

Dainton Manor Business Park, Ipplepen, Teignbridge, Devon

An Archaeological Evaluation



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Dainton Manor Business Park, Ipplepen, Teignbridge, Devon

An Archaeological Evaluation

for

Dainton Group Services Ltd

By



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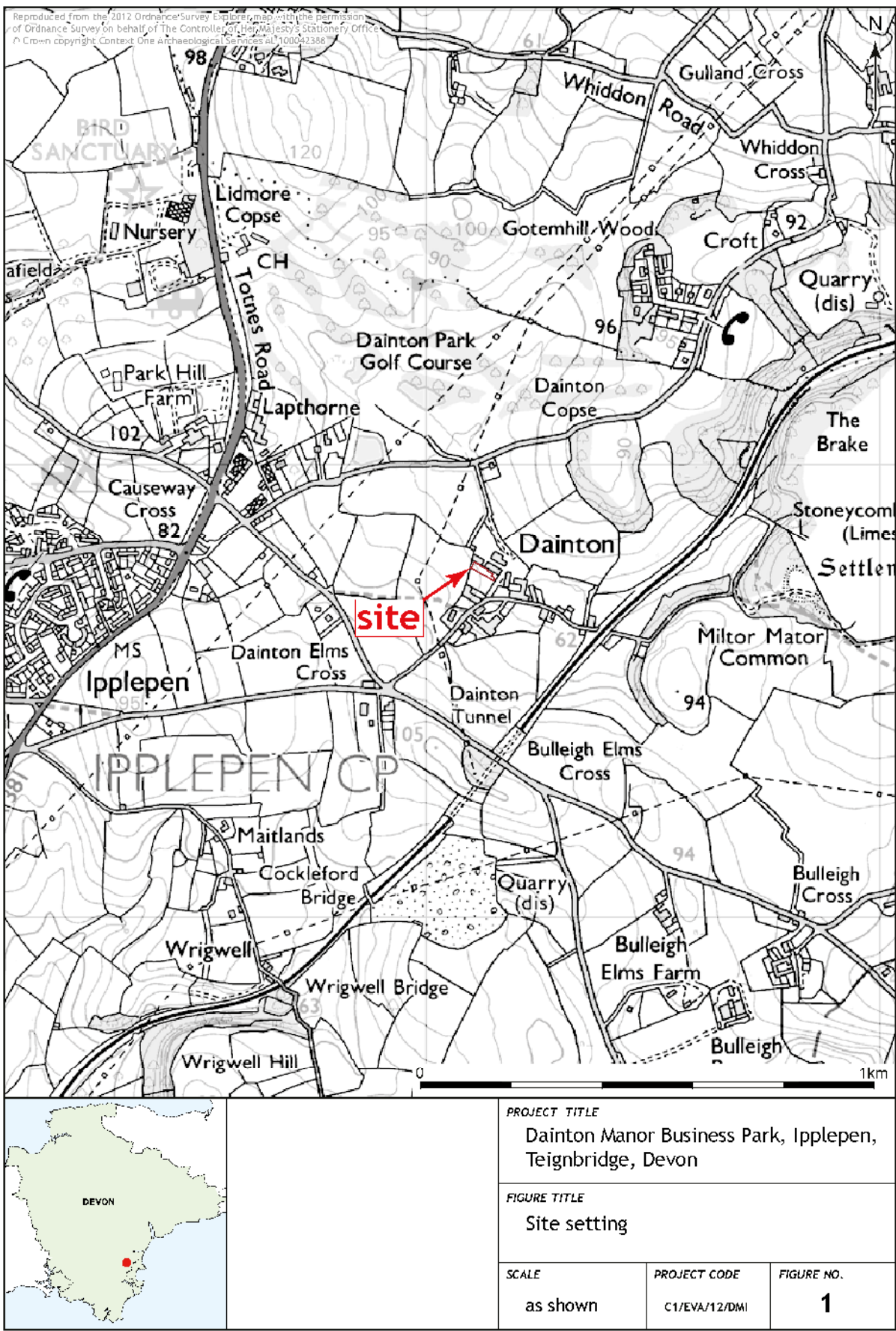
November 2012

