

THE TOWN HALL GREAT TORRINGTON DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment &
Archaeological Monitoring & Recording



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**The Town Hall,
Great Torrington, Devon**

**Results of a Desk-Based Assessment &
Archaeological Monitoring & Recording**

For

David Tithecott
of
Trewin Design Partnership (the Agent)

On behalf of

Great Torrington Buildings Preservation Trust (The Client)

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and archaeological monitoring carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at the Town Hall, Great Torrington, Devon during groundworks associated with renovations of the existing building and a new extension with its associated infrastructure.

The excavations revealed a number of archaeological features related to the construction and re-development of Torrington Town Hall and its associated grounds. Whilst it is possible that earlier features survive beneath the Town Hall building, those that were identified appear to relate primarily to post-medieval and modern activity.

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 Great Torrington Buildings Preservation Trust (the Client)
 Stephen Reed, Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET)
 Anne Marie Dick, DCHET

1.0 Introduction

Location:	The Town Hall
Parish:	Great Torrington
District:	Torrington
County:	Devon
NGR:	SS 4957 1914

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at The Town Hall, Great Torrington, Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by David Tithecott of Trewin Design Partnership (the Agent) on behalf of Great Torrington Buildings Preservation Trust (the Client) in order to identify any buried archaeology or heritage assets that might be affected by the new glazed frontage into the existing undercroft, insertion of a platform lift between the ground and first floors and development of a two storey rear extension.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

Great Torrington occupies an elevated location to the east of the river Torridge 15km south-west of Barnstaple and 11km south of Bideford in North Devon. It is an elongated settlement stretched along the A386, B3227 and B3232. The proposed development is located within the centre of the town, approximately 60m south-east of the parish church, within a square parcel of land bounded by High Street, Fore Street, South Street and Potacre Street, at a height of c.99m AOD.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy or fine silty soils over rock of the Manod Association (SSEW 1983), overlying sandstone of Bude Formation (BGS 2014).

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

Great Torrington has a rich built and natural heritage, much of which still dictates the character, form, and appearance of the settlement and some of which pre-dates the market town. The town's impressive hilltop location forms a strategic position upon which a castle was sited, of which little now remains. Neolithic artefacts found within the town may well indicate earlier settlement. The town flourished on its markets and fairs, based on the agricultural and wool industries; later the centre of a thriving glove manufacturing industry in the 19th Century.

The Great Torrington Conservation Area extends beyond the town centre, from west to east, Castle Street to Halsdon Terrace and north to south, New Street to the south of Castle Hill Car Park, bordering the Great Torrington Commons. A large number of Listed buildings are contained within the Conservation Area, which reflects the town's historic importance. The distinctive Civil War associations and industrial heritage of the town are also of significance. There are 97 Listed buildings in Great Torrington of which three; the Black Horse Hotel, Palmer House and Market House are Grade II*. Most of the Listed buildings are located within the Conservation Area, which was designated in 1973. The focus for the Conservation Area is the medieval core of the town, and it is subject to an Article 4 Direction which seeks to ensure that any improvements and enhancements achieved are not diminished by changes to unlisted buildings within the area.

The proposal site is one of high archaeological potential, lying within the historic core of the town, on the site of the Medieval marketplace, approximately 60m south-east of the parish church (of at least 14th century origin), bounded by Fore Street and High Street.

Great Torrington Town Hall, a Grade II Listed building (HER no.MDV454), as built in 1861, in classical style, with a pedimented centre projection carried over the pavement on round arches. It is part of the Grade II Listed Great Torrington Market Place (HER no.MDV18799) as it is one of the group of buildings bounded by Cornmarket-, High, Fore and South Street that represent the infilling of the Medieval market place. There is potential for the survival of buried archaeological deposits relating to medieval and later activities associated with the market.

1.4 Methodology

The desk-based assessment was undertaken with reference to CifA guidelines (CifA 2014) on the preparation of archaeological desk-based assessments. The work involved a review of cartographic and written sources available at the North Devon Records Office. Internet resources were also consulted as part of this assessment.

The archaeological monitoring was carried out in accordance with the CifA *Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 2014* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 2014* and according to the Written Scheme of Investigation drawn up in consultation with Ann Marie Dick of DCHET; the methodology is detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix 1).



Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

2.1 Historical Summary

The manor of Great Torrington, in the hundred of Fremington, prior to 1066 was under the lordship of Britric, son of Algar, and in 1086 Odo, son of Gamalin. It contained 45 villagers, 10 smallholders, 7 slaves and 25 other, with 300 acres of woodland, 20 acres of meadow and pasture 2 leagues long by 1 league wide. Smaller portions of land were also held by *Ralph de la Pommeraye* and *Ansgar* (Williams and Martin 2002).

Great Torrington is a market town, though there is no record of a grant of the market. The market was held on Saturdays and a fair was held as early as 1220. It was formerly a parliamentary borough, though the burgesses were exonerated from sending members to parliament, at their own request, in 1368.

The town is said to have been incorporated by Queen Mary, under a charter of King James, confirming all former charters. The corporation consisted of eight aldermen, including the mayor, 16 burgesses, a town-clerk, and recorder. The mayor and the recorder were justices of the peace. The records of the corporation were destroyed by a fire in July 1724, which also destroyed 80 houses.

The English Civil War also took its toll on Torrington, with Colonel Digby sent to North Devon as a check to the parliamentary forces at the end of August, 1643. Having encamped in the town and been reinforced by Cornish royalists he was attacked by forces from Appledore, Barnstaple and Bideford under Colonel Bennet. Despite inferior numbers the royalists prevailed, with the above-mentioned forts surrendering to Colonel Digby a few days later. However, in February 1646 the royalists, commanded by Lord Hopton, having scarcely fortified and barricaded Torrington, were attacked by the parliamentary forces of Sir Thomas Fairfax. After a fierce battle the royalists were totally defeated, and prisoners held in the church. However, nearly 80 barrels of gunpowder had been deposited in the church, which blew up, killing 200 prisoners and guards, and injuring both Lord Hopton and Lord Capel. This victory was of such importance that a public thanksgiving was held, and it appears to have been the death-blow to the royalists in the west of England. The army chaplain, Hugh Peters, preached in the market-place, and is said to have made many converts to the parliamentary cause, though the parliamentary forces left Torrington shortly after.

Torrington gave the title of Earl to the celebrated General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, though his line ended with the death of his son in 1687. Subsequently, in 1689 Arthur Herbert was created Earl of Torrington, though the title again became extinct in 1716. The same year Thomas Newport, second son of the Earl of Bradford, was created Baron Torrington, though he died in 1719. In 1720 Sir George Byng was created Viscount Torrington.

The barony of Torrington had originally belonged to an ancient family, who took their name from the place of their residence. After five descents, the barony was divided between the co-heiresses of Matthew, Baron de Torrington, married to Merton, Waleis, Tracy, Sully, and Umfraville. The shares of Merton and Waleis became united, and continued for several descents in the family of Merton. Tracy's passed with other estates of that family to the Martyns and Audleys. Sully's was inherited by Guy de Brian, and Umfraville's by St. John. The whole eventually came to the crown, and was possessed, under royal grants, by the Hollands, Dukes of Exeter, and by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, who is said to have resided at Torrington. Queen Mary granted the manor or barony of Torrington to James Basset, Esq., whose son sold it to Sir John Fortescue, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Sir John gave it to Sir William, his younger son. The manor and barony of Torrington now belong to the Right Honourable Lord Rolle, whose seat was at Beam.

An almshouse for six poor persons is said to have been founded by one of the Rolle family, whilst an almshouse for eight poor persons was founded in 1604 by John Huddle, to which William Stevens and Anthony Copleston were benefactors (Lysons and Lysons 1815).

The Rev. John Swete, in 1789 described that '*Near the church was a respectable town hall opening into a square or market place*' (Amery 1901).

The Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) describes Great Torrington Town Hall, a Grade II Listed building (HER no.MDV454), as built in 1861, in classical style, with a pedimented centre projection carried over the pavement on round arches. The Council Chamber has panelling from the Old Plough Inn. In 1982 the interior was being utilized as a museum. Town Hall is part of the Grade II Listed Great Torrington Market Place (HER no.MDV18799) as it is one of the group of buildings bounded by Cornmarket-, High, Fore and South Street that represent the infilling of the formerly open Medieval market place. The HER describes the market further – '*The market was held in High Street until a market house and pannier market were erected on the south side of the street in 1842. A passageway under the town hall is still known as The Shambles. Wood's map of 1843 shows the town plan in detail. The May Fair festivities are still held in High Street*'. There is potential for the survival of buried archaeological deposits relating to medieval and later activities associated with the market.

Whilst the current Town Hall building was completed in 1861, accounts for the construction of the Town Hall show that an earlier structure was built in 1763 (North Devon Record Office ref:2558add2/64), and that the Town Receivers account book for the previous two years show there to have been an older building still on the site, with Richard and John Lugg paid to carry off 'ye rubbish of ye old hall' (Devon Record Office ref: 2558/5/1)

2.2 Cartographic Analysis

The earliest detailed map available to this study is the 1842 tithe map (Figure 2). This depicts the historic core of Torrington to the south of the church, with a series of narrow plots of land with associated domestic dwellings and courtyards. This pattern is consistent with the development of the town following the pattern of medieval burgh plots.

The site (outlined in red), in 1842, is occupied by a building and the surrounding area of the Medieval market is denoted as an enclosed space to the north that was once part of the Medieval market and a southern enclosed space belonging to the Feoffees of town land as part of the town hall. A lane, known today as *The Shambles*, runs along the south side of the town hall between the north and south enclosed spaces. The North enclosure is denoted as contiguous with the lane but it is unclear whether this represents the town hall or the old market. Detail within these spaces may simply be neglected, and may be shown in more detail on Wood's Town Map of 1843 (Figure 3). The new Pannier Market, plot 966, to the south of the site is listed as *New Market* in the accompanying tithe apportionment (see Table 1).



Figure 2: Extract from the 1842 Torrington tithe map (DHC).

No.	Landowner	Tenant	Plot Name
930	Trustees of Lord Rolle	Edward Wills & others	House & courts
943		George Saunders	House & garden
1063		John Adams & others	House & garden
1065		William Bowden	House and garden
1067		Dennis Kingdon & others	House, courts & gardens
940	Feoffees of Town Land	Feoffees of Town Land	Town Hall
966		Lessees of Market Tolls	New Market
1062		Unoccupied	Vernon Inn & yard
1063a		Charles William Johnson	Garden
1066		Charles Veysey	House & courts
1068	Hubert Tapley	Edwin Handford	House & garden
1069	Perpetual Curate	Himself	Church & churchyard Roads and rivers
1069a	Feoffees of Alms House Land	Margaret Dart	House & courts

Table 1: Tithe apportionment for Great Torrington (DHC) (the site is indicated).



Figure 3: Wood's 1843 Town Map (the site is indicated).

The later OS maps indicate the further development of the town with increased urbanisation within former garden and yard plots (Figure 4). This continues into the 20th century (Figure 5), though around the proposed site, structural development appears to stagnate after 1903 (Figure 6), with garden plots left to the rear of buildings. The shape of Town Hall in 1886 appears to have changed though this is more a result of increased accuracy in the depiction of a rectangular building with a protrusion into High Street and wings at this front end. The old market plots, north and south of *The Shambles* and Town Hall, are clearly shown as now being bounded with buildings.



Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1886 (the site is indicated).



Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1903 (the site is indicated).



Figure 6: Ordnance Survey Provisional Edition revision of 1904 with additions 1938 (the site is indicated).

2.3 HER Search

The Devon Historic Environment Record (see Appendix 2) has records for a number of heritage assets close to the development site. These include prehistoric findspots to the west (MDV452 and 42338), and the early medieval castle to the east (MDV437). However, the majority of the evidence comprises the historic and subsequent post-medieval core of the town, including numerous commercial properties. SWARCH have recently undertaken a programme of ongoing archaeological monitoring during developments in the back plot of 13 High Street, directly opposite the Town Hall, which have uncovered a complex series of medieval and post-medieval deposits, including evidence for a significant phase of demolition potentially associated with the Civil War (SWARCH unpublished).

The HER describes the market generally as *'The market was held in High Street until a market house and pannier market were erected on the south side of the street in 1842. A passageway under the town hall is still known as The Shambles. Wood's map of 1843 shows the town plan in detail. The May Fair festivities are still held in High Street'*.

3.0 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

3.1 Introduction

The archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks within the Town Hall portico and replacing the rear extension of the building. The area excavated to the front of the building (reduced floor of the portico), was c.8.5m×7m. The area incorporating the rear extension was c.6.7m×5.6m. A linear pipe trench between the portico and rear extension measuring c. 2.9m×0.4m was also excavated (see Figure 7). The site was stripped by a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a 1.20m wide toothless grading bucket under strict archaeological supervision.

A total of ten archaeological features were identified within the portico area (Area #1), including: four segments of cobble surfaces, one gully, one slab floor surface, a stone wall, a single stake-hole and two post-holes. A further 17 features, including: six areas of cobbled floor surfaces, two drainage gullies, two foundation trenches, a single pit, three post-holes, two walls and a possible robber trench were identified in the rear extension area (Area #2). Excavation of a pipe trench (Area #3) between Areas #1 and #2 identified a further area of cobbled floor surface. All features date between the 14th and 19th centuries. A complete description of all contexts can be seen in Appendix 3; and a complete concordance of finds in Appendix 4.

