

Archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to Shillingford Lane, Shillingford St George, Teignbridge

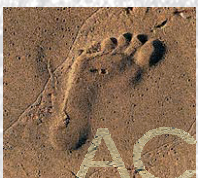
NGR SX90308740

Prepared by:

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Document No: ACD17/2/0

Date: December 2008



archaeology

Devon County Council Historic Environment Record

Civil Parish & District: Shillingford St George, Teignbridge	National Grid Reference: SX 90308740	Number:
Subject: Archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to Shillingford Lane.		Photo attached? No
Planning Application no: 08/02022/FUL	Recipient museum: Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter	
OASIS ID: 52097	Museum Accession no: 354.2008	
Contractor's reference number/code: ACD17	Date fieldwork undertaken: 30 September 2008	
<p>Description of works</p> <p>A watching brief was carried out by AC archaeology during ground reduction to create a level terrace for a new stable block, located in the NE corner of a pasture field which slopes steeply down to the NNW.</p> <p>The area where ground reduction was undertaken was rectangular in plan and measured 16m x 10.5m. The steep gradient required the removal of only 0.12m on the lower (north) side, increasing to 1.7m on the higher (south) side. Excavations revealed a loose reddish-brown sandy clay topsoil (context 500) of 0.1m depth and containing c.10% small angular stones. This layer was above a lighter reddish-brown sandy clay layer of colluvial subsoil (501) of up to 1.6m depth, which contained 40-50% angular stones <2cm length.</p> <p>Due to the steep gradient and consequent shallowness of the ground reduction on the lower side of the site, natural ground was only encountered on the south side. The natural subsoil (502) was composed of mottled and streaked light red and grey sandy clay. Two small features were exposed at the level of the natural subsoil, neither of which were visible within the colluvium. These are shown on Fig. 1.</p> <p>Feature F503 was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.38-0.52m across, and bowl-shaped in profile. It contained two fills, with the upper fill (504) composed of a friable mid-dark orange-brown slightly sandy clay with occasional tiny grit inclusions. The lower fill (505) was a lighter orange-brown sandy clay containing occasional small angular stones.</p> <p>Feature F506 was 0.5m in diameter, steep-sided and had a flat base at a depth of 0.25m. Its fill (507) was identical to the colluvial subsoil. An insulation plate from a telegraph or electricity pole was present at 0.8m above the feature within the colluvium.</p> <p>The two postholes contained no finds, so their date and function is uncertain. However, the presence of the insulation plate above F506 perhaps indicates that this feature might represent the base of a posthole for a cable pole, which had been filled with material very similar to the colluvium through which it had been driven or cut. As feature F503 was located nearby, it may possibly have been a related feature – perhaps an initial attempt to erect the pole or an earlier or later installation. Immediately to the south of the new stable block is an existing overhead cable route.</p> <p>The following finds were recovered from the topsoil: 2 small fragments of non-diagnostic ceramic building material (4 grams), 2 fragments of black bottle glass (20 grams), 4 fragments of blue and white transfer printed ware pottery (12 grams) and 1 piece of clinker (1 gram). All these were of modern date and have been discarded.</p>		
Recorder: C.S. Wakeham, AC archaeology		Date sent to HER: 3 December 2008

