

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
AND WATCHING BRIEF
OF THE HIGHAMPTON TO HATHERLEIGH
SWW MAINS REHABILITATION SCHEME,
DEVON**

**Prepared on behalf of
South West Water**

by
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with contributions from
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Exeter Archaeology

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Summary

An archaeological assessment of the Highampton to Hatherleigh (NGR SS 248377 104171 to SS 254695 104161) replacement Water Main was undertaken by Exeter Archaeology (EA) during May 2006.

The largely desk-based assessment has established that the site lies within an area that has been subjected to very little archaeological work and is shown as largely moorland and marginal land on cartographic sources.

A watching brief was undertaken by Exeter Archaeology between July to August 2006 during construction of the Highampton to Hatherleigh water mains upgrade, Devon. Archaeological monitoring of this pipeline established that there was an absence of archaeological features or deposits within the exposed working corridor of the pipeline. A number of lithic artefacts were, however, recovered along the pipeline, which provides clear evidence for prehistoric occupation within the area.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Winkleigh area mains rehabilitation water pipeline scheme extends over a distance of *c.* 5.5km and crosses through the parishes of Highampton, Northlew and Hatherleigh (Fig. 1), through a total of 43 land parcels. Construction work consists of topsoil removal within a 15m working width, which to be followed by the excavation of the pipe trench along the length of the route. In addition, topsoil will need to be removed for temporary access tracks and compound/storage areas at various locations along the route.

This report sets out the results of an archaeological assessment and watching brief of the Hatherleigh Area water mains rehabilitation scheme. The work was undertaken by Exeter Archaeology (EA) in July and August 2006 and was commissioned by South West Water. The pipeline started from the field opposite the Golden Inn public house in the parish of Highampton (NGR SS 248377 104171) and finished south east of Hatherleigh (NGR SS 254695 104161).

1.1 The site

The pipeline (Fig. 2-3) measures approximately 4.5km and traverses a total of 43 plots and one historic boundary, dividing the parishes of Highampton and Hatherleigh. Most of the plots affected are currently used as pasture, although two fields (plots 36 and 37) have been set-aside as meadows and another (plot 24) is part of the Lewmoor Plantation, which lies within the parish of Northlew. The route follows the course of the A3072, and in the westernmost section the now disused North Devon and Cornwall Junction light railway.

Pelo-stagnogley gley soils dominate the geology of the area, along with smaller patches of alluvial soils. These gleyed soils are seasonally waterlogged and are slow to permeate. They produce a mix of clay, stony clays, shaley drift and drift containing sandstone and siltstone of the Hallsworth 1 and 2 soil series (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

1.2 Archaeological background

The area has been subjected to very little archaeological work, and the Devon County Historic Environment Record has recorded no previous sites or monuments directly affected by the route. An archaeological desk-based assessment for the site has been undertaken by EA. The consultation of cartographic sources revealed the majority of the land parcels along the route were previously moor or marshland. However, the surrounding area has been identified as having high archaeological potential for the discovery of prehistoric, Roman and medieval activities.

The principal archaeological interests in the area are the two towns of Highampton and Hatherleigh, and the remains of a possible Iron Age double-ditched oval enclosure SS 4907 0343 (HER SS40SE/34). The former is mentioned in the Domesday Book as a medieval manor. It appears as 'Hantona', meaning the 'High Farm' in 1086, but it has also been mentioned in various middle age documents where it has been attributed a variety of different spellings (HER SS40SE/26). Hatherleigh is also a medieval town, and a number of dwellings from this period are still in use today. It would appear the town was built up around a medieval market place where a yearly fair was granted in 1220 to the Abbot of Tavistock (Beresford & Finberg

1973). There are a number of other medieval manor houses within the vicinity, but the route does not directly affect them. These include:

- West Pulworthy (HER SS50SW/18),
- Stockleigh (HER SS50SW/19)
- East Pulworthy (HER SS50SW/14)
- Hannaborough (HER SS50SW/15)

The pipeline route starts within metres of Highampton and follows the length of the A3072 until it reaches its eastern point at Hatherleigh. Here it extends across six plots south and east of the village, terminating just before Hatherleigh Moor. The moorland has produced a significant amount of historical and archaeological information, which although outside of the proposed pipeline corridor could be relative to the investigation. These sites of interest are all within 3km of the pipeline and include:

- The site of a 1644 Civil War battle SS 55 03 (HER SS50SE/8)
- St Johns Holy Well used in medieval times for baptisms SS 5523 0437 (HER SS50SE/1)
- Aerial photographic evidence of a deserted medieval village SS 5623 0241 (HER SS50SE/11)
- Medieval stone cross referred to as Bassets Cross at the junction of the Hatherleigh to Monkokehampton road SS 5511 0323 (HER SS50SE/4)
- Roman roof tile finds SS 553 043 (HER SS50SE/2)
- Pottery and geophysical survey evidence indicating a Roman pottery kiln SS 5560 0325 (HER SS50SE/9)
- Laurel Leaf arrowhead, which was found as part of a Prehistoric lithic collection SS 555 036 (HER SS50SE/3)
- Crop mark of a possible Prehistoric ditched enclosure, elongated and irregular in shape SS 556 008 (HER SS50SE/12).

