

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
FOR THE BROADHEMBURY
RISING MAIN REPLACEMENT**

by

A. West

Exeter Archaeology

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1. INTRODUCTION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Exeter Archaeology (EA) between November 2006 and January 2007 during the Broadhembury replacement watermain pipeline scheme the route of which ran between NGR ST 1039 0448 in the north to ST 1130 0265 in the south. Construction works consisted of topsoil removal within a wayleave which varied in width between 6m to 12m followed by the excavation of the pipe-trench along the length of the route. In addition, topsoil was removed for temporary access tracks and compound/storage areas at various locations on the route. The watching brief was commissioned by Black and Veatch and was undertaken following consultation with the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES).

The site has been allocated OASIS reference number 61739

1.1 The site (Fig.1)

The site is located on the southern edge of the Blackdown Hills to the south of the village of Broadhembury and the scheme extends over a distance of *c.*2.5km closely following (whilst crossing and re-crossing) the course of the B road running southeast and connecting Broadhembury to the A373. The route thus crosses the parishes of Broadhembury, Payhembury, Feniton and Buckerell.

1.2 Geology

The geology of the area is dominated by hard chert bands of Upper Greensand with some remnants of chalk and is cut through by river valleys.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The principal archaeological monument in the area is the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Hembury Fort (SM 29660), a multi-period and multivallate hillfort, which was the focus for much archaeological investigation during the 20th century. The research undertaken has shown the site to have been first occupied in the Mesolithic period and then, in the earlier Neolithic, as a defended enclosure at its southern spur before it was extended in area and provided with the deep ditches and ramparts characteristic of an Iron Age hillfort; the occupation sequence appears to end with a first-century Roman fort. The Roman road (now the A30) from Honiton to the Roman city of Exeter lies some 4.5km to the south of Hembury Fort, this road being the extension to Exeter of the Roman Fosse Way connecting Lincoln to Exeter.

In the Devon County Historic Environment Record (DCHER) there are no previously recorded sites or monuments directly affected by the route and, other than investigations on the Hembury hillfort itself, the area has been subjected to very little archaeological work.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

There is place-name evidence for historic settlement. For example, Pitney Farm, 50m east of the route at NGR ST 1055 0385, is probably the farm recorded as *Pittigheyg* in 1249 and Beer Farm 80m west of the route, at NGR ST 1050 0360, is recorded as *La Beare* in 1289 (Gover *et al.* 1932, 558 & 567). However, the majority of properties in the vicinity of the pipeline appear to date from the 20th century.

The tithe surveys of around 1840 suggest that the fields affected by the pipeline were associated with small dispersed mixed farms. The fieldnames frequently contain the element 'pit' and it is likely that these are references to former marl pits. Comparison of the tithe plan with modern land usage maps demonstrates that some removal of field boundaries and loss of orchards has taken place since the mid-19th century.

The pipeline route traverses three historic boundaries, dividing the ancient parishes of Broadhembury and Payhembury, Payhembury and Feniton and Feniton and Buckerell. The boundary between Feniton and Buckerell is also the division between the Saxon hundreds of Hayridge and Hemyock. Hembury and Feniton are Domesday Manors. The pipeline terminates at its southern end in the former landscaped grounds of the 18th century Hembury Fort House.

4. METHOD

The watching brief comprised the monitoring of topsoil removal along approximately 90% of the route, including access tracks and compound areas; monitoring of topsoil removal did not take place where existing hardstanding had already removed the topsoil. The pipeline route was not monitored in Plots 6, 9 13 and 14. These were areas of minor exposure and/or previously disturbed by modern roads or trackways.

Where it was established that previous disturbance had been so extensive that archaeological deposits could not reasonably be expected to survive, or sufficient of the natural subsoil had been exposed and shown to be archaeologically sterile, then monitoring of the site groundwork was terminated. However, if the clarity of the stripped surface was uncertain, then monitoring during the excavation of the pipe-trench was carried out.

Prior to excavation it had been agreed that, where significant archaeological deposits or finds concentrations were encountered, the relevant area would be hand-cleaned and planned at a suitable scale. At that stage a meeting would be sought with the DCHES Archaeologist, Faber Maunsell and their archaeological contractor to determine the level and location of further more detailed hand-excavation. In principle, mitigation would comprise one of the following:

- *areas containing significant archaeological deposits* likely to be destroyed or damaged by pipe-laying or associated activities would be subjected to full excavation (up to 100%) and recording;
- *areas of moderate archaeological significance* likely to be destroyed or damaged by pipe-laying or associated activities would normally be subjected to hand-excavation of 50% of all discrete features and 20% of all linear features. Where possible, positions for hand-excavation would be selected along the route of the pipe trench;
- *other areas containing archaeological deposits* which would have been exposed then cleaned and recorded, would either be avoided or protected to prevent damage by pipelaying or associated activities;

- *areas that were proven to be archaeologically sterile* would not be subjected to further work.