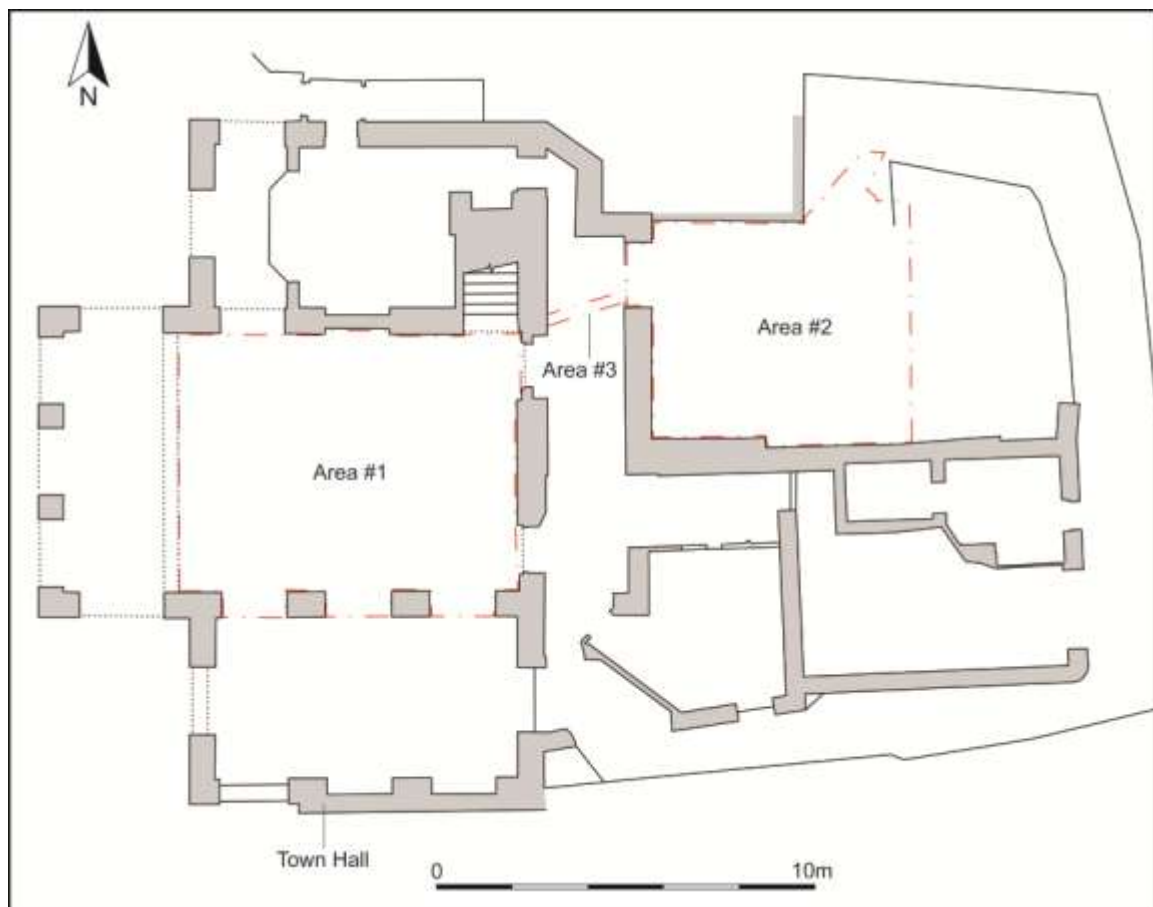


Figure 7: Site plan showing location of areas excavated.

3.2 Results within the portico (Area #1)

3.2.1 Upper stratigraphy

The site was covered by a slate slab Floor (100), with a patch of six stone slabs (101) (0.61×0.61×0.05m) bonded with concrete mortar (Figure 8). These overlaid a light mixed brown-yellow brown, loose sandy-silt bedding Layer (102) across most of the area, and a patch of loose yellow sand in the north-west corner. Both of which overlaid a compact rubble with brown friable-silt Deposit (103). The area being reduced was defined on its western side by two lines of granite steps. West of these steps was cobble Surface (105) with an edging of rectangular quartz block (106) bounding the cobbles of the street frontage. These modern and historic layers overlay a number of archaeological features:

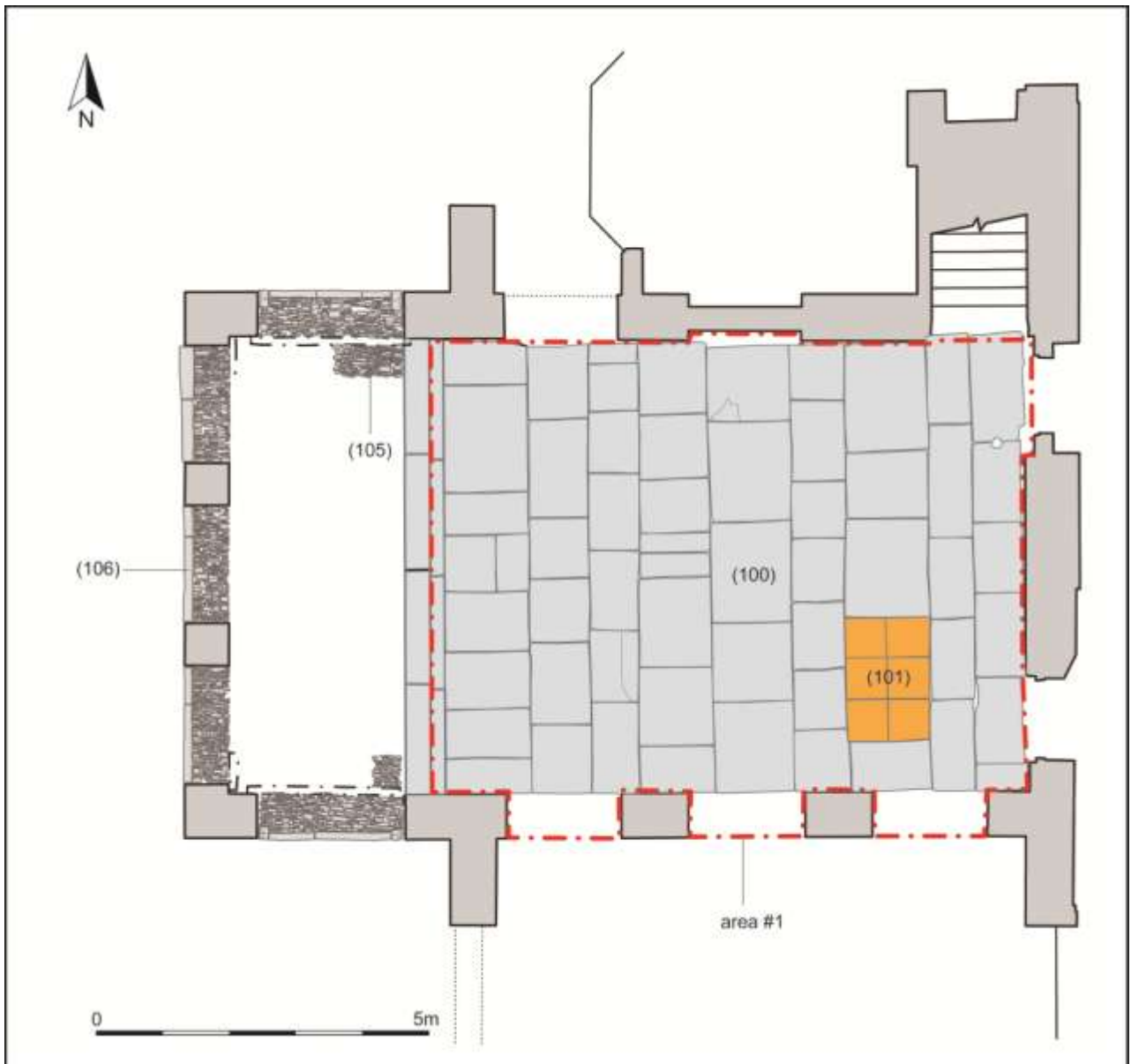


Figure 8: Plan of area #1 showing undercroft slab (101) and cobble floor (105) surface.

3.2.2 Cobble surfaces

Four cobble Surfaces, (108), (109), (110) and (135), with associated drains and kerb stones, were identified during the excavations (Figure 9). The earliest of these, (135), was exposed in the north-west corner, surviving over an area c.1.5m×4+m. The cobbles were small (c.0.05m across), irregular in shape and poorly sorted and had been pressed directly into Natural (127). It was overlaid by re-deposited clayey natural, (134). Layer (134) was cut by Gully [132] (2.6m×0.25m×0.04m), which contained Fill (133). Cobble Surface (108) was laid over Layer (134) and Fill (133). The top of Surface (135) and most of Layer (134) were at formation level in the north-west corner.

Cobble Surface (108) appears to represent the extent of the original High Street road surface running north-south. It measured 6.5m long, having been cut by construction cuts for the existing portico at its north and south ends and it was 1.20m wide, running underneath the granite steps that bound the western extent of the excavation area. Its eastern edge was comprised predominantly of larger kerb stones and its general construction was of medium to large stone cobbles irregularly laid. A drain, c.0.50m wide, was positioned centrally within the cobbles, aligned north-south and made up of regular medium rectangular cobbles laid north-south. The difference in relative heights of Surfaces (105) and (108) may be used to suggest that Surface (108) may survive in-situ beneath cobble Surface (105). Cobble Surface (108) was cut by Post-hole [117] at its northern end. Post-hole [117], 0.25m across and 0.04m deep, was oval in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. The top of Surface (108) were at formation level in the south-west corner of the site.

Cobble Surface (109) was a rectangular patch of cobbles, and appeared to be set away from the existing walls, with relatively well defined edges and internal cobbles laid roughly north-south with a slight curve in their trend. It had a curving drain aligned approximately north-west by south-east running diagonally across it. This cobble surface overlaid Made-ground (119) and demolition Layers (120), (121), (122) and (123) from top to bottom. Demolition Layer (120) may constitute the fills of both Post- and Stake-holes [130] and [128], described by Fills (131) and (129) respectively, and which may represent lenses of material within depressions in the demolition layer.

Demolition Layer (121), beneath cobble Surface (109), was predominantly made up of silty demolished wall material associated with Wall {126} that partly survived and was exposed in a test pit dug in the north-east corner of the site. Construction Cut [124], was 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep cut Natural (127) and contained Backfill/foundations (125) which abutted and were overlaid by Wall {126}.

Cobble Surface (110) only survived in the south-east corner of the site and was the most recent floor surface prior to the existing one. It respected the existing edge of the portico and was comprised of regular rectangular cobbles. It was overlaid by (113), which equated to Layer (103) and overlaid Made-ground (114), which was very similar to-, but more compacted and with more mortar than (103).

3.3 Results within the extension area (Area #2)

3.3.1 Upper stratigraphy

The area to the rear of the extant Town Hall had previously contained a modern kitchen extension demolished prior to monitoring and containing a concrete Floor (200). This overlaid a mixed

rubble and loose brown silt bedding Layer (233). External to the extension was a concrete covered yard area. These modern layers overlaid a number of archaeological features:

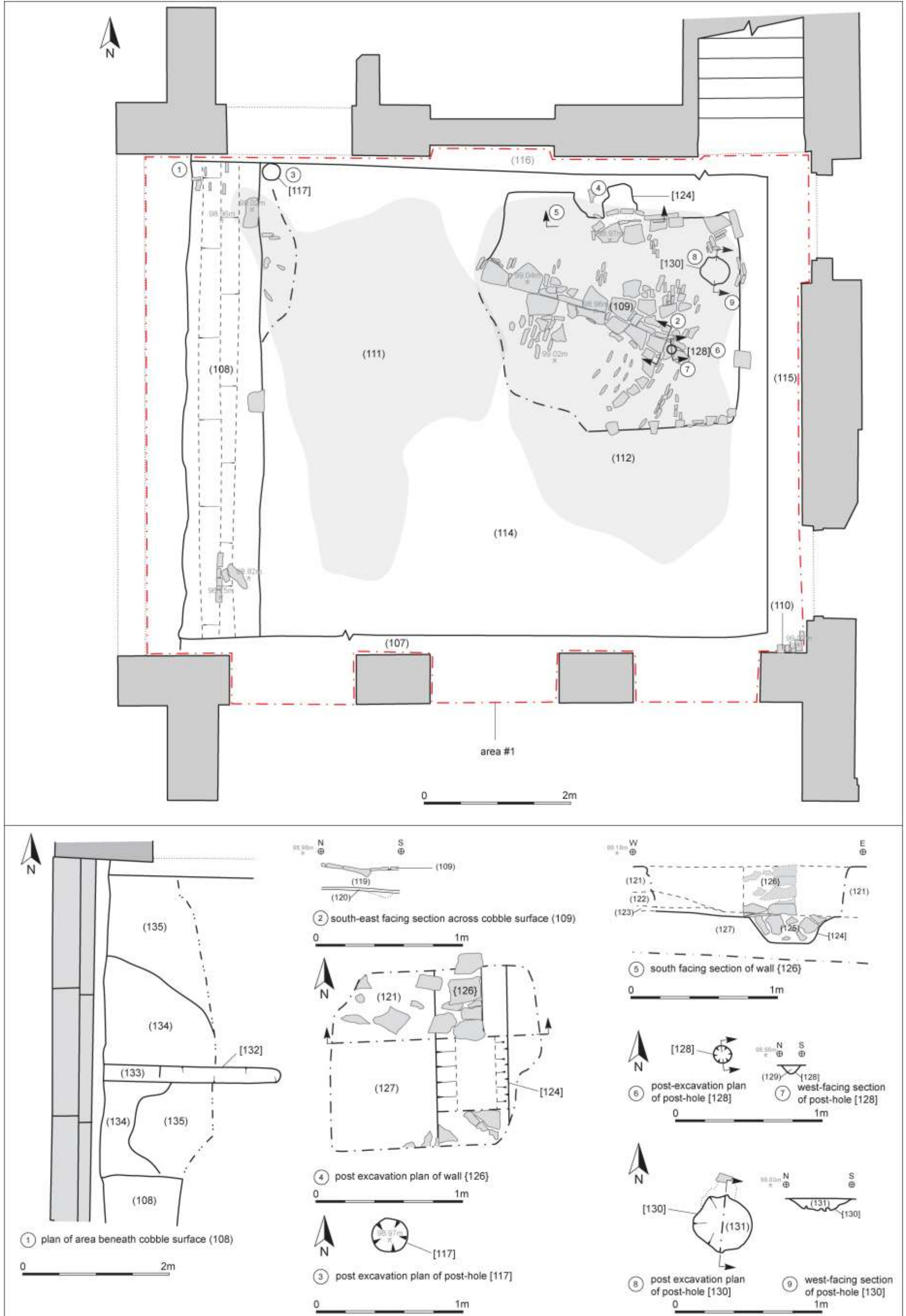


Figure 9: Area #1 plans and sections.

