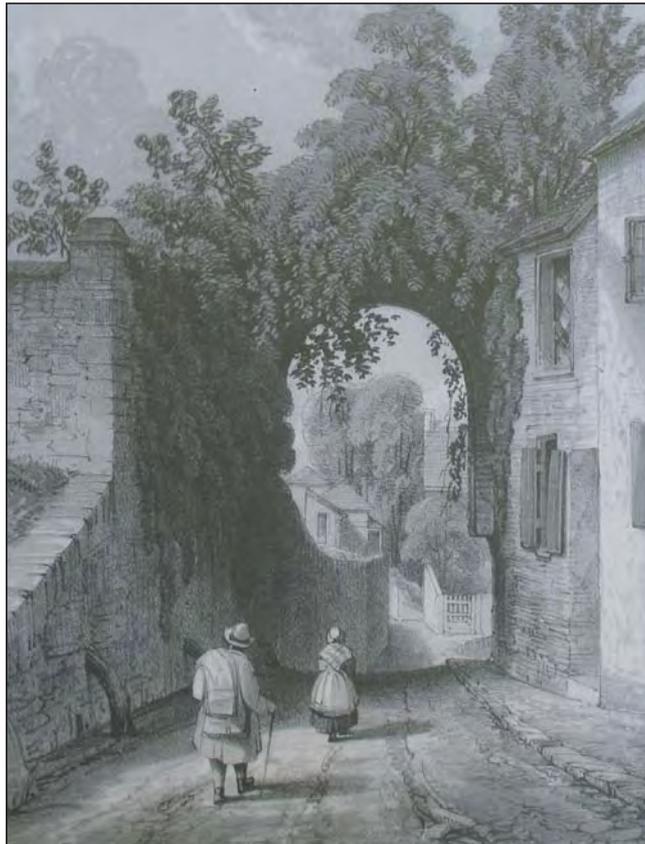


NORTH GATE LODGE
CASTLE STREET
TOTNES
DEVON

Results of an Archaeological Desk-Based Study



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REPORT No. 060915

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1.0 Introduction

Location: North Gate Lodge
Parish: Totnes
District: South Hams
County: Devon
NGR: SX80046060

South West Archaeology were asked by Shane Maddison, Conservation and Design, to undertake an archaeological and historical assessment of a property known as Northgate Lodge, Castle Street, Totnes where development is proposed. The purpose of the assessment is to place the proposed development site in its historical and archaeological context and to identify any archaeological or historical factors which may require action in the form of recording, evaluation or other mitigation prior to or during the course of construction or alteration works. The assessment was carried out by Terry Green MA on behalf of South West Archaeology and was undertaken with reference to IFA guidelines on the preparation of archaeological assessments. For this purpose the Devon Record Office, the West Country Studies Library and the Totnes Local History Research Centre were visited, in order to consult published and unpublished literary, cartographic and documentary materials relating to the site. Information on known archaeological finds and interventions in the area was obtained from the Devon County Historic Environment Service.

2.0 Summary

As a borough, Totnes dates from the 9th or 10th century when it was a *burh* issuing coinage. What is now the upper part of the town was enclosed within a ditch and bank. After the Norman Conquest Totnes became the possession of Judhael who built a motte-and-bailey castle on the north-western edge of the town. The town defences were strengthened in the 13th century, but were then allowed to fall into decay together with the castle. At the height of its development the castle had a stone keep, an inner bailey surrounded by a deep ditch and possibly an outer bailey also, both to the north. Castle Street represents a northern access to the town and to the castle possibly following the line of the outer bailey ditch. The area of Castle Street was not developed until after the inner bailey moat had become disused. Northgate Lodge occupies a site which may lie within the outer bailey, and which *may* have been part of the later medieval or post-medieval development. Although there was possibly a post-medieval dwelling on the site, the first clear indication of the existence of the present building dates from the 1840s. It was probably built by James Gill, one-time Mayor of Totnes.

3.0 The Site

Northgate Lodge (Grade 2 listed, see appendix 1) is a residential property within the Totnes Conservation Area. It lies within its own quite extensive grounds between the lower part of Castle Street and the lane known as Shooters Hill to the north of the north gate of Totnes and the remains of Totnes Castle. On Ordnance Survey maps the land between the two routeways gives the appearance of an elongated oval. The curtilage is raised well above the level of the road, is surrounded by a stone wall and has the dwelling at its southern apex. Access to the property from the north is through a double door set in a granite arch of neo-classical design. The house frontage faces south towards the centre of the town. Shooters Lane, to the west, is a footpath; Castle Hill, to the East, is a narrow carriageway descending quite steeply and curving westwards towards Antrim Terrace. The immediate area is dominated by the motte of Totnes Castle.

4.0 Historic Background

Totnes, one of the outstanding historic towns of Devon, lies at the upper tidal limit and at the historically lowest bridging point of the River Dart. There is a small amount of evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement, but Totnes first emerges historically in the pre-Conquest Saxon Period. The first documentary record is the Domesday Book (1086) in which Totnes is recorded as one of four Devon boroughs (the others being Exeter, Barnstaple and Lydford). The town was already a borough before 1066, issuing coins from its own mint from the early to mid-10th century. Although it was apparently not one of the original defensive *burhs* founded during the reign of Alfred (AD 877-99), not being recorded in the Burghal Hidage, it appears to have been a defended town in the late pre-Conquest period, since the Norman castle overlies the line of earlier defences (Dyer and Allen 2004, 53). The early town and subsequently the castle were founded on a promontory overlooking the bridging or fording point of the Dart. The defensive rampart and ditch enclosed a relatively small, oval area of land descending towards the river. Within this area 95 burgesses resided in 1086 with a further 15 burgesses living and working the land outside the borough (Thorn and Thorn 1985). It appears therefore, that by the mid-11th century settlement had already expanded beyond the defences. This extra-mural settlement may have first developed eastwards towards the river or south-westwards beyond the upper High Street towards what is now Leechwell Street. In any case, it appears that by the end of the 12th century settlement had extended downhill from the east gate along what is now Fore Street (Hoskins 1992, 504).

In 1130 A fair was granted and throughout the medieval period Totnes grew in prosperity. This derived principally from the burgeoning wool and cloth trade, and by the time of Henry VIII Totnes was second only to Exeter in wealth in Devon and ranked 15th among all English provincial towns (Pevsner & Cherry 1991, 866). A century later, however, Totnes was in decline and by the middle of the 17th century, the town's industrial prosperity was a thing of the past. Some of the finest houses in Totnes date from the period just before the decline, and the fact that the town enjoyed a reversion to local market function, resulted in the preservation of this building stock, together with good examples from the 18th and 19th centuries, to the present day. By the end of the 19th century Totnes had hardly expanded at all beyond its late medieval borders, and did not begin to grow appreciably until after the Second World War.

4.1 Town Defences, the Motte and Bailey Castle

Seen from the air, it is quite obvious that the ancient centre of Totnes, lying on either side of the High Street, is contained within an elliptical enclosure recognised as representing the line of the town walls. When Leland visited Totnes on his itinerary between 1534 and 1543, he noted that although the walls were “now clene down”, the foundations were still visible. As one of the system of defended burhs established in the reigns of Alfred and Edward the Elder (late 9th and early 10th centuries), it was always thought probable that Totnes had possessed a defensive rampart of some kind since before the Norman Conquest, especially as the motte-and-bailey castle, almost certainly built by Judhael of Totnes in the 11th century, apparently interrupts and overlies the line of the defenses. In 1999, excavations and rescue recording undertaken by Exeter Archaeology for the first time produced archaeological evidence for a Saxon date. Observation on a building site in North Street on the line of the town wall revealed evidence of a rampart overlying a cultivation horizon of probable 9th to 11th century date. In the accompanying 5m deep ditch was a primary deposit of 11th/12th century date (Dyer and Allan 2004). It was suggested by the excavators that the rampart was fronted by a vertical stockade which was later replaced by a masonry wall. The town defenses appear to have been abandoned some time between 1350 and 1480, when the walls were dismantled and the ditch filled in.

The very well preserved Totnes Castle is a good example of Norman motte-and-bailey design and corresponds to similar structures at Barnstaple, Plympton and Launceston. It was apparently superimposed on the north-western part of the town, breaching the original defences. Examination of the base of the motte by S.Brown in 1999 revealed that it had been built upon a cultivated soil (Allan and Langman 2004, 66). The structure comprises a mound or motte with a shell keep on top overlooking the town to the south and east and a courtyard or bailey to the north-west. Now enclosed by a masonry wall, the bailey would originally have been surrounded by a substantial bank and held within it the residence of the medieval lords of the castle. Beyond the wall the bailey is defended on the north side by a large, steep-sided ditch and bank beyond which there are traces of a further ditch apparently enclosing an outer bailey (Fig's 4,5,6). It is suggested that this outer bailey might have been a secure area for holding horses and livestock. (Brown 1998 - 2006, 6). Judhael lost control of Totnes shortly after building the castle and by the later 13th century it had descended to the Zouche family whose interests were in the Midlands.

The castle was left in the care of a constable, but despite repeated royal demands that the fortifications be made good, by the mid-15th century it had become overgrown and when Leland visited, the domestic buildings had collapsed. Nevertheless the keep and walls were maintained by a series of tenants, all the lords of the castle since the Zouches insisting that the castle be preserved and occasionally repaired. In 1485, John Baron Zouche, having backed the losing side in the Wars of the Roses, lost control of Totnes and its castle to Sir Richard Edgcombe of Cotehele. In 1559 his descendant, Sir Piers sold the castle to Sir Edward Seymour of Berry Pomeroy, ancestor of the Duke of Somerset. Apart from an interregnum in the 17th/18th centuries, the Seymours, Dukes of Somerset held the castle until 1947 when it was placed in the guardianship of the Ministry of Works (Rigold 1954, 229). It is now in the hands of English Heritage.

4.2 The North Gate and Environs

The stone arch of the north gate of Totnes, standing astride Castle Street, is thought to date from the 12th century. It is set within the circuit of the former town wall a short distance from the eastern entrance to the inner bailey of the castle. It is suggested by Whitley (1916, 196) that it was originally a postern or secondary gate perhaps providing access to the riverside marshes to the north. If this exit to the north dates from before the building of the castle, then one would suppose the existence of a bridge or a causeway across the line of the Saxon town ditch. If it is contemporary with or post-dates the construction of the castle, then we have to suppose that the town ditch was filled in at this point. It is also said by Whitley (*ibid.* 194) that the moat around the bailey originally encircled the motte, since medieval deeds relating to this part of the town describe tenements as lying between the Kingsway (now Castle Street) and the castle moat. This section of the moat was long ago filled up and built over. Any continuation of the slight earthwork curving eastwards to the north of the existing bailey moat, if truly the boundary of an outer bailey, is now obscured by houses on the north-east (Figs 5,6). The OS map of 1890 however, shows this feature reaching the bottom of Shooters Lane. In order to make a complete circuit and therefore a functional enclosure, it seems logical that it should have continued with a consistent curvature east and south to meet the bailey moat. The curving line of Castle Street could very well represent this continuation. The present depth of Castle Street as it swings downhill (Plate 4), could be thought to represent either a former ditch or a former hollow way, perhaps used as a continuation of the outer bailey ditch. Land to the east of Castle Street may have remained largely undeveloped, since the 1842 tithe award describes plot number 296 on the tithe map, occupying much of the land to the east, as pasture. This was later to become the garden of Northgate House. Some of the land outside the north gate was owned by the Maudlyn Hospital. A town rental of 1594 records a stable belonging to the Hospital by the north gate.

4.3 Northgate Lodge Within the Historic and Archaeological Context

As described above, Northgate Lodge, a short distance from the north gate, occupies the southern apex of an ovoid “island” of land between Shooters Hill and Castle Street. It lies within the curvature of Castle Street and may therefore occupy land which was part of the (hypothetical) outer bailey to the castle. It also lies just to the north of the point where the inner bailey ditch would have met the inner bailey wall. In pre-Conquest times, before the castle was built, the route beside which it is situated may have been a drove leading from riverside grazing land into the defended settlement of Totnes.

4.4 Origin and Ownership of Northgate Lodge

The earliest clear indication of a dwelling and its ownership and occupancy at the present location of Northgate Lodge comes from the Totnes tithe map and award of 1842. On the tithe map (Fig.3) the island of land between Shooters Hill and Castle Street is recognisable and is numbered 304 with a second plot numbered 303 at its north end. Number 304 is identified as a House and Garden in the ownership of James Gill and occupied by Matthew Heath Reed. Number 303 is also a house and garden owned by James Gill and occupied by James Martin. However, the only house actually drawn on the map is that in the position of Northgate Lodge. This is shown schematically as a simple rectangle adjoining Shooters Hill. A peculiarity of the Totnes tithe map is that very few buildings are shown. The reason for this is not clear, but is related to the fact that the Duke of Somerset “owned” a high proportion of the Totnes tithes. The tithe map indicated only those properties which were not titheable to the Duke of Somerset. Among these was the portion of land on which Northgate Lodge stands, as shown on a map of 1830 (Fig.2). The map shows no building on the “island”, but includes it among the “freehold and titheable” properties. This *may* mean that there was a dwelling there.

