

LAND at 13 HIGH STREET GREAT TORRINGTON DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment,
Historic Building Recording &
Archaeological Monitoring & Recording



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For

Chris Saunders
(the Client)

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at 13 High Street, Great Torrington, Devon during groundworks associated with the development of the site for new houses and associated infrastructure.

The proposal site is one of high archaeological potential, lying within the historic core of the town, on the western side of the medieval marketplace. The town flourished on its markets and fairs, based on agricultural and wool industries through the medieval and later periods. It is situated approximately 70m south of the 14th century parish church and within a block of burgage plots which are bounded by High Street and South Street, both of which would have been early developments in the town's urban structure. The potential for early settlement in the town is alluded to by Neolithic artefacts that have been found within the town.

The site at 13 High Street, Great Torrington, consisted of a medieval long town plot running back from the main square with a Grade II Listed 18th century house with shop at its eastern end. Behind the house was a post-medieval outbuilding with garden area and to the west the ruins of further outbuildings built against the standing building and boundary plot walls. The earliest building fabric, possibly of 17th century or earlier date had been extensively repaired. The outbuilding was subject to a programme of building recording, and had been raised to a height of two storeys in the 19th century, formerly having been only one and a half storeys. Internally there was a king-post roof structure. The first floor had been considerably modernised during the 20th century with no surviving historic features. The ground floor retains its service function, with numerous surviving features of historic interest, including exposed stone walls, blocked openings and stone cobbled and brick paved floors.

The excavations revealed a large number of archaeological features related to a series of construction and destruction episodes. The earliest activity present dates to the medieval period, though this is largely represented by residual sherds of pottery. The vast majority of the site, however, is covered by post-medieval activity, beginning prior to the 17th century, with possible small-scale industrial processes and property division associated with the early development of the town. The majority of the activity seems to take place during the 17th century and may possibly reflect the effects of the civil war on Torrington; the earliest demolition layers potentially dating to this period, and perhaps demonstrating the impacts of the battle of 1646 on the town and its buildings. Developments continued through the 18th century and into the 19th and 20th centuries with various phases of building construction and destruction represented in the archaeological deposits on the site.

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Mr. Chris Saunders (the Client)

Anne Marie Dick and Stephen Reed of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET)

1.0 Introduction

Location:	13 High Street
Parish:	Great Torrington
District:	Torridge
County:	Devon
NGR:	SS 49516 19110

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at 13 High Street, Great Torrington, Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Chris Saunders (the Client) in order to identify and record any buried archaeology or heritage assets affected by the residential development of 2 dwellings and alteration to an existing out building on land at the rear of 13 High Street.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

Great Torrington occupies an elevated location to the east of the river Torridge 15 kilometres south-west of Barnstaple and 11 kilometres 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 70m south of the parish church, within a block of burgage plots bounded by the High Street and South Street, at a height of c.80m 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 the Bude Formation (BGS 2014).

1.3 Historical Background

Great Torrington has a rich built and natural heritage, much of which has dictated the character, form, and appearance of the settlement and some of which pre-dates the market town. Neolithic artefacts found within the town may be indicative of early settlement activity on these elevated slopes. The town's hilltop location forms a strategic position upon which a castle was sited, of which little now remains. The town subsequently flourished on its markets and fairs, based on agricultural and wool; and later a thriving glove manufacturing industry.

The Great Torrington Conservation Area extends beyond the town centre, stretching from Castle Street in the west, to Halsdon Terrace in the east; and from New Street in the north to Castle Hill car park in the south, bordering the Great Torrington Commons. The large number of Listed buildings contained within the Conservation Area, designated in 1973, reflects the historic importance of the town. There are 97 Listed buildings in Great Torrington, mostly located within the Conservation Area, of which four; the parish church, 28 South Street, Palmer House and Market House are Grade II*. 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 towns Civil War associations and industrial heritage are also of significance to its historic context.

The proposal site is one of high archaeological potential, lying within the historic core of the town, on the western side of the medieval marketplace. It is situated approximately 70m south of the parish church (of at least 14th century origin), and within a block of burgage plots which are bounded by High Street and South Street – both of which would have been early developments in the town.