5. RECORDING

The standard EA recording system was 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 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.
- iv) The assessment on site as appropriate, of deposits by the EA Scientific Officer with advice, as necessary, from the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor - regarding the potential yield (if any) of environmental or microfaunal evidence. Should this assessment prove positive, appropriate sampling procedures would be initiated in line with national guidance (*Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage CFA Guidelines No. 2002/01)), and liaison with outside specialists organised, including the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.

6. WALKOVER SURVEY (undertaken 2006)

Appendix 1 provides a summary description of each land parcel (Plot) crossed by the route. Most of the Plots affected were pasture at the time of survey, although one field (Plot 8), contained a maize crop and another (Plot 11) had been ploughed and harrowed. Some of the previously recorded historical features were identified during the walkover, including parish boundaries and former marl or quarry pits. A possible earthwork was identified in Plot 5. However, it lies to the west of the pipeline route and was not therefore investigated.

7. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The pipeline route was located in an area of generally high archaeological potential particular for the prehistoric period, with the possibility that unknown and important archaeological deposits might be revealed during groundworks. At its closest point the route is located approximately 200m east of the Scheduled Ancient Monument boundary of Hembury Fort (SM29660); there was therefore no proposed impact upon the scheduled remains.

8. RESULTS (For location of Plots see Fig. 1)

Plot 1

The layer sequence comprised **100**, a mid greyish brown, soft silty clay topsoil, 0.2m deep. Below was **101** a mid-brown clay with flint and chert gravel 0.3m deep. This was above a mid-yellowish brown, friable clayey silt with frequent small angular and sub-angular chert **102**. The natural subsoil

103, exposed to a depth of 0.7m, comprised mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with moderate small sub-angular chert.

Near the centre of the Plot was found field boundary ditch **104** (Fig. 1-2). It was 3.31m wide and 0.74m deep and contained three fills. Fill **107** was 0.44m deep, comprising, mid greyish brown, friable clayey silt with moderate small, sub-angular chert and occasional charcoal flecks. Below was fill **106**, 0.45m deep, comprising mid yellowish brown, friable clayey silt. It contained occasional, small sub angular chert. Fill **105** was 0.15m deep, comprising light greyish brown, firm silty clay, with rare charcoal flecks.

Towards the southern end of Plot 1 was field boundary ditch **108** (Figs. 1-2), 1.04m wide and 0.56m deep. It contained fill **109**, comprising mid greyish brown, friable clayey silt, with frequent small, sub-angular flint and chert.

Plot 2

The layer sequence comprised mid greyish brown, soft silty clay topsoil, 0.15-0.2m deep. Below was subsoil, 0.2m deep, comprising mid reddish brown, friable clayey silt. The natural subsoil, exposed to a depth of 0.7m, comprised mid reddish brown, firm silty clay.

No archaeological deposits were exposed.

Plot 3

The layer sequence comprised mid greyish brown, soft silty clay topsoil, 0.25m deep. The agricultural/colluvial subsoil below was 0.3m deep, comprising mid reddish brown, soft silty clay, containing occasional small sub-angular chert. The natural subsoil, exposed to a depth of 0.65m, comprised mid reddish brown, firm silty clay.

Towards the centre of this Plot were linear features **110** and **112** (Fig. 1-2). Feature **110** was a field boundary ditch, 1.1m wide and 0.6m deep. It contained backfill **111**, comprising mid greyish brown, friable silty clay, with frequent small angular flint and chert.

Feature **112** was recorded as a ditch 4.5m wide and 0.5m deep. It contained fill **113**, comprising light greyish brown, friable silty clay with no inclusions. Lower fill **114** comprising redeposited natural subsoil was light reddish brown, compacted silty clay. It contained occasional small sub-angular chert and flint.

At the southern end of Plot 3 was bank **121**, forming the existing field boundary (Figs.1 and 2). It was 3m wide and 1.5m deep. Its upper deposit **119** comprised dark greyish brown, loose silt, clay and loam. Below was deposit **120**, comprising light yellowish brown, loose clayey silt, and containing frequent small sub-angular chert. Deposit **118**, a possible buried ground surface, comprised mid greyish brown, friable sand clay silt, containing frequent small sub-angular chert. Below was agricultural subsoil **122**, comprising mid yellowish brown, friable clayey silt, containing occasional small sub-angular chert. The natural subsoil below, exposed to a depth of

0.7m, and comprised mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-angular chert.