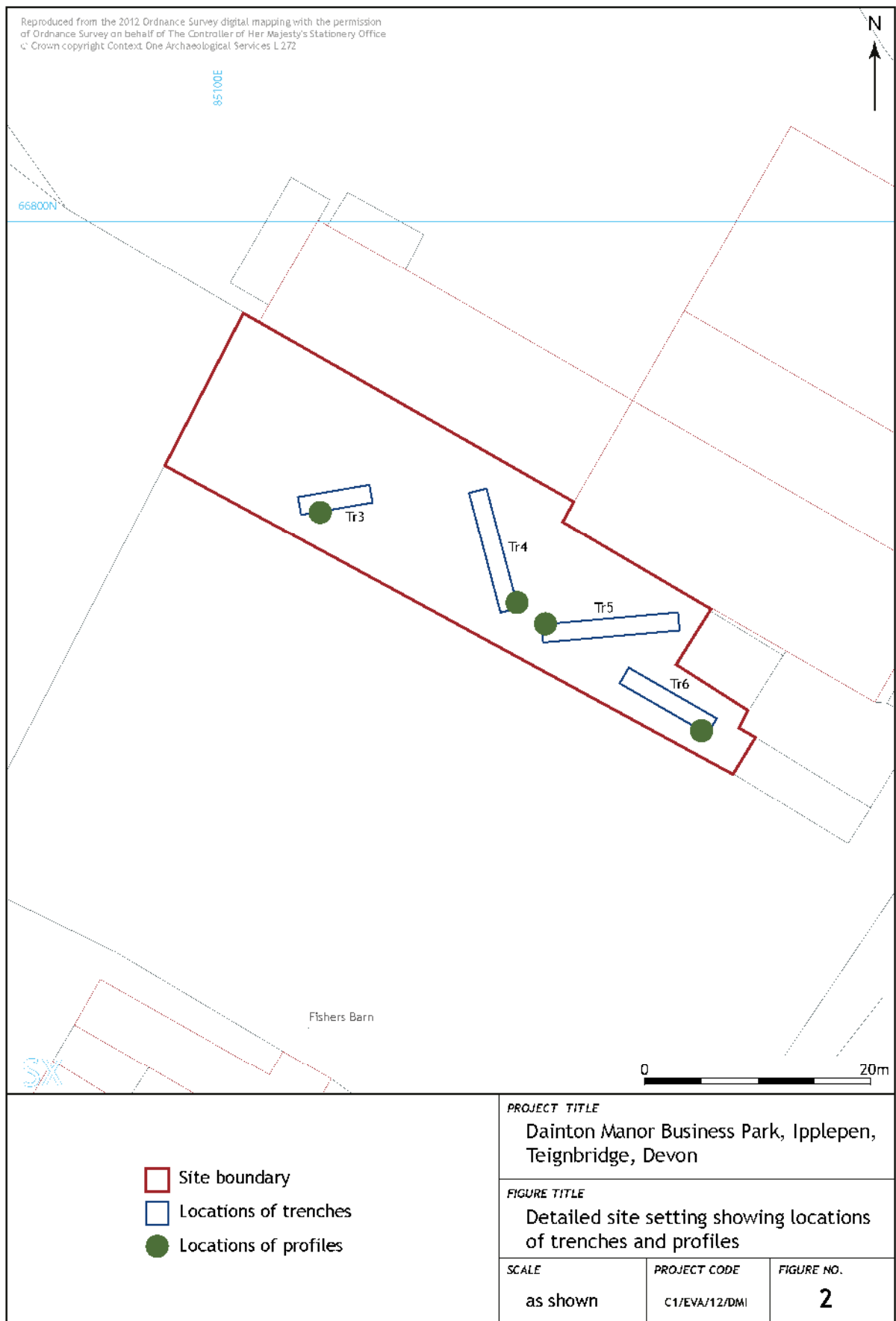
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Devon County Council Historic Environment Record

