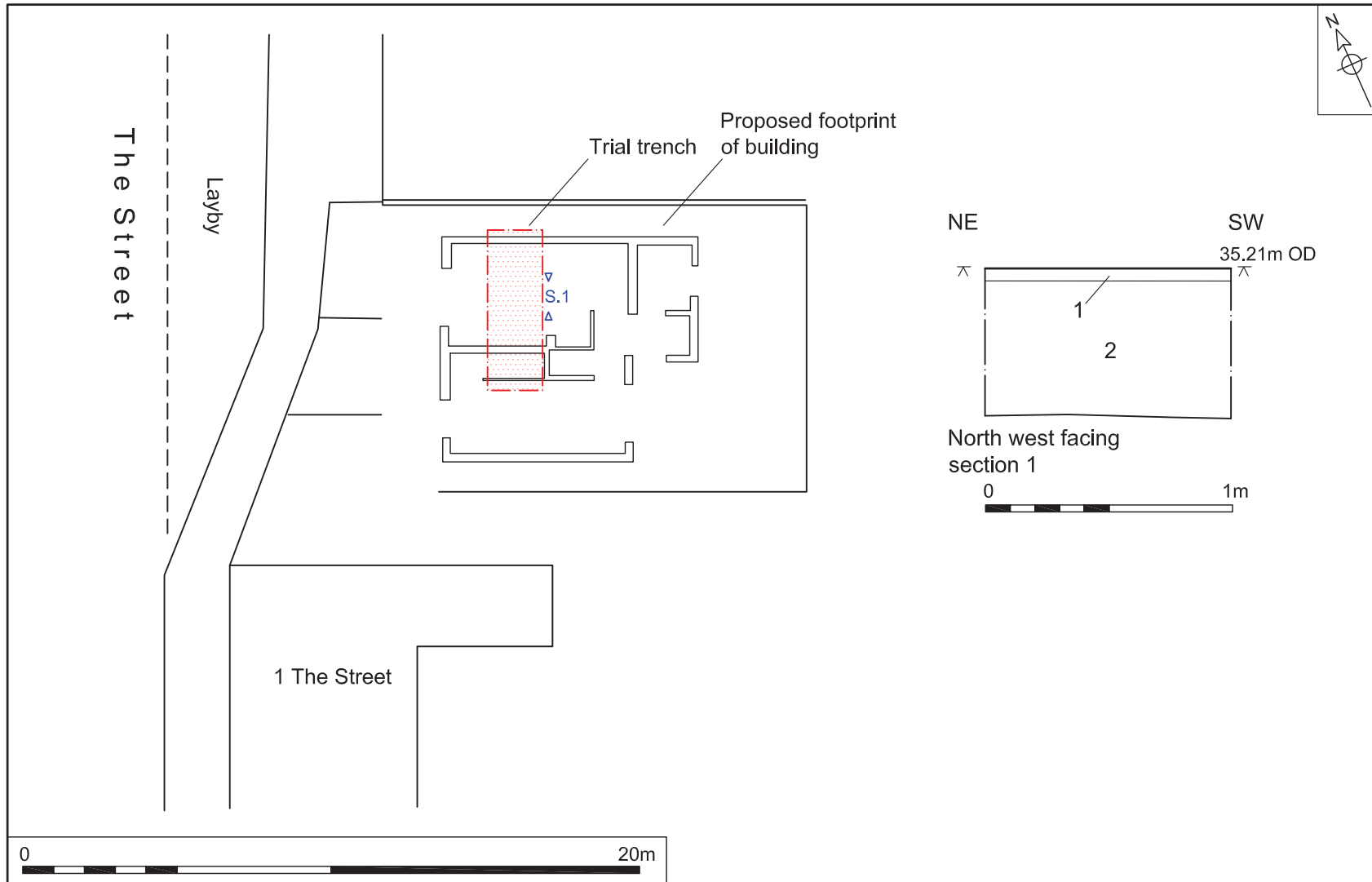
The site archive is currently held by NAU Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The drift geology within the location of the site consists of loamy and clayey drift over chalky till. (Chalky Boulder Clay). The site lies at an elevation of 35.21m OD.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development site lies within the historic core of Dickleburgh opposite the medieval parish church dedicated to All Saints. It is also alongside the line of the former Roman road that linked settlements at Colchester and Caistor St. Edmund.



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Figure 2. Trench location. Scale 1:200. Sample section at 1:25

4.0 METHODOLOGY

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

The Brief required that a 5% sample of the development site is required (170m²)

Machine excavation was carried out with a wheeled JCB-type excavator/hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

No environmental samples were taken.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour and monochrome were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

The temporary benchmark used during the course of this work was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark with a value of 35.61m OD, located on the south west side of All Saints' church.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine weather.

5.0 RESULTS

Trench 1

(Fig. 2)

The single trench measured 5m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of 0.60m before natural clayey sandy gravels were encountered. The upper 0.05m was a concrete base (1) which overlay a mixed deposit of black charcoal rich silty sand which contained fragments of brick rubble and intermixed clay deposits (2).

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The mixed deposit overlying the natural ground gave the appearance that disturbance had taken place within this area some time in the past and did not give the impression of natural soil build-up. Therefore, it suggested that truncation had taken place within this area in the past which may explain the lack of archaeological features within the development area.

Recommendations for future work will be based upon the results of this report by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Mr and Mrs Grief for commissioning and funding the project. These thanks are extended to John of JS plant hire and groundworks and James Albone and Sarah Howard (NLA). The author and Stuart Calow undertook the fieldwork. The report was produced by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Category	Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
1	Masonry			Concrete	Modern
2	Deposit			Mixed deposit of black charcoal rich silty sand which contained fragments brick rubble and intermixed clay deposits	Modern