James Gill, the owner in 1842 was recorded in Robson’s London and Western Counties Directory published 1838 as a zinc and tinplate worker, plumber and ironmonger of Fore Street. In the 1841 census also he was an ironmonger with premises in Fore Street. In the 1851 census he is listed as Mayor of Totnes and a retired tin-plate worker. His age was then 48. In White’s Directory of Devonshire published 1850, he is recorded as James Gill gent. of Northgate. He seems therefore to have been a successful citizen of Totnes whose fortunes rose sharply in the 1840’s. An article entitled *Old Houses in Totnes* published in the Totnes Times on 6th November 1950 and written by D. Fletcher, states that James Gill built Northgate House in 1852. This was very probably a rebuild since rentals of 1710 and 1735 refer to the garden of Northgate House. The house was apparently demolished in 1930 and replaced by Glendale Terrace (Ken Prout, pers.comm.). The 1861 census lists three dwellings in this area: Northgate House, Northgate Villa and Northgate Cottage. Northgate Villa was occupied by James Gill, now Clerk to the Commissioners of Land and Assessor of Taxes. Since Northgate House was on the east side of Castle Street and Northgate Cottage was and is to the north, it seems very probable that Northgate Villa is identical with the presently named Northgate Lodge and was probably Gill’s residence in 1850.

There is nothing available to this study to say definitely whether or not Gill built the house, but it seems a distinct possibility. As to when it was built, the earliest possibly useful documentary record is the Land Tax Assessment of 1832 in which James Gill is listed as owning and occupying a house which was valued at 10 shillings, a not inconsiderable sum. Otherwise we are able to refer to three 19th century illustrations of the view through the North Gate. Proceeding backwards in time, a pencil drawing by N.W.Deckament dated 1856 clearly shows a house in the location of Northgate Lodge with the distinctive neo-classical arched gate. A lithograph by William Spreat dated 1845 shows what is very probably the same house with a wicket gate. Finally a somewhat impressionistic copper line engraving by S.Rawle dated 1810 also shows a building in the relevant location, but one that appears

to be a single-storey thatched cottage. If the latter is to be relied on, it seems that a post-medieval cottage was replaced between 1810 and 1845 very probably by James Gill. Incidentally it is also clear from the illustrations that the south-facing dormer windows which Northgate Lodge now possesses, were installed after 1856. On all the OS maps the footprint of the building, a quadrilateral with a southwards extension on the east side, remains the same.

5.0 Archaeological Implications

- 5.1 The site would have been outside the Saxon burh, and ground disturbance may produce evidence of arable cultivation at an early period.
- 5.2. The site appears to lie within the circuit of a (hypothetical) outer bailey to the castle. Ground disturbance may produce evidence for this.
- 5.3 There may be evidence for the later medieval and post-medieval development of the area of Totnes immediately outside the North Gate.
- 5.4 Examination of the present building and its site may produce evidence for continuity of occupation through the 18th and 19th centuries or for a new build in the first half of the 19th century. Occupation of the site before the 18th century cannot be excluded.

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- Whitley, H.M.** 1916: Totnes Castle and Walled Town, in *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, Vol. 48, 189 - 196.

Directories:

Robson's London and Western Counties Directory 1838
White's Directory of Devonshire 1850
Post Office Directory of Devonshire 1856

Unpublished Sources:

Devon Record Office:

The Totnes Tithe Map and Tithe award 1842
Doc. Ref: 867B/P21 (A map of Totnes showing Ownership of Tithes, c. 1830)
Land Tax Assessments 1784 – 1832
Census Records 1841, 1851, 1861

Devon Historic Environment Service Records:

9063: Castle (SX80026049)
9095: North Gate (SX80056055)
18248: Bailey (SX80006055)
46801: Pottery (SX80106053)
46802: Earthwork (SX80126053)
60108: Ditch (SX80106053)

Totnes Local History Research Centre:

Cuttings Scrapbook
Town rentals

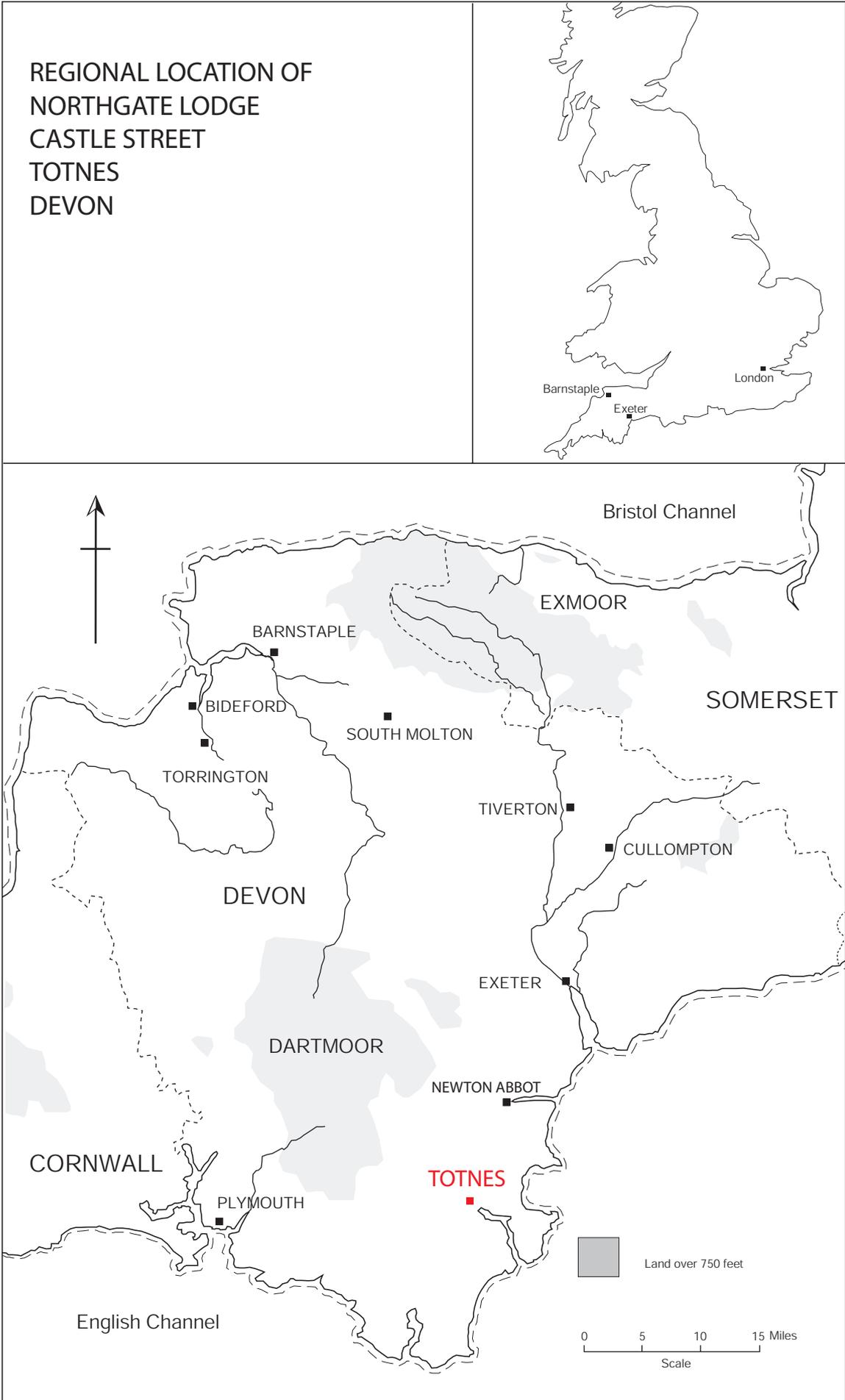


Fig. 1a: Regional location.

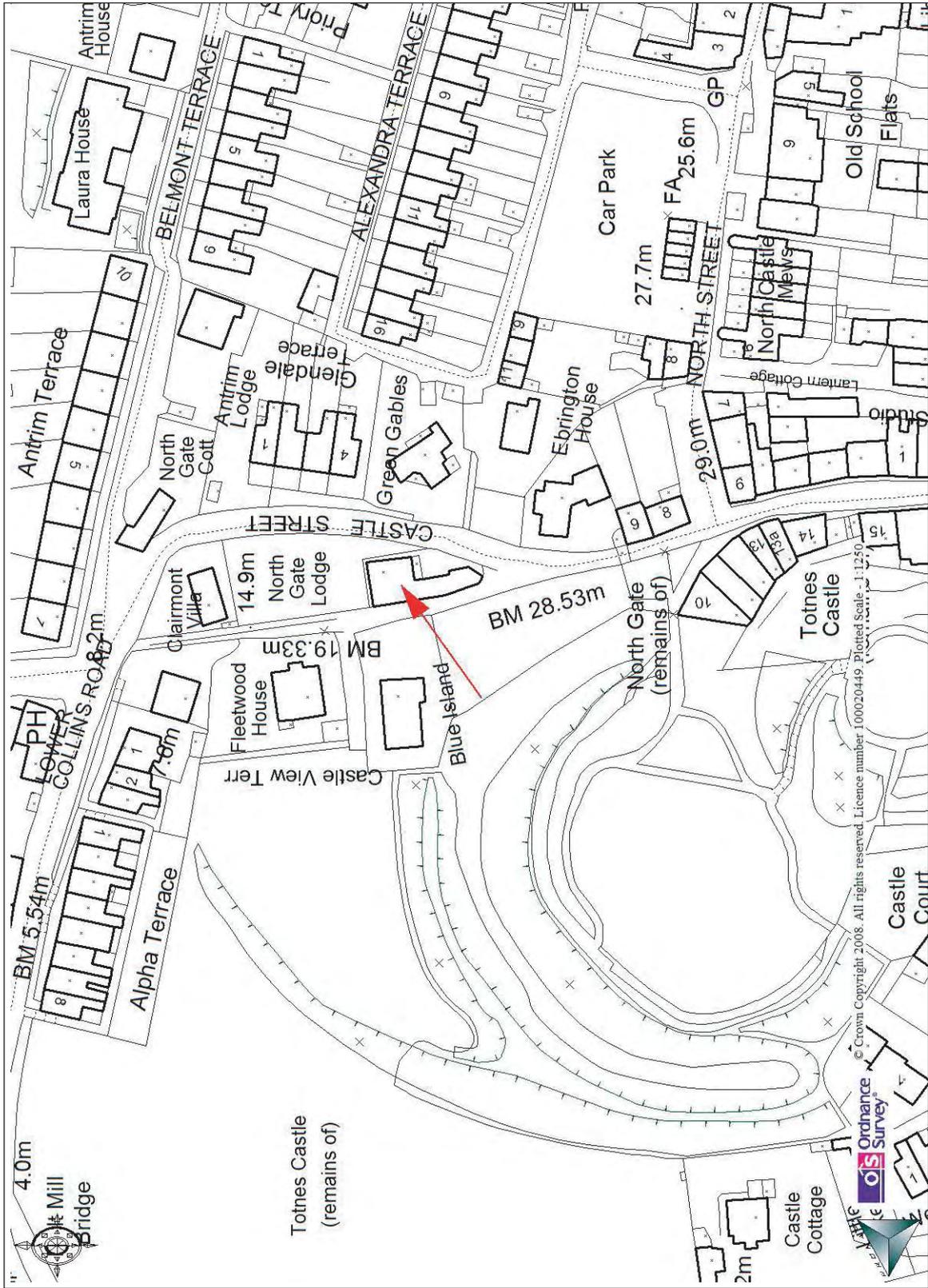


Fig. 1b: Site location.