3.3.2 Cobble surfaces

Six cobble Surfaces, (201), (208), (223), (224), (225), and (235), with associated drains and kerb stones, were identified during the excavations (Figures 10-12). The earliest of these, (235), was exposed towards the north-west corner of the area, surviving over an area c.2.7m×1.5m. The cobbles were ranged between small and large (c.0.05-0.3m across), predominantly sub-angular in shape and well sorted and had been pressed directly into the Natural. Associated with the cobbled area, at its southern surviving limit, was a lower section of large angular flat cobbles, Drain [241], measuring 1.3m×0.6m. The stones had been laid running east-west and formed a very slight 'v' profile, suggesting that they may have formed a drainage channel associated with the cobble surface. Both of these features had been cut by Wall {239} (see below), whilst cobble Surface (235) had also been cut by Post-hole [237]. These had all been overlaid by re-deposited Natural (234) and had been subsequently truncated by modern drainage and construction features.

A further early cobble Surface, (208), was located in the south-west corner of the site survived over an area of c.2.8m×0.8m. The cobbles were small in size (c.0.05-0.1m), irregular in shape and poorly sorted. They were set into bedding Layer (211) which overlaid levelling Deposits (228)/(246). Associated with the surface was Drain [209], 0.2m wide × 0.1m deep and comprising angular stones set on their sides along a north-south alignment. The cobble surface abutted the wall of the extant Town Hall building and had also been cut by Post-hole [203] and foundation Cut [212] (see below); and truncated by modern drainage and construction cuts.

Towards the north-east corner of the area, cobble Surface (225), measuring 2.4m×1.4m and comprising poorly sorted medium to large (c.0.1-0.3m) sub-angular to irregular stone cobbles overlay bedding Layer (236). This surface had been truncated by modern service trenching. The above described surviving sections of cobble surfaces, ((208), (225), and (235)), based on their relative heights and underlying deposits, are likely to all form part of a single cobbled surface.

Overlying these were the remains of further cobble surfaces. In the south-western corner of the area, cobble Surface (201), measuring c.3.2m×1.5m, comprised well sorted medium to large (c.0.1-0.3m) sub-angular cobbles, with those abutting the extant Town Hall building on an approximate north-south alignment, and those further away orientated east-west. The cobbles were set within bedding Layer (202) which overlay cobble Surface (208), and had been cut by Post-hole [203] and truncated by modern drainage and construction cuts.

To the east of this, cobble Surface (223), located in the south-east corner of the area, measured c.2m×1.2m and consisted of poorly sorted sub-angular and irregular small cobbles (c.0.05-0.1m) set on bedding Layer (226), in turn overlying levelling Deposit (228). This surface had been cut by Pit [221], and Wall {219} and further truncated by a modern construction cut.

In the north-east corner of the site, set directly on top of cobble Surface (225), was cobble Surface (224), measuring c.1.1m×0.8m and comprising poorly sorted small to medium (c.0.1-0.2m) sub-angular cobbles set in an approximate east-west alignment. It is likely that this area of cobbles formed part of the same surface as cobble Surface (201).

3.3.3 Pits

A single rectangular Pit, [221], measuring c.1.9m×0.8×0.25m with a near vertical northern edge and flat base cut cobble Surface (223) and abutted the foundations of the extant building (Figure 11). It had been filled by (222); a brown silt-clay with frequent angular stone inclusions.

3.3.4 Post-holes

A total of three Post-holes, [203], [216], and [237] were identified within the extension area (Figures 11-12). The earliest of these, [237], was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.5m in diameter x 0.24m deep with near vertical sides and flat base, and cut into cobble Surface (235). It had been filled by (236); brown clay, prior to being sealed by layer (234); brown clay, which may have formed a bedding layer for an area of removed cobbles.

In the south-west corner of the area Post-hole [203], sub-circular in plan, 0.5m in diameter x 0.3m deep with near vertical sides and flat base, had been cut into cobble Surface (201) against the extant Town Hall wall. It had been filled by (204), and (214); brown silt-clays.

Similarly cut against the extant Town Hall wall, Post-hole [216] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.5m in diameter x 0.32m deep with vertical sides and flat base. It was filled by (217); grey clay, and had been cut into the fill of Pit [221].

3.3.5 Walls, foundation trenches and robber trenches

Foundation Cuts [212] and [247] for the extant walls of the current Town Hall building were exposed within the excavated area. Foundation Cut [212] was orientated north-south, measuring 5.2m x 0.15m+ containing loose brown sand-silt and mortar (213) and the wall of the north extension of the current Town Hall. Cut [247] was orientated east-west and measured 5.85m x 0.4m+ and contained brown clay with ash mortar and large angular stone blocks, and formed the foundation trench for the main Town Hall building.

Wall {219} was orientated north-south and survived for a length of 1.75m x 0.4 x 0.2m, consisting of large sub-angular stone blocks set with lime mortar. It was set within foundation Cut [218], measuring 0.6m wide with near vertical sides and flat base, and abutted the northern wall of the existing Town Hall building.

Located towards the centre of the site, on a north-south alignment, was Wall {239}, measuring 2.4m x 0.4m x 0.22m and comprising large sub-angular to sub-rounded stone set within brown clay. The wall was set within foundation Cut [238], measuring 0.4m wide with steep to moderately steep sides and flat base.

In the north-east corner of the site a further segment of possible robber Trench, [260], was identified in the site section. It measured 0.5m wide x 0.55m deep with vertical sides and flat base and had been filled by (261); a grey clay. It had been truncated by a modern drainage pipe cut.

3.4 Results within the pipe trench (Area #3)

3.4.1 Upper stratigraphy

A pipe trench was excavated through concrete Floor (300) at the rear of the extant building. This overlaid a mixed deposit of loose yellow-brown sand with frequent angular stone and brick rubble. This bedding layer overlaid a single archaeological feature:

3.4.2 Cobble surfaces

A single cobble Surface, (304), was identified at the maximum depth of excavation, surviving over an area of 1.2mx0.4+m (Figure 12). The cobbles were relatively small (c.0.05-0.14m across), sub-angular in shape, and well sorted. They were predominantly laid in a north-west to south-east orientation, though the eastern extent, where the cobbles sloped down to the east they had been set on a north-south alignment.

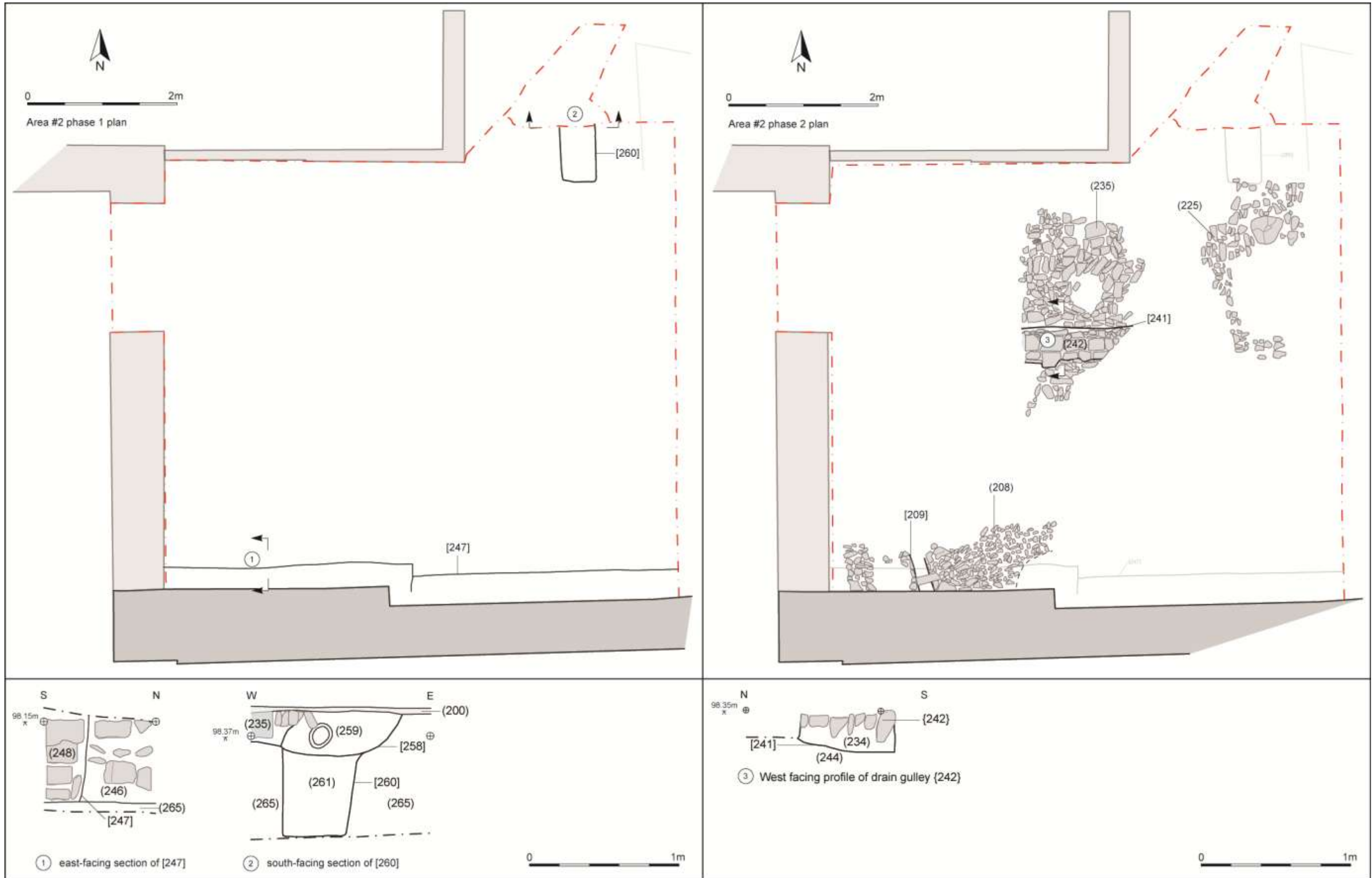


Figure 10: Area #2 showing plans of sections of phase 1 and phase 2 features.

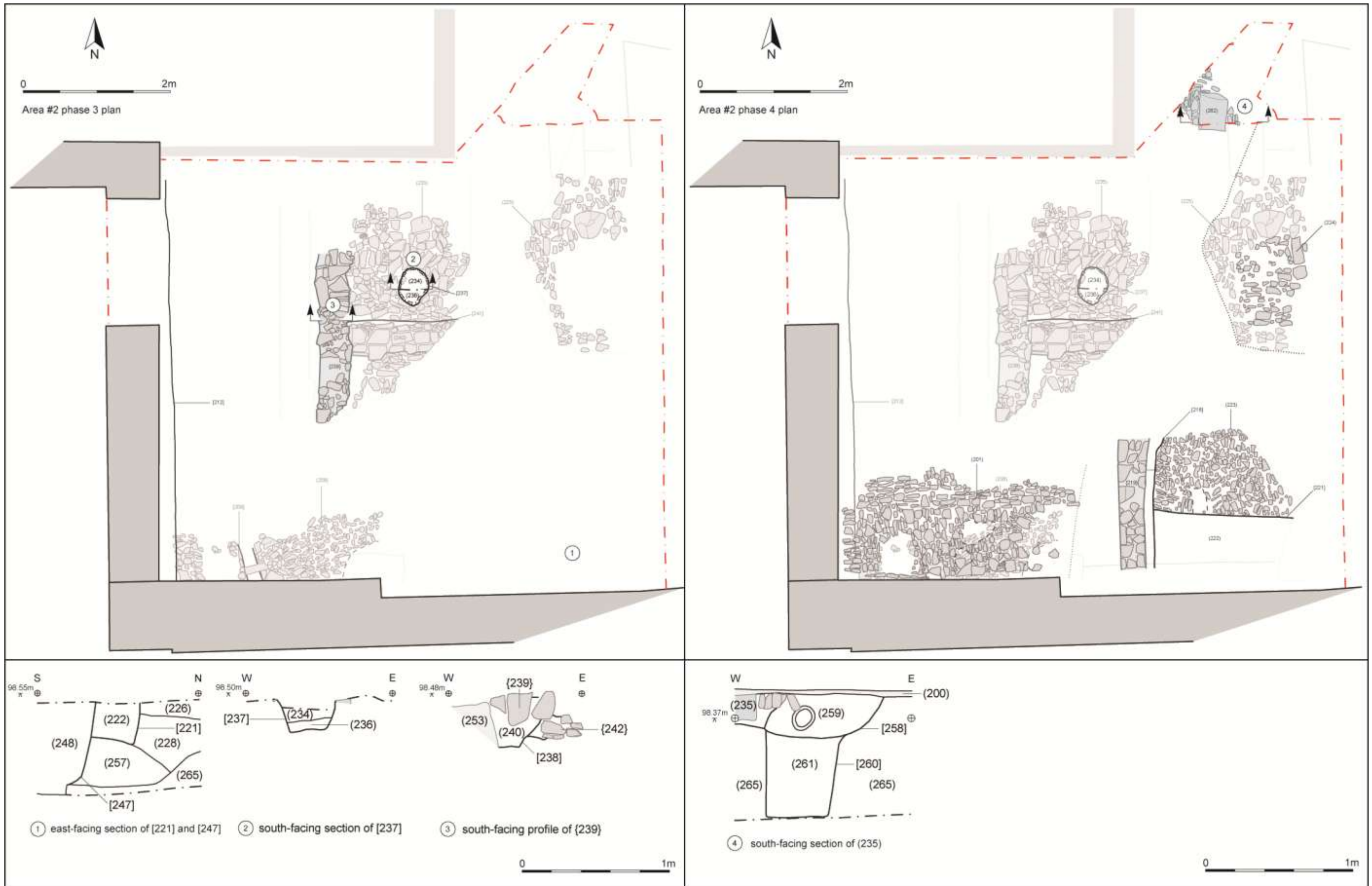


Figure 11: Area #2 showing plans and sections of phase 3 and phase 4 features.

