LAND AT CROKERS PARK, EDGELANDS CROSS, IPPLEPEN, DEVON

(NGR SX 8378 6586)

Results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation

Teignbridge District Council Planning Permission Reference: 15/03253/MAJ (Condition 11)

Prepared by: Paul Cooke

On behalf of: Southern Timber

Report No: ACD1465/2/0

Date: September 2016



Devon County Council Historic Environment Record

Civil Parish & District: Ipplepen, Teignbridge	National Grid Reference SX 8378 6586		Number:	
Subject: Land at Crokers Park, Edgelands Cross, Ipplepen, Devon: Results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation Photo attached Plates 1, 2 and 3				
Planning permission no: 15/03253/MAJ		Recipient museum: N/A		
OASIS ID: 261831		Museum Accession no: N/A		
Contractor's reference number/code: ACD1465		Dates fieldwork undertaken: 12 September 2016		

Introduction

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken in advance of construction of a covered timber storage stock area, workshop and staff facilities including HGV turning and staff car parking area on land at Crokers Park, Edgelands Cross, Ipplepen, Devon (SX 8378 6586).

The area investigated comprised a rectangular parcel of land, forming part of a wider pasture field that extended between Edgelands Lane to the southwest and Biltor Road to the northeast. It lay on ground that sloped moderately-steeply to the southeast from a break of slope at around 65m aOD (above Ordnance Datum). The underlying solid geology comprised limestone of the Ogwell Limestone Formation.

The site lay to the southeast of a limestone plateau known as Beltor. This area contains subtle linear earthworks, which are thought to represent remains of prehistoric or Romano-British boundaries forming part of a former field system.

Results

The work comprised the machine-excavation of five trenches totalling 130m in length, with each trench 2m wide (Fig. 1). Trenches were positioned to provide a sampled coverage of the proposed development site.

Natural subsoil comprised a light reddish brown silty clay, which overlay weathered slate bedrock as was exposed in Trench 4. The natural subsoil was present at a depth that ranged between 0.32m to 1.05m below existing levels and was overlain in Trenches 2 and 3 by a dark reddish-brown sandy-silt loam possible buried soil. This measured a maximum of 0.2m thick and extended approximately 12m into these trenches from the northwest. The buried soil in Trenches 2 and 3 and the natural subsoil in the remaining trenches was overlain by a mid reddish-brown clayey-loam colluvial subsoil and a mid brown silty-loam ploughsoil. The colluvial subsoil increased in thickness towards the southeast, where it measured a maximum of 0.75m thick in Trench 4.

One worked flint flake from the buried soil in Trench 3 and a further worked flint flake from the ploughsoil in Trench 1 were recovered from the trial trenches.

Comments

The buried soil exposed beneath the colluvial subsoil was poorly dated but may have been of prehistoric origin. This was present up to the break of slope and above more steeply sloping ground to the southeast; the gradient of which was partially masked by the thick formation of the colluvial subsoil on the lower slopes.

Recorder:	Date sent to HER:
Paul Cooke, AC archaeology	September 2016

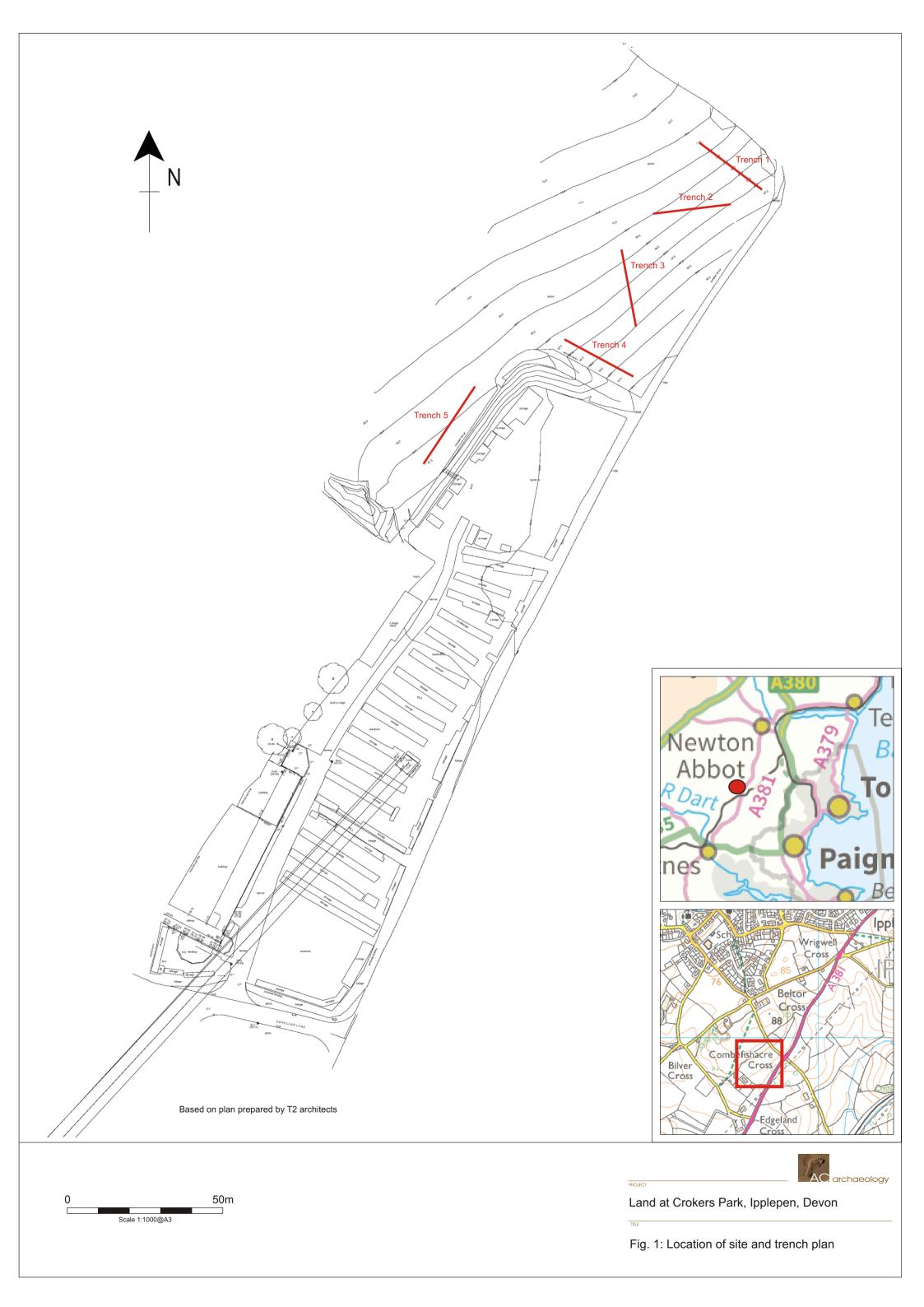




Plate 1: General view of site looking southwest with Trench 2 in foreground



Plate 2: Trench 3 with buried soil beneath colluvial subsoil. View to southwest (scale 1m)





Plate 3: Trench 4 with deep colluvial soil in foreground. View to northwest (scale 1m)

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