Fig.2: Extract from a map dated c.1830 showing the owners of tithes in Totnes. The location of Northgate Lodge is arrowed. (DRO 867B/P21)

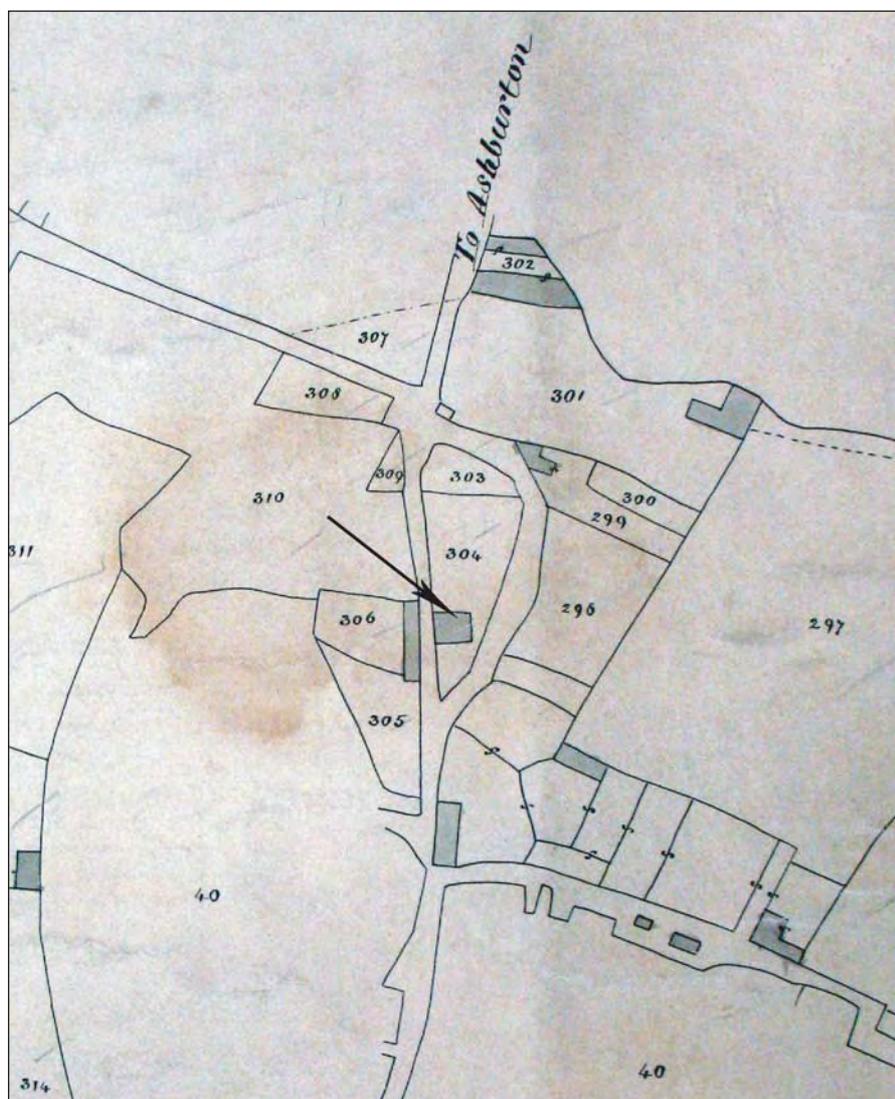


Fig.3: Extract from the Totnes tithe map, 1842. The location of Northgate Lodge is arrowed. (DRO)



Fig.4: Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map at 1:2500, 1890. (Sheet 121:5) Arrows point to Northgate Lodge and to the earthwork of the possible outer bailey of the castle.

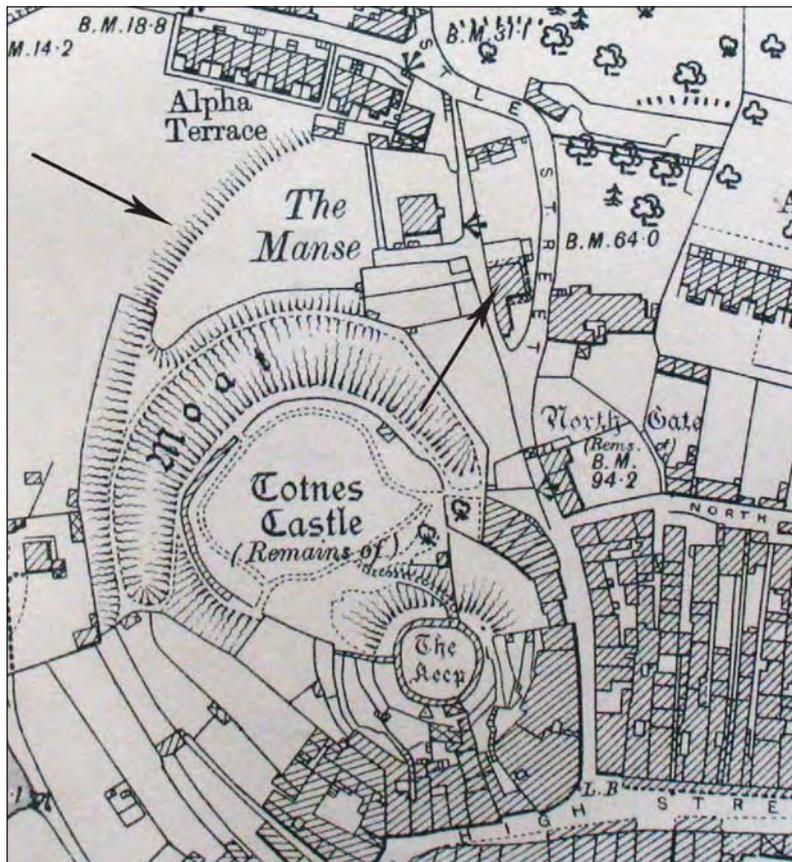


Fig.5: Extract from the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map at 1:2500, 1906. (Sheet 121:5) Arrows point to Northgate Lodge and to the earthwork of the possible outer bailey of the castle. (DRO)

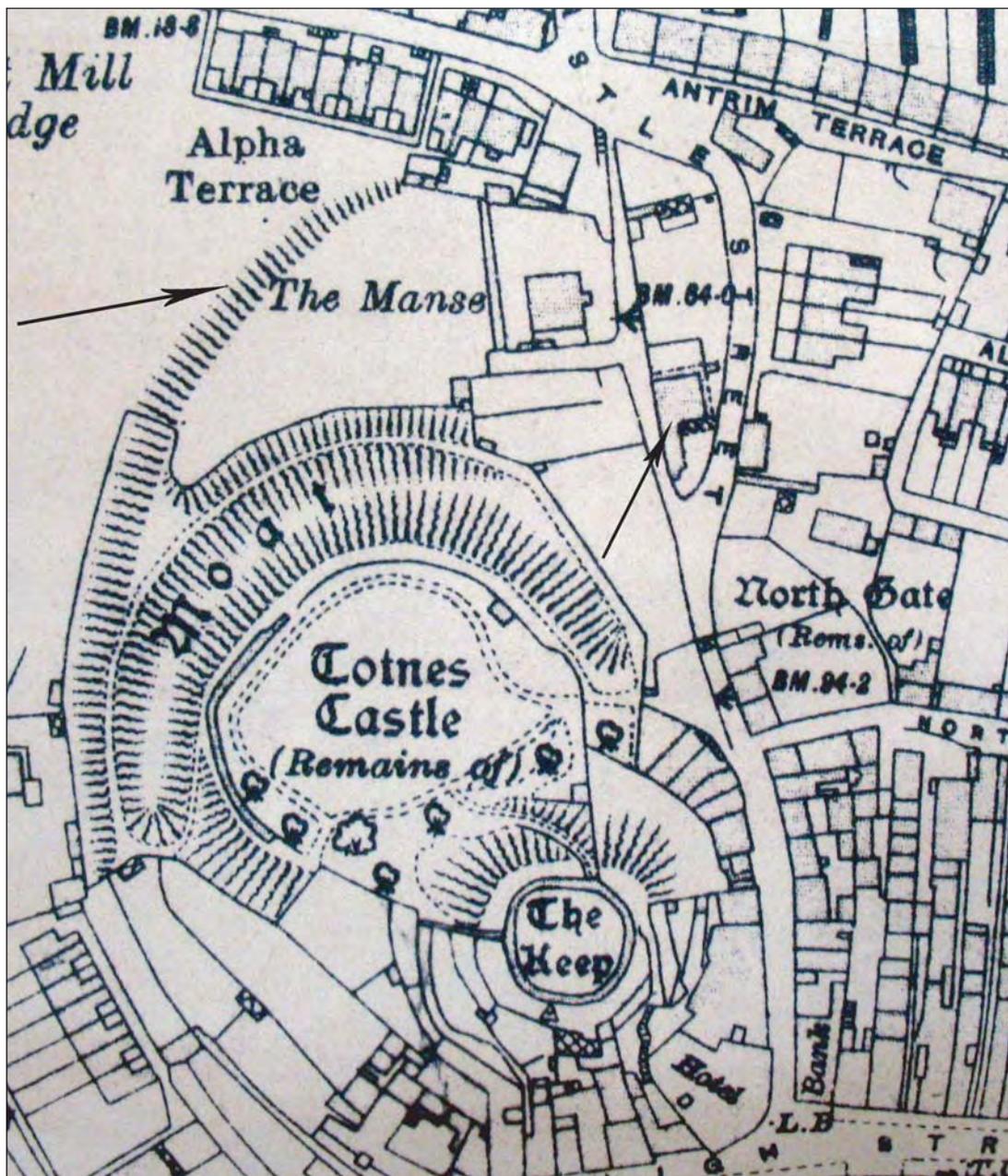


Fig.6: Extract from the Revised Ordnance Survey map at 1:2500,1933. (Sheet 121:5) Arrows point to Northgate Lodge and to the earthwork of the possible outer bailey of the castle. (DRO)



Plate 1: View through the North Gate, 1810: Copper line engraving by S.Rawle.(Reproduced with permission of Totnes Museum Society and Mint Press.)

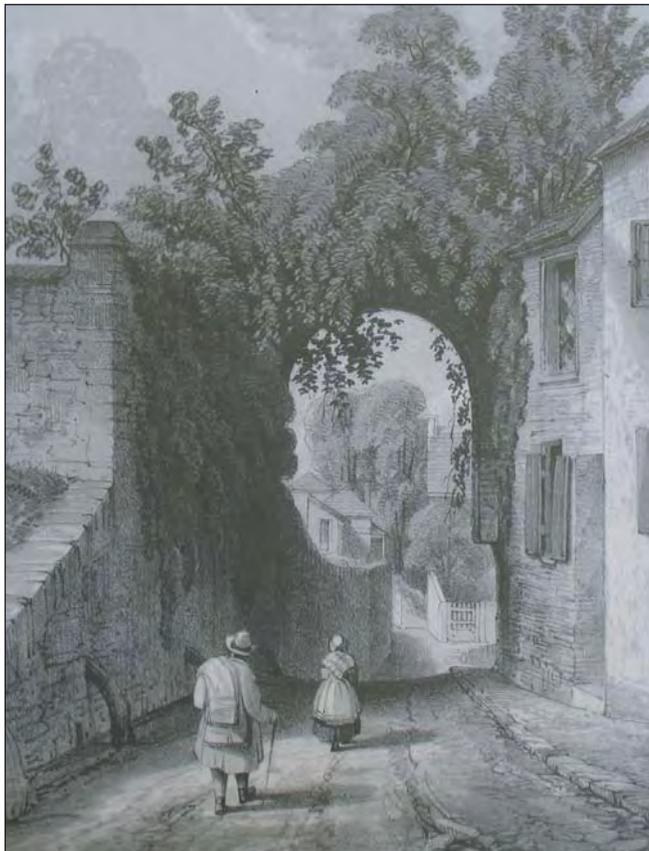


Plate 2: View through the North gate, 1845: Lithograph by William Spreat (Reproduced with the permission of Totnes Museum Society and Mint Press.)



Plate 3: View through the North Gate, 1856. Pencil drawing by N.W. Deckament. (Reproduced with the permission of Devon Record Office and Mint Press.)



Plate 4: View through North Gate from the south.

Appendix 1

DoE Listing



. 5180 CASTLE STREET (East Side) ----- Northgate Lodge SX 8060 NW 1/81 SX 8060 4/81 II 2. Early C19 villa. 2 storeys and dormers. 3 windows. 1 storey extension on south- west side. Welsh slate roof with rendered stacks and carved bargeboards to gables. Stucco front with cornice and parapet. Gabled dormer with carved bargeboards with finials. Recessed sash windows with glazing bars. Ground floor of north front with trellis verandah with tented roof canopy. Main entrance in extension with plain surround, console bracketed cornice and panelled door. Former garden entrance (also now part of extension) with round-arched gateway with rusticated voussoirs and surround, cornice and blocking course; double panelled doors with Greek fret decoration.

Appendix 2

Devon Historic Environment Record entries

8156 Scheduled Monument

Type: CASTLE OS Map: SX76SE SX76SE/24 Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: SX79996054 Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES Period: Medieval
District: South Hams District Civil Parish: Totnes
Form: Listed Building Grade:
Class: Defence SAM No: 22356

Summary

Totnes castle. Motte and bailey castle of Norman origins with 14th century shell keep. For details see sx86sw/20.