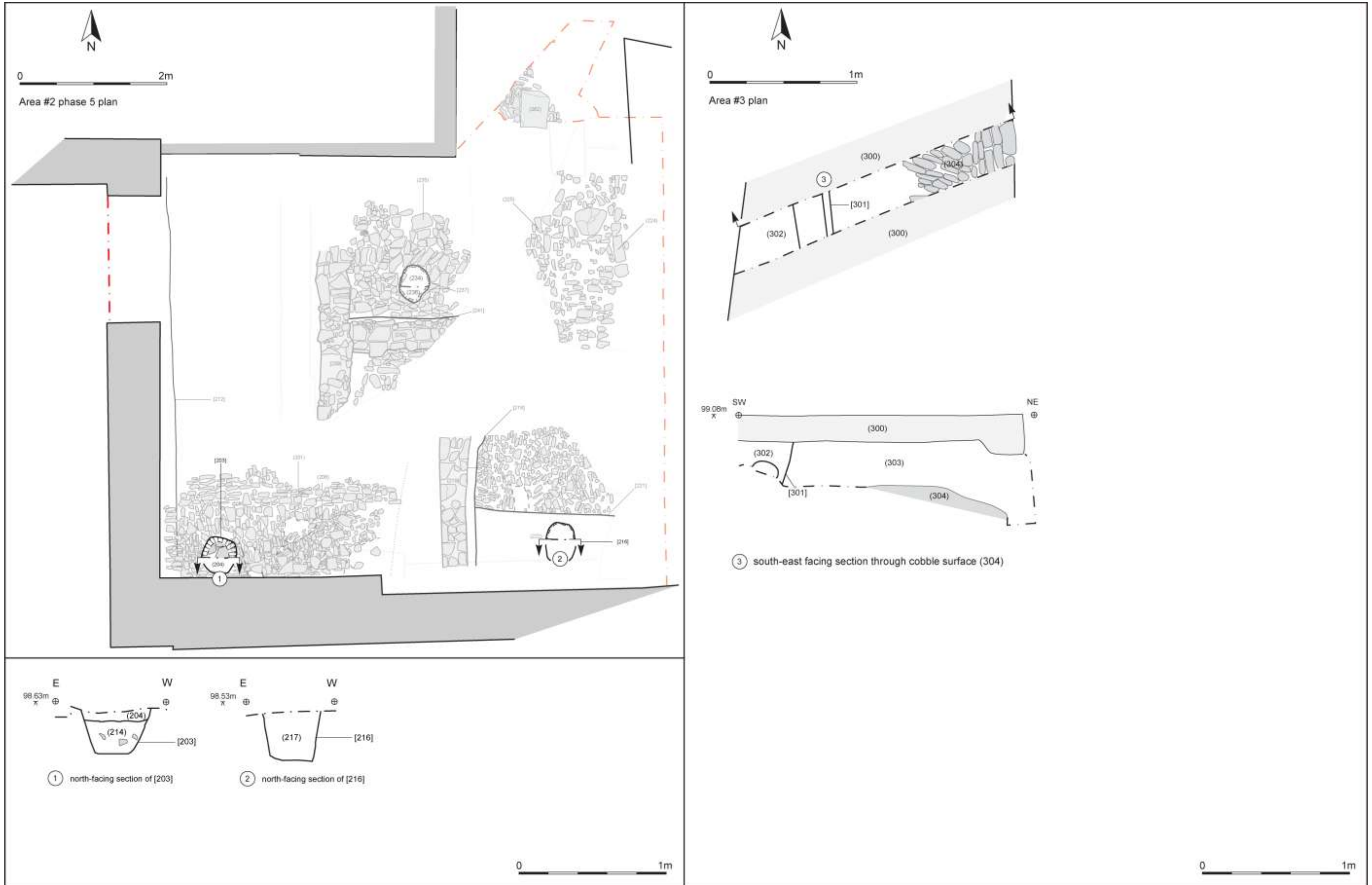


Figure 12: Area #2 plans and sections of phase 5 features; Area #3 plans and sections.

3.5 Finds

A large amount of stratified material (including ceramic and stone building materials, clay pipe fragments, glass and pottery) was recovered from the site. The pottery was predominantly of local North Devon coarsewares (42 of a total 96 sherds) dating to the post-medieval period, but also including later post-medieval North Devon scraffito and plain slipwares alongside Bristol and Staffordshire wares, and industrial stonewares. A small number of imported pottery sherds, including china, French wares, and German stonewares, were also recovered from some of the features. Despite the dominance of post-medieval material, a scattering of North Devon medieval coarsewares (24 sherds) was recovered as residual finds from within some of the features. See Appendix 4 for a full catalogue.

None of the features contained high proportions of the pottery, with it being mostly evenly distributed across the site, though clay pipe fragments were particularly well represented in (103) and (115). Animal bone similarly had a focus within only a couple of deposits (213) and (217), whilst the main concentration of other artefact types was to be found in context (103).

The ceramic evidence indicates that a small number of the contexts may be medieval in date, including the construction Cuts [124] and [247], indicating that these walls may have been medieval in origin. The majority of the medieval fabrics were recovered from contexts with mixed assemblages, or from above post-medieval contexts, and alongside the abraded nature of the artefacts, suggesting that they are residual in nature and that the majority of the features are post-medieval in date. They do, however, indicate that there is likely to have been greater medieval activity on the site than is represented by the surviving features.

The majority of the features are post-medieval in date, and whilst cobble Surface (235) potentially dates back to the 16th century. Where more dateable fabrics are present, the majority of the features appear to be 18th century in date with residual artefacts incorporated into the contexts.

4.0 Discussion and Conclusion

4.1 Discussion

The site revealed a range of features, including: cobble surfaces, pits, post-holes and walls. This sequence of development can be separated into three main phases, comprising: two separate episodes of cobble surface construction with associated building activity and a final re-laying of the floor within the portico area before modern alterations were carried out (Figure 13). Pottery evidence suggests that the majority of the activity represented is post-medieval in date.

The earliest phase of activity identified in the archaeology comprised the construction of Wall {248}, forming the northern irregular wall of the existing building as shown on the Town Map. This is likely to have been associated with the construction of Wall {126} within the portico area, both of which appear to be medieval in date. Together these walls may have formed part of an earlier structure on the site, for which Wall {248} survived the 1861 re-build. Related to this structure may have been an external street frontage represented by cobble surface (135). To the rear of the Town Hall, the probable robber Trench [260] is likely the surviving evidence of a former structure on the site identified to the north-east of the Town Hall on the Town Map of 1843, and subsequently demolished. The area between these two buildings is shown on the historic mapping as an un-developed area, and it is likely that the fragments of cobble surfaces, including: (108), (208), (225), and (304) formed an external 'yard' with associated drainage, though these are likely to relate to a succeeding re-laying of the surface.

The majority of the evidence, however, appears to relate to the 18th century re-modelling of the Town Hall, with the likely demolition of structural elements across the site, and their deposition within Pit [221], and likely represented in the demolition deposits identified within the portico area. The re-construction the Town Hall continued with walls {219} and {239} and was likely associated with the relaying of the yard area, represented by fragments of cobble surfaces, including: (201) and (224). Similarly the street frontage appears to have been re-laid at this time, with the relative levels of cobble Surfaces (108), (109), and (110) suggesting that they are continuations of the existing cobble Surface (105) forming the floor level of the portico at the street frontage. Part of this was subsequently altered with slab Floor (100) inserted at a raised height. Similarly, cobble Surfaces (201), (223) and (224), abutting the walls of the rear buildings and including a drain run-off gully were likely laid at this time.

Prior to the modern brick extension and associated services to the rear of the site, two post-holes were set against the main Town Hall building, and may have been related to a possible covered walkway or lean-to type structure located in this area.

4.2 Conclusion

The excavations revealed a number of archaeological features related to the construction and re-development of Torrington Town Hall and its associated grounds. Whilst it is possible that earlier features survive beneath the Town Hall building, those that were identified relate to post-medieval and modern activity.

At least three phases of activity appear to be represented by the archaeology prior to the creation of the existing building layout. An early stage of development of the Town Hall was identified with the existing north wall and structural remains within the portico area. Contemporary with these, and to both the front and rear of the site, was a cobble surface, whilst to the north-east of the Town Hall there is evidence of a former structure having existed, as supported by the earlier 19th

century mapping. Further structural evidence to the rear of the Town Hall indicates later alterations to the layout of the Town Hall building, or to the presence of out-buildings associated with the re-laying of the cobble surface, which also occurs on the street frontage, and which can still be seen in the cobbles abutting the street today. The present slab floor was subsequently laid within the portico area with its associated repairs and modern alterations to the existing building layout.

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Appendix 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT THE TOWN HALL, GREAT TORRINGTON, DEVON

Location: Great Torrington Town Hall

Parish: Great Torrington

District: Torrington

County: Devon

NGR: SS 4957 1914

Planning Application no: 1/0676/2010/EXT

Proposal: Two storey rear extension, insertion of a platform lift between ground and first floors and new glazed frontage into existing undercroft

HET ref: ARCH/DM/TO.16835

SWARCH ref: SWARCH/GTTH13/2

Date: 20th February 2013

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of David Tithecott of Trewin Design Partnership (the Agent) on behalf of Great Torrington Buildings Preservation Trust (the Client). It sets out the methodology for archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken during the above development and for related off site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in accordance to a brief issued by Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) (Ann Marie Dick, 28th January 2013).

1.2 In accordance with paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012), and then Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. This condition (6) requires that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant (or their heir or successor in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the agreed scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Great Torrington is a Domesday settlement, which was granted borough status in the 12th century. The proposal site lies in the historic core of the settlement within, the former medieval market place which was located in the area enclosed by South, High, Fore and Cornmarket Streets. The variation in shape, size and orientation of the buildings within this block, and its skewed alignment in relation to the surrounding street pattern, suggests a plan-form that evolved from temporary market structures being consolidated into more permanent buildings. The noticeably greater widths of Fore Street and High Street, and the siting of a guildhall here in the post-medieval period (replaced in 1861 by the present Town Hall), together with the function of other historic buildings and yards within and around the square (meat, leather, corn and yarn markets, superseded by the surviving Victorian market house), confirms this as the historic trading centre of the town.

This location is one of high potential, with the possibility that features relating to medieval and post medieval commercial and domestic activity may survive as buried archaeological deposits within the application site.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 To observe, investigate, excavate and record any surviving below-ground archaeological artefacts and deposits across the area affected by the proposed development;

3.2 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Desk-based appraisal:

The programme of work shall include an element of desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This work will consist of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records and aerial photographs held by the HER. In addition, it will involve the examination of other *known* relevant cartographic, documentary and photographic sources held by the Devon Record Office, West Country Studies Library and the County Historic Environment Team.

The reporting requirements for the desk-based work will be confirmed in consultation with the HET. This desk based work will be undertaken in advance of any fieldwork commencing. If a full report is prepared then this information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

- 4.2 Comprehensive archaeological monitoring and recording (present during all groundworks):
- All** groundworks will be undertaken by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket where possible, **under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist**, to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits. The work shall be carried out in accordance with the *IfA Standard and guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (1994)*, as amended (2008). Should archaeological features and deposits be exposed, they will be excavated by the site archaeologist by hand:
- 4.2.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*.
- 4.2.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
- 4.2.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines.
- 4.2.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then *as a minimum*:
- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
 - ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
 - iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
- 4.2.5 Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above or decisions regarding expansion will be considered in consultation with the Client and DCHET.
- 4.2.6 In exceptional circumstances where materials of a particularly compact nature are encountered, these may be removed with a toothed bucket, subject to agreement with archaeological staff on site.
- 4.2.7 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 4.2.8 Human remains must be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- 4.2.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 4.3 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 4.4 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.
- 4.4.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
- 4.4.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 4.4.3 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.
- 4.5 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and DCHET to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.

- 4.6 Monitoring
- 4.6.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the HET and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.
- 4.6.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 6.8 below.
- 4.6.3 SWARCH will notify the HET upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.
- 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**
- 5.1 This will be based on IfA guidelines and those advised by DCHET and will consist of:
- 5.1.1 Standardised single context recording sheets, survey drawings in plan, section and profile at 1:10, 1:20, 1: 50 and 1:100 as appropriate and digital photography.
- 5.1.2 Survey and location of features.
- 5.1.3 Labelling and bagging of finds on site, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained.
- Any variation of the above shall be agreed in consultation with the DCHET.
- 5.2 A photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The photographic record for the excavations will be made in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. However, if digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record then suitably archivable prints will be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium in accordance with the current conditions of deposit of the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon.
- 5.3 Should suitable deposits be exposed (e.g. palaeoenvironmental) then scientific assessment/analysis/dating techniques will be applied to further understand their nature/date and to establish appropriate sampling procedures. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon. Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2002* and if necessary with reference to and with advice from the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.
- 6.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT**
- 6.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the project. This will include relevant correspondence together with field notes and drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon under accession number NDDMS2013.8. The museum's current guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to.
- 6.2 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the HET on completion of the site work. In the event that few or no archaeological remains are exposed, only minimal reporting would be required. The results may be presented in the form of a short entry to the Historic Environment Record (HER), sent to the HET either digitally or as a hard-copy. If archaeological deposits or remains are exposed during the course of the works, then more detailed reporting would be required, in the form of an illustrated summary report submitted both in hard-copy and digitally and, if merited, wider publication.
- 6.3 If a report is produced it will include the following elements:
- 6.3.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
- 6.3.2 A copy of the DCHES brief and this WSI;
- 6.3.3 A summary of the project's background;
- 6.3.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
- 6.3.5 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
- 6.3.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- 6.3.7 A summary of the project's results;
- 6.3.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- 6.3.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);

