

# LAND AT ALLERN LANE, TAMERTON FOLIOT, BICKLEIGH, DEVON

(Centred on NGR SX 4741 6161)

## Results of Archaeological Investigations

Planning Reference: South Hams District Council  
04/1129/15/F (Condition 5)

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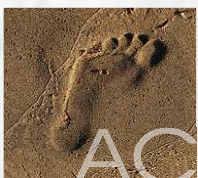
Prepared by:  
Paul Rainbird

With contributions from:  
Henrietta Quinnell, Naomi Payne and  
Cressida Whitton

On behalf of:  
Taylor Wimpey Exeter

Report No: ACD1111/3/1

Date: January 2019



AC archaeology

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Client	Taylor Wimpey Exeter
Report Number	ACD1111/3/1
Date	28 January 2019
Status	Version 2
Report Author	Paul Rainbird
Contributions	Henrietta Quinnell, Naomi Payne and Cressida Whitton
Checked by	John Valentin
Approved by	John Valentin

### Acknowledgements

The archaeological investigations were commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Exeter. The site works were carried out by Chris Caine, Tom Etheridge, Abigail Brown and Naomi Kysh with the illustrations for this report prepared by Sarnia Blackmore. The collaborative role of Stephen Reed, Senior Historic Environment Officer, Devon Historic Environment Team, is duly acknowledged.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of AC archaeology and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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## Summary

*A programme of archaeological works was undertaken by AC archaeology during July 2018 on land at Allern Lane, Tamerton Foliot, Bickleigh, Devon. The archaeological investigations comprised trench evaluation and subsequent open area excavations.*

*The archaeological investigations exposed a series of pits, with one of these containing the fragmented remains of part of a Beaker pottery vessel dated to the Early Bronze Age period. The remaining pits contained no finds or were clearly tree throws of natural origin. The artefactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence indicates that they represent use of the site during the Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age and an Early Neolithic radiocarbon date was obtained from one of these. The specific nature of this activity could not be ascertained from the available evidence, but may point to some previously unknown settlement or funerary/ritual activity at this time.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeological investigations on land at Allern Lane, Tamerton Foliot, Bickleigh, Devon (SX 4741 6161; Fig. 1) were undertaken by AC archaeology during July 2018. The archaeological works were commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Exeter and were required as a condition (5) of planning consent following an appeal by South Hams District Council, as advised by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team. The new development will comprise the construction of 65 residential dwellings together with associated landscaping, car parking and infrastructure.
- 1.2 The development area occupies 2.1 hectares of grazing land to the north of Tamerton Foliot village centre. The land slopes gently down to the southeast and has an east and southeast facing aspect (Plate 1). It lies between 68-80m aOD (above Ordnance Datum), with the underlying geology comprising slate of the Tavy Formation (British Geological Survey Online Viewer 2018).

### 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site has been the subject of a Historic Environment Assessment (Rainbird 2015) followed by a geophysical survey (Dean 2015). The assessment established that there are two Bronze Age barrows located c. 500m to the northwest, with the wider landscape surrounding Plymouth Sound and along the Tamar containing evidence for Romano-British occupation. It is clear that there is potential for remains of this period to be found in the area, while it is also noted that the Roman place name of *Tamaris*, known from a surviving text, has occasionally been associated with Tamerton Foliot, although a location in the area of Launceston is currently preferred.
- 2.2 The geophysical survey of the site identified a small number of mainly linear anomalies thought to relate to historic and potentially earlier land division and drainage.

### 3. AIMS

- 3.1 The main aim of the initial trial trenching was to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any archaeological features, deposits or finds within the site, with particular reference for potential evidence for early land division and settlement. The results of the work were reviewed and the subsequent mitigation resulted in two open area excavations to investigate and record the heritage assets

with archaeological interest identified within the development site that will be affected by the construction works.

#### **4. METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1** The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AC archaeology (Valentin 2018), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' documents, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised December 2014) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (published 2014).
- 4.2** The removal of overlying deposits within the trenches and excavation areas was undertaken in 20cm spits under the control and direction of a site archaeologist. Stripping by mechanical excavator ceased at the level at which archaeological deposits and natural geology was exposed.
- 4.3** All features and deposits revealed were recorded using the standard AC archaeology *pro forma* recording system, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, and in accordance with AC archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2* (revised August 2012). Detailed sections and plans were produced at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50 as appropriate. All site levels relate to Ordnance Datum.

#### **5. RESULTS**

##### **5.1 Trial trench evaluation** (Fig. 1; Plates 2-3)

The evaluation comprised the machine-excavation of 14 trenches totaling 300m in length and with each 2m wide. These were positioned to target anomalies interpreted from the previous geophysical survey as well as what were thought to be 'blank' areas. Two of the trenches (Trenches 5 and 12) contained archaeological features and were extended into open area excavations which are described below (Excavation Areas 1 and 2). The remaining 12 trenches had negative results, with descriptions for these presented in tabulated form only in Appendix 1. Across the site, the recorded layer sequence comprised a topsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay loam, above a light brown silty clay loam subsoil. The topsoil in Trenches 2 and 12 contained a total of three sherds of post-medieval pottery. The natural subsoil largely comprised light yellow silty clay, with common exposures of bedded slate. The natural subsoil was present at a depth of between 0.25m and 0.73m below the current ground surface.

##### **5.2 Excavation Area 1** (Detailed plan Fig. 2 and sections Figs 3a-f; Plates 4-9)

This area measured 20m square and was opened up to explore the vicinity of Trench 5 which had revealed a pit (F505) containing pottery dated to the Early Bronze Age. Other features revealed in this area comprised two pits (F153 and F155) and two natural features (F157 and F158).