Description

Totnes castle. Motte and bailey castle of Norman origins with 14th century shell keep. For details see sx86sw/20. ()Des=photo in pf.

Sources

Migrated Record Migrated Record

9063 Scheduled Monument

Type: CASTLE OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/20 Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: SX80026049 Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES Period: Medieval, Post
District: South Hams District Civil Parish: Totnes Medieval, XI, XII, XIII, XIXV
Form: Listed Building Grade:
Class: Defence SAM No: 22356(P)

Summary

Totnes castle. Motte + bailey. Stone shell keep on motte. Norman origins, but surviving stone structures probably 14th century. Details of motte and bailey on sub sheets. The castle today consists of a large motte with a roughly circular limestone rubble shell keep on top. The motte is surrounded by a ditch, which on the town side, has been built over. The bailey lies to the ne, being enclosed by a deep, steep sided moat and a second ditch for part of its circuit. Nothing survives within the bailey above ground, except for portions of the stone curtain wall. There are faint indications of another bank and ditch enclosing a 2nd or outer bailey, possibly a stock enclosure (rigold, guide book). Detailed description in whitley. The moat was originally supplied with water via an aqueduct from harperswell flowing past the brodestone and through the w gate (whitley).

Description

Vis=6/11/1979 (timms) deep trenching carried out by swwa as part of totnes sewerage scheme. Trench crosses corner of field to nw of bailey. Watching brief carried out by dcra with negative results. (Timms, S. C.)

Vis=15/8/1951 (os) keep currently being restored by mow. Keep and bailey walls are ragstone built with limestone blocks and slabs of local shaley stone. The curtain and bailey walls have been robbed of about half their width, and much of the bailey wall seems to have been rebuilt after the castle had lost its military value. The bank enclosing the outer bailey may in fact be part of the defences of the saxon town (os). (Ordnance Survey)

Vis=-/1995 (gerrard) this shell keep, motte and 2 baileys together form totnes castle which is situated on high ground commanding the head of the navigable reaches of the river dart and overlooks totnes town. The castle intrudes into the earlier anglo saxon street plan and it therefore almost certainly overlies part of the earlier town (burh). The nature, extent and character of the surviving anglo saxon features is unknown. (GERRARD)

The motte at totnes was built on the orders of judhael of brittany who held totnes together with over a hundred devonshire manors immediately after the Norman conquest. However in 1088 the estate passed to roger de nonant and remained with his family for three generations. In 1196 the castle passed to the de braose family and it is considered likely that reginald de braose was responsible for the construction of the earliest shell keep and the rebuilding of the great hall. From 1230 the de cantilupe family controlled the castle before being succeeded in 1273 by the de la zouche's who had considerable power and influence. It is considered likely that william de la zouche was responsible for much of the 14c at the castle. Ironically having completed the refortification of the castle, it does not appear to have been lived in by the family and instead was occupied by a sequence of stewards or constables. During this time the condition of the castle appears to have deteriorated, as witnessed by a court case in 1466 which indicates that trees were growing on the motte. The castle finally passed from the de la zouches in 1485 following the defeat of the yorkists at bosworth field. For a short time during the 16c the castle belonged to richard edgcombe of cothele and during this time the town was visited by leland, noted that the keep was well maintained, but that the buildings were completely ruinous. Around 1559 the castle was purchased by sir edward seymour of berry pomeroy. The castle was not fortified during the civil war and as a result was not demolished or damaged by the victorious parliamentarians. In 1947 the castle was placed in the guardianship of the ministry of works, now the department of national heritage (mpp). (MPP) Illustrations by swete (dro). (Swete, R. J. (Rev) 1982) Vis=4/9/1982 (griffiths) bailey is in an unusual position as it appears to straddle the line of the town defences, which are presumably saxon in origin. Is it possible that the motte pre-dates the bailey?. ()

Totnes castle. Motte + bailey. Stone shell keep on motte. Norman origins, but surviving stone structures probably 14th century. Details of motte and bailey on sub sheets. The castle today consists of a large motte with a roughly circular limestone rubble shell keep on top. The motte is surrounded by a ditch, which on the town side, has been built over. The bailey lies to the ne, being enclosed by a deep, steep sided moat and a second ditch for part of its circuit. Nothing survives within the bailey above ground, except for portions of the stone curtain wall. There are faint indications of another bank and ditch enclosing a 2nd or outer bailey, possibly a stock enclosure (rigold, guide book). Detailed description in whitley. The moat was originally supplied with water via an aqueduct from harperswell flowing past the brodestone and through the w gate (whitley). (Whitley, H. M.) Thompson links the construction of the castle with the foundation of the priory, sx86sw/17 (thompson). (THOMPSON)(some of the dating in whitley has subsequently been proved incorrect, dmg). (SOME OF THE DATING IN WHITLEY HAS SUBSEQUENTLY BEEN PROVED INCORRECT, DMG) Vis=-/1922 (ancient monuments) outer walls of keep still standing, and a portion of the moat still intact. A show place with tennis court in precincts, overgrown with trees and brushwood. The tower on the motte with its embattled wall is still perfect in outward structure. Details of domestic buildings gone. The moat is said to be neolithic, but this is doubtful. Site taken into guardianship 1950. (Ancient MonumentsAncient Monuments)

Description and plan also in vch. History: the castle and borough of totnes were held by a number of families during the medieval period - these included judhael of totnes, the de nonants, de braoses, de cantilupes and the de la zouches, who owned the castle from the late 13th century until 1485. After this it passed into the hands of the edgecombes, who sold totnes castle in the 16th cent to the seymour family. It became a doe guardianship site in 1947 (further details in guide book and tda). (FURTHER DETAILS IN GUIDE BOOK AND TDA)

The earliest known documentary reference to a castle occurs in 1087, this presumably the work of judhael. In 1273 it is described as being in ruins and neglected, but was once more defensible c.1326. In Ieland's description of the castle in the 1540's the domestic buildings were in ruins, although keep and curtain walls were maintained (rigold, tda). (RIGOLD, TDA) For the different phases and associated structures see sub-sheets. () SMC granted for works, subject to the conditions provided by English Heritage, concerning the erection of scaffolding to facilitate the insertion of 4 windows and tile/slate cladding to the rear wall of little rokeby + the formation of a land drain immediately adjacent to the rear wall within the castle grounds (SMC: 14/8/2002). (SMC: 14/8/2002)

Rigold, s. E. /tda/86(1954)228-254 pl.25-27,figs.1-9/totnes castle. ()

Whitley, h. M. /tda/48(1916)189-196/totnes castle and walled town. ()

Windeatt, e. /tda/12(1880)161/an historic sketch of totnes. ()

Lysons, d. + s. /magna britannia/6(1822)533. ()

Wall, j. C. /victoria county history of devon/1(1906)621/plan 622. ()

Anon. /jbaa/13(1927)37-42/proceedings of the congress. ()

Rigold, s. E. /arch. J. /114/(1957)177-178. ()

Anon. /arch. J. /70(1930)553. ()

Rigold, s. E. /totnes castle/doe guide book/(1975)/plan. ()

Aph=sx7960/nmr. ()

Osa=sx76se19/photo. ()

Watkin, h. R. /a history of totnes priory and medieval town/(1914)3-5. ()

Des=timms/6/11/1979/as above + photos in parish file. ()

Aph=cuc/fl 42-44/44(13/8/1950)/in smr. ()

Aph=afg 80-84(8/6/1962)/83 in smr. ()

Aph=cuc/aoq 57-62. ()

Osa=sx86sw38. ()

Aph=cuc/rc8-h 7-9,. ()

Aph=cuc/bim 59-63. ()

Russell, p. /the good town of totnes/(1964)17-18. ()

Higham, r. A. /the castles of medieval devon/(1979)92-102,271-273,275,293-5, 298,315,317-8,319,329/fig 22-23,plate 24/phd,thesis,exeter university. ()

Renn, d. F. /Norman castles in britain/(1968)326. ()

Joep, e. M. + threlfall, r. I. /ant j/39(1959)237/12th cent castle at ascot doilly. ()

Dro=564m/14/7,11(illustrations by swete). ()

Des=slides in smr. ()

Griffith, f. /devon's past: an aerial view/(1988)89. ()

Thompson, m. W. /archaeol. J. /143(1986)305-321, table 2. ()

Armitage, e. /the early Norman castles of the british isles/(1912)221. ()

Higham, r. A. /pdas/46(1988)143/devon castles:an annotated list. ()

Cherry, b. + pevsner, n. /the buildings of england - devon/(1991)869-70. ()

Des=mpp/140334. ()

Des=photo in pf. ()

Aph=dap/jo 7-9/(11/1/1988). ()

Aph=dap/sr 14,15(10/7/1990). ()

Aph=dap/tw 1-5(23/9/1990). ()

Aph=dap/aax 29/(31/7/1996). ()

Smc letter/(14/8/2002)/in smr. ()

Sources

Report-Survey

(Timms, S. C.)

9095

Type: GATE **OS Map:**

NGR:SX80056055

Medieval

District:South Hams District

Form:Listed Building Grade:

Class:

SX86SW SX86SW/42

Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES

Civil Parish: Totnes

Grade II

Listed Building

Medieval

Period: II,

SAM No:

Summary

Remains of north gate of the walled town. Vis=15/8/1951(os) of ragstone build the archway is of rounded Norman form and may be coeval with the castle. It would appear that the road has been lowered and the top of the gate partly removed. The gate is rather narrow from north to south and probably is a postern gate made through the old town wall which would therefore appear to be some three metres thick. Vis=7/1/1952 (doe). Renovated c.1940. Probably had a chamber over the gateway approached by a flight of steps on the w side. Coursed devonian limestone rubble with modern parapet. Round-arched gateway with rubble voussoirs.

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Sources

Report-Survey

(Ordnance Survey)

12892

Type: AXE
NGR: SX80--60--
District: South Hams District
Form:
Class: Object

OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/60
Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES
Civil Parish: Littlehempston, Totnes
Listed Building Grade:

Broad Period: Prehistoric
Period: Neolithic

SAM No:

Summary

The pointed butt of an axe found 'some time ago' in Totnes: exact site not known. Axe committee report no.820 classifies it as greenstone, group 1. (Fox).

Description

The pointed butt of an axe found 'some time ago' in Totnes: exact site not known. Axe committee report no.820 classifies it as greenstone, group 1.(fox). (FOX) Osa=sx86sw55. ()

Fox, a. /tda/85(1953)169. ()

Evens, e. D. , grinsell, I. V. , piggot, s. , wallis, f. S. /pps/28(1962)209/ the petrological identification of stone axes. ()

Sources

Migrated Record

(FOX)

15239

Type: BURH
NGR: SX801-604-
District: South Hams District
Form:
Class: Civil

OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/77
Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES
Civil Parish: Totnes
Listed Building Grade:

Broad Period: Medieval
Period: Medieval,
XII

SAM No:

Summary

Saxon burh at Totnes almost certainly set up about the middle of 10th century and within a century it had superseded the neighbouring burh of halwell. Its limits are probably represented by the course of the later medieval walls. The 10 acres of settlement were first surrounded by an earthen rampart which was not replaced by stone walls until 12th century (hoskins).

Description

The site of the domesday manor of toteneis, which included all of judhel's domesday estates. Before 1123 henry i. Deprived him of totnes castle and borough, among other estates. The subsequent early history of the estate is given (reichel). () Saxon burh at totnes almost certainly set up about the middle of 10th century and within a century it had superseded the neighbouring burh of halwell. Its limits are probably represented by the course of the later medieval walls. The 10 acres of settlement were first surrounded by an earthen rampart which was not replaced by stone walls until 12th century (hoskins). ()

In 1990 james bellchambers made measured sketch sections through an embankment orientated e-s on south street, beneath the rear wall of huntwell house garden (48 high street), which he interprets as a remnant of the saxon burh defences, with an apparent outer facing of flat slates (keystone). (Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants)

Hoskins, w. G. /devon/(1954)402,504 fig.18. ()

Biddle, m. + hill, d. /antiq. J. /51(1971)84/late saxon planned towns. ()

Reichel, o. J. /tda/43(1911)190,192,196,211,212,213,218,227/the early history of the hundred of colridge. ()

Lethaby, w. R. /dcnq/3(1904-1905)179-181/the conqueror's castles in devon. ()

Griffith, f. /devon's past: an aerial view/(1988)89. ()

Slater, t. R. /tda/123(1991)57-58/controlling the south hams:the anglo-saxon burh at halwell. ()

Des=keystone/assessment of civic centre area, totnes/(june 1996)/report k477/in smr. ()

Sources

Migrated Record Migrated Record Migrated Record

(Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants)

15812

Type: BOROUGH
NGR: SX80--60--
District: South Hams District
Form:

OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/84
Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES
Civil Parish: Littlehempston, Totnes
Listed Building Grade:

Broad Period: Medieval
Period: Medieval,

XII, XIII

Class: Civil SAM No:

Summary

At totnes, without the walls, and to the south, of the medieval town is the site of the separate estate of little totnes, in existence at least as early as 1199. 'the mill of little totneys' was mentioned in 1272.(reichel). Fifty eight tenants of dartington were burgesses of 'little totnes' in 1326. Cited by beresford + finberg.