Despite the archaeological potential surrounding the pipe route, the Devon County Historic Environment Record showed no previous recorded sites or monuments directly affected by the route and the area has been subjected to very little archaeological work. Consultation of cartographic sources has revealed the majority of the land parcels were previously moor or marshland.

2. METHODOLOGY

The desk-based assessment and watching brief conformed to a brief supplied by the Devon County Historic Environment Officer and a subsequent project design prepared by EA. This document is included as Appendix 1.

Assessment

The desk-based assessment was to establish the history and land-use development of the site and its environs, with a view to better informing any subsequent archaeological mitigation.

The following sources were consulted:

- Examination of cartographic sources available in the Westcountry studies Library and Devon County Record Office.

- Consultation of HER records and aerial photographs held by Devon County Historic Environment Record.
- Filed inspection by walkover survey.

Watching Brief

The principal aim of the watching brief was to monitor trenching works in progress and to ensure the adequate investigation and recording of any significant archaeological features or deposits exposed, prior to their removal.

The pipeline crosses through 43 fields. Visits were made during or immediately after topsoil stripping and included the checking of all spoil heaps for finds recovery. All stripping was carried out using a toothless 1.5m grading bucket to create a working corridor 10 metres wide. In areas where the topsoil strip was insufficiently deep to expose natural subsoil, return visits were made during subsequent trenching operations. The fast pace of the trenching, however meant most pipe trenches were opened and backfilled before they could be inspected. The pipe trench measured approximately 0.80 metres wide by 1.50 metre deep, although this varied depending upon the local topography.

All features and deposits were recorded using the standard EA recording system, comprising context record sheets and individual trench recording forms. Sections and plans for each trench were drawn at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. A detailed black and white print and colour digital photographic record was made. Registers were maintained for photographs, drawings and context sheets on *pro forma* sheets. Finds and samples were labelled and bagged on site and taken to the EA offices for processing and cataloguing.

3. WALKOVER SURVEY

The pipeline route traverses a total of 43 plots and one historic boundary, dividing the parishes of Highampton and Hatherleigh. Most of the plots affected are currently pasture, although two fields (plots 36 and 37) have been set aside as meadows and another (plot 24) is part of the Lewmoor Plantation. Some of the previously recorded historical features were identified during the walkover, including former field boundaries, a disused trackway (plot 4) and old watercourses. The only potential new sites are a possible post-medieval or modern leat in plots 2 and 3, which is not marked on the OS 6'' map of 1884. In the same plot as the trackway two rectangular crop marks are visible as yellow grass. The interpretation of these is uncertain, but they probably represent modern hay bales.

4. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

At present, the only archaeological impact would be as a result of excavations through the former field boundaries, watercourses and the parish boundary. However, as detailed above, the pipeline route is located in an area, which has produced a reasonably high level of archaeological potential. Therefore, the possibility of discovering unknown and important archaeological deposits might be revealed during groundworks associated with construction.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

It is considered that this assessment has not identified any previously known or new sites that would warrant any invasive or non-invasive archaeological investigation prior to construction.

Recording of known and potential new sites could be carried out as part of an intensive watching brief, where an archaeologist is present during topsoil removal with contingency for additional time and staff if previously unknown significant archaeological deposits or finds concentrations are encountered, and preservation *in situ* is not possible. Following topsoil removal within each plot, if it could be established that previous disturbance has been so thorough that archaeological deposits could not reasonably be expected to survive, or sufficient of the natural subsoil has been exposed and shown to be archaeologically sterile, then monitoring of the site groundworks would be terminated. If the clarity of the stripped surface is not good, then monitoring during the excavation of the pipe trench would be carried out.

6. WATCHING BRIEF

Relevant detailed plans and sections are included as Figs 2-3. A generally uniform overlying layer sequence of topsoil, former agricultural subsoil, onto weathered natural and natural subsoil was encountered in all areas. The depth of the overlying deposits was on average 0.3-0.5m.