##### Pits

##### **5.3 Pit F153**

This was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.54m long by 0.47m wide and 0.17m deep, with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It had a single fill (154) composed of mid brown clay which contained no finds. A palaeoenvironmental sample from this fill contained some hazelnut shell fragments and a single poorly-preserved charred grain.

#### 5.4 Pit F155

This was sub-oval in plan measuring 1m long by 0.6m wide and 0.24m deep, with a shallow step on the east side and moderately steep sides to a rounded base. It had a single fill (156) composed of dark yellowish-brown clayey silt which contained no finds.

#### 5.5 Pit F505

This was circular in plan measuring 0.56m in diameter by 0.09m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (506) composed of light yellowish brown silty clay loam which contained twelve sherds of Beaker pottery dating to the Early Bronze Age.

#### Natural features

#### 5.6 Root hollow/animal burrow F157

This was an elongated irregular oval in plan measuring 2.6m long by 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep, with shallow concave sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill (504) composed of mid brown clay which contained no finds.

#### 5.7 Tree throw F158

This was sub-circular in plan measuring 1.2m in diameter by 0.38m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. A shallow root gully extending for 2.3m to the west and was filled by dark brown clay (508). The main circular hollow had two fills with upper fill 511 composed of mid brown clay with common gravel to boulder-sized stone inclusions. Basal fill 510 was charcoal-rich and contained three sherds of prehistoric pottery dating to between the Middle Neolithic and the Middle Bronze Age; a palaeoenvironmental sample from this fill found that it contained abundant charcoal fragments of both oak and non-oak wood species and frequent hazelnut shell fragments.

#### 5.8 **Excavation Area 2** (Detailed plan Fig. 4a and sections Figs 4b-c; Plates 10-12)

Excavation area 2 was broadly rectangular in plan and measured 15m by 10m. It was positioned to expand the area around Trench 12 in which a pit had partially been exposed. The excavation area contained two pits (F253 and F256).

#### 5.9 Pit F253

This was sub-circular in plan measuring 1.4m in diameter by 0.42m deep, with steep straight sides and a flat base. It had two fills, with upper fill 255 composed of dark brown clay and a palaeoenvironmental sample from this fill contained only a small number of charcoal fragments and charred twigs of limited potential. Basal fill 254 was composed of mid yellowish brown clay. The pit contained no finds.

#### 5.10 Pit F256

This was sub-oval in plan measuring 1.9m long by 0.8m wide and 0.36m deep, with a shallow step on the southwest side and moderately steep sides to a slightly concave base. It had two fills, with upper fill 1205 composed of dark brownish red silty clay and a palaeoenvironmental sample from this fill contained a hazelnut shell fragment and a single charred grain of wheat/barley type. Primary fill 1204 was composed of light brownish-yellow silty clay. The pit contained no finds.

## 6. THE FINDS *by Henrietta Quinnell and Naomi Payne*

6.1 All finds recovered on site during the evaluation and excavation have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. They have been quantified according to material type within each context and the assemblage examined to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented. The collection of finds is summarised in Table 1.

Context	Context Description	Prehistoric pottery		Post-medieval pottery		Glass	
		No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)
150	Topsoil, Excavation Area 1	4	2				
200	Topsoil, Trench 2			2	18		
506	Fill of pit F505	12	38				
510	Fill of tree throw F158	3	1				
1200	Topsoil, Trench 12			1	2	2	57
Totals		19	41	3	20	2	57

Table 1: Summary of finds by context

### 6.2 Prehistoric pottery *by Henrietta Quinnell*

A total of 19 sherds (41g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from three contexts.

Context 506, fill of pit F505, produced 12 sherds weighing 38g. Of these, two sherds (27g) are of thin-walled fabric with multiple inclusions, probably of a local stream sand. One has clear horizontal comb stamped lines and comes from the lower part of a Beaker: the second is similar but has suffered badly from bioturbation. Three further sherds (3g) are probably from the same vessel. The remaining sherds, although abraded, are thicker and may come from more than one vessel: thickness would indicate Beaker of 'domestic' type. One sherd has part of a line of small impressions. Others of these sherds, very small, could be of Cornish gabbro. Beaker ceramics are generally made of local fabrics, and gabbro use in Devon in the Beaker period has not yet been established. There are also four fragmented sherds from Excavation Area 1 topsoil context 150 of similar type.

Context 510, fill of tree throw F158, produced three abraded sherds (1g). These appear to be of different fabric to those in 506. Their date lies somewhere between the Middle Neolithic and the Middle Bronze Age and there is no reason why they should not also be Beaker.

Beaker sherds have not been common finds in South West Devon (Quinnell 2003, table 1). The sherds from 506 with horizontal comb stamped decoration cannot be definitely assigned to a Beaker style but are likely to date after Needham's Fission Horizon, c. 2250 cal BC (2005, fig. 13).

### 6.3 Post-medieval pottery *by Naomi Payne*

Three sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from two topsoil contexts. The sherds are all industrially-made and post-date c. 1800.

### 6.4 Glass *by Naomi Payne*

Two fragments of green bottle glass were recovered from topsoil. These are both from 20th century beer bottles.

## 7. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT *by Cressida Whitton*

7.1 Four environmental bulk samples (Samples 1, 2, 3 and 4) were recovered from archaeological features during the archaeological works and processed by flotation/sieving in order to assess the environmental potential.