Description

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Reichel, o. J. /tda/43(1911)219/the early history of the hundred of colridge. ()

Beresford, m. + finberg, h. P. R. /english medieval boroughs: a handlist/(1973) 93. ()

15813

Type: **BOROUGH** OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/85 Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: SX80--60-- Ecclesiastical Parish: BERRY POMEROY Period: Medieval,
XIII, XIV
District: South Hams District Civil Parish: Littlehempston, Totnes
Form: Listed Building Grade:
Class: Civil SAM No:

Summary

At bridgetown, berry pomeroy, the site of medieval settlement. Details of 13th and 14th ownership and tenancies of the estate given (reichel).

Description

At bridgetown, berry pomeroy, the site of medieval settlement. Details of 13th and 14th ownership and tenancies of the estate given (reichel). () One of two extra-mural boroughs created near totnes (north ford, sx86sw/123) this one carved out of berry pomeray parish, though the borough cannot be clearly defined now it probably lay long the main road. Other documentary references cited.(beresford). (BERESFORD)A grant to henry de pomerai of a 3 day fair is recorded in 1267, the borough was extended in 1268.55 burgesses in 1293 (cited by beresford + finberg). (CITED BY BERESFORD + FINBERG)

Reichel, o. J. /tda/43(1911)205,207/the early history of the hundred of colridge. ()

Beresford, m. W. + finberg, h. P. R. /english medieval boroughs: a handlist/ /(1973)88. ()

Beresford, m. W. /new towns of the middle ages/(1967)420. ()

Reichel, o. J. /tda/28(1896)364-370/devonshire domesday: berry pomeroy and stockleigh pomeroy. ()

Allan, j. P. + pope, p. /post-med. Arch. /24(1990)51-59/a new class of south-west english pottery in north america. ()

Sources

Migrated Record Migrated Record (BERESFORD) Migrated Record (CITED BY BERESFORD + FINBERG)

Type: **EARTHWORK** OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/88 Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: SX80--60-- Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES Period: Medieval,
Modern, Civil Parish: Littlehempston, Totnes Post
Medieval
Form: Listed Building Grade:
Class: SAM No:

Summary

The bastewalls, totnes. An early medieval earthwork, retained by masonry wall, that has been confused in the past with the town wall. Although the two do correspond, documentary and topographical evidence suggests there was no necessary connection between the two and that in places they clearly diverged. A unique word, 'bastewall' probably derives from the old french, 'bastir'=to build, and latin 'vallum'. The word recurs frequently in house deeds and rentals from early times until 1853, during which time its meaning changes from 'earthwork' or 'wall' to 'way' or 'road'. The bastewall was probably built to raise the level of the ground on the north, east and south sides of the town to make road access to the rear of the burghal properties more convenient. This was made necessary by the cramped site of the old town and by the steep fall from the high street to the quays below. The unusual conformation of the present-day south street is undoubtedly due to the prior existence of the bastewall. At one point south of south street and opposite the east end of high street are the remains of a wall 1.2m thick, now razed to the ground, out of line with the town wall proper (rea).

Description

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Sources

Migrated Record (Rea, C. F.)

16249

Type: **GARDEN** OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/89 Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: SX80--60-- Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES Period: Medieval,
XV
District: South Hams District Civil Parish: Littlehempston, Totnes
Form: Listed Building Grade:
Class: Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces SAM No:

Summary

By leechwell lane, totnes. A garden called lechewellhay was said in 1433 to lie between the garden of the lepers on the east side and the way leading from the bastewall towards lechewell on the west side. Possibly on the site of the present-day orchard (rea).

Description

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Rea, c. F. /tda/56(1924)203/the bastewall of totnes. ()

Sources

Migrated Record

(Rea, C. F.)

16740

Type: **MINT** OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/94 Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: SX80--60-- Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES Period: Medieval,
Saxon, XI
District: South Hams District Civil Parish: Littlehempston, Totnes
Form: Listed Building Grade:
Class: Commercial SAM No:

Summary A mint was established at totnes in about 927 (alexander). A list of extant coins is given (gill). The mint was set up in the reign of edgar (958-975). Most of the surviving coins have been found in scandinavia, possibly having been paid as danegeld. There was one long gap in the production of totnes coins from early in the confessor's reign until the mint was reopened and later reclosed under william rufus. Earliest surviving coins stamped by wunstan (russell). Five coins from stockholm are described and illustrated in windeatt (windeatt, dcnq). In the guildhall chamber is a set of silver pennies minted at totnes temp. Ethelred ii (978-1016) (beckerlegge).

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Alexander, j. J. /tda/61(1929)135/2nd report on early history of devon. ()

Windeatt, e. /dcnq/2 part1(1902-1903)86.pl. /anglo-saxon coins from totnes mint. ()

Varwell, p. /tda/18(1886)204. ()

Gill, h. S. /tda/10(1878)590,609-610/on silver regal money coined in devonshire mints. ()

Russell, p. /the good town of totnes/(1964)7. ()

Beckerlegge, j. J. /tda/69(1937)218. ()

Sources

Migrated Record

(978-1016)

18248

Monument

Scheduled

Type: **BAILEY** OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/20/2 Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: SX80006055 Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES Period: Medieval,
XIII, XIV
District: South Hams District Civil Parish: Totnes
Form: Listed Building Grade:
Class: Defence SAM No: 22356(P)

Summary

Totnes castle. Bailey. The existing gateway is modern, although it could be on the site of the original gateway. The wall of the bailey was originally a prolongation of the town wall and is 1.6-1.9m thick and 4.5m high. Considerable portions of this remain, enclosing circa 1 acre. The wall runs up the motte on the west and joins the wall of the shell keep (whitley).

Description

Vis=-/1995 (gerrard) the inner bailey is attached to the nw side of the shell keep from which it is separated by the moat. This bailey is of horseshoe plan shape, measures 63m long by 54m wide, is defined on 3 sides by a curtain wall and outer moat and on the fourth by part of the ditch surrounding the motte. Within the bailey are a series of earthworks which are confined to the edges. These may be the result of later landscaping or may indicate the position of buildings backing onto the curtain wall. The most obvious of these is a 14m diam and 1.4m high mound situated immediately n of the visitor entrance. This may represent either a curtain wall tower or a dump of rubble. The inner bailey was originally constructed at the same time as the motte and was protected by an earthen bank surmounted by a timber palisade. In the 14c, the palisade was replaced by a stone curtain wall of which only the nw quadrant remains standing above ground level. The remainder probably survives as a buried feature and was used as a foundation for the later much thinner garden wall which follows the line

of the earlier defences. Within the inner bailey a range of domestic buildings were constructed between the 11c and 14c and cropmarks visible within this area during dry weather represent a number of buried structures. The great hall probably survives near the w wall, and the chapel at the n end. (GERRARD)

The outer bailey lies immediately n of the moat protecting the inner bailey and because part of its n + e defences can no longer be traced on the ground it is not possible to establish its original extent. The part of this bailey which survives includes a triangular area measuring 64m ew by 40m ns defined by a 10m wide and 3m high scarp. A second scarp lies 4m to the nw of the first, measures 6m wide by 2m high and may also have had a defensive function. It is not known exactly which type of buildings lay within this bailey, though stables, smithy, brewery and other industrial structures are amongst the more likely (mpp). (MPP) Totnes castle. Bailey. The existing gateway is modern, although it could be on the site of the original gateway. The wall of the bailey was originally a prolongation of the town wall and is 1.6-1.9m thick and 4.5m high. Considerable portions of this remain, enclosing circa 1 acre. The wall runs up the motte on the west and joins the wall of the shell keep (whitley). (Whitley, H. M.)

Whitley, h. M. /tda/48(1916)189-196. ()

Osa=sx76se19/photo. ()

Rigold, s. E. /totnes castle/doe guide book/(1975)/plan. ()

Rigold, s. E. /tda/86(1954)228-254. ()

Des=slide in smr/(-/4/1984). ()

Des=mpp/140334. ()

Vis=15/8/1951 (os) part of the surviving bailey wall (at sx77966056), 2-3m thick, has a passage running within the thickness of the wall, which probably originally gave access from the keep to some postern gate set in the circuit of the bailey wall. The remainder of the bailey wall is probably a later and narrower rebuild. The remains of the moat are strong and well preserved. During recent mow returning of the bailey wall footings discovered just below the surface at: sx79956054, sx79986052, sx80016053. Large bailey of horse shoe plan enclosed by moat intended to hold water. Traces of an earthen bank round inner lip of moat where palisade originally stood. This was later replaced by a stone curtain wall. Curtain was known to be crumbling in 1273 and the surviving portion of thick wall may be a 14th century rebuild. The foundations of buildings in the bailey can be seen in nw + se quarters in dry weather. Hall probably near w wall, chapel at n end? (rigold, guide book). Trial pits in bailey c.1953, produced evidence for richly wrought hall of 13th century, with purbeck shafts, slate roof and glazed ridge tiles (rigold, tda). (RIGOLD, TDA)

Sources

Migrated Record(GERRARD) Migrated Record (MPP) Migrated Record (Whitley, H. M.) Migrated Record (RIGOLD, TDA)

18249

Type: POT	OS Map: SX86SW	SX86SW/20/3	Broad Period: Roman
NGR: SX800-604-	Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES		Period: Medieval,
Modern,			
District: South Hams District	Civil Parish: Totnes		Post
Medieval, Roman, XII, XIII,			
Form:	Listed Building Grade:		XVII
Class: Object			SAM No:

Summary

The 1953 excavation produced pottery mainly of two periods: (1) principally from the hearth of the cob building, though also elsewhere on the motte. Late 12th-early 13th century. Local and non-local coarse wares, glazed wares, cooking pots and small number foreign imports. (2) principally from the wall pocket in the sw sector of the motte, providing a tpq for the latest shell keep. Mid 13th century, including glazed wares & cooking pots not in local tradition, local cooking pots and imported (french) glazed wares. Some later, 17th century wares were also found. Other finds included slates, glazed ridge tiles (13th century), roman flue tile, bronze, iron and ivory objects, post-medieval and modern coins. (rigold). Pottery from bedford garage site exeter compared with 12/13th century examples from mere. (fox + dunning).

Description

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Rigold, s. E. /tda/86(1954)228-254. ()

Fox, a. + dunning, c. G. /ant. J. /37(1957)52/a medieval pottery kiln in exeter. ()

Sources

Migrated Record (FOX + DUNNING)

18442

Type: WELL	OS Map: SX86SW	SX86SW/104	Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: SX800-604-	Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES		Period: Medieval,
XV			
District: South Hams District	Civil Parish: Totnes		
Form:	Listed Building Grade:		
Class: Water Supply and Drainage			SAM No:

Summary

Slatswell. This well once stood near the pillory. It is mentioned in an entry: in the borough muniments in 1450. No trace of it remains. (windeatt).

Description

Slatswell. This well once stood near the pillory. It is mentioned in an entry: in the borough muniments in 1450. No trace of it remains.(windeatt). (Windeatt, E.) Windeatt, e. /tda/12(1880)168/an historical sketch of totnes. ()

Sources

Migrated Record

(Windeatt, E.)

20790 Listed Building

Type: **HOUSE** OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/117/1 Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: SX80136048 Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES Period: Post
Medieval, XVI, Civil Parish: Totnes XVII
District: South Hams District
Form: Listed Building Grade: Grade II*
Class: Domestic SAM No:

Summary

Outbuilding to rear of 39, high street, totnes. C16 or early c17. Two storeys. Contains decorated plaster ceiling divided into strips by chamfered beams.(doe). The rear wing of a town house probably of the late 16th or early 17th century, formerly separated from the main body of the house by a courtyard (now filled in) but connected with it by a gallery. The main body of the house was not examined in detail. The building was latterly in separate occupation as one or more cottages.(rchm).