- 6.3.10 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
- 6.3.11 Detailed plans of areas of the site in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the site and features/deposits in relation to north. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 6.3.12 Section drawings of deposits and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 6.3.13 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 6.3.14 Assessment and analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
- 6.3.15 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context;
- 6.3.16 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
- 6.3.17 Site matrices where appropriate;
- 6.3.18 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- 6.3.19 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- 6.3.20 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.
- 6.4 DCHET will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced and a revised submission date for the final report agreed with the DCHET.
- 6.5 Should the development proceed in a staged manner, with each stage requiring archaeological fieldwork, and where a period of more than three months between each stage is anticipated or occurs, then SWARCH will prepare an interim illustrated summary report at the end of each stage. The report will set out the results of that phase of archaeological works, including the results of any specialist assessment or analysis undertaken. The report will be produced within three months of completion of each phase of fieldwork. At the completion of the final stage of the fieldwork an overarching report setting out the results of all stages of work will be prepared. HET would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependent upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then the HET will be informed of this, an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the final stage of fieldwork, and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the HET and SWARCH.
- 6.6 Where the exposure of archaeological, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental remains is limited or of little significance reporting will follow on directly from the field work - see 6.3 above. Should particularly significant archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance in paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012). If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HET.
- 6.7 Post Excavation Assessment, Analysis and Project Designs for further work:
Where excavations reveal significant archaeological remains with the potential to yield important information about the site and its environment, then a formal Post-Excavation Report and revised Written Scheme of Investigation may be required. This document may also fulfil the requirement for an interim report if a substantial publication delay is anticipated. This document will include the following elements:
 - 6.7.1 A summary of the project and its background;
 - 6.7.2 A plan showing the location of the site, and plans showing the location of archaeological features and artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits;
 - 6.7.3 Research aims and objectives;

- 6.7.4 A method statement, outlining how these aims and objectives will be achieved;
- 6.7.5 Detail the tasks to be undertaken;
- 6.7.6 The results of specialist assessment reports;
- 6.7.7 The project team;
- 6.7.8 The overall timetable, including monitoring points with DCHET;
- 6.7.9 Detail of the journal in which the material will be published.
- DCHET will receive a draft of this report within three months of the completion of the fieldwork, specialist reports allowing.
- 6.8 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under reference southwes1-144156 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.
- 7.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES**
- 7.1 If groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH it is their responsibility - in consultation with the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.
- 8.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING**
- 8.1 The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the archaeological monitoring will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Victoria Hosegood

South West Archaeology

The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfield Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH Telephone: 01769 573555 email:deblt@swarch.net

Appendix 1 – List of specialists

Building recording

Richard Parker 11 Toronto Road, St James, Exeter. EX4 6LE. Tel: 07763 248241

Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop, the Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk

Richard & Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com

Curatorial

Thomas Cadbury Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS Tel: 01392 665356

Alison Mills, The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon. EX32 8LN

Bone

Human Professor Chris Knusel University of Exeter Tel: 01392 722491 c.j.knusel@ex.ac.uk

Animal Wendy Howard Department of Archaeology, University of Exeter w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk

Lithics

Martin Tingle Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ martin@mtingle.freereserve.co.uk

Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Wood identification Dana Challinor Tel: 01869 810150 dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk

Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

Pollen analysis Ralph Fyfe Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

Pottery

Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnell 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN Tel: 01392 433214

Roman Alex Croom, Keeper of Archaeology, Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Baring Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE332BB Tel: (0191) 454 4093

Medieval John Allen, 22, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154
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Post Medieval Graham Langman Exeter, EX1 2UF; Tel: 01392 215900 email: su1429@eclipse.co.uk

Appendix 2
Key Heritage Assets



Location and date of key heritage assets within 1km of the site.

No.	Mon ID.	Name	Record	Info
1	MDV18799	Great Torrington - medieval market	Extant structure	Market Place, Great Torrington. The group of buildings bounded by Cornmarket, High, Fore and South Streets represents infilling of the medieval market place.
2	MDV454	Great Torrington – post medieval Town Hall	Extant structure	Built in 1861, in classical style, with a pedimented centre projection carried over the pavement on round arches
	MDV23871	Great Torrington – Lloyds Bank	Extant structure	Early to mid 19th century with alterations. Bank deeds from 1846, Fox Fowler till 1922.
	MDV23879	Great Torrington – 6 High Street	Extant structure	Green Lantern Restaurant, High Street. Eighteenth century, three storey, three window front, red brick.
	MDV23872	Great Torrington – 4 fore street	Extant structure	Early 19th century shop with wood splay bay window and flanking doors under continuous fascia.
	MDV13840	Great Torrington – 8 Fore Street	Extant structure	Building with three storey 17th century part to right, two storey 18th century part to right, both with modern shop fronts
	MDV23868	Great Torrington – 9 Cornmarket Street	Extant structure	Eighteenth or early 19th century, altered. Three storey,
	MDV23909	Great Torrington – 1 South Street	Extant structure	Early 17th century altered, two storey, rounded obtuse angled front.
	MDV23860	Great Torrington – 10 High Street	Extant Structure	Probably 18th century altered, three storey roughcast front, upper floor timber-framed with waterproof refacing.
	MDV12388	Great Torrington – town stocks	Extant structure	Former town stocks, restored in the early 20th century, were located in the museum in the Town Hall during the 1970s.
3	MDV18270	Great Torrington – Nock 9 High Street	Extant structure	A 17th century two storey building with 19th century plain wood shop front to ground floor
	MDV23876	Great Torrington – 11 High Street	Extant structure	Two storey building, probably 18th century, ground floor converted to garage use in 20th century, then later into a shop.
	MDV23877	Great Torrington – 13 High Street	Extant Structure	Probably 18th century building, with mid 19th century shop front with cast iron mullions.
	MDV23878	Great Torrington – Black Horse Hotel Great Torrington – 11a and 11 South Street	Extant structure Extant structure	Building thought to have originated in the 15th century Eighteenth or early 19th century three storey building
4	MDV60413	Great Torrington – The White Swan inn	Extant structure	Site of an inn of at least late 18th century origin.
5	MDV23815	Great Torrington – 6 and 8 South Street	Extant Structure	Two shops with 17th century or earlier origins
6	MDV79306	Great Torrington – 9-13 Castle Street	Extant structure	Block of three houses, early 19th century

The Town Hall, Great Torrington, Devon

	MDV32865	Great Torrington – 7 and 7 Castle Street	Extant Structure	Two-storey cottage block, probably 17th century
7	MDV101446	Great Torrington – 21-25 Castle Street	Extant structure	Row of three houses, probably early 19th century
8	MDV449	Great Torrington – 28 South Street	Extant structure	Early 18th century house with shell hood over doorway which has fine plasterwork to under-side
	MDV51074	Great Torrington – Pottery from 28 south street	Findspot	An assemblage of broken pottery, recovered during building works at the rear of 28 South Street in Torrington, included two sherds from Saintonge in south-west France.
9	MDV23812	Great Torrington – 25 south street	Extant structure	Two storey house of probable late 16th century origin
	MDV23811	Great Torrington – 23 South Street	Extant structure	Early 19th century three storey building, with shopfront to left.
10	MDV23813	Great Torrington – 31 and 33 South Street	Extant Structure	Two houses, probably early 19th century, one with doorcase of Tuscan pilasters
11	MDV23817	Great Torrington – 38 South Street	Extant Structure	Late 18th century building, now Conservative Club.
	MDV23818	Great Torrington – 40 South Street	Extant Structure	Eighteenth century house, with alterations
	MDV23819	Great Torrington – 42 South Street	Extant structure	Late 18th or early 19th century three storey house.
	MDV23820	Great Torrington – 44 South Street	Extant structure	Early 19th century two storey house.
	MDV23821	Great Torrington – Hillingdon House	Extant structure	Early 19th century house, completes group of listed buildings on South Street
12	MDV2630	Great Torrington – South Street bible Christian chapel and Sunday school	Extant structure	The Chapel opened in 1866, followed by a school in 1890, and closed in 1936.
	MDV23841	Great Torrington – 41 and 43 south street	Extant structure	A pair of 18th or early 19th century houses with a central access way through the centre
	MDV79397	Great Torrington – Halston House	Demolished structure	Site of house demolished in 1974.
13	MDV23816	Great Torrington - Castle Hill House	Extant structure	Early 19th century house, set in garden which has a stone wall at the south end, with castellated parapets and a projecting tower in the centre.
14	MDV437	Great Torrington – Castle	Documentary evidence	Great Torrington Castle, mentioned in documents in 1139 and 1228, but subsequent history uncertain. Remains of stone buildings and a rampart identified to the east of the Bowling Green
15	MDV19795	Great Torrington – Former Blue Coat School	Extant structure	School house built in 1834 on the site of the former Great Torrington castle chapel which was converted to a school in the 17th century
16	MDV13834	Great Torrington – Castle Chapel	Documentary evidence	Medieval chapel of St James at Great Torrington Castle
17	MDV438	Great Torrington – Borough boundary stone	Lost structure	Borough boundary stone formerly built into wall near Castle house, present location unknown.
18	MDV23864	Great Torrington – Castle House	Extant structure	Late 18th or early 19th century house, with garden front added circa 1820. Now a nursing home.
19	MDV18346	Great Torrington – former pound	Extant structure	Great Torrington Pound, a rectangular enclosure on Castle Hill with stone rubble walls.
20	MDV451	Great Torrington – memorial in garden of castle house	Extant structure	Memorial in garden of Castle house, threatened with demolition in 1964
21	MDV18797	Great Torrington - Bowling Green	Extant structure	Bowling Green dating from 1645 to the east of Great Torrington Castle, with 18th century walls and gazebo.
22	MDV23861	Great Torrington – 2 and 4 Castle Street	Extant structure	Roughcast cottage block, probably 17th century
	MDV23862	Great Torrington – 6 and 8 Castle Street	Extant Structure	Early 17th century cottage block.
	MDV23867	Great Torrington – The Setting Sun	Extant structure	The Setting Sun Restaurant, early 17th century, shown as a public house on late 19th century Ordnance Survey map.
23	MDV23863	Great Torrington – 18 and 20 Castle Street	Extant Structure	Early to mid 19th century houses. No 18 part of adjoining two storey block
	MDV101449	Great Torrington – Milton House	Extant structure	Mid 19th century two storey house with arched head to central entrance
	MDV60347	Great Torrington – Well Howe	Extant structure	Stone lined well found beneath north-west corner of basement of Howe Church
24	MDV23866	Great Torrington – 6 Corn market Street	Extant structure	Shop, probably early 18th century, with early 19th century display windows
	MDV23822	Great Torrington – 1 well street	Extant structure	Two storey building with shop front at east end, probably 18th century
	MDV23825	Great Torrington – 2 well street	Extant structure	Two storey building with very wide shop front, and attic with three dormer windows. Probably 18th century, altered.
25	MDV23823	Great Torrington – 9 and 11 Well Street	Extant structure	Pair of early 19th century two storey houses
26	MDV23826	Great Torrington – 6 and 8 Well Street 1, 2 and 3 Old Inn Mews	Extant structure	Row of five cottages, originally three houses. Circa 17th century origins.
27	MDV23824	Great Torrington – 23 and 25 Well Street	Extant structure	Two storey building, probably early 19th century
28	MDV23908	Great Torrington – 18 Potacre Street	Extant structure	Early 19th century house on corner of Calf Street.
29	MDV12390	Great Torrington – Manor House	Documentary evidence	Site of the moated manor house at Great Torrington mentioned in Domesday
30	MDV76316	Great Torrington – The Vicarage	Extant structure	House with late 18th century origins

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31	MDV23828 MDV23827	Great Torrington – Hunters Inn Great Torrington – 24 Well Street	Extant structure Extant Structure	Probably early 18th century building. Two storey house, wide doorway with moulded architrave and pediment on consoles, probably 18th century. Late 18th century three storey house
	MDV23829	Great Torrington – The White House 30 Well Street	Extant structure	
32	MDV446	Great Torrington – Dagger Found in well	Findspot	Iron dagger found in 1919, embedded in the cob wall of a 17th cottage under demolition in Well Street, present whereabouts unknown. Date unknown
33	MDV23894	Great Torrington – Windsor House New Road	Extant structure	Mid 19th century two storey house, with slightly projecting splayed bays to ground floor.
34	MDV107195	Great Torrington – Cottage Hospital	Extant structure	Cottage hospital erected on land donated by Rolle Estate
35	MDV76170	Great Torrington – Hedge bank off Calf Street	Extant structure	Large S-shaped hedge bank on north-south alignment, between Calf Street and Juries Lane, probably of medieval origin.
36	MDV18832	Great Torrington – House of correction	Documentary evidence	A 1737 document refers to the establishment of a House of Correction in Calve Street. Precise location unknown.
37	MDV23870	Great Torrington – 13 and 15 Fore Street	Extant structure	A pair of early 19th century shops, with two splay bays to left and a wide splay bay to right, sash windows above Former drill hall. Early 19th century building. Sculpted crowned head found at the Globe Hotel in Torrington, held at Torrington Museum in the mid 1990s
	MDV106743 MDV23869 MDV55059	Great Torrington – The Plough Arts Centre Great Torrington – Globe Hotel Great Torrington – Sculpted Crowned Head	Extant Structure Extant Structure Findspot	
38	MDV2627	Great Torrington – St. Michael and all angels	Extant structure	
39	MDV17120	Great Torrington – Huddles Almshouses	Demolished structure	
40	MDV2628	Great Torrington – Clarke Tombstone	Extant structure	Tombstone of John Clarke and his wife, dating to before 1645 Sixteenth century grave of John Furse, in the chancel of the Parish Church Sundial at Great Torrington Parish Church Seventeenth century inscribed monument to John Greenwood, a former Mayor, who died in 1619
	MDV2629	Great Torrington – Furse Grave	Extant structure	
	MDV426	Great Torrington – Sundial	Extant structure	
	MDV4419	Great Torrington – Greenwood Memorial	Extant structure	
41	MDV23873	Great Torrington – Church gate cottage	Extant structure	Eighteenth and mid 19th century building, forming part of a range, and also fronting on to the churchyard. Probably timber-framed. Early 19th century cottage with adjoining early 18th century cob outbuilding and late 19th century warehouse Two storey building built circa 1830, bank opened 1834.
	MDV23874	Great Torrington – Old Sextons Cottage	Extant structure	
	MDV23875	Great Torrington – Bank, 5 High Street	Extant structure	
42	MDV23896 MDV23895 MDV63113	Great Torrington - 21 and 23 New Street Great Torrington – 17 and 19 New Street Great Torrington – Outbuilding Bluecoats school	Extant Structure Extant structure Demolished structure	Pair of houses, probably early 19th century Pair of houses, probably early 19th century. Two small buildings, one probably 19th century, the other early 20th century, were revealed during groundworks for the construction of an extension on the northern side of the Bluecoat Infants School.
43	MDV63116	Great Torrington – Buried medieval soil	Findspot	A buried layer of soil was dated to the 13th to 15th centuries by pottery sherds recovered during groundworks at the Bluecoat Infant School, to the rear of New Street
44	MDV23830	Great Torrington – 1 Whites Lane	Extant structure	Early or mid 19th century shop
45	MDV72628	Great Torrington – Vaughan Tapscott Gloving Factory	Extant structure	Nineteenth century glove factory, built in Victorian Gothic style
46	MDV23897	Great Torrington – 31 and 33 New Street	Extant structure	Pair of houses, probably early 19th century, with late Georgian doorcases Early 19th century two storey house, very tall windows to ground floor with cornices to heads, including splay bay to right
	MDV23898	Great Torrington – 43 New Street	Extant structure	
47	MDV71128	Great Torrington – Burgage plots	Documentary evidence	Medieval burgage plots on the north side of New Street, visible on 19th and 20th century maps
48	MDV23900	Great Torrington – 6 and 8 New Street	Extant structure	incorporate outbuildings which once belonged to Palmer House, and contain some 18th century detail. Palmer House, built by Sir John Palmer in 1752 and
	MDV444	Great Torrington – Palmer House	Extant structure	