The Listed Building designation text describes 13 High Street as being of probable 18th century date, though an adjacent hotel is of at least late 17th century origin, as are the nearby 9 High Street and 25 South Street. It is therefore possible that earlier structural elements may survive (possibly masked by later alterations) within 13 High Street and within the outbuilding behind which is proposed for conversion. There is also potential for the survival of buried archaeological deposits relating to medieval and later domestic and industrial activities, both in the yard itself and beneath the outbuilding.

1.4 Archaeological Background

The Devon Historic Environment Record shows that limited excavation has been carried out within the core of the historic town of Torrington. Sites that have been excavated have predominantly informed the medieval and post-medieval history of the town, with works carried out at the castle site identifying rubble remains dating to the 15th century. Excavations elsewhere have also identified a 17th century kiln and associated waster dump. Other domestic and industrial activity has been recorded in the town. The HER 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 buildings of the town, which includes numerous commercial properties.

1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment was undertaken with reference to ClfA guidelines (ClfA 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 building survey was undertaken by Emily Wapshott in January 2015 in accordance with English Heritage and ClfA guidelines on the recording of standing buildings and structures. The survey was based on an internal and external site inspection, using architect plans supplied by the client.

The archaeological monitoring was carried out in accordance with the ClfA *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 the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (see Appendix 1).



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

2.0 Desk-Based Assessment and Cartographic Analysis

2.1 Historical Summary

Great Torrington has a rich built and natural heritage, much of which has dictated the character, form, and appearance of the settlement and some of which pre-dates the market town. The town's hilltop location forms a strategic position upon which a castle, built in 1340 by Richard de Merton, was sited, of which little now remains. This strategic location may have also been exploited in prehistory, given the discovery of Neolithic artefacts within the town.

The manor of Great Torrington (*Torictun*, from the Old English 'settlement by the River Torridge'), in the hundred of Fremington, is first recorded in a grant by the West Saxon King Athelstan to the monks of St. Petrock's at Bodmin at Christmas in AD937. By the 11th century it formed part of the estates of Beorhtic, though after the Norman Conquest the manor of 'Toriton' and its lands were confiscated under the king and granted to Odo, son of Gamalin, whose family later took the surname 'de Toriton'. In 1086 The Domesday Survey lists Torrington as containing 45 villagers, 10 smallholders, 7 slaves and 25 other, with 300 acres of woodland and 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). The borough of Torrington dates from the late 12th century, possibly founded by William, Baron of Torrington (*circa* 1135-94).

After five descents, the barony was divided between the co-heiresses of Matthew, Baron de Torrington. These heiresses were married into the Merton, Waleis, Tracy, Sully, and Umfraville families. The shares of Merton and Waleis became united, and passed for several generations through the Merton family. 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.

Great Torrington is a market town, though there is no record of a grant of the medieval market, which is held by prescription on Saturdays, with a fair having been 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.

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 town itself is also 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 in the town.

The English Civil War took its toll on Torrington, with Colonel Digby being sent to North Devon as a response to the parliamentary forces there 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 title of Earl to the celebrated General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, though his line became extinct with the death of his son in 1687. Subsequently, in 1689 Arthur Herbert was created Earl of Torrington, though the title again became again extinct in 1716. The same year Thomas Newport, second son of the Earl of Bradford, was created Baron Torrington, though he died in 1719 without issue; and in 1720 Sir George Byng was created Viscount Torrington(Lysons and Lysons 1822).

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 burghage plots.

The proposal site (outlined in red), in 1842, is shown as Town Land, to the south of land occupied by Charles Veysey. The site itself consists of buildings and yards or gardens, the same as the surrounding plots. There is also a boundary dividing the site to the west of the buildings, suggesting that the land that is now associated with a single property, may formerly have belonged to different properties.



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

No.	Landowner	Tenant	Field Name
930	Trustees of Lord Rolle	Edward Wills & others	House & courts
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
1062		Unoccupied	Vernon Inn & yard
1063a		Charles William Johnson	Garden
1066		Charles Veysey	House & courts
1061	John Henry Furze Esquire	Unoccupied	House & garden
1064	Mary Bowden	Herself	Boot Inn & yards
1068	Hubert Tapley	Edwin Handford	House & garden
1069	Perpetual Curate	Himself	Church & churchyard
1069a	Feoffees of Alms House Land	Margaret Dart	House & courts

Table 1: Extracts from the Tithe apportionment for Great Torrington (DHC).