### 7.2 Method

The samples were processed by flotation and sieving in a siraf-type tank, using the standard AC archaeology method. The largest residue (5.6mm mesh) was dried and hand-sorted for artefacts and ecofacts using an illuminated hand lens and the waste was discarded. The dried flots (250 micron) and smaller residues (2mm and 500 micron) were 100% or part-sorted (depending on size), using a stereo-binocular microscope (10-30 x magnification).

### 7.3 Results

The results are presented in Table 2.

Sample no.	Context no.	Description	Sample volume	Ecofacts
			Litres (Lts.) processed & % of Flot assessed (scanning & sorting)  Small flot – 0.25 -0.5ml Large flot – 0.5 litre +	Charcoal fragments - size (mm) type eg trunk/branchwood (t/bwd).  xx – moderate (50 – 150) xxxx – abundant (1000+)  Charred Plant Macrofossils (CPM) - grain (type)/chaff, legume, weed seed, nut (eg Hazelnut (HNS) & berry
1	1205	Upper fill of pit F256	20 litres processed (50% of sample).  30% of large flot (200 ml) sorted  10% of large 2mm residue scanned/sorted	xx - Charcoal small - medium size (<10 mm), trunk/branchwood (t/bwd) fragments and 2 x roundwood charred twigs.  CPM – 1 x grain (wheat/barley type) CPM 1 x HNS fragment CPM 1 x ?large CPM
2	510	Basal fill of tree throw F158	6 litres processed (100% of sample).  25% of large flot (1 litre) sorted  25% of 2mm residue scanned/sorted	xxxx (1000 +)- Charcoal small - large (5 - 15 mm), trunk/branchwood (t/bwd) fragments (oak & non-oak wood) and 1 x roundwood charred twig  CPM – 15 + x HNS
3	255	Upper fill of pit F253	11 litres processed (50% of sample).  100% of small flot (50ml) sorted	xx - Charcoal small size (<5 mm), trunk/branchwood (t/bwd) fragments and 3 x roundwood charred twigs  No CPM
4	154	Fill of pit F153	4 litres processed (100% of sample).  100% of medium flot ( 50ml) sorted	xx - Charcoal small size (<5mm – 10mm), trunk/branchwood (t/bwd) fragments and 1 x medium (10mm) roundwood charred twig  CPM – 1 x ? grain (poorly preserved) CPM 5 x HNS fragments CPM 1 x ? large CPM

Table 2: Results of the palaeoenvironmental assessment

### 7.4 Comment

The charcoal was generally well-preserved but rounded by water erosion. Sample 2 (context 510) from a tree throw F158, contained abundant and somewhat larger charcoal fragments of both oak and non-oak wood species (based on transverse section identification of a sub-sample of 10-15 larger charcoal fragments). Sample 2 also contained frequent HNS fragments. Sample 1 (1205) and Sample 4 (154) also



had some environmental potential, both containing small numbers of HNS fragments and a single charred grain per sample, which may be indicative of background domestic and/or agricultural activity, although no grain concentrations were found. Sample 3 had limited environmental potential.

## 8. RADIOCARBON DATING

8.1 There was a limited amount of material in the sampled fills that was regarded as suitable for radiocarbon dating. Two samples were submitted for dating with one of these failing due to lack of carbon. A date was obtained from the upper fill of pit F256, Area 2. The dated sample was assessed as suitable short-lived material and submitted to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre.

8.2 The AMS radiocarbon date result is given in Table 3. Calibration of the results has been performed using the data set published by Reimer *et al.* (2013) and performed using the program OxCal4.3.2 (on-line at: [c14.arch.ox.ac.uk](http://c14.arch.ox.ac.uk)).

Material	Context	Lab no.	Result BP	$\delta C_{13}$ (‰)	Cal BC/AD
Hazelnut shell: <i>Corylus avellana</i>	Fill (154) of pit F153	GU49323	Failed	N/A	N/A
Hazelnut shell: <i>Corylus avellana</i>	Upper fill (1205) pit F256	SUERC-82873 (GU49324)	4941 ± 21	-25	3769 - 3658 cal BC

Table 3: Radiocarbon dating results (calibrated to 95.4% probability)

## 9. DISCUSSION

9.1 The archaeological investigations exposed a small number of archaeological features in two widely-spaced separate areas, which are also possibly chronologically distinct. The earliest dated pit (F256) is in Excavation Area 2 and returned an Early Neolithic radiocarbon date. In Excavation Area 1 pit (F505) is dated by Beaker pottery to the Early Bronze Age. The remaining pits are either undated or of natural origin. The palaeoenvironmental samples from pit F153 and tree throw F158, along with pottery sherds from the latter, indicate that these are probably prehistoric in date also.

9.2 In Excavation Area 2, the two pits (F253 and F256) were devoid of artefacts, but pit F256 contained a hazelnut shell fragment and a grain of wheat/barley type. The hazelnut shell fragment returned a radiocarbon date of 3769 - 3658 cal BC which places the pit firmly in the Early Neolithic period. Hazelnut shells are typical finds from sites of Neolithic date (Schulting 2008, 94) and represent foraging of wild resources for food at a time when domesticated crops were also in use as indicated by the grain of wheat/barley type from the same sample. Pit groups are well-known feature types on Neolithic sites and the possible motivations behind Neolithic artefact deposition in pits are extensively explored in papers assembled by Anderson-Whymark and Thomas (2012). In Devon, examples of deposition of artefacts in tree throws and pits dating to the Neolithic has increased tremendously in recent years (see Leverett and Quinnell 2010 and references therein).