Plot 4

At the northern end of Plot 4 was a bank **117**, forming the existing field boundary (Figs.1 and 2). It was 6.3m wide, although the southern side had degraded and spread accounting for the recorded width, and 1m high. Its upper deposit **116** comprised mid reddish brown, loose, clay and loam. Below was deposit **115**, comprising mid yellowish brown, loose, silty clay containing frequent small sub-angular chert. Below this the sequence was the same as that recorded below hedgebank 121 (see above Plot 3).

The layer sequence in Plot 4 comprised mid greyish brown, soft silty clay topsoil, 0.3-0.4m deep. The agricultural/colluvial subsoil was 0.4m deep, comprising mid reddish brown, soft silty clay, with occasional small sub-angular chert. The natural subsoil below, exposed to a depth of 0.9m, and comprised mid reddish brown, firm silty clay.

Towards the southern end of the Plot was found a possible ditch **124** (Fig. 1). It was visible only in section and was 0.8m wide and 0.5m deep. It contained light greyish brown, soft silty clay with occasional small sub angular chert.

At the southern end of the Plot were features **130**, **132**, **135** and **136** (Fig. 1). Feature **130** was a ditch, 1.7m wide and 0.8m deep. It contained mid greyish brown, loose clayey silt, with moderate small, angular and subangular chert.

A possible linear feature **135**, perhaps evidence for the removal of a field boundary or general ground clearance, was 16m wide and 0.72m deep. It was located near an existing field boundary and contained redeposited natural subsoil, 8m wide and 0.4m deep, above mid greyish brown, loose clayey silt, 10m wide and 0.7m deep. Below was a water-derived deposit, 3m wide and 0.1m deep, comprising light bluish grey, firm silty clay.

Feature **132**, a field boundary ditch associated with hedge bank **136**, was 1m wide and 0.5m deep. It contained dark greyish brown, loose clayey silt, with modern rope, plastic and decaying vegetation. Immediately south was feature **136**, a field boundary bank, 0.8m above existing ground level and 2m wide, narrowing to the top. It comprised dark greyish brown, loose clayey silt, with heaped decaying vegetation. The bank deposit below comprised mid reddish brown, friable clayey silt, with occasional small and large angular and sub-angular chert.

Plot 5

The layer sequence comprised mid greyish brown, soft silty clay topsoil, 0.15m deep. This was above agricultural/colluvial subsoil 0.32m deep, comprising mid reddish brown, soft silty clay, with occasional small sub angular stone. The natural subsoil below was exposed to a depth of 0.8m, comprised light reddish brown, firm silty clay. At the northern end of Plot 5 was feature **139** (Fig. 1).

Feature **139** was a field boundary ditch, similar to ditch **132**, also associated with hedge bank **136**. It was 1.1m wide and 0.45m deep. It contained fill comprising dark greyish brown, loose clayey silt, with occasional small sub-angular stone and heaped, decaying vegetation.

Towards the western side of the wayleave was feature **134** which was 1.1m long, 0.5m wide and 0.04m deep (Fig. 3). It was sub-rectangular in plan and contained a fill of light greyish brown, soft silty clay. The fill (**133**) contained moderate small, angular and sub-angular chert and occasional charcoal flecks. Two pottery sherds, subsequently identified as likely to be Neolithic, were found within **133** together with some abraded fired clay fragments (see finds listing). The feature was thought to represent the truncated base of a Neolithic pit observed below the topsoil and the agriculturally disturbed subsoil. The location of the pit is approximately 80m southwest of Pitney Farm (Fig. 3).

Plot 6

Area of hardstanding no observations to report.

Plot 7

The layer sequence comprised light greyish brown soft silty clay topsoil, 0.2m deep. Below was agricultural/colluvial subsoil, 0.8m deep comprising mid reddish brown, friable clayey silt, containing moderate small sub-angular stone. The underlying natural subsoil, exposed to a depth of 1m, comprised light reddish brown, firm silty clay.

Near the centre of the Plot was deposit **142** (Fig. 1). It comprised dark greyish brown, loose clayey silt, containing occasional small, scorched chert, with sandstone, frequent charcoal flecks and carbonized wood. It also contained iron sheeting and post-medieval pottery sherds.

Plot 8

The layer sequence comprised mid greyish brown, soft silty clay topsoil, 0.15-0.2m deep. The underlying colluvial subsoil, 0.7m deep comprised reddish brown, friable clayey silt, containing occasional small sub-angular chert. The natural subsoil below, exposed to a depth of 1m, comprised light reddish brown, firm silty clay.

No archaeological features were exposed

Plot 9

Area of hardstanding and minimal disturbance, no observations to report.