6.1 The plots

All plots were stripped of dark brown silty clay topsoil, which measured between 0.10 and 0.27metres thick. This exposed a fairly patchy and speckled silty clay subsoil which contained varying colours of orangey, brown and grey. It was not until the route reached Hatherleigh that the subsoil becomes more uniform in colour. In plot 38 to 41 it was noted that the subsoil remained the same consistency and texture but its colour was mid reddish brown. In most fields the subsoil contained patches of naturally occurring stones that included degraded shale and sandstone.

Inspection of all plots showed very little evidence of archaeological features. Plot 4 contained the remains of a Post-medieval trackway measuring 7.8 metres in width and aligned on a northwest-southeast axis. It was identified in the walkover and is documented on the First Addition Maps surveyed in 1884. It is leading to Upcott, now known as Warren Farm. The track has been backfilled with material very similar to the subsoil and contained sub-angular stones and a length of modern rope. The track is unlikely to be older than the Post-medieval period as it does not appear on the tithe maps, and it cuts the subsoil rather than the natural. A small slot was excavated but not recorded, no finds were recovered from within the feature but pottery closely associated with the track also indicates a Post-medieval date.

A linear arrangement of stones was identified in plot 40 at the Hatherleigh end of the route. It was aligned north-south and measured approximately 3 metres wide. The stones were sat above the subsoil, and did not appear to be in a cut. The stones were visible in the unstripped topsoil and could be seen continuing into the next field off to

the north, passing through a gateway. It was therefore, thought to be a modern, rudimentary farmers trackway.

A number of natural hollows that had been backfilled with modern material were identified in plots 14, 17, 22, 28, and 32, but no further archaeological evidence was identified.

6.2 The hedgebanks

A total of 34 hedgebanks were broken through along the pipe route, all were inspected but only a small sample of six was recorded. These are itemised in Appendix 3. These were all prominent earthen banks of the same material as the subsoil and with mature hedge lining. No buried soil was present and no datable evidence was found. The banks varied in size from 2-3 metres wide by 1.20-1.80 metres deep. All the banks had double or single flanking ditches.

7. THE FINDS

by Kerry Tyler

7.1 Introduction

This is a small assemblage largely composed of prehistoric and post-medieval finds. The finds are itemised in Appendix 2 and briefly described below.

7.2 Lithics

Plot 14 produced an Early Bronze Age end scraper, and plot 40 a greensand chert side scraper of Neolithic or Bronze Age origin.

7.3 Modern finds

A small amount of 19th to 20th century pottery was found along the length of the pipeline but was discarded on site. A dense concentration of Post-medieval pottery was noted in plot 38. A total of 35 sherds of the local North Devon fabric were collected along with 3 fragments of imported Westerwald ceramics. The date of the assemblage ranges from the early 17th through to the 19th century. No features were evident in this plot and the finds were discovered in the topsoil, which would suggest they were incorporated as a result of land cultivating and manuring.

8. CONCLUSION

Monitoring of groundworks undertaken as part of the Winkleigh Area water mains rehabilitation scheme has shown an absence of any archaeological features or deposits within the working corridor of the Highampton to Hatherleigh pipe route. The presence of unstratified Post-medieval pottery can be explained through the process of manuring. The recovery of prehistoric worked stone tools as surface finds can only suggest a presence within the area during this period. The absence of material evidence from the hedgebanks makes dating very difficult, although it is unlikely that these banks are of any great antiquity.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was commissioned and funded by South West Water Limited and administered by P. Weddell for Exeter Archaeology. The material for the assessment was compiled by A Collings. The fieldwork was undertaken by R. Sims and K. Tyler. The illustrations for this report were prepared by Sarnia Blackmore.

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OS Surveyors' Two Inch Drawing Sheet 29, 1803-7

OS 1:10560 Sheet 51, 1891

OS 1:10560 Sheet 52, 1890

Soil Survey of England and Wales. 1983. Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales.

APPENDIX 1

**APPENDIX 1:
METHOD STATEMENT**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING THE REPLACEMENT OF PART OF
THE HIGHAMPTON TO HATHERLEIGH
WATER MAIN**

*Prepared by
Exeter Archaeology
on behalf of
South West Water*

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document has been produced by Exeter Archaeology (EA) and sets out the methodology for archaeological recording to be undertaken during works associated with the replacement of part of the Highampton to Hatherleigh water main (NGR 248377 104171 to 254695 104161). The project consists of a watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of the pipeline. The work is being carried out following consultation with the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES) Archaeology Officer.
- 1.2 The scheme where monitoring is required extends over a distance of *c.* 4.5km and crosses through farmland. Construction works will consist of topsoil removal within a 16m working width, which will be followed by the excavation of the pipe trench along the length of the route.