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	MDV23901 MDV71129	Great Torrington – 10 New Street Great Torrington – Tapscott Glover Factory	Extant structure Demolished structure	extended in the late 18th century An 18th or early 19th century house with later alterations Glove factory to the rear of 10 and 12 New Street, demolished in the early 21st century.
49	MDV71127	Great Torrington – medieval tenements	Documentary evidence	Documentary reference to tenement in New Street, dated 1382. Very limited archaeological remains of that date survive at this location.
50	MDV23902 MDV23903	Great Torrington – 48 and 48a New Street Great Torrington – 50 New Street	Extant structure Extant structure	Early 18th century buildings with later alterations An early 18th century building with later alterations, including inserted shop windows
51	MDV23904 MDV23905 MDV23906 MDV18831	Great Torrington – 72 New Street Great Torrington – 80 New Street Great Torrington – 82 New Street Great Torrington – Baptist chapel	Extant structure Extant structure Extant structure Extant structure	Two storey house, probably early 19th century Two storey house, probably 18th century Two storey house, probably early 19th century, associated with the Baptist Chapel Early 19th century Baptist Chapel in New Street.
52	MDV10674 MDV12389 MDV23907	Great Torrington – Drill Hall, 88 New Street Great Torrington – 90 , 92 New Street Almshouses Great Torrington – 110 and 112 New Street	Extant structure Extant structure Extant structure	Former drill hall Stone range containing eight dwellings, set back behind a front court, dated 1843 Pair of two storey houses, probably 19th century
53	MDV23899 MDV13841	Great Torrington – 77 and 77a New Street Great Torrington – Porch House 83 New Street	Extant structure Extant structure	Two houses, probably circa 1700, refronted in yellow machine made bricks Two-storey red brick town house, circa 1700. Seven first floor flush frame sash windows; inserted splayed bay to left ground floor, central porch.
54	MDV441	Great Torrington – Rolle Almshouses	Demolished structure	Rolle Almshouses in Great Torrington, site now occupied by late 20th century sheltered housing
55	Mdv18632	Great Torrington – 172 New Street	Demolished structure	Former stone and cob house incorporating firebricks inscribed with the dates 1604 and 1614. Demolished, probably in early 20th century
56	MDV452	Great Torrington – worked flake	Findspot	Prehistoric worked flake found in garden at Enfield
57	MDV55064	Great Torrington – possible rabbit warren	Documentary evidence	There are a number of 'Warren' names in the area bordering Torrington Commons, possibly indicating the site of a former rabbit warren.
58	MDV17121 MDV21556 MDV447	Great Torrington – Holy Trinity and St John the Baptist and evangelist almshouses Great Torrington – Anchorite cell Great Torrington – Elizabethan coin	Extant structure Documentary evidence Findspot	Almshouse founded before 1400 in Great Torrington Anchorite cell at Great Torrington recorded in 14th to 15th centuries Three-halfpenny piece dated 1567, found in a field in New Street in 1933
59	MDV42338	Great Torrington – Cypriot hook-tang	Findspot	Cypriot weapon of Bronze Age date ploughed up near Torrington
60	MDV55705	Great Torrington – battle of Torrington	Battlefield	The battle of Torrington in 1646 was the last sizeable battle of the civil war with much of it taking place within the town
61	MDV23886	Great Torrington – 51 Mill Street	Extant structure	Formerly a thatched cottage probably 18 th century
62	MDV23885 MDV55053	Great Torrington – Caynton House Great Torrington – Castle Hill pottery kiln	Extant structure Demolished structure	Late 18 th or early 19 th century two storey house Site of a 17 th century pottery kiln
63	MDV55054 MDV77888	Great Torrington – waster tip Great Torrington – Clay tobacco pipes from Castle Hill	Findspot Findspot	Large dump of wasters discarded on common land below the site of a pottery on Castle Hill, dating from the mid 17th to early 18th century. Fragments of clay tobacco pipe dated 1640-1670 found in dump of kiln wasters.

Table 2: Nearby heritage assets.

Appendix 3 Context List

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
(100)	Surface	Rectangular slate and stone flagstone floor c.8.5m x 6.6m. Slabs c.1.1mx0.7m - 1.1mx1.1m x up to 0.10m thick.	Cut by (101) Overlies (102)	0.10m thick	Modern
(101)	Surface	Rectangular patch of six square stone paving slabs c.1.8mx1.2m. Slabs measure 0.61mx0.61x0.05m with thick concrete mortar	Cuts (100)	0.05m thick	Modern
(102)	Layer	Loose mixed brown and yellow-brown silt. Bedding layer for flagstone floor.	Overlain by (100) Overlies (103)	c.0.1m thick	Modern
(103)	Layer	Compacted rubble within brown friable silt. Base layer for flagstone floor.	Overlain by (102)	c.0.15m thick	Modern
(104)	Deposit	Loose yellow sand. Repair bedding layer for flagstone floor.	Overlain by (100)	c.0.25m thick	Modern
(105)	Surface	Rectangular cobble floor surface. Cobbles sub-angular, tightly packed with earth bond. Area measures c.7mx3.2m. Not excavated.	Abutted by (106)	-	-
(106)	Surface	Quartz edging to cobbles (105). Rectangular blocks c.1.2mx0.15m. Not excavated	Abutts (105)	-	-
(107)	Fill	Fill of foundation cut for internal Town Hall walls. Mid-dark brown loose-friable silt c.0.2m wide. Not excavated.		-	Late 18 th century
(108)	Surface	Cobble surface c.6.5mx1.2m. Medium to large stone cobbles irregularly laid. Central north-south orientated drain c.0.5m wide.	Cut by [117] Overlies (133)	0.05m thick	Post-medieval
(109)	Surface	Cobble surface rectangular in plan c.3.5mx3.2m. Cobbles laid approximately north-south. With curving drain aligned north-west by south-east	Overlies (119)	0.05m thick	17 th century
(110)	Surface	Cobble surface c.0.5mx0.2m comprising rectangular stone cobbles.	Overlain by (113) Overlies (114)	c.0.05m thick	-
(111)	Deposit	Mid brown loose-friable silt spread at base of excavation.	Overlies Natural	-	18 th century
(112)	Deposit	Mid brown loose-friable silt mixed with red-brown friable silt-clay spread at base of excavation.	Overlies Natural	-	Post-medieval
(113)	Layer	Compacted rubble within brown friable silt. Base layer for flagstone floor.	Overlain by (102) Overlies (110) Same as (103)	c.0.15m thick	Post-medieval
(114)	Layer	Made ground. Compacted rubble with brown friable silt and mortar.	Overlain by (110)	c.0.1m thick	-
(115)	Fill	Fill of foundation cut for internal Town Hall walls. Mid-dark brown loose-friable silt c.0.3m wide. Not excavated.		-	18 th century
(116)	Fill	Fill of foundation cut for internal Town Hall walls. Mid-dark brown loose-friable silt c.0.2m wide. Not excavated		-	18 th century
[117]	Cut	Post-hole. Oval in plan c.0.25m diameter x 0.04m deep with vertical sides and flat base	Cuts (108) Filled by (118)	0.04m deep	-
(118)	Fill	Fill of post-hole [117]. Dark grey-brown to black soft to friable clay-silt c.0.04m thick.	Fill of [117] Overlain by (103)	0.04m thick	Post-medieval
(119)	Layer	Made ground. Mid grey-brown loose-friable silt.	Overlain by (109) Overlies (120)	c.0.14m thick	18 th century
(120)	Layer	Demolition deposit. Dark grey-brown to black soft-friable silt.	Overlain by (119) Same as (129), (131)	0.02m thick	-
(121)	Layer	Demolition deposit. Mid grey-brown loose silt.	Overlain by (120)	0.18m thick	18 th century

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			Overlies (122)		
(122)	Layer	Demolition deposit. Mid brown loose silt.	Overlain by (121) Overlies (123)	0.1m thick	-
(123)	Layer	Demolition deposit. Dark brown-black loose silt.	Overlain by (122)	0.02m thick	Medieval
[124]	Cut	Construction cut for wall (126). Orientated north-south, measuring 1.2mx0.5mx0.2m with near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. Filled by (125) and {126}	Cuts (127) Filled by (125), {126}	0.2m deep	-
(125)	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [124]. Mid grey-brown friable clay-silt.	Fill of [124] Overlain by {126}	0.2m thick	Medieval?
{126}	Structure	Linear wall construction orientated north-south, measuring 1.2mx0.5mx0.2m. Comprises large, sub-angular square stone blocks.	Fill of [124] Overlies (125)	0.5m high	-
(127)	Layer	Natural	Cut by [128],[130]	-	-
[128]	Cut	Sub-circular post-hole c.0.12m diameter x 0.05m deep with 'v' shaped profile.	Cuts (127) Filled by (129)	0.05m deep	-
(129)	Fill	Dark grey-brown to black soft-friable silt.	Fill of [128] Same as (120), (131)	0.05m thick	16-17 th century
[130]	Cut	Sub-circular post-hole c.0.4m diameter x 0.08m deep with moderately steep sides, sharp to clear break of slope and undulating base.	Cuts (127) Filled by (120)	0.08m deep	-
(131)	Fill	Dark grey-brown to black soft-friable silt.	Fill of [130] Same as (120), (129)	0.08m thick	-
[132]	Feature	Linear gully orientated east-west c.2.6mx0.25mx0.04m	Cuts (134) Filled by (133)	0.04m deep	-
(133)	Fill	Fill of [132]. Dark grey-brown loose-friable clay silt.	Overlain by (108) Fill of [132]	0.04m thick	-
(134)	Layer	Mid grey silt with re-deposited natural firm clay.	Overlies (135) Cut by [132]	c.0.2m thick	-
(135)	Surface	Cobble surface c.1.5mx4+m. Cobbles c.0.05m, irregular in shape and poorly sorted. Not excavated.	Overlain by (134) Overlies (127)	-	-
(200)	Layer	Modern concrete. Removed prior to arrival on site.	Overlies – (201)	0.1m thick	Modern
(201)	Surface	Cobbled floor surface, comprises sub-angular stones within soft-firm mid brown clay. Measures 3.3mx1.5mx0.2m	Overlain by (200) Overlies – (202) Cut by – [203] Same as – (224)	0.2m thick	-
(202)	Layer	Base layer for cobbled surface (201). Mid brown soft silt clay.	Overlain by – (201) Overlies – (207)	c.0.1m thick	-
[203]	Cut	Sub-circular post-hole. Steep sides with a sharp break of slope and flat base. C.0.45m diameter x 0.3m deep	Filled by – (204), (214), (215) Cuts (201)	0.3m deep	-
(204)	Fill	Upper fill of post-hole [203]. Dark brown-black soft-friable silt-clay with 30% mortar fragments.	Overlain by – (200) Overlies – (214) Fill of – [203]	0.6m thick	18 th century
[205]	Cut	Modern drain cut. Orientated approximately north-south, running the entire length of the site. 0.4m wide with near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base.	Filled by – (206) Cuts – (201)	0.3m deep	-
(206)	Fill	Mixed dark brown loose-friable silt and mortar.	Overlain by (202) Fill of – [205]	c.0.3m thick	-