Plot 10

The layer sequence comprised mid greyish brown, soft silty clay topsoil, 0.2m deep. The underlying agricultural/colluvial subsoil, 0.36m deep comprised mid yellowish brown, friable clayey silt, containing occasional small sub-angular stone.

No archaeological features were exposed.

Plot 11

In Plot 11 the layer sequence comprised mid greyish brown, soft silty clay topsoil, 0.2m deep. The underlying agricultural/colluvial subsoil, 0.4m deep comprised mid yellowish brown, friable clayey silt, containing moderate small sub-angular chert. The natural subsoil below, exposed to a depth of 0.75m comprised mid reddish brown, firm silty clay.

No archaeological deposits were exposed.

Plot 12

In Plot 12 the layer sequence comprised mid greyish brown, soft silty clay topsoil, 0.1m deep. The underlying agricultural/colluvial subsoil, 0.3m deep comprised mid yellowish brown, friable clayey silt, containing occasional small sub-angular chert. The natural subsoil below, exposed to a depth of 0.9m, comprised light reddish brown, firm silty clay.

No archaeological deposits were exposed.

Plot 13

The trench was excavated across the Feniton road between Plots 12 and 13. without result. Underlying natural comprised a mid-reddish brown, firm silty clay.

Plot 14

No observations to report.

Plot 15

In Plot 15 the layer sequence comprised mid greyish brown, soft silty clay topsoil, 0.15m deep. The underlying agricultural/colluvial subsoil, 0.36m deep comprised mid reddish brown, friable clayey silt, with moderate small and medium angular stone, concentrated to the base of the layer. The natural subsoil below, exposed to a depth of 0.73m comprised mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with bands of mid bluish grey firm silty clay.

No archaeological deposits were exposed

Plot 16

In Plot 16 the topsoil was stripped and it comprised mid greyish brown, soft silty clay, 0.1-0.12m deep. The underlying agricultural/colluvial subsoil comprised mid reddish brown, friable clayey silt, with occasional small-medium sub-angular stone.

A Neolithic/Bronze Age flint tool was recovered from the surface of the subsoil (see finds listing).

Located in the south-west corner of Plot 16 was feature **145**, (Figs 1 and 2). It was a hedge bank, revealed partly in profile and aligned north-south. The upper bank deposit **143** was 1.6m wide and 0.3m deep, comprising dark greyish brown, loose clayey silt, with decaying vegetation and occasional small sub-angular stone. The lower bank deposit **144** was 2.3m wide and 0.6m deep, comprising mid reddish brown, friable clayey silt with occasional small and large sub-angular stone.

9 CONCLUSIONS

The suspected early Neolithic pottery from pit 134 is significant. This was a period of known activity at Hembury hillfort and the discovery attests to some likely contemporary Neolithic activity about 1km northwest of the hillfort. The Neolithic flint scraper found in Plot 16 and flint flakes found in Plot 4 form part of a known widespread scatter of lithics in the general area of Hembury attesting to occupation in the Neolithic period.

There has been some removal of medieval and post-medieval field boundaries and loss of orchards since the mid 19th century. Feature **135** in Plot 4 may represent the removal of an earlier field boundary close to the existing one. The watching brief confirmed the existence of historical field boundaries in Plots 1 and 3 and possible field boundaries, hitherto unknown, in Plots 1, 3 and 4. An insight into field boundaries still in use was also established in Plots 3, 4 and 16.

The undisturbed subsoil throughout many of the Plots suggests that these fields may have stood as pasture.

10. FINDS LISTING

By Jenny Wheeler with comments from John Allan

Context	Material	No. of sherds	Date	Comments
Plot 16 Subsoil	Lithic	1	Neolithic- Early Bronze Age	Flint scraper, cortical, secondary source
Plot 1 101	Lithic	2	Neolithic- Early Bronze Age	Flint scrapers, flakes with retouch
Plot 5 133	Charcoal	2	-	Fragments
“	Fired clay	3	Neolithic	Fired clay fragments, ?daub
“	Prehistoric pottery	2	Prob. Early Neolithic	Body sherds, Upper Greensand-derived, large open vessel

Comment

The pottery fabric from the sherds in context 133 is coarse grained, fairly hard and well preserved. It contains an abundance (50%) of well sorted, sub-rounded background quartz measuring between 0.25 and 0.5mm. There are also sparse (7%) amounts of poorly sorted larger subrounded quartz grains measuring between 1 and 2mm occurring throughout the fabric. Also present in a moderate (15%) amount are sub-rounded, poorly sorted soft white particles that are most likely limestone, these measure between 0.5 and 2mm. Further inclusions occurring include sparse (3%) amounts of sub-angular moderately sorted chert measuring 0.5mm in size, rare (2%) sub-rounded red iron oxides and glauconitic particles measuring 0.5 to 1mm, as well as one large piece of sub-angular degraded calcite measuring 2mm across. The form of the vessel is a large open bowl, a characteristic form of the early Neolithic and the sherds are almost certainly early Neolithic (John Allan pers.comm.).