Description

Outbuilding to rear of 39, high street, totnes. C16 or early c17. Two storeys. Contains decorated plaster ceiling divided into strips by chamfered beams.(doe). The rear wing of a town house probably of the late 16th or early 17th century, formerly separated from the main body of the house by a courtyard (now filled in) but connected with it by a gallery. The main body of the house was not examined in detail. The building was latterly in separate occupation as one or more cottages.(rchm). (RCHM)

Doe/hr: totnes/third amendment(28/10/1981)to list(1978)52. ()

Des=rchm/report on wing to rear of 39,high street/(-/9/1982)plans,copy in parish file. ()

Sources

Migrated Record

(RCHM)

21815

Type: **BOROUGH** OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/77/1 Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: SX80--60-- Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES Period: Medieval,
Saxon, XI, Civil Parish: Littlehempston, Totnes XIII, XIV
District: South Hams District
Form: Listed Building Grade:
Class: Civil SAM No:

Summary

Totnes. In c 1018 the borough court of totnes was mentioned. In 1086 there were ninety-five burgesses inside the borough and fifteen outside. Charter of king john creating totnes a free borough in 1206. It was taxed as a borough in 1306. Cited by beresford + finberg.

Description

Totnes. In c 1018 the borough court of totnes was mentioned. In 1086 there were ninety-five burgesses inside the borough and fifteen outside. Charter of king john creating totnes a free borough in 1206. It was taxed as a borough in 1306. Cited by beresford + finberg. Totnes is mentioned in the domesday book as 'totenais'. It appears in various documents and spelt in different ways. The first element of the name is probably an old english personal name 'totta', the second element being from the old english 'naess' possibly meaning 'prominent point of land' (on which the castle stands). See worksheet for full details (goodyear). (Goodyear, R. I.)

Beresford, m. + finberg, h. P. R. /english medieval boroughs: a handlist/(1973) 99. ()

Worksheet/(goodyear,afu,1990). ()

Gover, j. E. B. + mawer, a. + stenton, f. M. /the place-names of devon/(1931)334. ()

Sources

Migrated Record

(Goodyear, R. I.)

21816

Type: **BOROUGH** OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/123 Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: SX80--60-- Ecclesiastical Parish: DARTINGTON Period: Medieval,
XIV, XV, Civil Parish: Littlehempston, Totnes XVI
District: South Hams District
Form: Listed Building Grade:
Class: Civil SAM No:

Summary

North ford. Rent was paid to william fitz martin from sixty-eight burgesses 'at north ford and elsewhere adjacent to his manor of dartington' in 1326.Cited by beresford + finberg.

Description

North ford. Rent was paid to william fitz martin from sixty-eight burgesses 'at north ford and elsewhere adjacent to his manor of dartington' in 1326. Cited by beresford + finberg. The manor of dartington approaches the northern wall of the old borough of totnes near the present railway station, as the parish bounds show, and the old ford was a few yards to the west of the railway bridge. The stream which divided totnes from north ford can still be seen at the foot of castle street, but no trace of north ford borough has been discerned. The ford is to be likely older than the bridge. The ford led straight across to the exeter road (beresford). (BERESFORD)

Beresford, m. + finberg, h. P. R. /english medieval boroughs: a handlist/(1973) 95. ()

Beresford, m. W. /new towns of the middle ages/(1967)421. ()

Des=bellchambers, j. /(14/9/1992)/letter+maps in pf. ()

Bellchambers identifies c.100m of extant embankment as the remains of the s boundary of north ford. References to northford in 1321, 1326,1433, 1500 (bellchambers). (Bellchambers, J.)

Sources

Migrated Record (BERESFORD) Migrated Record Migrated Record Migrated Record Migrated Record (Bellchambers, J.)

22317

Listed Building

Type: **HOUSE** OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/121 Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: SX80086047 Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES Period: Modern,
Post District: South Hams District Civil Parish: Totnes Medieval,
XVI, XVII, XVIII
Form: Listed Building Grade: Grade II
Class: Domestic SAM No:

Summary

Description

Alcock, n. W. /cruck construction(cba res rep 42)/(1981)113. () Doe/hr: totnes rd/(16/3/1978)54. ()

53, high street, back of. Short upper jointed cruck recorded.(alcock citing m. Laithwaite).16th or 17th century merchant's house of "deux corps de batiments" type, remodelled later 18th century, but retaining former kitchen block now forming part of main house. Welsh slate roof, with rendered stacks. Gabled, timber framed front with moulded strings broken forward to form cornices. Ground floor loggia over pavement with ashlar piers on quoins and modern wooden pillars between carrying entablature. Interior with later 18th century staircase with closed string, turned balusters and square newels. Rear room with 18th century mantle to chimneypiece.(doe). (DoE)

Sources

Migrated Record Migrated Record Migrated Record (DoE)

29494

Type: **AXE** OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/140 Broad Period: Prehistoric
NGR: SX80--60-- Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES Period: Bronze
Age District: South Hams District Civil Parish: Littlehempston, Totnes
Form: Listed Building Grade:
Class: Object SAM No:

Summary

A bronze looped and socketed axe, 8.5cm long and 4.8cm wide at the blade, undecorated, was found in 1921 in totnes: the exact site is not recorded. Now in totnes museum (fox ex inf masson phillips).

Description

[osa locate this find at sx7961 but give no reason for doing so. Two os records relate to this - fmg]. Socketed axe, loop, heavy rib around mouth, outcurved blade, faceted. Length 85mm, blade width 48mm, socket diameter ext 40mm x 38mm, int 30mm x 32mm.(pearce). ()

A bronze looped and socketed axe, 8.5cm long and 4.8cm wide at the blade, undecorated, was found in 1921 in totnes: the exact site is not recorded. Now in totnes museum (fox ex inf masson phillips). (FOX EX INF MASSON PHILLIPS)

Fox, a. /tda/82(1950)105. ()

Osa=sx76se14(sic). ()

Mus=totnes. ()

Pearce, s. M. /bronze age metalwork of sw britain/(1983)457(bar 120). ()

Osa=sx86sw56. ()

Sources

Migrated Record Migrated Record (FOX EX INF MASSON)

34393

Type: **WELL** OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/143 Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: SX80176051 Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES Period: Medieval,
Modern, District: South Hams District Civil Parish: Totnes Post
Medieval Form: Listed Building Grade:
Class: Water Supply and Drainage SAM No:

Summary

A stone-lined shaft, presumed to be a well, was discovered in the playground of the old church school off north street, totnes in 1988. The maximum depth observed was 2.7m. Plan and sections drawn. Date unknown (bellchambers).

Description

Des=plan and section drawing(bellchambers 1988)in smr. ()

A stone-lined shaft, presumed to be a well, was discovered in the playground of the old church school off north street, totnes in 1988. The maximum depth observed was 2.7m. Plan and sections drawn. Date unknown (bellchambers). (Bellchambers, J.)

Sources

Migrated Record Migrated Record (Bellchambers, J.)

35410

Type: **HOUSE**
NGR: SX80156047

OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/164
Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES

Listed Building

Broad Period: Medieval
Period: Medieval,

Post
District: South Hams District
XVI, XVII

Civil Parish: Totnes

Medieval,

Form:
Class: Domestic

Listed Building Grade: Grade II

SAM No:

Summary

Description

Doe/hr: totnes/(16/3/1978)50. ()

No 31 high street, (butterwalk). C16 or c17 merchant's house of "deux corps de batiments" type remodelled earlier c19 but retaining small court (now roofed in) and separate kitchen block.3 storeys.2 windows. Hipped welsh slate roof. Masonry party walls. Slate-hung timber-framed 1st and 2nd floors with dentil eaves cornice. Architraved sash windows with glazing bars. Ground floor loggia over pavement carried on doric columns with entablature and dentil cornice. Later c19 shopfront with pilasters. Doorway to passage entrance with rectangular fanlight and raised and fielded panel door. Kitchen block retains later c18 open fireplace with architraved surround, mantle and hob grate (doe). (DoE)

Sources

Migrated Record Migrated Record (DoE)

35414

Type: **HOUSE**
NGR: SX80106047

OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/168
Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES

Listed Building

Broad Period: Medieval
Period: Post

Medieval, XVII
District: South Hams District

Civil Parish: Totnes

Form:
Class: Domestic

Listed Building Grade: Grade II

SAM No:

Summary

Description

Doe/hr:totnes/(16/3/1978)53. ()

No 49 and no 49a (formerly listed as no 49) high street, (butterwalk). C16 or c17 merchant's house of "deux corps de batiments" type. Retains rear kitchen block, (no 49a) but otherwise much altered. Refronted earlier-mid c19.3 storeys.2 windows. Welsh slate roof with old masonry stacks. Timber-framed slate-hung front with dentil eaves cornice. Paired, architraved sash windows with glazing bars. Ground floor loggia over pavement carried on granite tuscan columns. Entrance to side passage with reeded surround and raised and fielded panel door. Modern shopfront (doe). (DoE)

Sources

Migrated Record Migrated Record (DoE)

35417

Type: **HOUSE**
NGR: SX80086047

OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/171
Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES

Listed Building

Broad Period:
Period: II

District: South Hams District

Civil Parish: Totnes

Form:
Class: Domestic

Listed Building Grade: Grade II

SAM No:

Summary

No 57 high street, (midland bank). Circa 1860-1.2 storeys and attic.3 windows. Welsh slate roof with moulded stacks. Stucco marked out as ashlar. Pedimented front with modillion cornice. Round-arched lunette. Recessed sash windows. Ashlar bank front with 4 bay return to castle street; fluted, attached doric columns carrying entablature; altered windows; raised and fielded panel doors to entrance (m. Laithwaite cited by doe).

Description

No 57 high street, (midland bank). Circa 1860-1.2 storeys and attic.3 windows. Welsh slate roof with moulded stacks. Stucco marked out as ashlar. Pedimented front with modillion cornice. Round-arched lunette. Recessed sash windows. Ashlar bank front with 4 bay return to castle street; fluted, attached doric columns carrying entablature; altered windows; raised and fielded panel doors to entrance (m. Laithwaite cited by doe). (M.LAITHWAITE CITED BY DOE)

Doe/hr:totnes/(16/3/1978)55. ()

Sources Migrated Record (M.LAITHWAITE CITED BY DOE) Migrated Record

41823

Type: POTTERY
NGR: SX80--60--
Modern,
District: South Hams District
Medieval, XIII,
XVI, XVII,
Form:
Class: Industrial

OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/296
Ecclesiastical Parish: BERRY POMEROY
Civil Parish: Littlehempston, Totnes

Listed Building Grade:

Broad Period: Medieval
Period: Medieval,
Post
XIV, XV,
XVIII
SAM No:

Summary

'totnes ware' was manufactured at bridgetown pomeroy from the late 13th to late 18th century. Between 1696 and 1714 eleven potters were recorded in the parish registers. In the 1750s the vicar stated that earthenware was being sent 'into the most distant parts'. Totnes wares have been identified in newfoundland (allan and pope).

Description

Ridgetile from bridgetown, pomeroy, described by wright and now in totnes museum. Wright refers to pottery works at bridgetown '150 or 200 years ago' (wright). (WRIGHT)

Allan, j. P. + pope, p. /post-med arch/24(1990)51-59/a new class of south-west english pottery in north america. ()

Mus=totnes. ()

Wright, w. H. K. /western antiquary/2(1882)157-8. ()

Griffiths, d. + griffith, f. /pdas/42(1984)79-80. ()

Dean milles questionnaire, c.1755, refers to earthenware production in berry pomeroy. Production probably started in the medieval period. References in 1669-71 to apparently local ceramic ridge tile producers supplying repairs to maudlin chapel in totnes. "john the crockere" of bridgetown recorded in 1292, and "robert le crocker" in 1307. Medieval totnes-type ware is comparable in fabric to its post-medieval,bridgetown, successor. Production probably ceased in the 18c due to imports from south somerset. The totnes-type pottery has stylistic affinities with cornish products. Horizontal bands of slip with simple wavy sgraffito lines, rims decorated internally with crudely slashed lines and large thumbed strips, both on bodies and necks. No attempts to use glaze over the slip (griffiths + griffith). (GRIFFITHS + GRIFFITH)'totnes ware' was manufactured at bridgetown pomeroy from the late 13th to late 18th century. Between 1696 and 1714 eleven potters were recorded in the parish registers. In the 1750s the vicar stated that earthenware was being sent 'into the most distant parts'. Totnes wares have been identified in newfoundland (allan and pope). (Allan, J. P. + Pope, P.)

Sources

Migrated Record (WRIGHT) Migrated Record Migrated Record Migrated Record Migrated Record Migrated Record
(GRIFFITHS + GRIFFITH) Migrated Record (Allan, J. P. + Pope, P.)

42868

Type: BARRACKS
NGR: SX80--60--
XIX, XVIII
District: South Hams District
Form:
Class: Defence

OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/214
Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES
Civil Parish: Littlehempston, Totnes

Listed Building Grade:

Broad Period: Modern
Period: Modern,
SAM No:

Summary

Brick built cavalry barracks constructed 1794. For 58 men and 4 officers. Hospital added in 1801, with beds for 10 percent of the barracks' occupants. Built to a standard plan resembling barracks at barnstaple and modbury (ss53se/509 and sx65se/35). Decommissioned 1816 (breihan).