2. AIM

- 2.1 The aim of the watching brief is to record any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental features or deposits exposed during groundworks associated with construction of the pipeline.

3. METHOD

- 3.1 The work will be carried out in accordance with a brief provided by DCHES (Horner 2006). It will comprise:
- A review of existing archaeological and historical information.
 - Archaeological monitoring and recording during construction.
 - Appropriate analysis and reporting of the results and deposition of the project archive.
- 3.2 The metal detecting survey will be undertaken in advance of groundworks taking place. The whole of the route will be scanned, with metal objects only removed if they are within overburden levels. The position of objects will be located by GPS, and these positions established during the topsoil strip to see if there are any associated buried archaeological features.

- 3.3 Monitoring will initially be along the full length of the route during the topsoil strip. In particular, any hedgebanks that are to be removed will be recorded, with areas of previously identified areas of archaeological interest also closely monitored.
- 3.4 For the topsoil strip, all machining will be carried out using a 360° tracked excavator (or equivalent wheeled mechanical excavator) equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Machining will temporarily cease if intact archaeological deposits are exposed, in order to allow for investigation and recording to take place. Sufficient time should be allowed in the programme of works for adequate recording. All spoil will be scanned for the recovery of displaced artefacts.
- 3.5 Where it can be established that previous disturbance has been so thorough that archaeological deposits could not reasonably be expected to survive, or sufficient of the natural subsoil has been exposed and shown to be archaeologically sterile, then monitoring of the site groundworks will be terminated. If the clarity of the stripped surface is not good, then monitoring during the excavation of the pipe trench will also be carried out.
- 3.6 Should archaeological deposits or finds concentrations be encountered, the relevant area will be hand-cleaned (as appropriate) and planned at a suitable scale (see section 4 below). At this stage a meeting will be sought with the DCHES Archaeologist, South West Water and their archaeological contractor to determine the level and location of further more detailed hand-excavation. In principle, mitigation is likely to comprise one of the following:
- *areas containing significant archaeological deposits* likely to be destroyed or damaged by pipelaying or associated activities will be subjected to full excavation (up to 100%) and recording;
 - *areas of moderate archaeological significance* likely to be destroyed or damaged by pipelaying or associated activities will normally be subjected to hand-excavation of 50% of all discrete features and 10-20% of all linear features. Where possible, positions for hand-excavation will be selected along the route of the pipe trench;
 - *other areas containing archaeological deposits* which have been exposed then cleaned and recorded, but can either be avoided or protected to prevent damage by pipelaying or associated activities, will not be subjected to detailed hand-excavation, and;
 - *areas which are proven to be archaeologically sterile* will not be subjected to further work..
- 3.7 If a good working relationship is established at the outset any delays caused by archaeological recording can be kept to a minimum. However, localised delays to site operations may be caused and time should be allowed within the main

contractor's programme for the adequate investigation and recording of archaeological material.

- 3.8 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by archaeological staff working on site. High-visibility jackets or vests, safety helmets and safety boots will be worn by all staff on site.
- 3.9 The project as a whole will be undertaken in accordance with the IFA "Code of Conduct" and relevant IFA Standards and Guidance, including in particular those for an archaeological watching brief and for dealing with finds and other material.
- 3.10 Any human burial remains or cremations will initially be left *in situ*. If their removal is unavoidable, then these will then be fully excavated and taken from the site subject to compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations. Any remains will be excavated in accordance with *Institute of Field Archaeologist Technical Paper No. 13* (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Where appropriate bulk samples will be collected.
- 3.11 Should gold or silver artefacts be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.12 The project will be monitored by DCHES, who will be given reasonable notice of commencement of the fieldwork and will be informed of the progress of the work and may wish to inspect the excavations.
- 3.13 As appropriate, the Exeter Archaeology Scientific Adviser will assess deposits on site to determine the possible yield (if any) of environmental or microfaunal evidence, and its potential for radiocarbon dating. If deposits of potential survive, these would be sampled using the EH Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (EH CfA Guidelines 2002/1).

4. RECORDING

- 4.1 The standard EA recording system will be employed, consisting of:
 - i) Standardised single context sheets, survey drawings at scales 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 and 1:100 as appropriate, and B/W print and colour digital photography.
 - ii) EDM survey and location of features or structures, and artefacts, as appropriate.
 - iii) Labelling and bagging of finds, with post-1800 unstratified material to be discarded on site.

5. REPORTING AND ARCHIVE

5.1 An illustrated summary report will normally be produced. This will contain the following elements:

- a location plan;
- a written description of the exposed remains and a discussion and interpretation of their character and significance in the context of any locally available historical evidence;
- photographs of individual features/areas and showing the general nature of the work undertaken;
- plans and sections at appropriate scales showing the exact location of exposed archaeological deposits; and,
- specialist reports as appropriate.