9.3 The remains of the Beaker vessels in pit F505, the smallest pit in the group and probably heavily truncated by later ploughing, date to c. 2400-1700 cal BC in the Early Bronze Age (Jones and Quinnell 2011). One vessel represented is of a style that may be more closely dated to c. 2250 cal BC (Needham 2005). In southern Britain, Beakers are often associated with burials and these may have been placed under barrows or

within ring ditches. This is less common in Devon and Cornwall where Beakers are also often associated with domestic settlement, although these are only known in small numbers (Quinnell 2003). There have been recent finds in Devon of Beaker burials under cairns at Hemerdon (Hughes 2017) and another within a ring ditch at Cranbrook (Bill Horner, pers. comm.). At Springfield, Ugborough, a Beaker was found in a pit adjacent to a barrow (Mudd and Joyce 2014). In the absence of evidence for settlement or burial it is tempting to think that the vicinity had previously been marked by a standing stone, giving its name to the neighbouring medieval settlement of Whitson which may be a corruption of the name 'White Stone' (Rainbird 2015). A Beaker was found in association with a standing stone at Try, Gulval, Cornwall (Russell and Pool 1964).

- 9.4** Within Excavation Area 1 in close proximity to Beaker pit F505 were pits F153 and F155 and tree throw F158. The pits contained no finds, but a small number of hazelnut shell fragments from F153 may indicate that this is also of prehistoric date as hazelnut shells are typical finds from sites of Neolithic date (Schulting 2008, 94). Tree throw F158 contained frequent hazelnut shell fragments and abundant charcoal fragments from oak and non-oak species indicating that the charcoal was not solely, if at all, derived from the tree that formerly stood here; there was no evidence to indicate that the charcoal was derived from a fire within the tree throw. The three sherds of prehistoric pottery from the tree throw cannot be more closely dated than to between the Middle Neolithic and the Middle Bronze Age, but the presence of the hazelnuts and the re-use of a hollow formed by a tree throw for the deposit of artefacts is more typical of the period at the earlier end of this range of dates. Neolithic pits often contain a mix of items (perhaps originally including some since lost to degradation), which appear to have been deliberately deposited (Thomas 1999). Occasionally the pits may be re-used hollows formed by tree throws or specifically dug for the purpose. In South-West England these pits are generally regarded as being of comparatively small size (Pollard and Healy 2008) and may be used to mark the abandonment of a site (Pollard 2001).