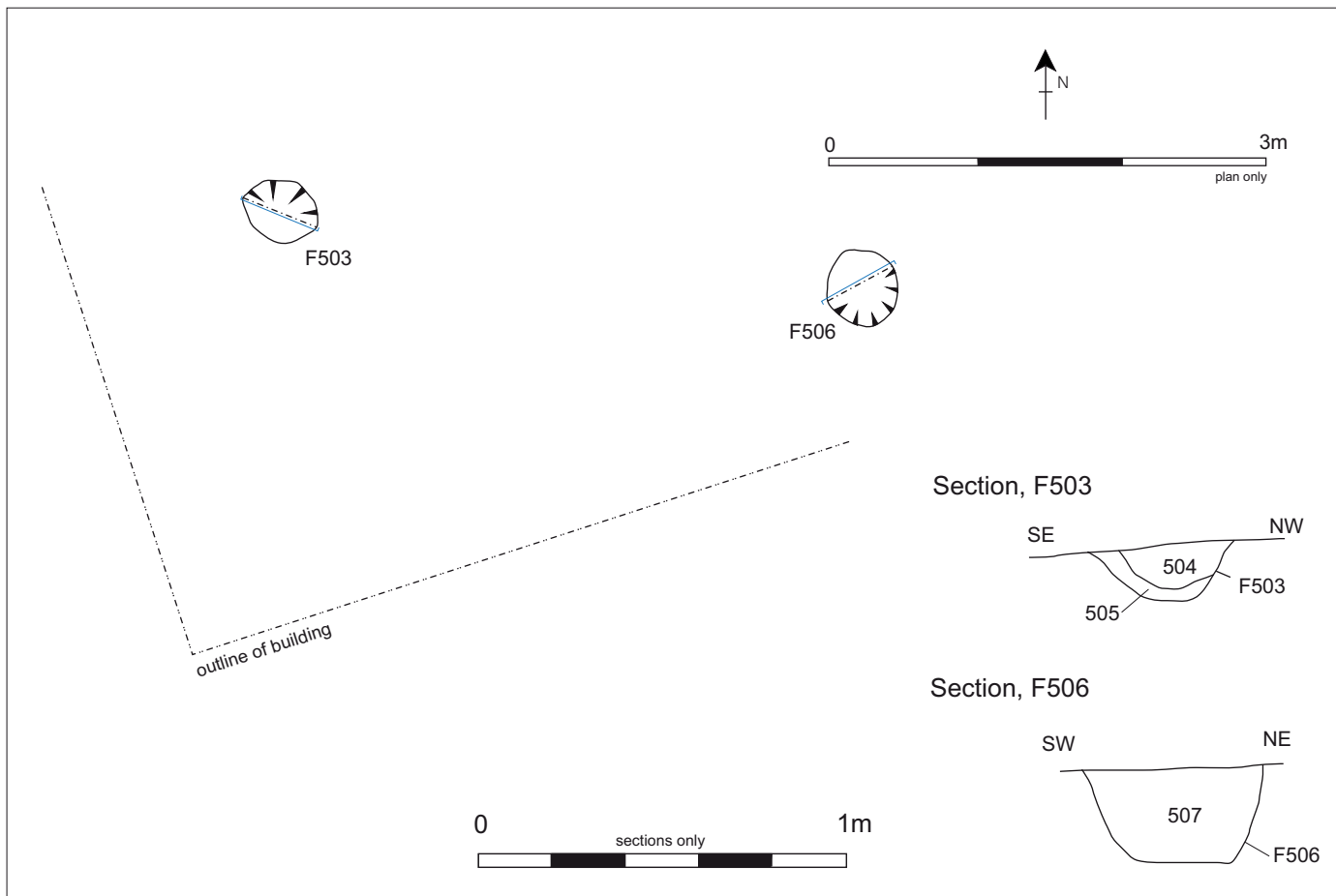
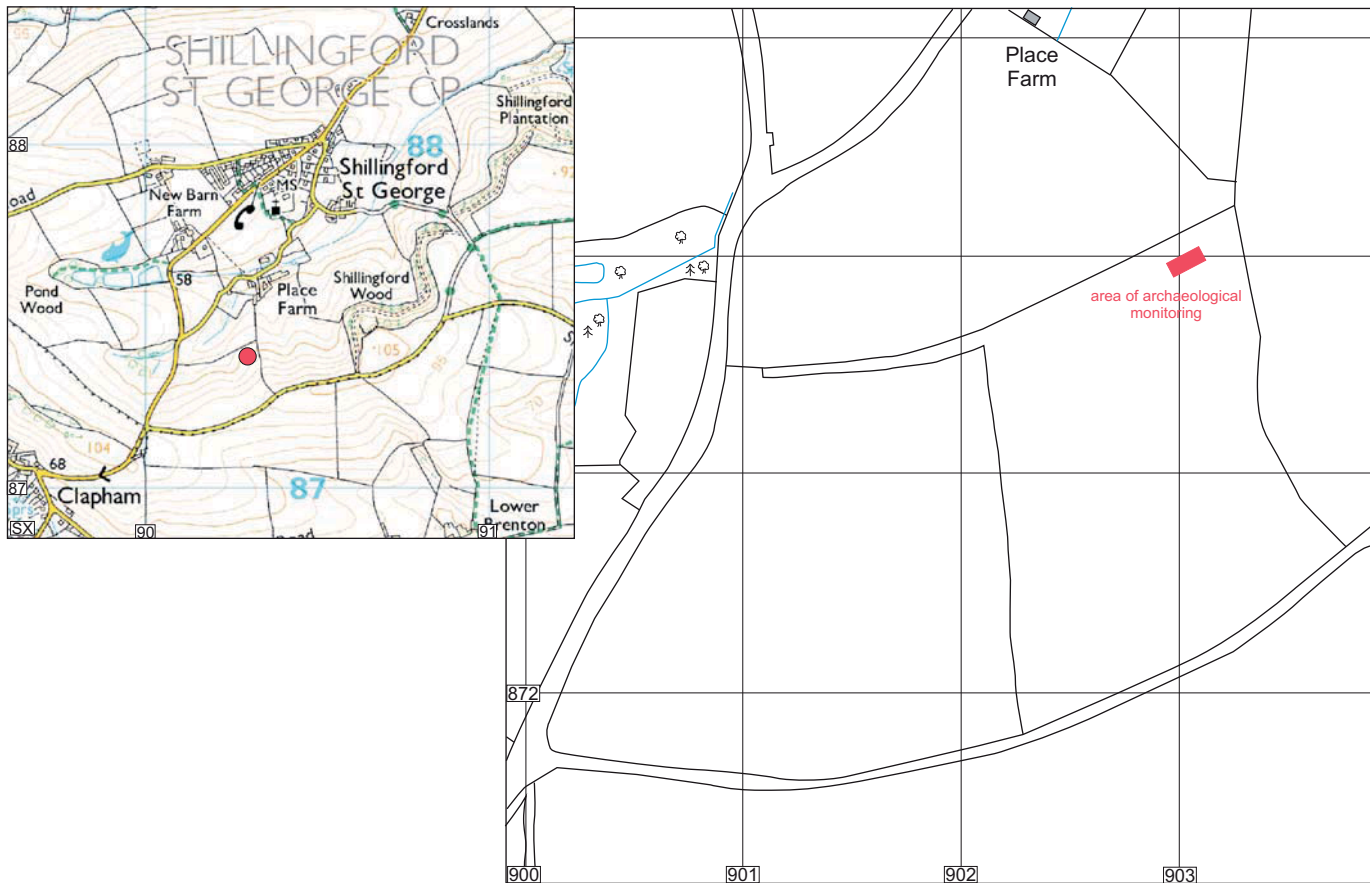


Fig. 1: Site location and plans and sections

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