If no particularly significant archaeological deposits are exposed then reporting will, in agreement with the DCHES Archaeology Officer, take the form of a short HER entry only; in these circumstances a summary report will not be produced.

5.2 Copies of the summary report or HER entry will be produced for distribution to the Client and the Devon County Council (FAO the DCHES Archaeology Officer). Details of the project will also be submitted to the OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological investigationS) database.

5.3 A fully integrated site archive will be prepared with reference to *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the project. This will be incorporated with the archive generated by any subsequent mitigation work and deposited with the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon in consultation with the Curator of Antiquities, in accordance with a timescale agreed with the Curator and with DCHES.

5.4 Details of the project will be submitted to the OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological investigationS) database.

5.5 Should particularly significant remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the DCHES, in consultation with the client. On behalf of the client, Exeter Archaeology will then implement publication in accordance with a timescale agreed with the above parties.

5.6 Initial cleaning, conservation, packaging and any stabilisation or longer term conservation measures will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional guidance (including *Conservation guidelines No 1* (UKIC, 2001); *First Aid for Finds* (UKIC & RESCUE, 1997) and on advice provided by A. Hopper-Bishop, Specialist Services Officer, RAM Museum, Exeter.

- 5.7 A short report summarising the results of the project will be prepared for inclusion within an appropriate national journal *if merited*.
- 5.8 Should particularly significant remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the DCHES Archaeology Officer, in consultation with the Client. Exeter Archaeology, on behalf of the Client, will then implement publication in accordance with a timescale agreed with the Client and the DCHES Archaeology Officer.

6. PROJECT ORGANISATION

- 6.1 The project will be undertaken by a suitably experienced and qualified EA archaeologist. It will be co-ordinated by John Valentin BSc MIFA, EA Project Manager.
- 6.2 Any variations to this document shall be agreed with the DCHES Archaeologist before they are carried out.
- 6.3 It is anticipated that the groundworks will commence during July 2006.

7. COPYRIGHT

Exeter Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this method statement.

8. PRINCIPAL SPECIALIST SUB-CONSULTANTS

The expertise of the following specialists can be called upon if required:

Dating techniques Scottish Universities Research and Reactor Centre; Alex Bayliss (EH);

Environmental data: Vanessa Straker (English Heritage) University of Bristol; Dr M. Allen (AEA, Wiltshire)

Faunal remains: L. Higbee (Taunton);

Finds conservation: Alison Hopper-Bishop (Exeter Museums);

Human remains: Louise Loe (Oxford Archaeology);

Medieval and post-medieval finds: John Allan (Exeter Archaeology) and sub-consultants;

Metallurgy: Ancient Monuments Laboratory (English Heritage), Gill Juleff (Exeter University);

Molluscan analysis: Marine-Janice Light (Godalming); Terrestrial- Dr. M. Allen (AEA, Wiltshire);

Numismatics: Norman Shiel (Exeter);

Petrology/geology: Dr R. Scrivener (British Geological Survey);

Plant remains: Julie Jones (Bristol);

Pollen: Dr R. Scaife (University of Southampton);
Prehistoric pottery: Henrietta Quinnell (Exeter);
Radiocarbon dating: University of Waikato, New Zealand: Scottish Universities Research and Reactor Centre, East Kilbride
Roman finds: Paul Bidwell & associates (Arbeia Roman Fort, South Shields);
Dr M. Corney (freelance)
Soil Science: Dr. M. Allen (AEA, Wiltshire).

9. HEALTH AND SAFETY

Exeter Archaeology operations are subject to Health & Safety policies prepared by Exeter City Council which include all aspects of work covered by the *Health and Safety at Work Act* (1974) and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations* (1992). A *Statement of General Policy in respect of Health and Safety at Work* can be provided. Because of the specialised nature of archaeological work EA also applies the guidelines set out in the manual of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* which deals with the more specific requirements associated with this type of work. Professional advice and training on health and safety is provided by Exeter City Council's Assistant Principal Environmental Health Officer (Health & Safety). Exeter Archaeology has a minimum of two staff trained in Risk Assessment, three qualified First Aiders and five Appointed Persons. Site specific guidance on H&S is normally provided by the preparation of Risk Assessments as part of a project design or method statement.