The later OS maps indicate the further development of the town with increased urbanisation within former garden and yard plots (Figure 3). This continues into the 20th century (Figure 4), though around the proposed site, structural development appears to stagnate after 1903 (Figure 5), with garden plots continually shown to the rear of the buildings.



Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, Surveyed 1886, Published 1887, 25 inch series; the site in detail (the site is indicated).

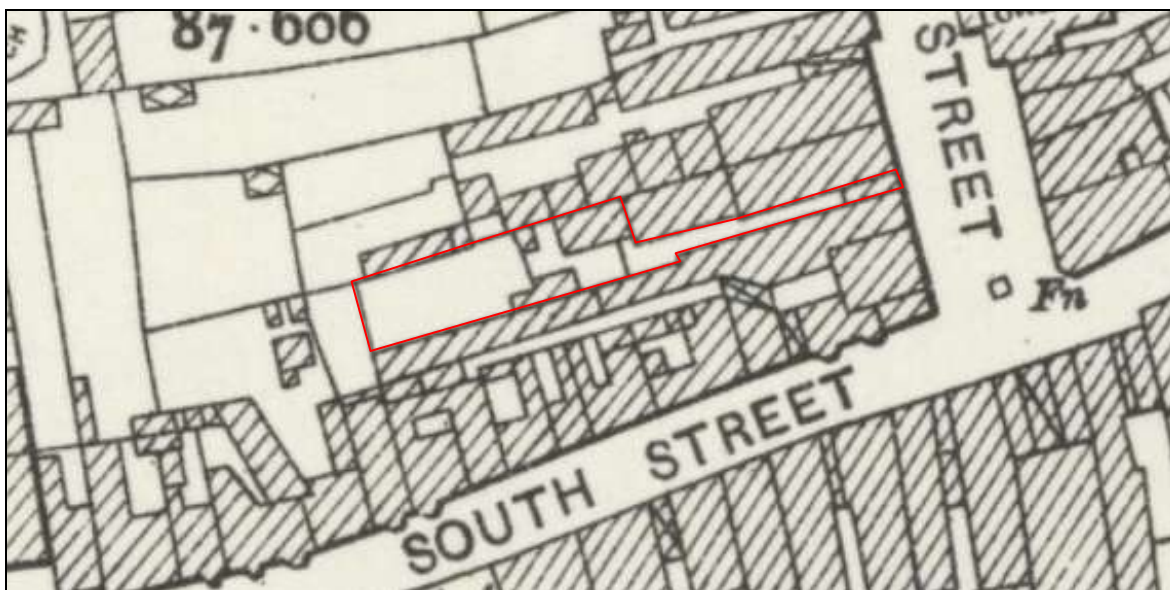


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, Surveyed and Published 1904, 25 inch series; the site in detail (the site is indicated).

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 standing buildings of the town, including numerous commercial properties.

3.0 Historic Building Recording

3.1 Summary

The site at 13 High Street, Great Torrington, consists of a long town plot running back from the main square, parallel to South Street. The plot is occupied at its eastern end by a Grade II Listed 18th century house with shop front facing onto the street. Behind the house is a post-medieval outbuilding with garden area and to the west the ruins of further outbuildings.

The earliest building fabric is found within the boundary walls of the plot, the bases of which may be 17th century or possibly even medieval in origin. These walls have, however, been heavily repaired and wholly rebuilt in places. They represent the formalised medieval layout of the town. The main house, built within the confines of the medieval plot, is of 18th century date, though the interior may contain earlier elements, but it was not inspected. The outbuilding behind appears to be of post-medieval date, having been built over/around elements of an earlier building. The ruined outbuildings are hard to date but are likely to be 19th century in origin, built up against the standing building and town plot walls.