The fired clay fragments, also from 133, contain a common (30-35%) amount of sub-rounded, well sorted quartz grains measuring less than 0.25mm. The clay matrix also contains a moderate (10-15%) amount of well sorted, sub-rounded black iron oxides, and is most certainly local to the area.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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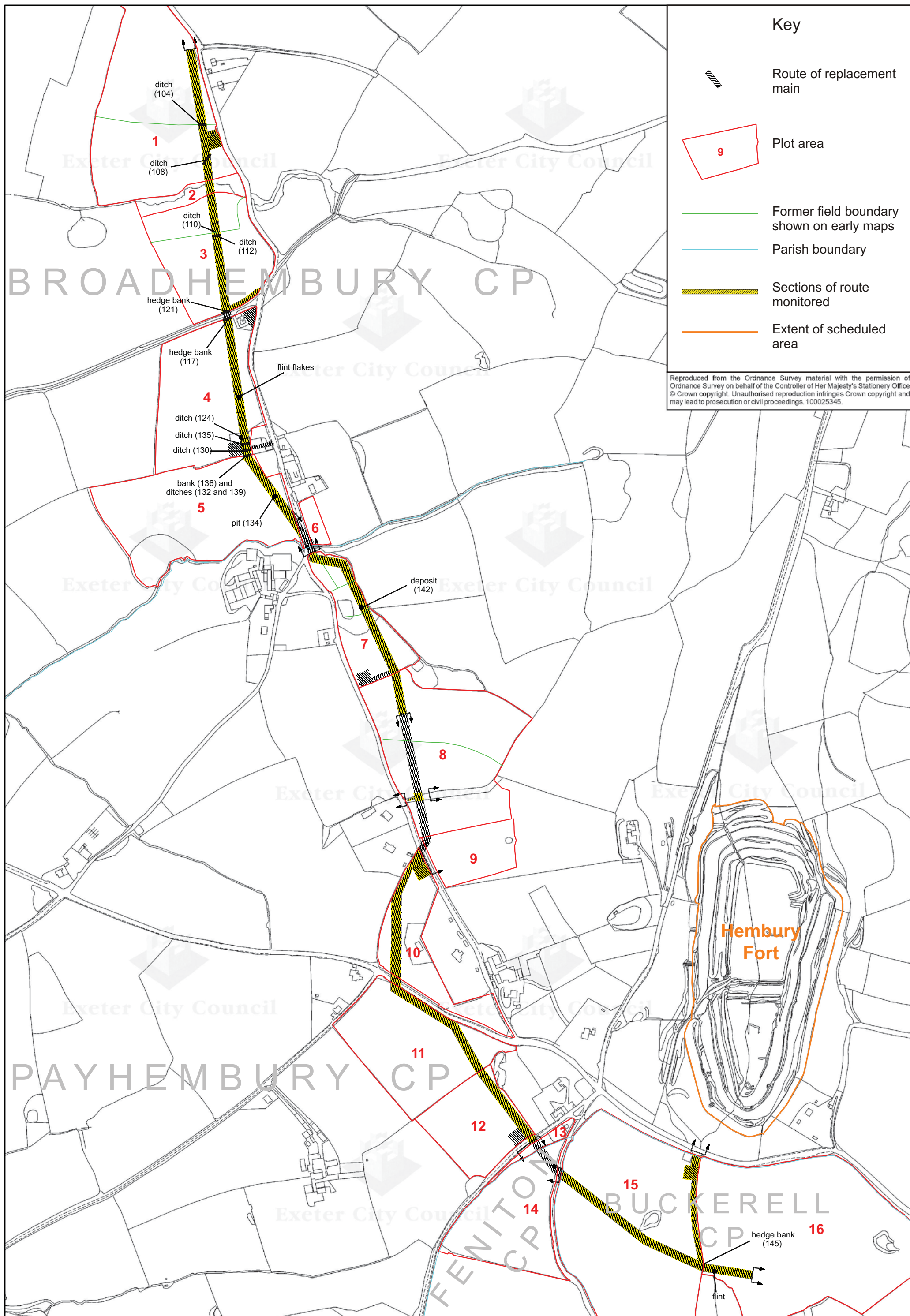
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APPENDIX I: SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF PLOT AREAS PRIOR TO WORKS