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2:
FINDS QUANTIFICATION

Highampton to Hatherleigh Finds listing
Kerry Tyler

Plot	Material	Quantity	Date	Comments
14	Lithic	1	Early Bronze Age	Cherty-flint end scraper
38	Pottery	3	16C	North Devon micaceous wares
		2	16-17C	North-Devon gravel free calcerous ware
		25	Post-med late16-19C	North-Devon wares including 4 bowls
		2	19C	North-Devon coarseware
		3	1680-1730	Westerwald wares
	Clay Pipe	8	1650-1720	6 stems now discarded, and two broad feet bowls
40	Lithic	1	Neolithic/Bronze Age	Greensand chert side scraper

APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 3:
HEDGE BANK MORPHOLOGY

Hedgebank	NGR	Bank size width x depth	Ditch size width x depth	Description/Comments
1	24851 10400	2.35m x 1.5m	1.37m x 0.4m	Prominent earth bank with mature and dense hedge lining and composed of orangey brown silty clay subsoil. Old field boundary within plot 1. No longer in existence but approx. 10m still remains.
2	24875 10372	2.7m x 1.2m	1.6m x 0.4m 1.4 x 0.35m	Prominent earth bank with drainage ditches either side with mature and dense hedge lining. It is composed of the same material as the subsoil, a mid brown silty clay. Bounds plots 1 and 2.
3	24974 10365	3.3m x 1.8m	0.8m x 0.3m	Prominent earth bank with ditch on the one side. Dense and mature hedge lining. Composed of mid brown silty clay, and bounds plots 10 and 11.
4	25110 10365	2.85m x 1.4m	1.2m x 0.3m 1.3m x 0.4m	Earth bank with ditches either side and dense hedge lining. It is composed of mid brown silty clay and bounds plots 17 and 18.
5	25245 10350	3m x 1.3m	1.1m x 0.7m 0.8m x 0.4m	Earth bank with ditches both side and dense but fairly young hedge lining. It is composed of mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional sub angular stone inclusions. It bounds plots 29 and 30.
6	25430 10410	2.5m x 1.4m	0.7m x 0.4m	Earth bank with ditch on one side and dense hedge lining. It is composed of the same material as the subsoil, dark reddish brown silty clay. Bounds plots 39 and 40.