The upstanding outbuilding is built up against the western edge of the main house, is of solid rendered construction under a tar-treated slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles. A detailed building description can be found in Appendix 2. The building shows signs of having been raised to a height of two storeys in the 19th century, formerly having been only one and a half storeys in height. Internally there is a fine king-post roof structure. The first floor has been considerably modernised during the 20th century and incorporated into the accommodation of the adjacent house, with no surviving historic features. The ground floor retains its service function, with numerous surviving features of historic interest, including exposed stone walls, blocked openings and stone cobbled and brick paved floors.

3.2 Significance of the buildings

The site is of *local* significance, specifically for its early history, as a town plot within the medieval hilltop settlement of Great Torrington. The central portion of the town, which includes the site, is protected as a Conservation Area. The house at the front of the plot is of local and national significance, designated as of historic interest and of Grade II Listed status, and forms part of an important historic group of buildings within the main town square. The outbuilding adjoins this house and lies within its curtilage. It is of local significance as part of the wider group of buildings, within the town plot, though in itself is of some limited historic interest as it contains several phases of development and possibly includes earlier remains.

The buildings form a complete town plot group and despite 20th and 21st century alterations to the shop area on the ground floor of the main house, the exteriors are little altered since the 19th century. The development of the site and restoration of the outbuilding ensures its future survival, creating a use for an otherwise abandoned area.

3.3 Historic phasing of the buildings

3.3.1 17th century and earlier (pre-1700)

The earliest activity is represented by a construction/layout phase comprising the demarcation of the individual town plots and building of the boundary walls. The walls have an earth core and earth/lime bond, of semi-coursed local slate-stones, tightly packed with slate levelling courses throughout. The construction style suggests a good quality build from an early period, though there are later repairs and sections of rebuild in the more typical loose rubble of 19th century style.

3.3.2 c.1700-1800

The next phase of construction appears to involve the consolidation and expansion of the site, with the erection of the house and possibly the outbuilding. This work incorporated either the clearance of earlier buildings and new build; or the redevelopment of an existing building/buildings. The outbuilding was certainly built after the house; it abuts the west elevation, but may have been within the same general phase. In the case of the outbuilding this included the building of a single cell stone building, with timber and lathe partitions, possibly on the remains of earlier walls and against the earlier plot wall. This building was one and a half storeys, and comprised a cart shed and stable, with associated feed passage, and possible loft above.

3.3.3 c.1800-1900

A third phase appears to include further expansion, with a series of outbuildings within the garden area being developed. Those to the north were built up against the standing outbuilding and plot walls. The plot walls were also increased in height along with various phases of rebuild and repair. During the 19th century the house received its cast-iron decorative shop front. The extensive cobbled yard surfaces and alley were also developed, with ceramic brick drains added. It is unclear what surface treatments these 19th century cobbles replaced. Internally, the drains associated with the stable were also patched/repared, with the western drain rebuilt in brick. Evidence of repair of some of the cobbled areas, with looser more irregular cobbles of poorer quality workmanship, can also be seen within the cobble surfaces. The outbuilding received its raise in height at some point in the period, c.1850-1900. The king post roof was installed and the walls rebuilt at first floor height. Doorways were forced through the west wall of the house on both the ground and first floor, linking the outbuilding with the house. The outbuilding may briefly have served a different purpose during this phase. The raised brick floor to the central compartment was installed over the original cobbled floor.

3.3.4 Early 20th century

The interior of the west compartment of the outbuilding was altered, the inspection pit dug, the garage door installed and floor concreted to form a workshop. The doors to the feed channel and window were all blocked. The middle partition wall of the east compartment was removed, and the ground floor doorway to the house was blocked.

3.3.5 Later 20th century

A fire during the late 20th century resulted in the first floor being almost wholly replaced in modern timber. The first floor rooms were completely renovated at this point with all historic features being removed. Shelves were inserted into the east compartment on the ground floor, and the door and window in the north wall blocked with the possible adjacent building having been demolished.

The house was divided into a shop and tenement flats, with the buildings to the rear becoming stores or left derelict. The ruins of the outbuildings in the garden were back-filled to form patios and raised lawns.