## **10. CONCLUSIONS**

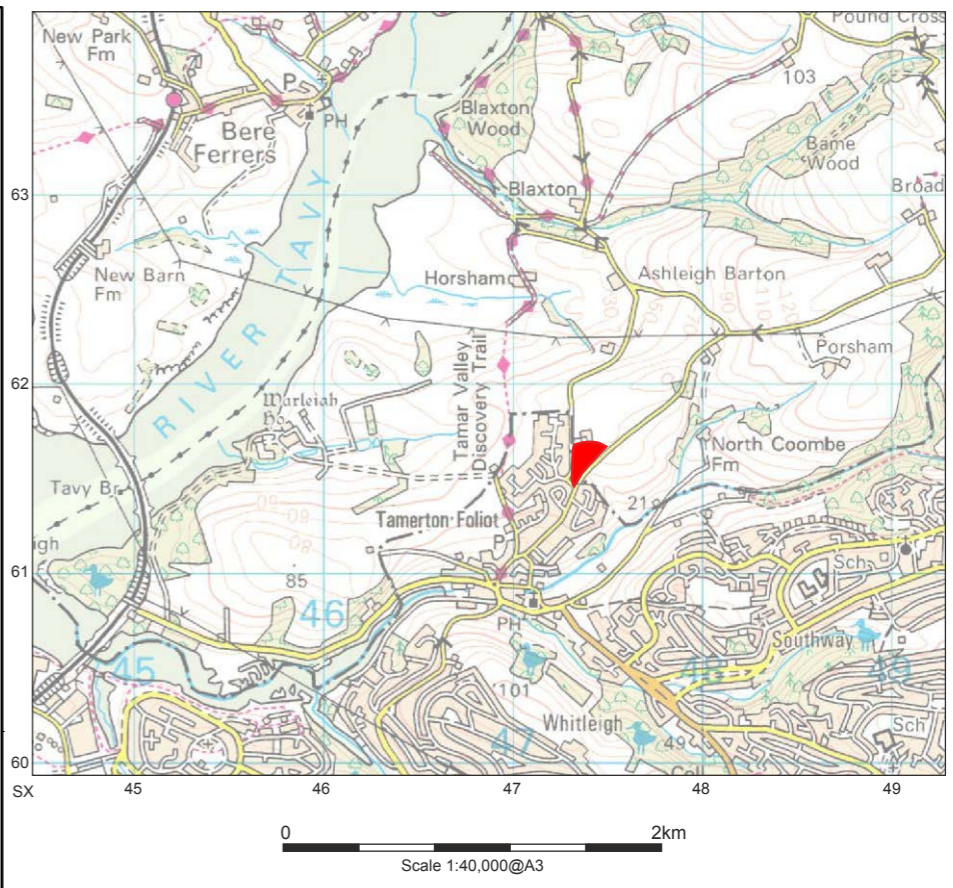
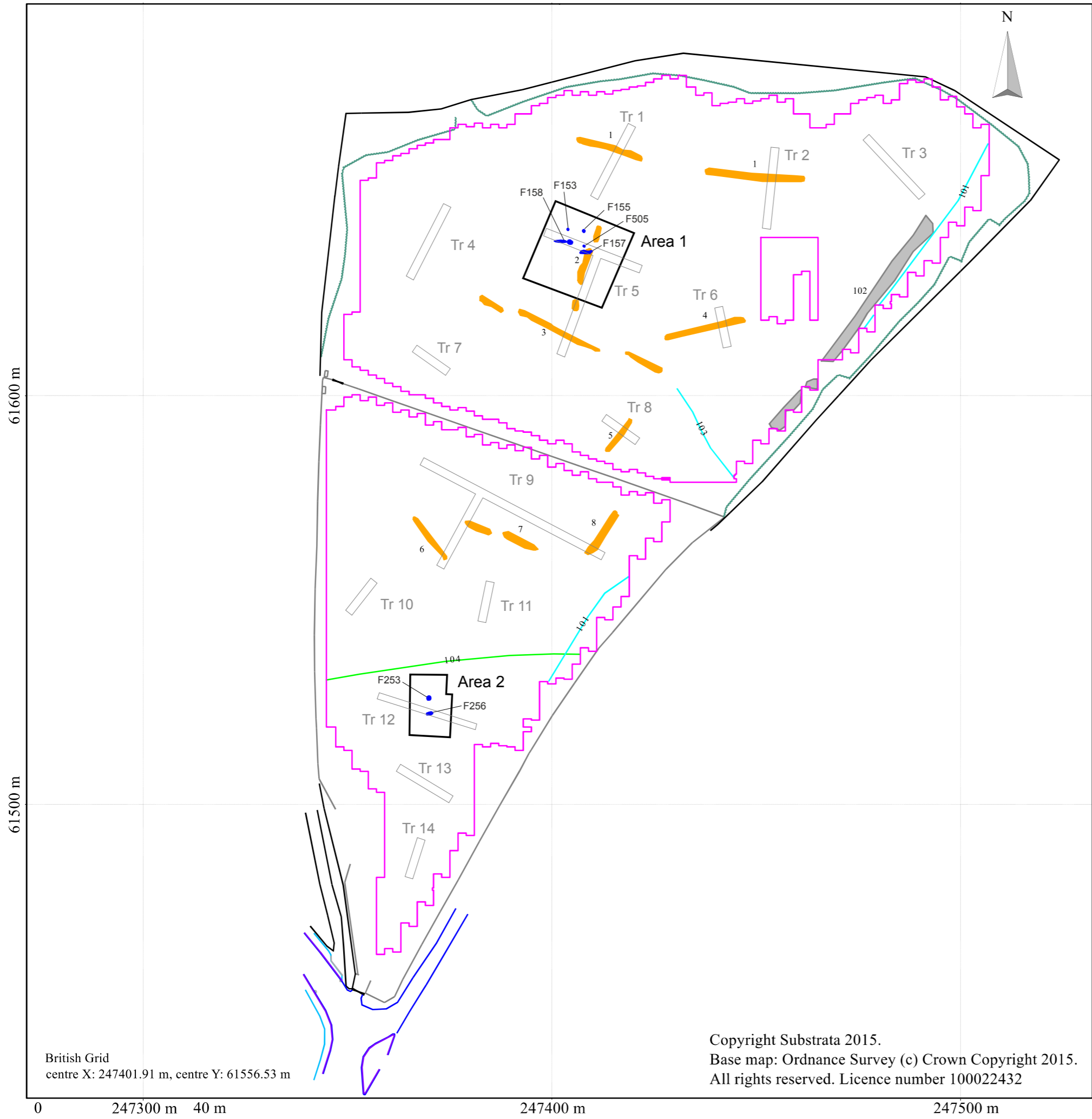
- 10.1** The archaeological investigations exposed a small number of pit and natural features. The artefactual, dating and palaeoenvironmental evidence indicates that they represent use of the site during the Early Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age. The specific nature of this activity could not be ascertained from the available evidence, but may point to some previously unknown settlement activity at these times, although some funerary/ritual activity perhaps involving a standing stone, marking a place of significance in the landscape, is also a possibility. This standing stone may later have been given the appellation 'White Stone' remembered in the locality by the medieval place name 'Whitson'.

## **11. ARCHIVE AND OASIS**

- 11.1** The finds, paper and digital archive is currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, at 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, near Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ under the unique project code of **ACD1111**. It will be offered to the Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery.
- 11.2** An online OASIS entry has been completed, using the unique identifier **325395** which includes a digital copy of this report.

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**Geophysics interpretation**

- survey area
- Potential archaeology**
- certainty, anomaly type*
- possible positive
- Potential services & modern**
- certainty, anomaly type*
- possible, positive linear
- possible, high contrast linear
- possible, low contrast linear
- Trenches 1-14
- Excavation areas with archaeological features identified