Plot No.	Description
1	Large arable field. The central part is generally level, although there is a gradual fall in slope down to the south. There is a slight rise in the NW area of the field, it then slopes gently down towards the north boundary. The southern boundary (where crossed by pipeline) consists of a mature hedgerow and trees with a small stream alongside. The position of the former field boundary (Fig. 1) was not visible as a surface feature but it will be crossed by the pipeline.
2	Stream. The surrounding area is very overgrown with scrub and mature trees, with banks rising to the north and south from the stream (where crossed by the pipeline).
3	Large arable field. There is a gradual slope down to the NW. The north boundary comprises a hedgerow and trees with a stream channel alongside, while the southern boundary consists of a bank and hedgerow with many mature trees (both will be crossed by the pipeline). The former field boundary (Fig. 1) was not visible as a surface feature but it will be crossed by the pipeline.
4	Large arable field. It is mainly level, although there is a gradual slope down to the west. The pipeline will cross the south and north boundaries. The southern boundary consists of post and wire fencing, hedgerow and cow sheds, while the north boundary consists of a bank with mature hedgerow and occasional trees.
5	Large field of permanent pasture. The northern area of the field is generally level. In the southern portion there is a gradual break of slope, with the land then sloping gently down towards the south. In the SE corner of the field there is a wide, probably naturally-formed curvilinear hollow covering <i>c.</i> 80m by 30m. There is a raised area near the centre of this natural feature measuring <i>c.</i> 13m by 9m, which may be an earthwork. A second large natural hollow is present in the SW corner of the field. The eastern and northern boundaries will be crossed by the pipeline. The east boundary has post and rail fencing and a mature hedgerow, while the north boundary has a bank and hedge with a slight ditch and post and wire fencing.
6	Small rectangular field of permanent pasture. The far northern area is generally level, but approximately midway on the eastern side of the field, there is a steep downward slope then it evens out to a larger rectangular level area. The southern boundary (far west corner of which will be crossed by pipeline) consists of a post and wire fence overgrown with scrub, a ditch and a bank with hedgerow and occasional trees. The west boundary (the southern end of which will be crossed by pipeline) consists of a post and wire fence, a ditch and slight bank with mature hedgerow.
7	Large field of permanent pasture. The southern boundary (where crossed by the pipeline) consists of post and wire fencing and a hedge. The northern half of the field has higher ground in the centre, the ground then sloping moderately down to all sides, then rises again to both the north and south. The field names within this area are suggestive of the former presence of marl pits, and a large pond identified during the survey may represent one of these. The early former boundaries (Fig. 1) are not visible as surface features but they will be crossed by the pipeline. Rectangular plot shown on OS map in SE corner is no longer present.

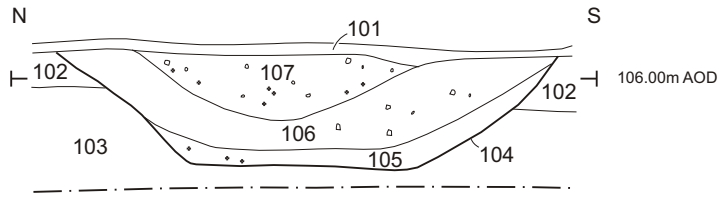
Plot No.	Description
8	Small arable field with maize crop. Hedge and tree boundaries on all sides. The field is generally level, although there is a gradual slope down to the north. Very small quantities of prehistoric worked chert were present within the ploughsoil. The rectangular field to the south has now been incorporated into this field. The pipeline will cross the south and north boundaries, with both comprising hedges with trees. The field is also in the vicinity of marl pits as suggested by field names. The former boundary (Fig. 1) is not visible as a surface feature but it will be crossed by the pipeline.
9	Field of rough pasture with occasional deciduous trees. The ground undulates, although there is a gradual to moderate slope down from east to west. The pipeline route crosses through gates on north side and a hedge on the west side.
10	Fine pasture to north end, more coarse elsewhere. The field is mainly level with a very gentle slope down from east to west. The east boundary is a post and rail fence and hedge and the southern boundary is hedge and trees.
11	Recently ploughed and harrowed field which undulates, although there is a general slope down to the west. The NE boundary consists of a hedge and bank and the SE boundary is a hedge. Both are crossed by the pipeline. This plot is shown as three fields on the modern OS map, but internal boundaries appear to have been removed.
12	Field of rough pasture. Hedge to the NW and the SE boundary is a hedge and bank. This area is within the vicinity of marl pits as suggested by field names, and a pond immediately to the NE could represent the position of one of these.
13	Small plot of very overgrown land, with a possible former quarry at the SW end (Fig. 1). There is a concrete fish tank at the NE end. To the south a wire fence forms the parish boundary and the northern boundary is a large hedge and bank. The centre of the plot is raised, the ground then sloping down steeply to both the NE and SW. Pipeline crosses the SE parish boundary and NW boundary.
14	Field of permanent pasture. To the NW wire fencing and a hedge form the boundary, and the east boundary is made up of hedging and trees. Large undulating field, higher ground to north, than a moderate slope down to south and SW.
15	Large field of permanent pasture. East boundary, which is crossed by the pipeline, divides the parishes of Feniton and Buckerell and consists of a bank and hedge, trees and post and wire fencing. The west boundary (area of old Hundred boundary, which will also be crossed by pipeline) consists of bank and hedge. A large feature in the centre of the field may represent a former marl or quarry pit. This is a large hollow with steep sides and level base. There is a level area of land in the NE corner of the field the ground then sloping moderately down to the south and southwest.
16	Large field of permanent pasture. There is a level wide area of high ground in the NW portion of the field (continuing from Plot 15), the land then sloping moderately down to the south and SW. The boundary consists of bank and hedge with ditch on the west side (where crossed by the pipeline).