Figure 5: View of the exterior south and west elevations of the outbuilding to 13 High Street; viewed from the south-west (2m scale). Remains of a further building to the west can be seen.



Figure 6: View of the internal floor surfaces within the outbuilding to 13 High Street; viewed from the east (2m scale).

4.0 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

4.1 Introduction

The archaeological monitoring comprised the area of the footprint of the new buildings, including service trenching and alterations made to the current standing buildings. This represents an irregular area orientated east-west and measuring approximately 58m x between 2m and 9m at its widest point (Figure 7). The majority of the site was stripped by tracked 360° excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision.

Following the main phase of excavation of the site a series of service and foundation trenches were excavated to the depth of natural in areas previously not exposed. These comprised: a single north to south aligned foundation trench along the western exterior wall of the building; a single north to south aligned service trench c.2m to the west; and two east to west aligned service trenches towards the southern site boundary.

A total of 77 features were identified, including: 1 ditch, 7 cobble floor surfaces, 7 drains, 12 pits and 33 post-holes, 7 stake-holes and 10 stone walls (Figures 8-21) dating to between the 17th and 19th centuries. A complete description of all contexts can be seen in Appendix 4; and a complete concordance of finds in Appendix 5.

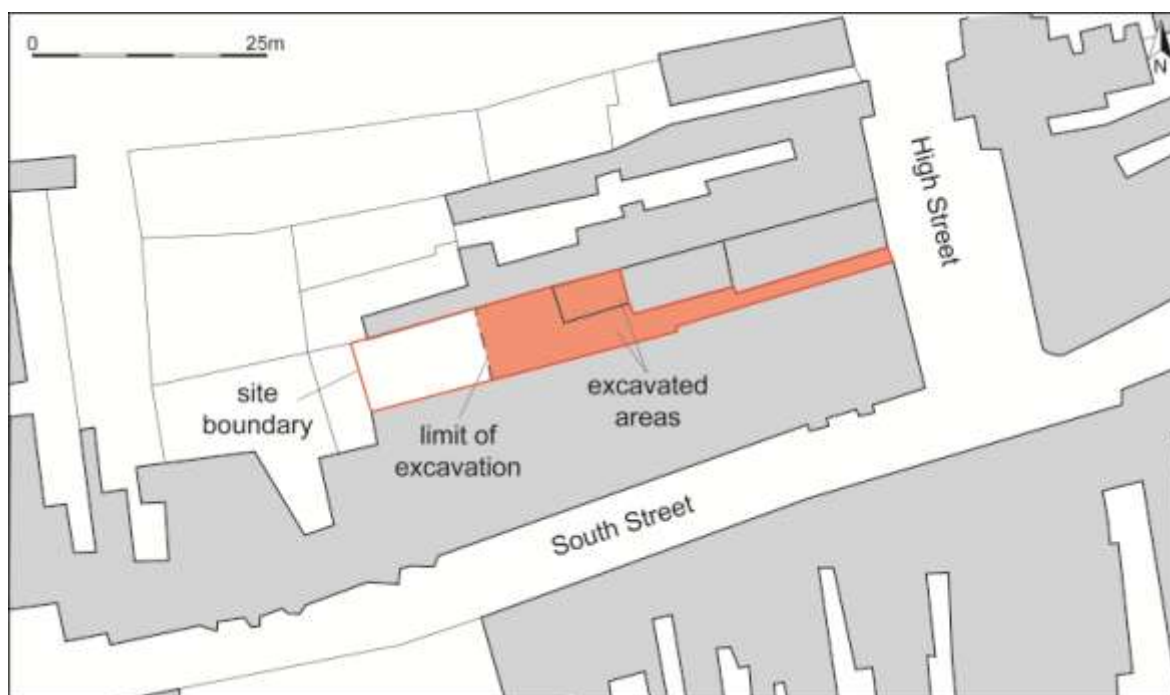


Figure 7: Site plan showing location of excavation.