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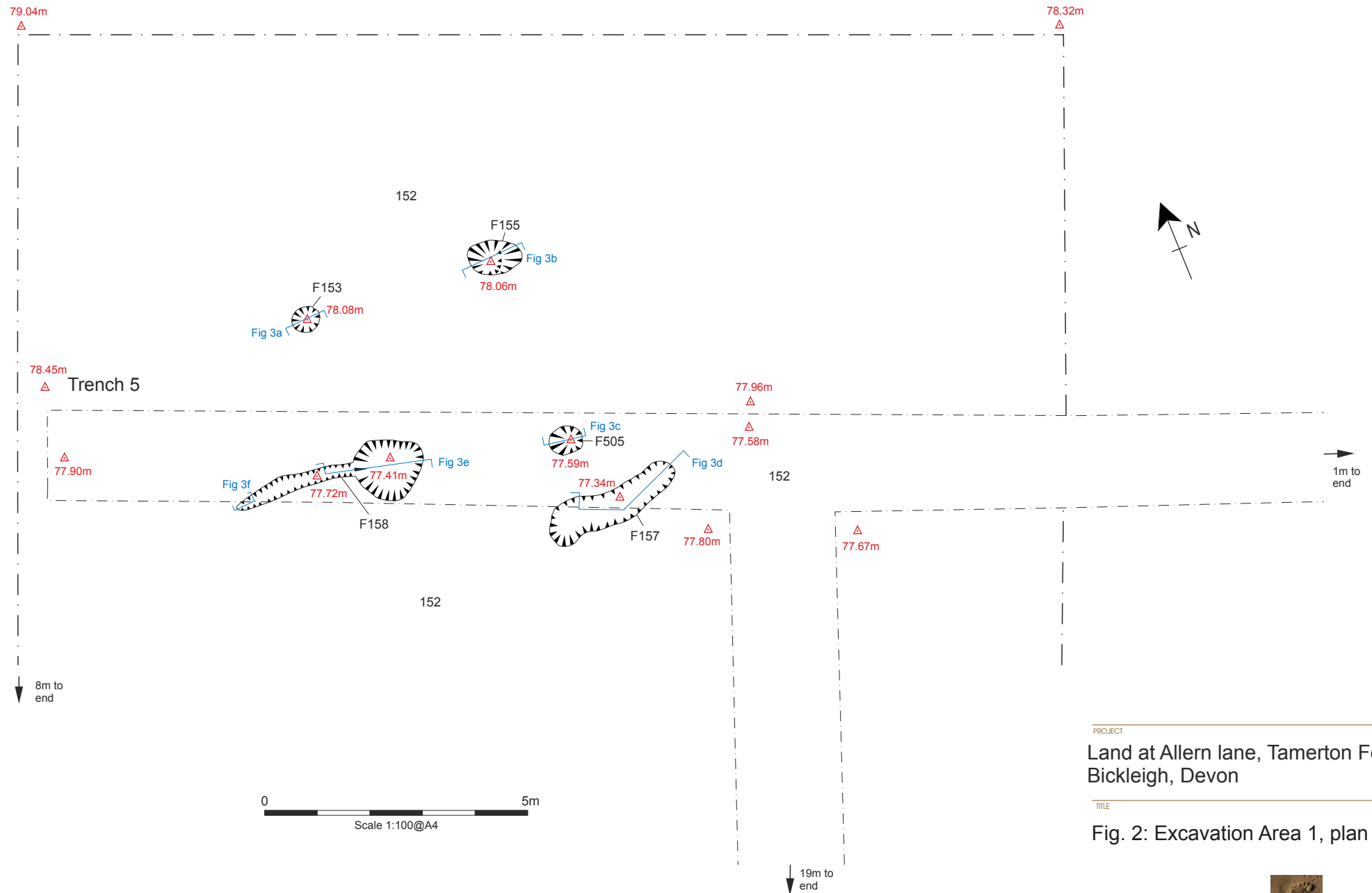
Copyright Substrata 2015.  
Base map: Ordnance Survey (c) Crown Copyright 2015.  
All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432

0 247300 m 40 m 247400 m 247500 m

Scale: 1:1000 @ A3. Spatial Units: Meter. Do not scale off this drawing

PROJECT ACD archaeology  
Land at Allern Lane, Tamerton Foliot, Bickleigh, Devon

Fig. 1: Location of site and trenches, with archaeological features shown in relation to the geophysical interpretation

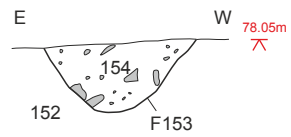


PROJECT  
 Land at Allern lane, Tamerton Foliot,  
 Bickleigh, Devon

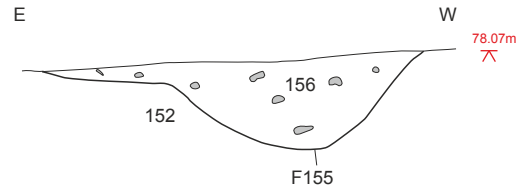
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 Fig. 2: Excavation Area 1, plan