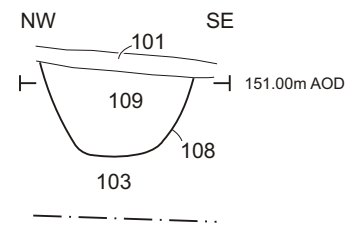
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Fig. 1 Location of archaeological features within pipeline wayleave. Scale 1:5000.

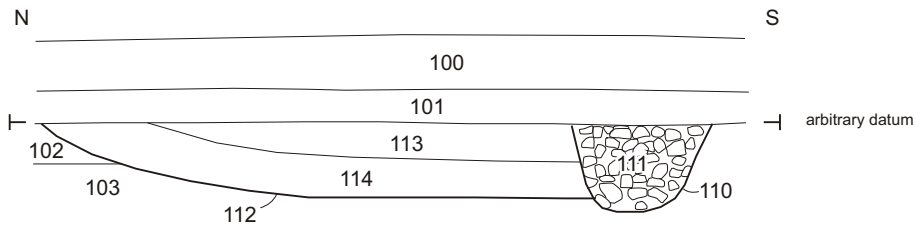
Feature 104 (Plot 1)



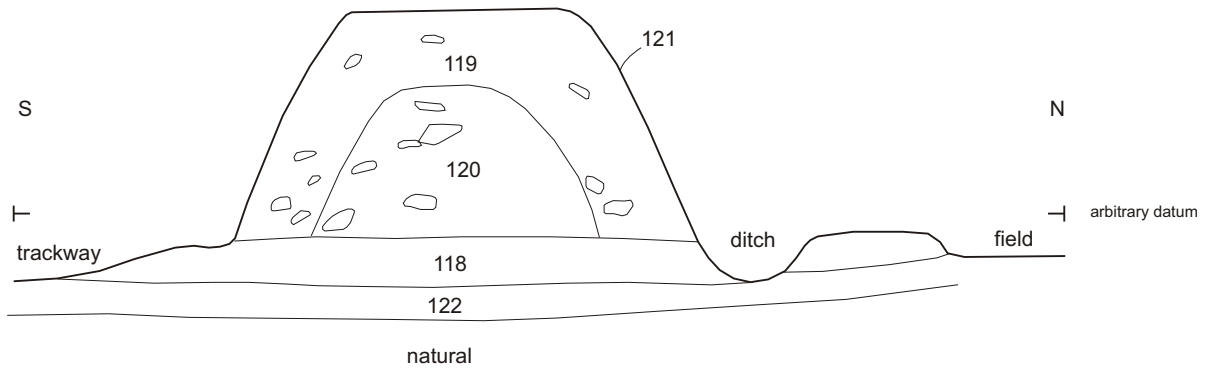
Feature 108 (Plot 1)



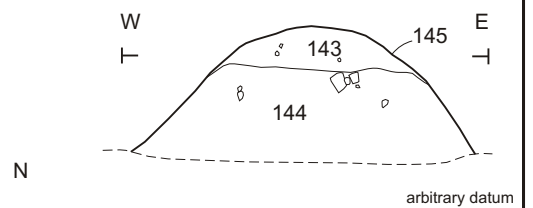
Features 112 and 110 (Plots 2 and 3)



Feature 121 (Plot 3)



Feature 145 (Plot 16)



Feature 117 (Plot 4)