Description

Brick built cavalry barracks constructed 1794. For 58 men and 4 officers. Hospital added in 1801, with beds for 10 percent of the barracks' occupants. Built to a standard plan resembling barracks at barnstaple and modbury (ss53se/509 and sx65se/35). Decommissioned 1816 (breihan). (BREIHAN)

'barracks hill' is shown at sx79606085 on os 6" (1886) and os 25" (1953) (os). (1886)

Breihan, j. R. /tda/122(1990)133-158/army barracks in devon during the french revolutionary and napoleonic wars. ()

Des=os 6"(1886)121nw. ()

Sources

Migrated Record (BREIHAN) Migrated Record (1886)

43489

Type: BOUNDARY STONE
NGR: SX80026069
Post
District: South Hams District
Form: Structure
Class: Civil

OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/228
Ecclesiastical Parish: DARTINGTON
Civil Parish: Totnes

Listed Building Grade:

Broad Period: Medieval
Period: Modern,
Medieval
SAM No:

Summary

Boundary stone marking the pre 1832 boundary between Dartington & Totnes

Description

Site of a boundary stone shown as 'BS' on OS 25" (1880s) map on the west side of the road. (Ordnance Survey 1880s) Boundary stone marking the pre 1832 Borough. Worn granite block at bottom of Castle Street outside warehouse opposite Glenarm Terrace. Vertical incised line on the right of which is incised 'D' for Dartington. The letter on the left is difficult to decipher but appears to be 'T' for Totnes. (Masson Phillips, E. N. 1986) Granite boundary stone set against wall of warehouse. Incised 'T / D' signifying 'Totnes' & 'Dartington'. The form of the stone suggests it stood within a wall, possibly of a bridge. Possibly associated with the medieval 'Smallbridge' (see PRN 5845). (Bellchambers, J. 1994) Severely weathered boundary stone between Dartington & Totnes parishes recorded. (Chandler, J. + Cottam, S. 2005)

Events

Name: Results of assessment & building recording at Bridge Court
Type: Building Survey
AC Archaeology
Start Date: 01/07/2005

Sources

Cartographic 25" (Ordnance Survey 1880) **Article in Serial** Transactions of the Devonshire Association (Masson Phillips, E. N.) 118

The bounds of the Borough of Totnes 1986 13-24

Correspondence (Bellchambers, J.) 1994 **Report-Survey** AC Archaeology Report (Chandler, J. + Cottam, 4405/1/OS.)

Results of an historical assessment & building recording survey at Bridge Court, Castle Street, Totnes 2005 1

Relationships

Associated with BRIDGE 5845

43490 Deleted

Type: **BOUNDARY STONE** OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/228/1 Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: SX800-606 Ecclesiastical Parish: DARTINGTON Period: Modern,
Post District: South Hams District Civil Parish: Totnes Medieval
Form: Listed Building Grade:
Class: SAM No:

Summary Boundary stone see headsheet.

Description Boundary stone see headsheet. ()

Masson phillips, e. N. /tda/118(1986)13-24/the bounds of the borough of totnes. ()

Sources

Migrated Record Migrated Record

44484

Type: **TENEMENT** OS Map: SX76SE SX76SE/164/1 Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: SX79--60-- Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES Period: Medieval,
XV District: South Hams District Civil Parish: Dartington, Totnes
Form: Listed Building Grade:
Class: Domestic SAM No:

Summary

Tenements had been built in leechwell street by 1476. Topographical evidence suggests a late medieval origin. Development contained during 16c-18c. Recorded in a series of borough rentals dating from mid 16c to 1887 and property, leases and deeds from later 17c to 19c (pye et al).

Description

Tenements had been built in leechwell street by 1476. Topographical evidence suggests a late medieval origin. Development contained during 16c-18c. Recorded in a series of borough rentals dating from mid 16c to 1887 and property, leases and deeds from later 17c to 19c (pye et al). (PYE ET AL)

Pye, a. R. + stead, a. J. + juddery, j. Z. /an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the totnes southern area access road/(1991)2/(emafu report 91.23). ()

Sources

Migrated Record (PYE ET AL)

44486

Type: **TENEMENT** OS Map: SX76SE SX76SE/165/1 Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: SX79--60-- Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES Period: Medieval
District: South Hams District Civil Parish: Dartington, Totnes
Form: Listed Building Grade:
Class: Domestic SAM No:

Summary

Topographical evidence suggests that many of the tenements to each side of cistern street may be of late medieval origin. Development continued during 16c-18c. Recorded in a series of borough rentals dating from mid 16c to 1887 and property, leases and deeds from later 17c to 19c (pye et al).

Description

Topographical evidence suggests that many of the tenements to each side of cistern street may be of late medieval origin. Development continued during 16c-18c. Recorded in a series of borough rentals dating from mid 16c to 1887 and property, leases and deeds from later 17c to 19c (pye et al). (PYE ET AL)

Pye, a. R. + stead, a. J. + juddery, j. Z. /an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the totnes southern area access road/(1991)2/(emafu report 91.23). ()

Sources Migrated Record (PYE ET AL)

44487

Type: CONDUIT
NGR: SX79--60--
OS Map: SX76SE SX76SE/165/2
Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES
Broad Period: Medieval
Period: Medieval,
XV
District: South Hams District
Civil Parish: Dartington, Totnes
Form:
Listed Building Grade:
Class: Water Supply and Drainage
SAM No:

Summary

From the 15c at least water was brought into totnes via a conduit along harpers hill street from a spring called harperswille (pye et al).

Description

From the 15c at least water was brought into totnes via a conduit along harpers hill street from a spring called harperswille (pye et al). (PYE ET AL)

Pye, a. R. + stead, a. J. + juddery, j. Z. /an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the totnes southern area access road/(1991)2/(emafu report 91.23). ()

Sources Migrated Record (PYE ET AL)

44489

Type: TENEMENT
NGR: SX79--60--
District: South Hams District
Form:
Class: Domestic
OS Map: SX76SE SX76SE/166/1
Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES
Civil Parish: Dartington, Totnes
Listed Building Grade:
Broad Period: Medieval
Period: Medieval
SAM No:

Summary

By 1508 development had external at least as far as rotherfold, as shown by a description of a tenement of that date (see russell) (pye et al).

Description

By 1508 development had external at least as far as rotherfold, as shown by a description of a tenement of that date (see russell) (pye et al). (SEE RUSSELL)

Russell, p. /the good town of totnes/(1964)21,517. ()

Pye, a. R. + stead, a. J. + juddery, j. Z. /an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the totnes southern area access road/(1991)2/(emafu report 91.23). ()

Sources Migrated Record (SEE RUSSELL)

46801

Type: POTTERY
NGR: SX80106053
District: South Hams District
Form: Find
Class: Object
OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/235
Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES
Civil Parish: Totnes
Listed Building Grade: XIII, XIX, XVI
Broad Period: Medieval
Period: Iron Age,
Medieval,
Modern,
Medieval,
Roman, XII,
SAM No:

Summary

Pottery recovered from the Evans and Cutler site included sherds of local c11th or 12th century coarseware, a body sherd of a Rouen jug of c1180-1250 and regional imports. The later medieval material comprises Totnes-type wares.

Description

Excavation to rear of 51 High Street (Evans and Cutler) in 1989 recovered pottery dating from the about the 12th to the 19th centuries. Probably represents dumping of refuse at the back of the burgage plot from a dwelling located on it elsewhere. (Lampert, R. J. 1989)

Pottery recovered during 1999 groundwork included sherds of c11th or 12th century coarse ware in the base of the defensive ditch with c13th to 16th coarse ware in the fill. A large pit ,2.8m diameter, in the rampart produced a sherd of c13th pottery with c12th or 13th century sherds from the surface. Buried soil below the rampart produced a sherd of iron age or possibly Roman pottery and a horse bone. (Dyer, M. J. 1999)

The collection of pottery from the Evans and Cutler site included five sherds of chert-tempered coarse ware dated to the late Saxon and Norman periods, of which one sherd was securely stratified below the burh rampart. Also found was a bodysherd of a Rouen jug of c1180-1250 and sherds of regional imports from Dorset and possibly Hampshire. The later medieval material consists entirely of Totnes-type wares. (Dyer, M. J. + Allan, J. 2004)

Sources

- Report-Assessment** Excavations at the Evans and Cutler Site, Totnes: A (Lampert, R. J.)
Preliminary Report 1989
- Report-Watching Brief** Exeter Archaeology Report (Dyer, M. J.) 99.77
Archaeological Observation and Recording at the Former Evans and Culter Garage Site, North Street, Totnes 1999
- Report-Assessment** Keystone Report (Keystone Historic K477 Buildings Consultants)
Assessment of Civic Centre Area, Totnes 1996
- Article in Serial** Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society (Dyer, M. J. + Allan, J.)62
An Excavation on the Defences of the Anglo-Saxon Burh and Medieval Town of Totnes 2004 65-67

Relationships

- Part of DITCH **60108**
- Associated with BONE **71572**
- Associated with EARTHWORK **46802**

46802

Type: EARTHWORK **OS Map:** SX86SW SX86SW/236 **Broad Period:** Medieval
NGR: SX80126053 **Ecclesiastical Parish:** TOTNES **Period:** Medieval
District: South Hams District **Civil Parish:** Totnes
Form: **Listed Building Grade:**
Class: **SAM No:**

Summary

Prior to construction of the car park the ground behind the buildings on the n side of north street fell sharply. This drop may have been part of a rampart and ditch forming the original town defences. The drop has now been graded to a gentle slope (thomas).

Description

Prior to construction of the car park the ground behind the buildings on the n side of north street fell sharply. This drop may have been part of a rampart and ditch forming the original town defences. The drop has now been graded to a gentle slope (thomas). (THOMAS)

Area shown on os (1888) map as being occupied by houses and gardens where ground falls away to the n (dyer). (Dyer, M. J.)

Des=thomas, s. R. /in r. J. Lampert/excavations at the evans and cutler site, totnes: a preliminary report/(1989). ()

Des=keystone/assessment of civic centre area, totnes/(1996)/report k477 in smr. ()

Dyer, m. /archaeological observation & recording at the former evans & cutler garage site, north street, totnes/(1999)1/(ea report 99.77).

Sources

Migrated Record (THOMAS) **Migrated Record** (Dyer, M. J.)

55110

Type: GRAFFITI **OS Map:** SX86SW SX86SW/20/4 **Broad Period:** Modern
NGR: SX800-605- **Ecclesiastical Parish:** TOTNES **Period:** Modern,
 XX **District:** South Hams District **Civil Parish:** Totnes
Form: **Listed Building Grade:**
Class: Unassigned **SAM No:**

Summary

Description

There is a tree in the grounds of totnes castle that has been inscribed by italian pow's "prigioneri di guerra. " followed by names (fitch). (FITCH)

Des=fitch, e. /(28/01/1996)/as above. ()

Des=dick, a. M.(dcc)/(2/2/1996)/as above. ()

Vis=2/2/1996 (dick) graffiti clearly visible at a height of approx 2m. Slides in smr (dick). ()

Sources **Migrated Record** (FITCH)

55388

Type: TENEMENT **OS Map:** SX86SW SX86SW/286 **Broad Period:** Medieval
NGR: SX80186050 **Ecclesiastical Parish:** TOTNES **Period:** Medieval,
 Post **District:** South Hams District **Civil Parish:** Totnes Medieval, XI, XII, XIII, XV, XVI
Form: **Listed Building Grade:**
Class: Domestic **SAM No:**

Summary Evaluation excavation by Exeter Archaeology in 1995, in advance of development of the playground of the former school, revealed (trench 1) a 0.18m thick buried cultivation soil at a depth of 0.74m from modern surface. It produced a single sherd of a rare type of chert-tempered early medieval coarseware pot dating from 11c/12c. The soil was sealed by a surface of highly compacted weathered shale fragments, likely to be of medieval date. A spread of clayey loam 0.30m thick overlies the surface. This was overlain by a second surface represented by a thin (0.01m) layer of charcoal. This was at a depth of 0.36m from modern surface, and was overlain by a further soil bank.