Civil Parish: Ipplepen	National Grid Reference SX 85122 66775	Number: (Leave blank)	
Subject: Dainton Manor Business Park, Ipplepen, Teignbridge, Devon Planning Application no: Pre-determination		Plan/Photo attached? Y	
Description of works. Context One Archaeological Services Ltd conducted an archaeological field evaluation comprising a desk-based appraisal and trial trenching. The work was in support of a planning application associated with the re-ordering of the existing business park, the removal of some existing buildings and the building of new business units at Dainton Manor Business Park, Ipplepen, Teignbridge, Devon (Figure 1). The project was commissioned and funded by Dainton Group Services Ltd. The request for the field evaluation works was made by Mr Stephen Reed (Archaeologist, Devon County Historic Environment Team) following a consultation request from the Local Planning Authority (Teignbridge District Council). In a <i>brief for archaeological evaluation undertaken in support of a planning application</i> , dated 12 September 2012, Mr Reed stated that: <i>"The proposed development involves the re-ordering of the existing business park with the removal of some existing buildings and building of new business units. While most of the site has been disturbed by the creation of level terraces within the business park itself, a previously undisturbed area that is adjacent and to the south of the proposed development site will be affected by the development of the site. Previous archaeological work in the vicinity of Dainton has revealed intensive prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the area, while the settlement at Dainton has medieval origins; Hay Cottage to the south dates to the 15th century."</i> It was therefore considered that archaeological features/deposits could be present on the Site, and that these could be damaged or destroyed by development. However, as the nature or presence of such features/deposits has not been proven on the basis of currently available information, it was determined that a reasonable archaeological response would be to carry out an archaeological evaluation prior to the determination of the planning application. A <i>Written Scheme of Investigation for a Field Evaluation</i> (COAS 2012) was submitted to and approved by Mr Reed. It was followed by desk-based research to place the Site within its historic and archaeological context. This work comprised map regression, based on Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments, examination of documentary records and assessment of air photographs held by the HER and HES. The collected data was assembled as a digital archive. The desk-based appraisal showed extensive archaeological remains within a 400m radius of the Site from the Bronze Age, including an		Reference. COAS site code: C1/EVA/12/DMI OASIS ID: contexto1-135357 Accession no: RAMM 12/81	Date. <i>of site visits</i> 22/10/2012 24/10/2012 25/10/2012

<p>important group of weapons moulds, through Iron Age and Romano-British field systems to Medieval settlement.</p> <p>It was planned that the archaeological work would comprise the excavation of six trenches. In the event only four were excavated due to the presence of a modern sewage pipe in two of the areas targeted (Trenches 1 and 2). The revised plan was agreed with Devon County HES (Figure 2).</p> <p>The remaining four trenches were Tr3 (c. 6.5m x 1.6m), Tr4 (c. 11m x 1.6m), Tr5 (c. 12.3m x 1.6m) and Tr6 (9.1m x 1.6m). Four representative profiles (Figure 2) displayed a very consistent sequence of general layers best exemplified in Tr5 (Plate 1). The topsoil comprised a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8), soft, silty clay, (300), (400), (500) and (600), including <1% laminate mudstone fragments (<0.10m) and sparse rounded limestones (<0.20m) giving way to a probable former cultivation horizon.</p> <p>The latter, (301), (401), (501) and (601), was a yellowish brown (10YR 6/6), firm, silty clay including <1% laminate mudstone fragments (<0.10m) and sparse rounded limestones (<0.20m) which, despite its textural similarity to the topsoil was clearly distinguishable by its colour.</p> <p>The probable former cultivation horizon sealed an alluviated colluvium varying from mid grey brown (302) to yellowy brown (10YR 3/8), compacted, silty clay (402), (502) and (602), including frequent laminate mudstone fragments (<0.10m), frequent rounded limestone gravel (<0.02m) and sparse large rounded limestones (<0.30m).</p> <p>Modern intrusion was clearly visible in Tr4, where a pit or trench cut through the topsoil and into the colluvium (402) from immediately below the turf (Plate 2; Plate 3, middle) towards the south of the trench. Massive blocks of concrete were present in the north of the trench (Plate 3, top) within (401) and (402), although no cut was distinguished.</p> <p>Modern services were identified in the north of Tr3 and Tr6, the latter exhibiting signs of more general disturbance at its south west end. Only Tr5 appeared free of modern intrusion.</p> <p>No pre-20th century archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed during the evaluation. There had clearly been much movement of soils during the last half century due to levelling and the introduction of services. Despite the prolific remains in nearby areas there is little likelihood that significant deposits survive in this area.</p>		
<p>Recorder Richard Tabor, Context One Archaeological Services Ltd.</p>	<p>Date sent to HER 31/10/2012</p>	





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Plate 1. Trench 5 (from S; 1m scale)



Plate 2. Trench 4 profile (from W; 1m scales)



Plate 3. Trench 4 (from S; 1m scales)

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