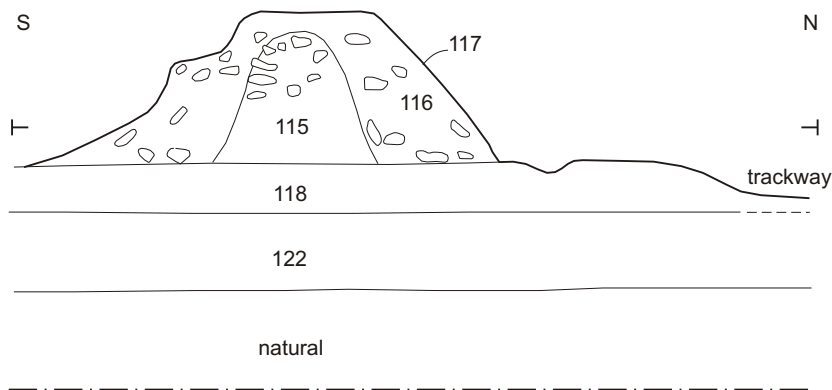


Fig.2 Sections

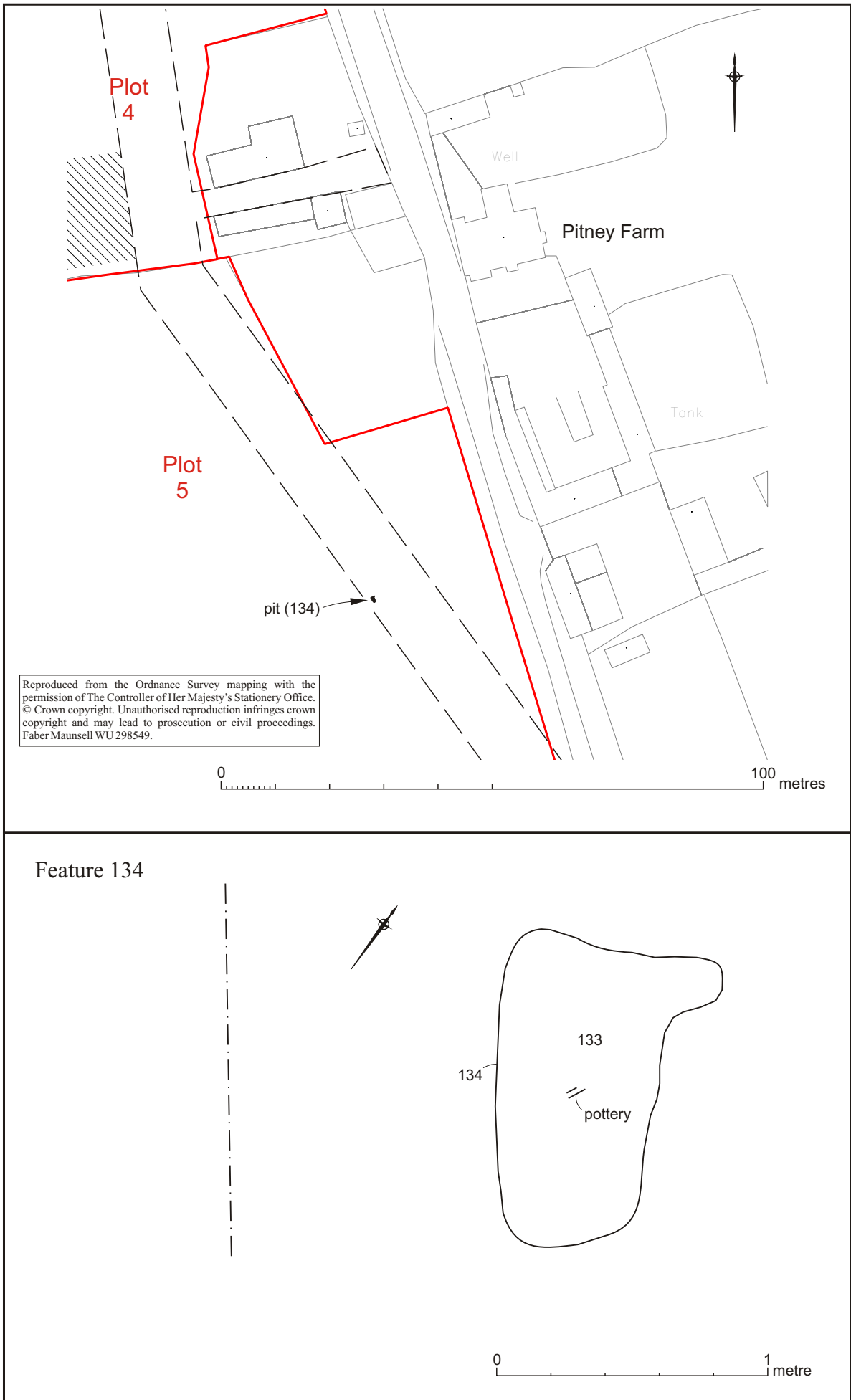


Fig. 3 Plan and location of feature 134 (Neolithic pit).