Description

Trench 2, against the e boundary wall of the site, revealed the truncated remains of a clay bonded wall lying directly beneath the present boundary wall and on the same alignment. The backfill of the construction cut produced 7 sherds of a north Devon gravel-free ware cup dating from 1480-1560. The backfill was sealed by a well-laid cobbled surface which would have been in use when the wall was standing. An earlier deposit, cut by the wall, produced a single sherd of medieval micaceous roof tile, post-1250. Trench 4, sited against the n boundary wall revealed a buried cultivation soil overlying natural clay. This had a prominent charcoal content but did not produce any pot. A clay-banded wall was set directly onto this soil, at a depth of 0.75m from ground level. No facework was visible, but its alignment was probably n-s. Beneath the wall was a layer of clean shale + clay, cut by a very large pit, 1.34m deep, flat-bottomed and virtually sheer-sided, with a diam in excess of 2m. Pot from its fills indicates a 14c/15c date for its disuse. The pit was sealed by a metal surface dated by pot to the early 16c. Later activity consisted of a further pit containing several sherds of late 16c high-quality imported pot, including beavers sgraffito ware from France and German imports. Cutting the fills of this pit was the construction cut for the present boundary wall. The cultivation soil evidence in trenches 1 + 4, which has not been seen elsewhere in Totnes, probably represents an early medieval tenement. As both the lower surface in trench 1 and the wall in trench 4 are set directly onto the cultivation soil, they are probably contemporary features and may represent medieval encroachment towards the rampart and town wall (stead):.

Evaluation excavation by Exeter Archaeology in 1995, in advance of development of the playground of the former school, revealed (trench 1) a 0.18m thick buried cultivation soil at a depth of 0.74m from modern surface. It produced a single sherd of a rare type of chert-tempered early medieval coarseware pot dating from 11c/12c. The soil was sealed by a surface of highly compacted weathered shale fragments, likely to be of medieval date. A spread of clayey loam 0.30m thick overlies the surface. This was overlain by a second surface represented by a thin (0.01m) layer of charcoal. This was at a depth of 0.36m from modern surface, and was overlain by a further soil bank.

(TRENCH 1)

Stead, p. M. /archaeological evaluation at church close, Totnes/(1995)/(ea report 95.36). ()

Sources

Migrated Record Migrated Record(TRENCH 1)

58132

Type: COIN	OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/94/1	Broad Period:
NGR: SX80--60--	Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES	Period: Saxon
District: South Hams District	Civil Parish: Littlehempston, Totnes	
Form:	Listed Building Grade:	
Class: Commercial		SAM No:

Summary

Saxon penny of Eadgar, bust crowned tupe. C. Ad 959-73. Struck by Burhstan. One of 2 found in a hoard in Chester in 1950. Now in Ramm (Allan + Timms).

Description

Allan, J. + Timms, S. /treasures of ancient Devon/(1996)30:photo/in smr. ()

Mus=Ramm. ()

Saxon penny of Eadgar, bust crowned tupe. C. Ad 959-73. Struck by Burhstan. One of 2 found in a hoard in Chester in 1950. Now in Ramm (Allan + Timms). (Allan, J. + Timms, S. C.)

Sources

Migrated Record Migrated Record Migrated Record (Allan, J. + Timms, S. C.)

58450

Type: BRIDGE	OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/297	Broad Period: Medieval
NGR: SX800-606-	Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES	Period: Medieval,
Post	Civil Parish: Totnes	Medieval
District: South Hams District	Listed Building Grade:	
Form:		SAM No:
Class: Transport		

Summary

Probable location of the 'small bridge'.

Description

Nb: Bellchambers gives ngr SX800567671 (sic). His plan places smallbridge at above ngr (AMD). (AMD)

Des=Bellchambers, J. / (12/5/1994)/map in pf. ()

Probable location of the 'small bridge'. Referred to in documents of 1510 and 1554. The smallbridge may have been rebuilt and lost its name at the time of the construction of the Ashburton and Buckfastleigh Turnpike Road in 1803 (Bellchambers). (Bellchambers, J.)

Sources

Migrated Record (AMD) Migrated Record Migrated Record (Bellchambers, J.)

60108

Type: DITCH
NGR: SX80106053
OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/235/1
Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES
Broad Period: Medieval
Period: Iron Age,
Medieval,
District: South Hams District
Form: Earthwork
Class: DefenceSAM
Civil Parish: Totnes Saxon, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI
Listed Building Grade:
No:

Summary

The early medieval burh defences on the northern side of the town consisted of a rampart c9.0m wide and a substantial ditch, c10.0m wide and 5.0m deep. A primary deposit in the ditch was dated by pottery to the 11th or 12th century but the ditch appears to have been maintained until about the 15th century.

Description

Archaeological observation and recording by Exeter Archaeology in 1999 during groundwork for a residential development revealed the Saxon/Medieval defensive ditch and rampart. A buried soil pre-dating the construction of the rampart indicates the site had been under cultivation before the late Saxon burh was established. Once the burgage plots had been laid out, agricultural practices continued at the rear of the plots which extended to the defences and encroached onto the rampart in places. Silt in the base of the ditch dated by pottery to about the 11th or 12th century indicates that the defences were no longer effective and the ditch was filled in by about the beginning of the 16th century. Pits had been dug into the rear of the rampart from about 1250. (Dyer, M. J. 1999) Watching brief by Exeter Archaeology at site of Evans & Cutler garage recorded boundary ditch of medieval settlement. (Weddell, P. J. 1999) During work for present development, foundation trenches cut across the infilled ditch, which was V-shaped, 6.5m wide and 4.5m deep. A layer of black soil in the bottom of the ditch contained a large quantity of animal bones and pieces from unglazed medieval cooking pots dating from before 1250. On the south west corner of site, one sherd of Iron Age pottery was recorded from earlier cultivation soil sealed below the rampart. (Dyer, M. J. 1999) Salvage recording on the northern burh defences at Totnes recovered important evidence regarding their form and development suggesting that they had, indeed, been laid out on a new site in the later 9th or 10th century. Cultivation soil extended 2.5m underneath the back of the rampart and contained a single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery. The early medieval defences consisted of a rampart c9.0m wide and a large ditch c10.0 m wide and 5.0m deep. A primary organic deposit in the ditch dated to the 11th or 12th century suggests that some rubbish dumped in the ditch prior to c1200 had not been cleaned out. However, this does not necessarily mean that the defences were no longer being maintained. The ditch would still have been c4.0m deep and an overlying deposit containing 14th or 15th century pottery suggests that that scouring continued until this time but more dating evidence from a variety of sites needs to be examined before a clear picture of the abandonment of the defences can be seen. However, it is worth noting that there is documentary evidence of the infilling of the town ditch on the southern side of the town in the early 15th century. (Dyer, M. J. + Allan, J. 2004)

Sources

Report-Watching Brief	Exeter Archaeology Report	(Dyer, M. J.)	99.77
	Archaeological Observation and Recording at the Former Evans and Culter Garage Site, North Street, Totnes	1999	
Personal Comment		(Weddell, P. J.)	
	Personal comment to A. M. Dick	1999	
Report-Assessment	Exeter Archaeology Report	(Dyer, M. J.)	
	The Historical and Archaeological Background of the Former Evans and Cutler Site, North Street, Totnes	1999	
Article in Serial	Devon Archaeological Society Newsletter		73
		1999	3
Report-Assessment	Keystone Report	(Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants)	K477
	Assessment of Civic Centre Area, Totnes	1996	
Article in Serial	Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society	(Dyer, M. J. + Allan, J.)	62
	An Excavation on the Defences of the Anglo-Saxon Burh and Medieval Town of Totnes	2004	53-77

Find

Description: ANIMAL REMAINS Material: BONE Period: Early Medieval

Description: SHERD Material: Pot Period: Medieval

Relationships

Includes	POTTERY	46801
Includes	BONE	71572
Associated with	EARTHWORK	46802

62881

Type: BURH
NGR: SX800-604-
District: South Hams District
Form:
Class: Civil
OS Map: SX86SW SX86SW/188/1
Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES
Civil Parish: Totnes
Listed Building Grade:
Broad Period:
Period: Saxon
SAM No:

Summary

In 1990 James Bellchambers made measured sketch sections through an embankment orientated east-west on south street beneath the rear wall of Huntwell House garden (48 High Street) which he interprets as a remnant of the Saxon burh defences. The embankment had an apparent outer facing of flat slates (Keystone).

Description

In 1990 James Bellchambers made measured sketch sections through an embankment orientated east-west on south street beneath the rear wall of Huntwell House garden (48 High Street) which he interprets as a remnant of the Saxon burh defences. The embankment had an apparent outer facing of flat slates (keystone). (Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants)

Des=keystone/assessment of civic centre area, Totnes/(June 1996)/report k477 in smr. ()

Sources **Migrated Record** (Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants)

63672

Type: BUILDING
NGR: SX79966068
Modern, XIX
District: South Hams District
Form:
Class:

OS Map: SX76SE SX76SE/224
Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES
Civil Parish: Totnes
Listed Building Grade: Grade II

Listed Building

Broad Period: Modern
Period: II,

SAM No:

Summary

Pair of warehouses in Collins Road. Early 19c. Extended c. Mid 19c.

Description

Planning application for conversion to residential use, August 2001 (AMD). (AMD) Doe/hhr:totnes/(8/6/1990)/addendum letter. ()

Pair of warehouses in Collins Road. Early 19c. Extended c. Mid 19c. Limestone + stone rubble. Redbrick dressings. 2-plan gable-end roof of corrugated asbestos. Longer e warehouse probably early 19c. W was added mid-19c. Spot listed 1990 (doe). (DoE)

Sources **Migrated Record** (AMD) **Migrated Record** **Migrated Record** (DoE)

71566

Type: WAREHOUSE
NGR: SX80006069
District: South Hams District
Form: Building - extant
Class: Industrial

OS Map: SX86SW
Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES
Civil Parish: Totnes
Listed Building Grade:

Broad Period: Modern
Period: XIX

SAM No:

Summary

Area of warehouses at Bridge Court on Castle Street in Totnes

Description

A building survey was undertaken in 2005 in an area of 19c stone & brick warehouses in Totnes prior to conversion for residential & office use. Four 19c buildings were recorded on the triangle of land between Castle Street, the railway & Collins Road. The land was shown to have been agricultural before the 19c. (Chandler, J. + Cottam, S. 2005)

Events

Name: Results of assessment & building recording at Bridge Court
Type: Building Survey Start Date: 01/07/2005
AC Archaeology

Sources

Report-Survey	AC Archaeology Report	(Chandler, J. + Cottam, S.)	4405/1/0
	Results of an historical assessment & building recording survey at Bridge Court, Castle Street, Totnes		2005 1

71572

Type: BONE
NGR: SX80106053
District: South Hams District
Form: Find
Class: Object

OS Map: SX86SW
Ecclesiastical Parish: TOTNES
Civil Parish: Totnes
Listed Building Grade:

Broad Period: Medieval
Period: XI, XII

SAM No:

Summary

Bone from the bottom fill of the town ditch, dated to the 11th or 12th centuries, included those of horse, cattle, pig, dog, goose and hake.

Description

A group of bone from the bottom fill of the town ditch, on the site of Evans and Cutler garage, comprised 35 mammalian, one bird and three fish bones. The mammals included horse, cattle, pig and dog. The three fish bones came from hake. Line-caught hake apparently dominated the medieval fishery in Devon. The single bird bone came from a goose. The assemblage is dateable to the 11th or 12th centuries. (Armitage, P. L. 2004)

Sources

Article in Serial	Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society	(Armitage, P. L.)	62
	The Saxo-Norman Mammalian, Bird and Fish Bone from North Street, Totnes		2004 68-70

Relationships

Part of DITCH **60108** Associated with POTTERY **46801**

Appendix 3

List of JPEG's contained on CD inside rear cover of this report.

1. View through North Gate from the south.
2. As above.
3. Junction of Shooters Hill and Castle Street.
4. View of Castle Street from the south.
5. North Gate viewed from the north.
6. Bottom of Castle Street showing the wall to the garden of North Gate Lodge.
7. Bottom of Shooters Hill showing the wall.
8. View up Shooters Hill.
9. View down Shooters Hill.
10. View of the arched gateway to North Gate Lodge from the south.
11. As above showing roof and dormers of house.
12. North elevation of North Gate Lodge.
13. The veranda to the north of the house.
14. As above.
15. The west gable of the house.
16. View of the rear of the arched gateway.
17. Left jam of the garden door viewed from outside the garden.
18. As above showing right jam of door.
19. As above viewed from inside the garden.
20. The greenhouse viewed from the south.
21. The west end of the greenhouse.
22. Interior of the greenhouse viewed from the west.
23. As above viewed from the east.
24. The lower garden store viewed from the south.
25. As above.
26. Interior of lower garden store viewed from the east.
27. Blocked arch inside lower garden store.
28. Interior of lower garden store viewed from the west.
29. Interior of store showing the west wall.
30. Straight joint in rear wall of lower garden store.
31. Steps to end garden.
32. Feature beside the steps.
33. Keep in the wall to the west of the steps.
34. Feature to the west below the terrace.
35. Feature to the east below the terrace.
36. The end garden.