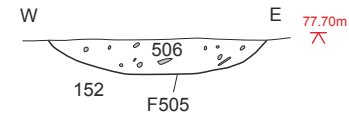
a) Section of pit F153



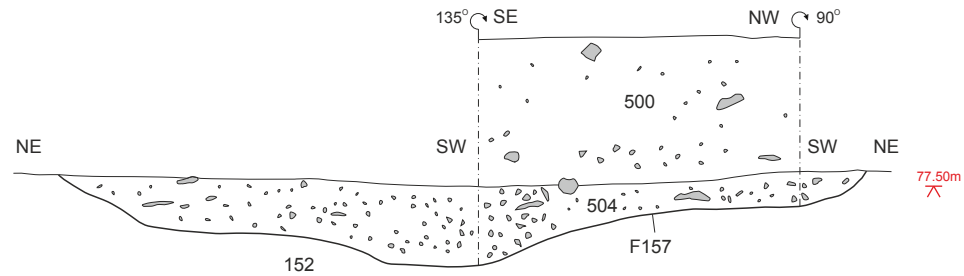
b) Section of pit F155



c) Section of pit F505

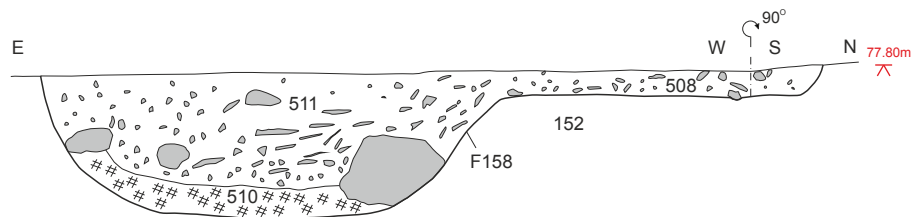


d) Section of root hollow/animal burrow F157

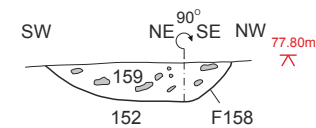


Key to all figures	
	Stones
	Charcoal

e) Section of tree throw F158



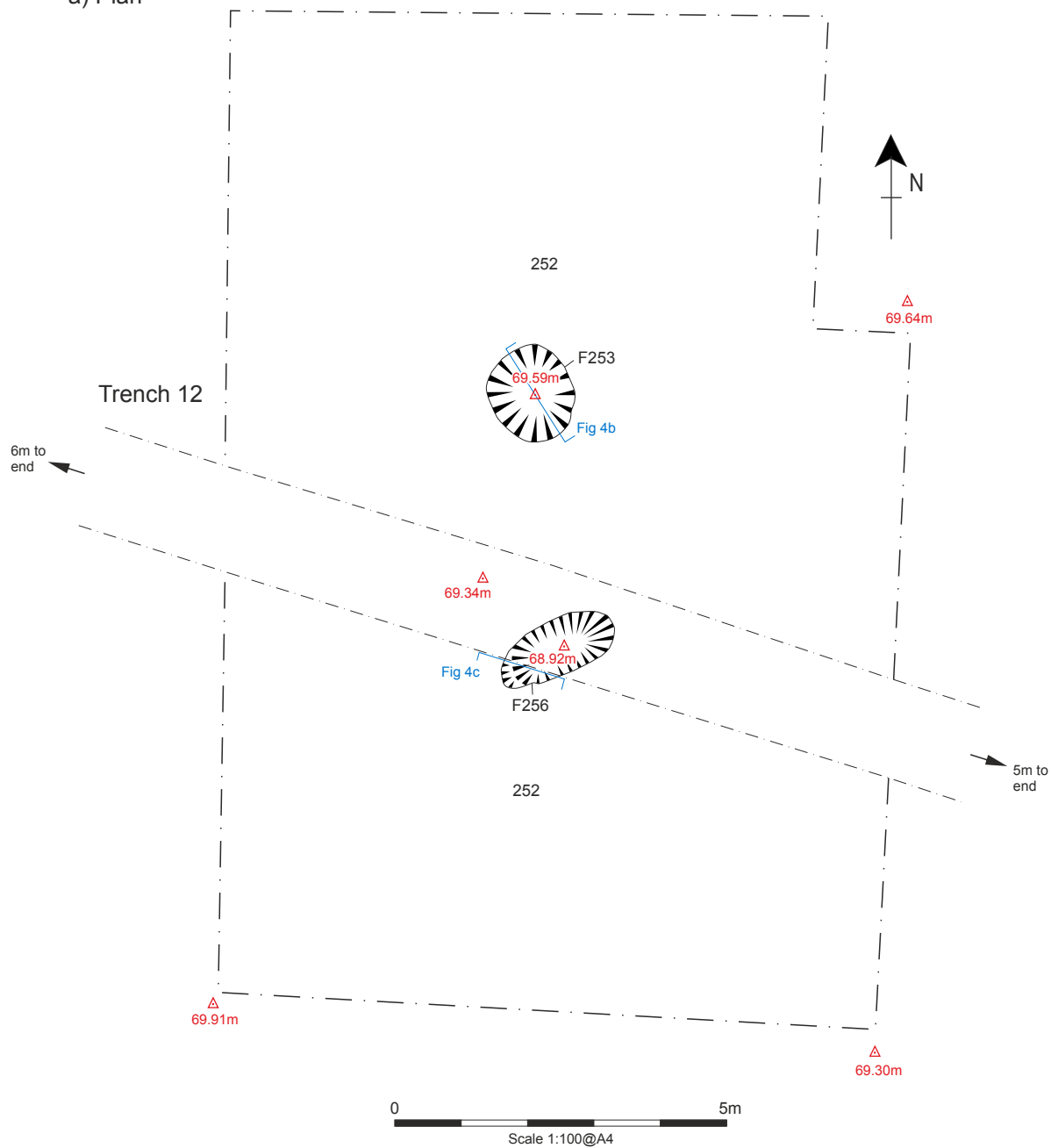
f) Section of tree throw F158



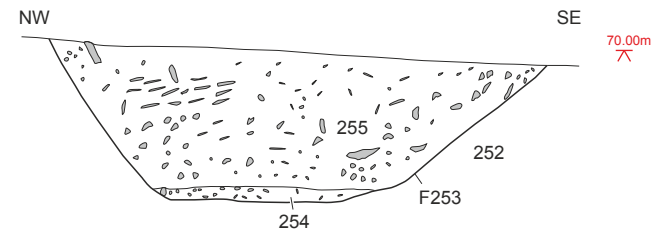
PROJECT  
Land at Allern Lane, Tamerton Foliot,  
Bickleigh, Devon

TITLE  
Fig. 3: Excavation Area 1, sections

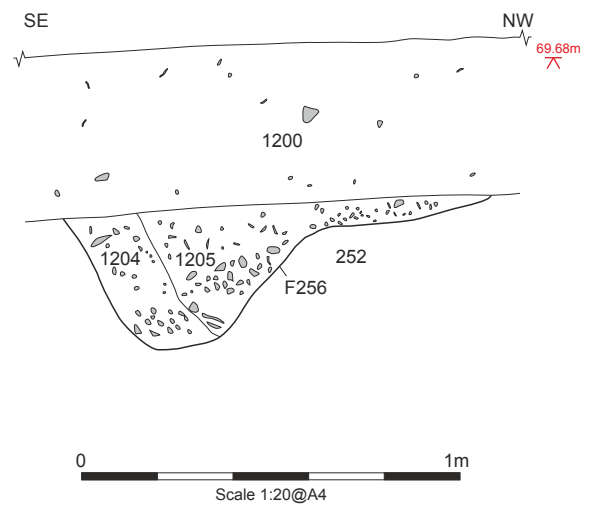
a) Plan



b) Section of pit F253



c) Section of pit F256



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Fig. 4: Excavation Area 2, plan and sections