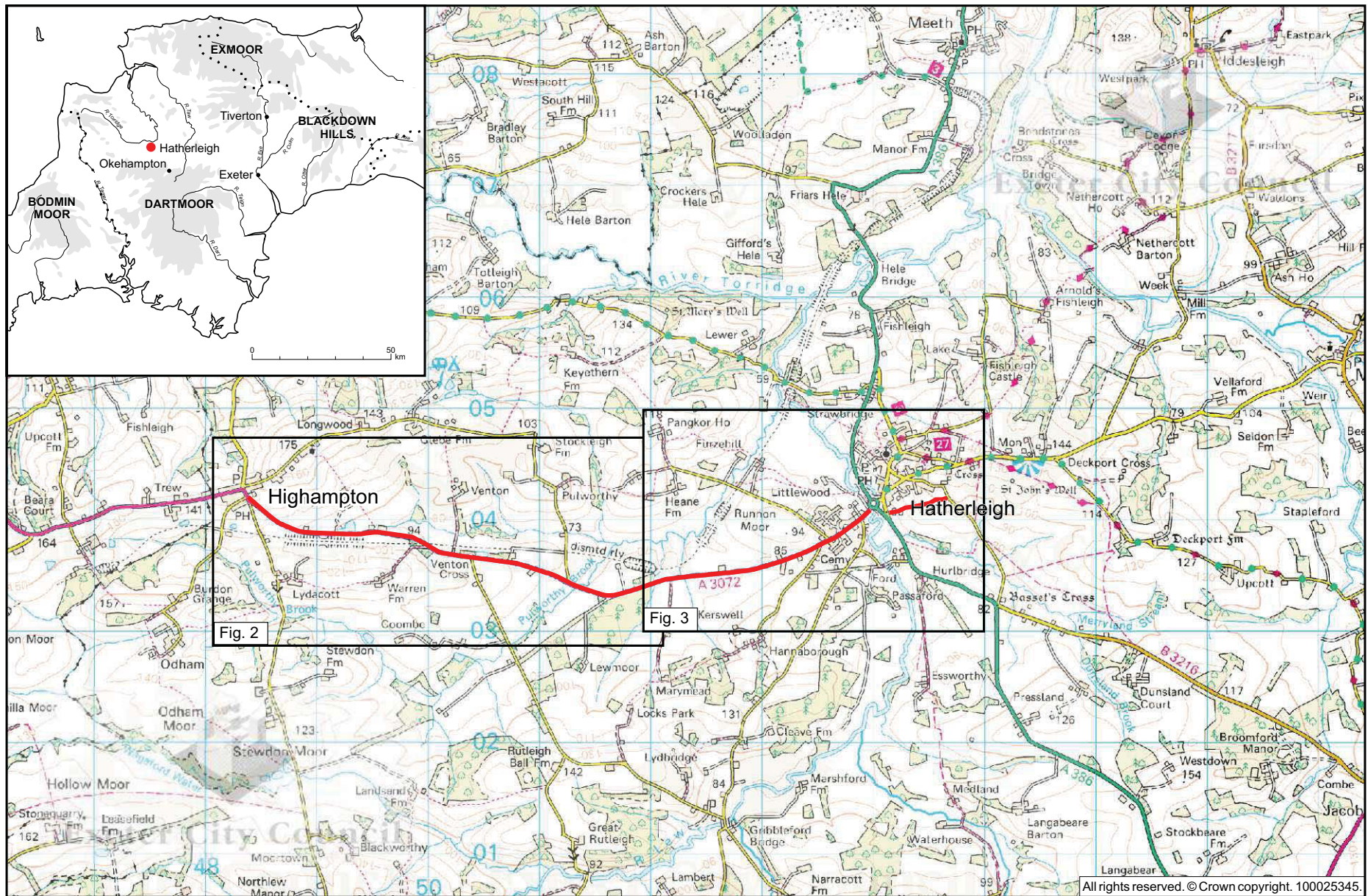


Fig. 1 Location of pipeline route. Scale 1:50000.

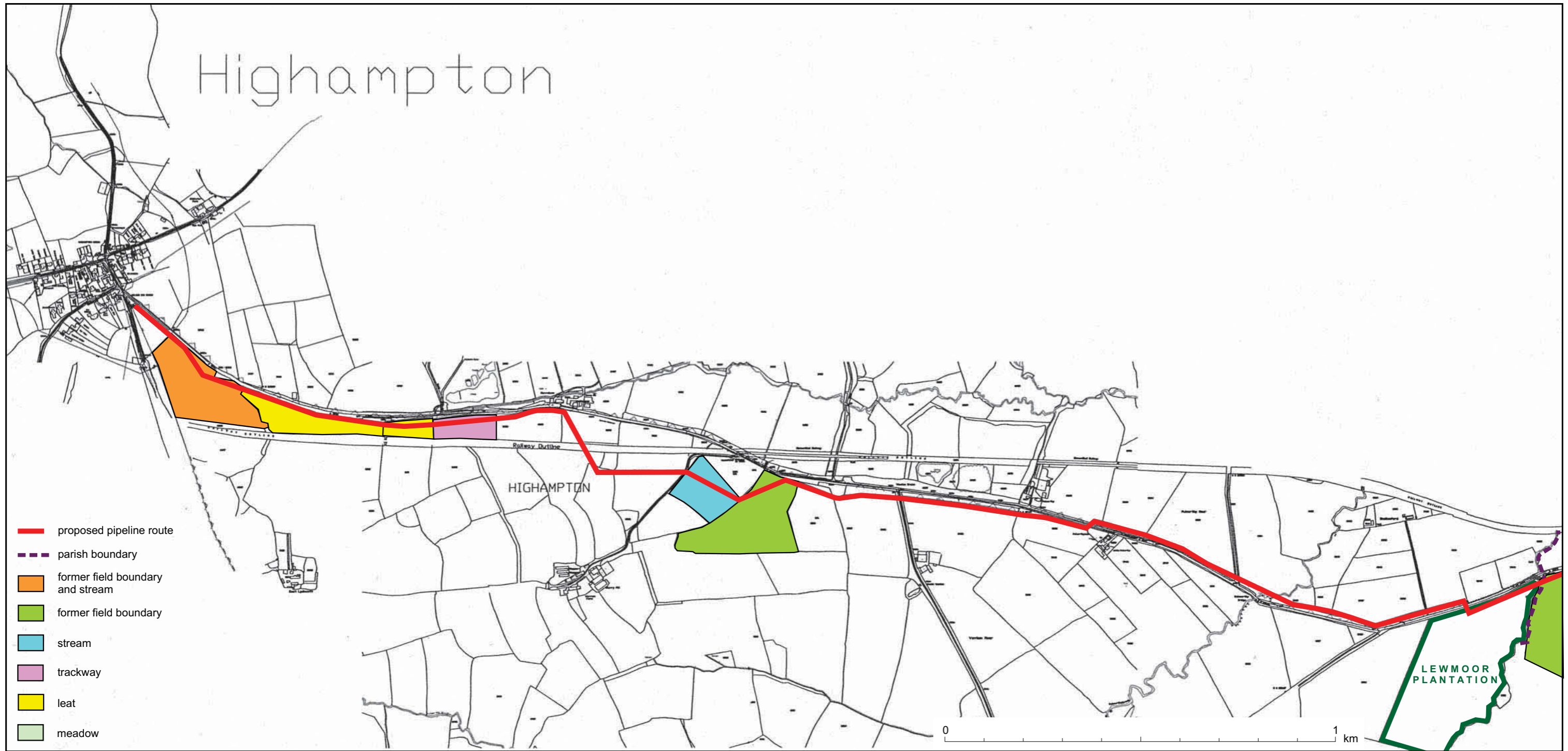


Fig. 2 Proposed pipeline route (Highampton parish) with plots of archaeological interest. Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. South West Water. WU298549.