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(207)	Layer	Firm yellow clay. Redeposited natural. Levelling/packing layer for cobbled floor surface (201)	Overlain by – (202) Overlies – (208)	c.0.1m thick	15 th century?
(208)	Surface	Cobbled floor surface. Irregularly sited sub-angular stone within mid-brown soft clay. Measures c.3.3mx1.5mx0.1m. Stones measures c.0.05mx0.2m	Cut by – [209], [212] Same as – (223)	0.1m thick	-
[209]	Cut	Drainage channel within cobbled surface. May be formed within the cobbles rather than cutting it. Orientated approximately north-west to south-east, with vertical sides a sharp break of slope and a flat base. Measures c.0.6mx0.2mx0.15m	Filled by –(210)	0.15m deep	-
(210)	Fill	Mid brown soft silt-clay.	Overlain by – (207) Fill of [209]	0.15m thick	14-15 th century
(211)	Layer	Mid brown soft silt-clay. Base layer for cobbled surface (208).	Overlain by – (208)	0.05m thick	-
[212]	Cut	Linear wall foundation cut for existing building. Orientated north-south for the whole length of the site x 0.15m wide. 0.3m+ deep	Filled by – (213) Cuts – (208)	0.3m+ deep	-
(213)	Fill	Loose light brown sand-silt with 30% mortar. Fill of construction cut [212].	Overlain by –(207) Fill of - [212]	0.3m+ thick	Medieval? 16 th century
(214)	Fill	Mid yellow-brown soft silt-clay with 30% dark grey-brown silt-clay. Lower fill of post-hole [203].	Overlain by – (204) Overlies – (215) Fill of –[203]	0.22m thick	Post-medieval
(215)	Fill	Stone layer at the base of post-hole [203].	Overlain by – (214) Fill of – [203]	0.02m thick	-
[216]	Cut	Sub-circular post-hole. Near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base, c.0.5m diameterx0.34m deep	Filled by – (217) Cuts – (222)	0.34m deep	-
(217)	Fill	Dark brown-black soft silt-clay. Fill of post-hole [216]	Fill of – [216]	0.34m thick	19 th century
[218]	Cut	Linear wall cut. Orientated approximately north-south with near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base.	Filled by – {219}, (220) Cuts – (222)	0.2m deep	-
{219}	Structure	Linear stone wall orientated N-S and consists of large sub-angular stone blocks with lime mortar. Measures c.1.2mx0.4mx0.2m	Fill of [218]	0.2m high	-
(220)	Fill	Dark brown-black soft-friable clay-silt. Fill of construction cut.	Fill of [218] Abuts –{219}	0.2m thick	-
[221]	Cut	Rectangular, possible pit feature or demolition deposit. Orientated east-west. Measures c.1.9mx0.8mx0.4m+	Filled by – (222) Cuts/abuts [223]	0.4m+	-
(222)	Fill	Mid yellow-grey-brown soft silt-clay with frequent angular stone, possible demolition deposit.	Fill of – [221] Cut by – [216]	0.2m thick	Post-medieval
(223)	Surface	Cobbled floor surface, comprising of large sub-angular stone within mid brown soft silt-clay. Stones measure c.0.05-0.15m	Overlain by – (207) Overlies – (226) Cut by –[218] Same as – (208)	0.05-0.1m thick	-
(224)	Surface	Partial remains of a cobbled surface comprising of large angular and sub-angular stones within mid-dark brown soft-friable silt-clay. Has been laid directly over the earlier cobble floor surface (225). Measures 1.2mx0.8m.	Overlain by – (200) Overlies – (225) Same as – (201)	0.05m thick	-
(225)	Surface	Cobbled floor surface within mid-dark brown soft-friable silt-clay. Stones irregularly placed and poorly sorted. Measures 2.4mx1.4m.	Overlain by – (224) Same as – (208), (223)	0.05m thick	-
(226)	Layer	Packing layer, probably for former extent of surface (223) overlying (227). Orange-yellow-brown soft silt-clay.	Overlain by – (223) Overlies – (227)	0.2m thick	-
(227)	Layer	Possible demolition deposit comprising large angular and sub-angular stone c.0.1-0.5m within soft-firm orange-brown clay.	Overlain by – (226) Overlies – (228)	c.0.1m thick	-
(228)	Layer	Possible demolition deposit. Dark grey-brown soft clay.	Overlain by – (227)	c.0.1m thick	Late 19 th century

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[229]	Cut	Linear cut orientated east-west. Extends entire width of site. Cut for modern brick wall (demolished). Measures 0.3m wide	Filled by – (230)	c.0.3m deep	Modern
(230)	Fill	Mid grey-brown friable-loose silt with mixed plaster, mortar and concrete.	Fill of – [229]	c.0.3m deep	Modern
[231]	Cut	Cut for modern ceramic drain. Orientated approximately east-west. Measures 0.4mx0.4mx0.3m	Filled by – (232)	0.3m deep	Modern
(232)	Fill	Mid grey-brown loose-friable silt with mixed plaster and mortar.	Fill of [231]	0.3m thick	-
(233)	Layer	Mid grey-brown loose-friable silt with mixed plaster, mortar and rubble. Base layer/damage caused by modern extension floor.	Overlain by – (200)	c.0.1m thick	-
(234)	Layer	Light-red-yellow-brown soft clay. Packing layer above cobbles.	Overlies – (235)	c.0.1m thick	Post-medieval
(235)	Layer	Cobble surface, comprising of large angular and sub-angular stones within mid brown soft clay. Measures 1.6mx1.5mx0.15m	Overlain by – (234) Overlies – (236) Cut by – [237]	0.15m thick	-
(236)	Layer	Mid grey-brown soft clay. Base layer for cobbled surface (235).	Overlain by – (235) Overlies - Natural	0.03m thick	Medieval 16 th century
[237]	Cut	Sub-circular post-hole. Vertical edges, a sharp break of slope and a flat base. Measures 0.4m in diameter	Filled by – (234) Cuts – (235)	0.15m deep	-
[238]	Cut	Linear wall cut with north-south orientation, steep-moderately steep sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. Measures 2.4mx0.4mx0.3m	Filled by – {239}, (240). Cuts – (243), (235)	0.3m deep	-
(239)	Structure	Linear stone wall, orientated north-south. Comprises large sub-angular to sub-rounded stone within mid brown soft clay. Measures 2.4mx0.4mx0.22m	Fill of [238] Abutted by – (240)	0.22m high	-
(240)	Fill	Mid-dark grey brown soft clay. Fill of wall construction cut.	Fill of – [238] Abuts – (239)	0.23m thick	-
[241]	Cut	Linear construction cut, orientated east-west, with vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base.	Filled by – {242}, (243), (244) Cut by – [238]	0.2m deep	-
(242)	Surface	Linear east-west orientated stone lining for drain gully [241]. Comprises large sub-angular stone within mid grey-brown soft clay. Stones measure 0.1-0.35m	Overlies – (243) Fill of – [241]	0.14m thick	-
(243)	Fill	Mid, slightly grey-brown soft silt-clay. Fill of drain cut [241].	Overlain by – {242} Overlies – (244) Fill of – [241]	0.1m thick	Medieval
(244)	Layer	Layer of sub-rounded stone rubble. Tightly compacted into natural and acting as a base layer for drain [241]	Overlies – Natural Overlain by – (243)	0.05m thick	Medieval
(245)	Layer	Backfill layer over demolition deposit. Mid red-yellow-brown soft-friable silt-clay.	Overlies – (246) Overlain by – (246)	0.1m thick	-
(246)	Layer	Possible demolition dump deposit. Mid-dark brown loose soft clay with frequent large angular stone.	Overlies – Natural Overlain by – (245)	Up to 0.4m thick	Post-medieval
[247]	Cut	Linear cut orientated east-west for entire length of area. Foundation cut for existing standing wall at southern site limit. Has near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. Measures 0.2m wide x 0.6m deep	Filled by – (248)	0.6m deep	-
(248)	Fill	Mid orange-brown loose soft-friable silt-clay with frequent large sub-angular stone.	Fill of – [247]	0.6m thick	Medieval?
(249)	Layer	Mid brown soft silt-clay with occasional to common sub-angular to sub-rounded stone. Demolition deposit. Stones measure 0.02-0.2m	Overlies Natural Cut by [255]	0.33m thick	-
[250]	Cut	Linear foundation cut for existing bakery. Orientated east-west with vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. Measures 4mx0.2mx0.1m	Filled by – (251)	0.1m deep	Modern
(251)	Fill	Dark grey-brown soft-friable silt-clay with common angular stone. Stones measures 0.01-0.02m. Fill of foundation cut [250].	Fill of – [250]	0.1m thick	Modern

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{252}	Structure	Red brick support base for modern demolished brick wall. Bonded with concrete mortar. Measures 0.5mx0.5mx0.15m.		0.15+m high	Modern
{253}	Layer	Modern concrete foundation base for north-south orientated wall within wall cut [254].	Fill of – [254]	0.1m thick	Modern
[254]	Cut	Modern north-south orientated wall cut. Not excavated. Measures 4mx0.5m	Filled by – (253)	-	Modern
[255]	Cut	Modern east-west orientated wall cut with vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. Measures 5mx0.5mx0.5m	Filled by – (256)	0.5m deep	Modern
{256}	Fill	Fill of modern wall cut. Mid-dark brown soft-friable silt-clay mixed with mortar fragments.	Fill of – [255]	0.5m thick	Modern
{257}	Layer	Dump levelling deposit of orange-brown soft clay.	Overlain by – (228)	0.34m thick	-
[258]	Cut	Linear drain cut orientated north-east to south-west with moderately steep edges, clear break of slope and slightly concave base. Measures 3mx0.8mx0.3m	Filled by – (259)	0.3m deep	-
{259}	Fill	Loose dark grey-brown friable silt with occasional sub-angular stone and ceramic drain.	Fill of – [258]	0.3m thick	-
[260]	Cut	Linear robber trench orientated north-south, extending into north-east corner of site. Near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. Measures 0.5mx0.5mx0.6m	Filled by – (261)	0.6m deep	-
{261}	Fill	Soft light grey clay with occasional sub-angular stone. Stones measure 0.01-0.05m	Fill of [260]	0.6m thick	-
{262}	Surface	Cobble surface. Severely truncated by drain cut. Measures 1mx0.8mx0.15m	Cut by [258]	0.15m thick	-
{263}	Layer	Base layer for cobble surface. Dark brown soft-friable clay-silt c.0.05m thick.	Overlies natural	0.05m thick	-
{264}	Structure	Red brick man-hole frame. Extends c.0.2mx0.1m into area. 1 course thick	Abutted by (259)	0.12m high	Modern
{265}	Layer	Natural. Firm yellow clay		-	-
{300}	Surface	Concrete floor surface within Town Hall building. Measures 0.18-0.25m thick	Overlies (302)	0.18-0.25m thick	Modern
[301]	Cut	Cut for modern ceramic drain c.0.35m wide x 0.4m deep. Near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base.	Cuts (303) Filled by (302)	0.4m deep	Modern
{302}	Fill	Loose yellow-brown sand with common angular brick fragments 10-20mm. Fill of [301]. Contains ceramic drain pipe.	Fill of [301] Overlain by (300)	0.4m thick	Modern
{303}	Layer	Loose mid yellow-brown sand with frequent angular stone/brick rubble c.0.3-0.48m thick. Building rubble/aggregate	Cut by [301] Overlies (304)	0.3-0.48m thick	-
{304}	Surface	Cobble surface extending beyond limits of excavation. Visible for 1.3m east-west x 0.3mx0.15m thick	Overlain by (303) Overlies (305)	0.15m thick	-
{305}	Layer	Dark brown friable silt. Base layer for cobble surface (304). Not excavated	Overlain by (304)	-	-

Appendix 4
Finds List

Context	Notes	POTTERY			CLAY PIPE			ANIMAL BONE			OTHER			DATE						
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes							
(103)		5	112	North Devon (ND) Gravel Tempered (GT), Post-Medieval (PM)	19	90	Stems of various widths, ×1 bowl frag., ×1 complete bowl with flat heel	2	299	Horn frags. cattle	2	10	CBM, brick	C15 - 19						
		3	23	ND Gravel Free (GF), Medieval, C14-C15																
		1	31	ND GF?, upright rim, PM																
		1	4	French import?																
															13	232	Various, ×1 teeth in mandible frag.	2	614	Notched slate frags.
															3	102		Oyster shell frags.		
															10	183		Very crumbly plaster frags.		
															2	1149		Plaster trim/arch decoration		
			2	3055	Building stone frags. with mortar															
			5	610	Green bottle glass, thick, ×2 bases															
			1	18	CBM, ridge tile frag.															
(107)		1	27	White stoneware jar base, late C18 (Notts. ware?)																
		4	40	ND GT, PM, abraded																
(109)		2	7	ND C17 scraffito, jug, shoulder																
(111)		2	2	White Stoneware, Notts. C18	5	13	Clay Pipe stems	10	85	-										
		1	5	Mottled ware handle, small tankard																
(112)		1	5	ND GT PM (or CBM?)	3	4	×1 bowl frag	1	1	Tooth	1	3	Cu alloy button, face gone							
(113)		1	5	White Refined Earthen ware (WRE), Post 1800							1	7	2p coin '1989', copper							
(114)					5	26	Stems	2	4	-	5	133	×3 green glass bottle, ×2 blue opaque							

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(115)	3	12	White Stoneware, Notts. C18	11	47	Stems	5	275	-	1	63	Oyster shell
	1	<1	WRE with Blue Transfer Print (BTP)							1	48	Plaster frag.
	1	2	Yellow slip ware rim, closed form, Bristol/Staffordshire ware							1	14	Clear/opaque glass bottle base bulb
	1	76	ND GT heavy bowl									
	1	11	ND Medieval coarseware, with biotite mica									
	1	37	ND late/PM, C14-C15?, orange sandy fabric									
(116)	2	71	ND GF, possible C18 pot with orange glaze?									
	1	39	Scraffito dish rim, C18									
	1	12	ND GF, jar rim C17-C18									
(118)	2	28	ND GT, Medieval? green glaze	5	15	Stems	4	2	Teeth	1	3	Green bottle glass
	1	4	C18 industrial ware									
	1	1	Cream ware C17-C18									
(119)	2	14	ND GF PM	4	14	Stems				4	10	Render/mortar
	1	16	ND GF jar/tankard, upright rim C16									
	1	<1	ND GT scrap, late C18?									
(121)	1	<1	White slip ware, Notts. C18									
(123)	2	4	ND Medieval coarse scraps									
(125)	2	10	ND Medieval coarse scraps									
(129)	1	4	ND GF C16-C17	2	6	Stems						
(133)				1	3	Stems				1	5	Cu alloy frag, possible pipe stem
										1	46	Green bottle glass
(134)							2	11	×1 tooth			
(204)	2	9	WRE	1	1	Stem	3	17	-			
	1	<1	ND GF C18									
(207)	1	15	ND C15? Nice piece	1	2	Stems				1	18	CBM, ND ridge tile?
										2	121	CBM, Ridge tile
(210)	2	14	ND GF C14-C15	3	35	×1 stem, ×1 bowl with decorated rim, ×1 bowl frag. with heel				1	31	CBM, ND GT floor tile
	1	25	ND GT C14-C15							1	6	Fe+Cu alloy frag.