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



Plate 2: Evaluation Trench 14, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 3: Evaluation Trench 9, looking northeast (1m scale)





Plate 4: Excavation Area 1, looking southeast (1m scale)



Plate 5: Excavation Area 1, north facing section of pit F153 (0.5m scale)



Plate 6: Excavation Area 1, north facing section of pit F155 (0.5m scale)



Plate 7: Excavation Area 1, south facing section of pit F505 (0.5m scale)



Plate 8: Excavation Area 1, root hollow/animal burrow F157, looking west (0.4m scale)



Plate 9: Excavation Area 1, north facing section of tree throw F158 (1m scale)



Plate 10: Excavation Area 2,  
looking northeast



Plate 11: Excavation Area 2, pit  
F253, looking south (1m scale)



Plate 12: Excavation Area 2,  
pit F256, looking northeast  
(1m scale)

# Appendix 1

## Tabulated Negative Trench Descriptions

**APPENDIX 1: TABULATED NEGATIVE TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS**

<b>Trench 1</b>		<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Alignment</b>
		20m	2m	NE-SW
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	
100	Mid greyish-brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0-0.19m	Topsoil	
101	Light brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0.19-0.29m	Agricultural subsoil	
102	Light yellow, silty clay, friable with common, very abundant bedded slate	+0.29m	Natural	

<b>Trench 2</b>		<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Alignment</b>
		20m	2m	N-S
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	
200	Mid greyish-brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0-0.21m	Topsoil	
201	Light brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0.21-0.31m	Agricultural subsoil	
202	Light yellow, silty clay, friable with common, very abundant bedded slate	+0.31m	Natural subsoil	

<b>Trench 3</b>		<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Alignment</b>
		20m	2m	NW-SE
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	
300	Mid greyish-brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0-0.26m	Topsoil	
301	Light brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0.26-0.38m	Agricultural subsoil	
302	Light yellow, silty clay, friable with common, very abundant bedded slate	+0.38m	Natural subsoil	

<b>Trench 4</b>		<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Alignment</b>
		20m	2m	NE-SW
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	
400	Mid greyish-brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0-0.24m	Topsoil	
401	Light brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0.24-0.37m	Agricultural subsoil	
402	Light yellow, silty clay, friable with common, very abundant bedded slate	+0.37m	Natural subsoil	

**APPENDIX 1: TABULATED NEGATIVE TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS**

<b>Trench 6</b>		<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Alignment</b>
		10m	2m	N-S
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	
600	Mid greyish-brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0-0.24m	Topsoil	
601	Light brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0.24-0.28m	Agricultural subsoil	
602	Light yellow, silty clay, friable with common, very abundant bedded slate	+0.28m	Natural subsoil	

<b>Trench 7</b>		<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Alignment</b>
		10m	2m	NW-SE
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	
700	Mid greyish-brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0-0.24m	Topsoil	
701	Light brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0.24-0.30m	Agricultural subsoil	
702	Light yellow, silty clay, friable with common, very abundant bedded slate	+0.30m	Natural subsoil	

<b>Trench 8</b>		<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Alignment</b>
		10m	2m	NW-SE
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	
800	Mid greyish-brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0-0.28m	Topsoil	
801	Light brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0.28-0.46m	Agricultural subsoil	
802	Light yellow, silty clay, friable with common, very abundant bedded slate	+0.46m	Natural subsoil	

<b>Trench 9</b>		<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Alignment</b>
		50m	2m	NW-SE
		20m		NE-SW
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	
900	Mid greyish-brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0-0.60m	Topsoil	
901	Light brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0.60-0.73m	Agricultural subsoil	
902	Light yellow, silty clay, friable with common, very abundant bedded slate	+0.73m	Natural subsoil	

**APPENDIX 1: TABULATED NEGATIVE TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS**

<b>Trench 10</b>		<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Alignment</b>
		10m	2m	NE-SW
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	
1000	Mid greyish-brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0-0.19m	Topsoil	
1001	Light brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0.19-0.29m	Agricultural subsoil	
1002	Light yellow, silty clay, friable with common, very abundant bedded slate	+0.29m	Natural subsoil	

<b>Trench 11</b>		<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Alignment</b>
		10m	2m	N-S
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	
1100	Mid greyish-brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0-0.41m	Topsoil	
1101	Light brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0.41-0.51m	Agricultural subsoil	
1102	Light yellow, silty clay, friable with common, very abundant bedded slate	+0.51m	Natural subsoil	

<b>Trench 13</b>		<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Alignment</b>
		15m	2m	NW-SE
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	
1300	Mid greyish-brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0-0.30m	Topsoil	
1301	Light brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0.30-0.38m	Agricultural subsoil	
1302	Light yellow, silty clay, friable with common, very abundant bedded slate	+0.38m	Natural subsoil	

<b>Trench 14</b>		<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Alignment</b>
		10m	2m	N-S
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	
1400	Mid greyish-brown, silty clay loam, friable with common gravel and angular slate	0-0.25m	Topsoil	
1402	Light yellow, silty clay, friable with common, very abundant bedded slate	+0.25m	Natural subsoil	

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