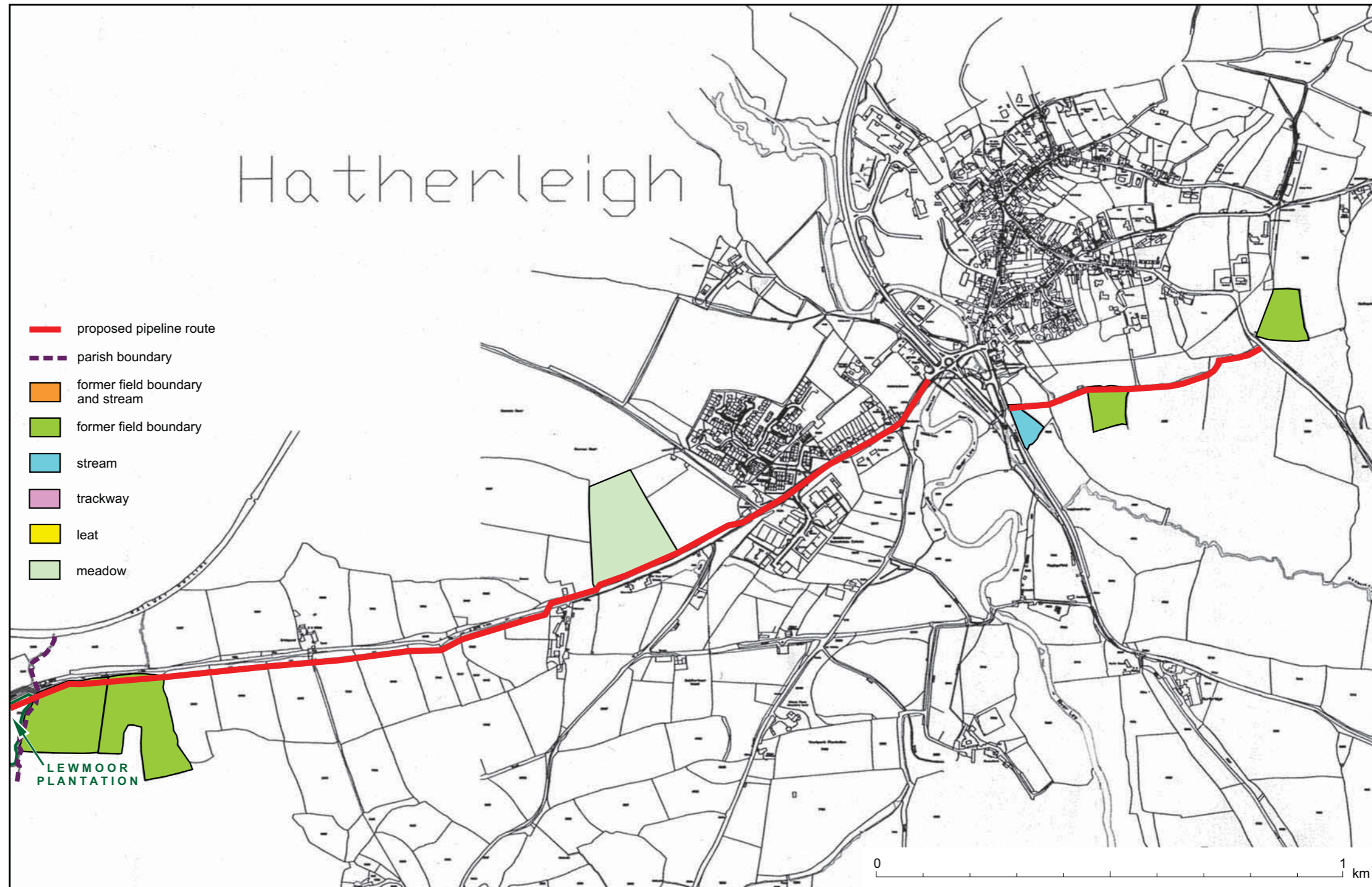


Fig. 3 Proposed pipeline route (Hatherleigh parish) with plots of archaeological interest. Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. South West Water. WU298549.