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(211)										1	72	Pan-tile		
(213)		1	7	Medieval coarseware, not ND				27	265	Cut marks, holes, × sawed (metacarpal/metatarsals?)				
		1	2	ND GF C16										
(214)		3	9	ND Medieval coarseware scraps				2	29	×1 green stain	1	21	Very corroded Fe nail	
		2	2	WRE										
		1	2	China Porcelain										
		1	6	DN GF cup base C16-C17										
		1	2	North French white body sherd?										
(217)		1	5	ND GF C18				23	97	Cut marks, × set of teeth in mandible	5	69	×3 green bottle glass, ×2 clear panel glass	
		1	93	ND C19 base							1	7		CBM, brick
		1	30	C19 stoneware							4	166		Fe frags, bar, corroded, ×1 piece stuck to a stone
		1	6	WRE										
		1	14	Bone China cup										
(222)		3	53	WRE				3	29	-	1	87	Corroded Fe spike?	
		2	36	ND GF C17 jar rim							1	3	Copper ring (not jewellery)	
		1	21	ND GT C18										
(228)		2	40	2 nd half of C19, white industrial ware							2	26	Green glass vessels	
(234)		1	9	ND Medieval coarseware										
		1	10	ND GF PM										
(236)		1	17	ND Medieval coarseware				1	5	-				
		1	18	ND GF cup base C16										
(243)		4	20	ND Medieval coarseware				3	13	-				
(244)		1	35	ND Medieval coarseware										
(246)		1	12	German stoneware?										
(248)		1	8	ND Medieval coarseware										
U/S		7	359	ND GT PM coarseware							1	231	Slate disk, lid to pipe?	
											3	66	CBM, brick	
Totals		96	1484		60	256		101	1364					

Appendix 5

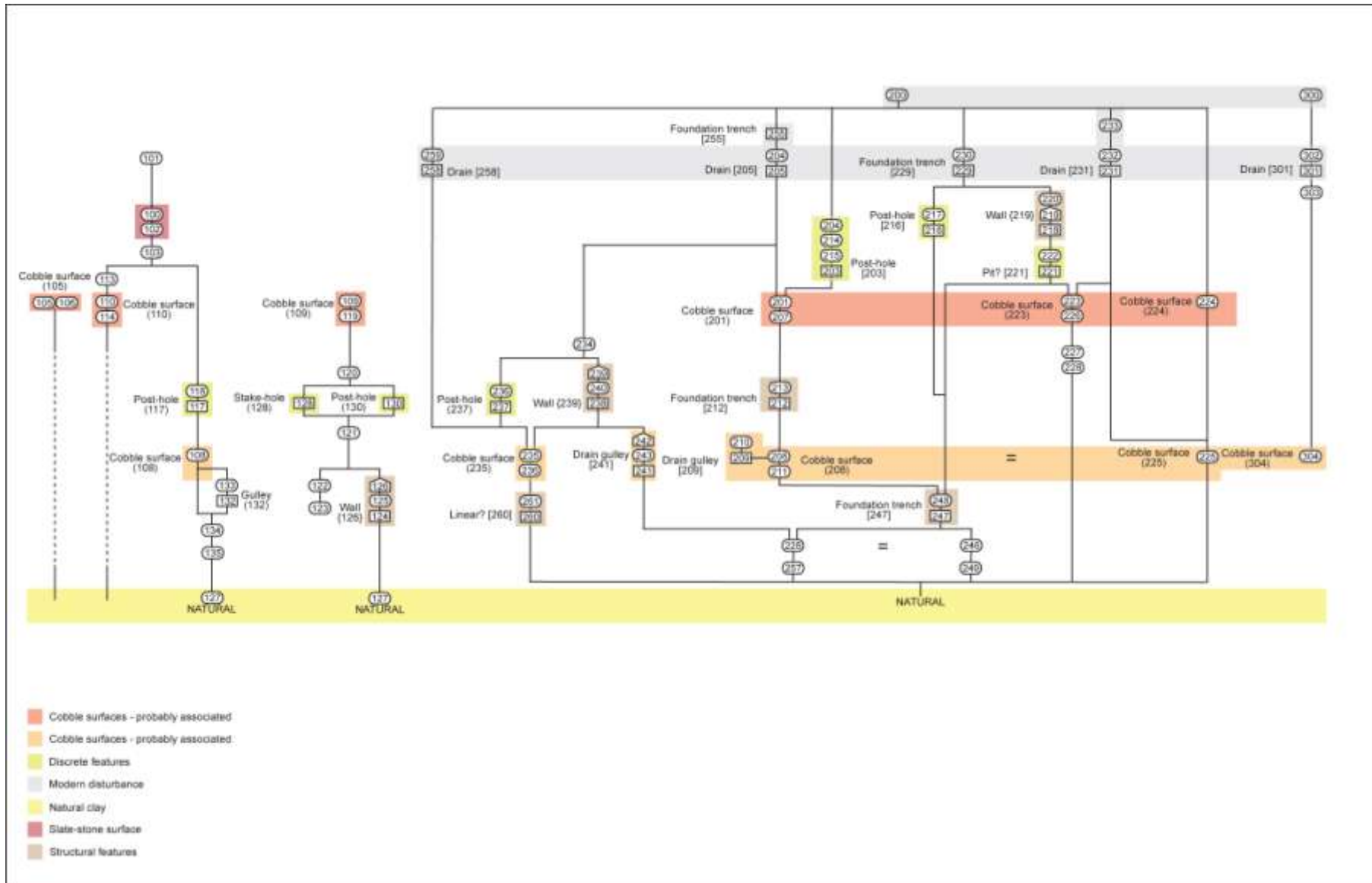


Figure 13: Site stratigraphic matrix showing phases of archaeological features.

Appendix 6
Photographs



Cobbled Floor (109) with drain; viewed from the west (2m scale).



Cobbled Floor (109) with drain; viewed from the west (2m scale).

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Drain in Cobbled Floor (109); viewed from the north-west (2m scale).



Cobbled Floor (109) with drain; viewed from the south-west (1m scale).



Cobbled Floor (108) with drain; viewed from the south (1+2m scale).



Cobbled Floor (108) with drain; viewed from the south (1+2m scale).



Cobbled Floor (108) with drain; viewed from the north (1+2m scale).



Cobbled Floor (108) with drain; viewed from the north (1+2m scale).



Site shot mid-excavation showing Cobbled Floors (108) and (109); viewed from the west (1m scale).



Site shot mid-excavation showing Posthole [17] and Cobbled Floors (108) and (109); viewed from the north-west (1m scale).



Site shot mid-excavation showing Cobbled Floors (108) and (109); viewed from the north-east (1m scale).



Site shot mid-excavation showing Cobbled Floors (108) and (105); viewed from the south-east (no scale).



Site shot mid-excavation showing Cobbled Floors (108) and (105); viewed from the south-east (no scale).



Section through drain in Cobbled Floor (109) onto disturbed natural/made-ground; viewed from the south-east (0.40m scale).



Area beneath Cobbled Floor (109), showing Stakehole [128] and Posthole [130], pre-excavation; viewed from the south (2m scale).



Area beneath Cobbled Floor (109), showing Stakehole [128] and Posthole [130], pre-excavation; viewed from the west (2m scale).



Posthole base/lense [130]; viewed from the west (0.40m scale).



Wall {126} and Foundation Cut [124]; viewed from the south (0.40m scale).



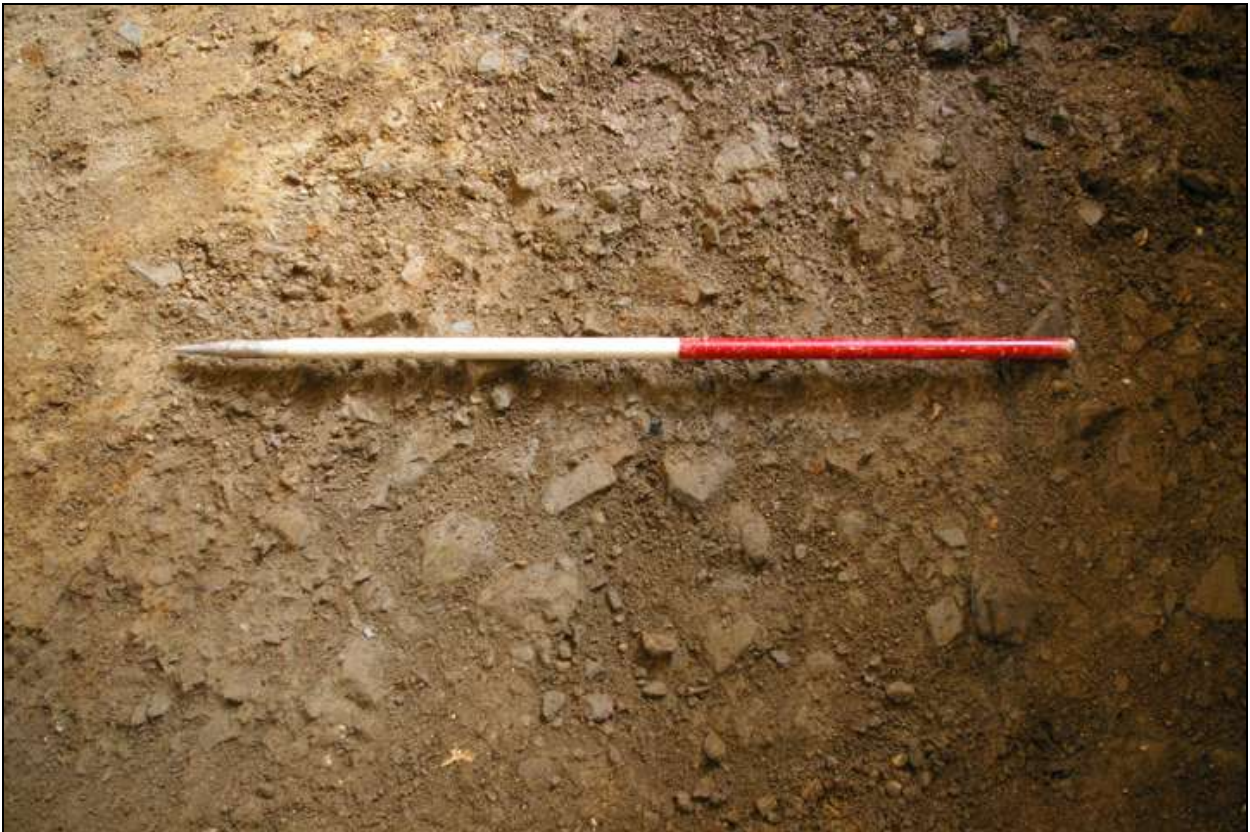
Wall {126} and Foundation Cut [124]; viewed from the north (1m scale).



Wall {126} and Foundation Cut [124]; viewed from the west and above (1m scale).



Gully [132] and Surfaces (134) and (135); viewed from the west (1+2m scale).



Detail of mottled Surface (135); viewed from the north (1m scale).



Area of mottled Surface (135) removed to reveal Natural below; viewed from the north (0.4m scale).



Site shot post-excavation/floor reduction, viewed from the north-west corner, looking south; viewed from the north-west (no scale).



Cobble surface (201); viewed from the east (1m+2m scales).



Cobble surface (208); viewed from the south (1m+2m scales).



North facing section of post-hole [203]; viewed from the north (0.3m scale).



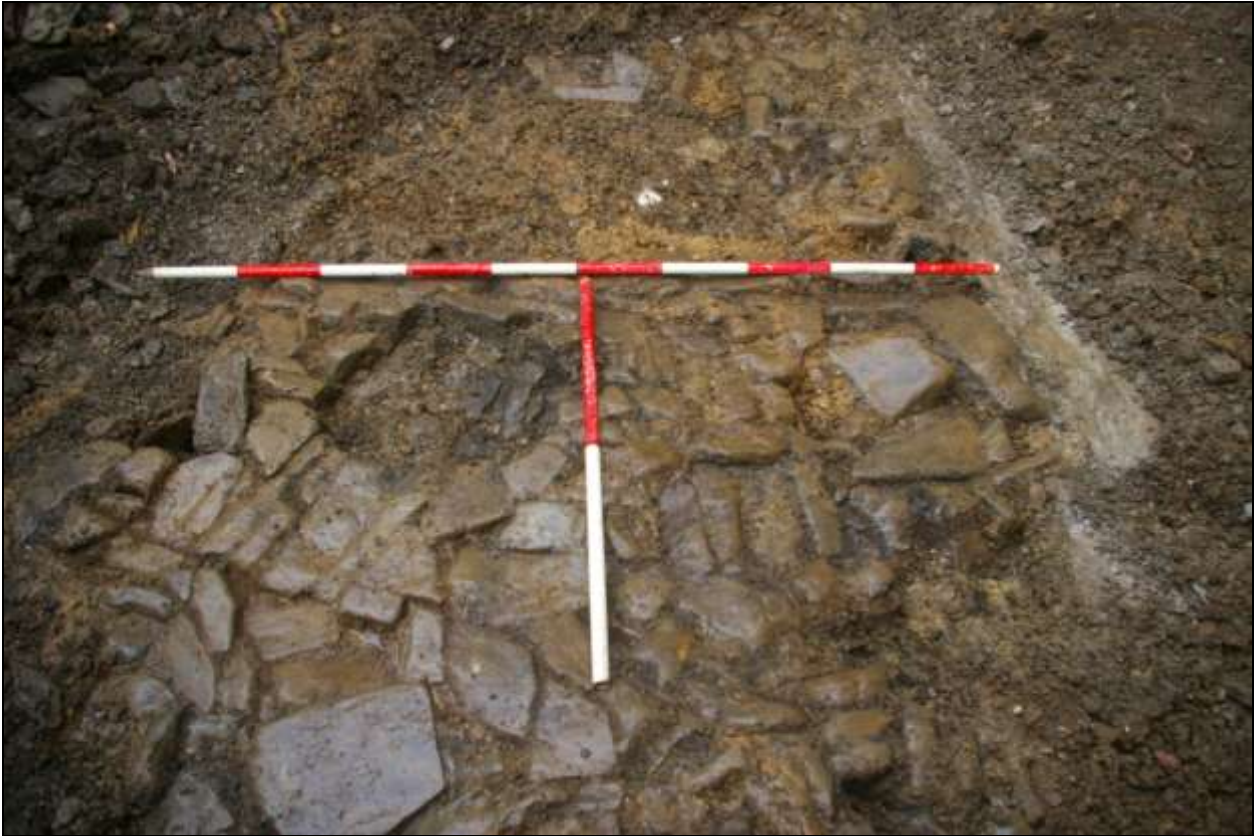
North facing section of post-hole [216]; viewed from the north (0.3m scale).



Wall {219} and cobble surface (223); viewed from the north (1m+2m scales).



Cobble surfaces (224) and (225); viewed from the south (2m scale).



Cobble surface (235); viewed from the north (1m+2m scales).



South facing section of post-hole [237]; viewed from the south (0.3m scale).



Wall [239] and drainage channel [242]; viewed from the east (0.3m & 1m scales).



East facing section showing build up of layers above natural, including re-deposited natural bedding layer; viewed from the east (1m scale).



South facing section of [260] beneath modern drain cut; viewed from the south (1m scale).



Cobble surface (304); viewed from the north (0.3m scale).



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