4.2 Excavation Results

4.2.1 Upper stratigraphy

The site was covered by an upper stratigraphy (Figure 8) comprising imported topsoil (101); black silts, overlying a plastic membrane and subsoils (102) and (103); grey and brown clay-silts. These layers sealed a series of demolition deposits: (104)-(112) up to 0.6m thick, with brick and plaster fragments and which included areas of intense burning. These, in turn overlaid a number of archaeological features:

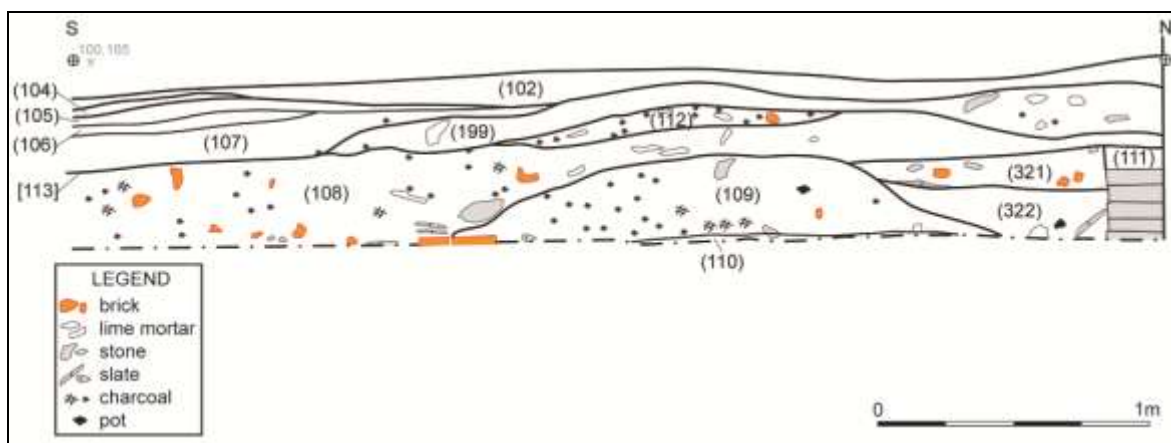


Figure 8: Section of west end of the site, showing the upper stratigraphy.

*All levels calculated to an arbitrary site level of 100m

4.2.2 Cobble surfaces

A number of cobble surfaces: (123), (127), (128), (129), (180), and (310); and associated kerb boundary, {120}, were identified during the excavations (Figures 9-10). The largest of these, (128), encompassed an area stretching from the eastern limit of the site at its boundary with the public footpath, and extended west for approximately 35m at a width of approximately 2m alongside the extant building. Beyond the building the surface extended to 3m wide for a length of 4.75m. This layer comprised a tightly packed mix of shaped slate-stones and cobbles and was situated above a re-deposited clay base packing layer, (148). Finds recovered from this layer included residual fragments of North Devon coarsewares alongside 19th century industrial wares and transfer printed pottery.

Extending from beneath the north-west corner of this surface was a narrow, square area of cobbles, (123), measuring 1m × 1m and comprising small, irregular slate-stones and pebbles. This was bordered at its northern end by a kerb or step structure, {120}, orientated east to west and measuring 2.2m × 0.5m and constructed of roughly shaped stones.

Situated directly beneath, and extending to the north of (123), was a further cobble surface, (127), measuring approximately 2.2m × 1m and comprising small, irregular slate-stones and pebbles. Finds recovered from amongst the stones of this layer and its packing base included post-medieval North Devon coarsewares.

Beneath the western limit of (128) were the remains of two further patches of cobble surfaces, (180) and (310). These were both composed of small discrete patches of dressed slate-stone with an earth bond, and may be discrete remains of the same floor surface. Finds recovered from (310) included North Devon coarsewares and scraffito dating to the 17th century. These overlay a slate-rich packing layer, (317), which appeared very similar to (149) beneath cobble surface (129).

To the west of these, extending from the southern site boundary was a rectangular area of cobbles, (129), measuring 5m north to south × 2.4m east to west and comprising shaped large flat slate-stones tightly packed within an earth bond, forming a level surface. This was situated above a layer of crushed slate in friable silt, (149), which formed a base packing layer on which the cobbles were laid. Finds recovered from the cobble surface and its associated base layer included a mix of North Devon coarsewares, scraffito, and plain slipware alongside 17th to 18th century plain delftware and imported stonewares.

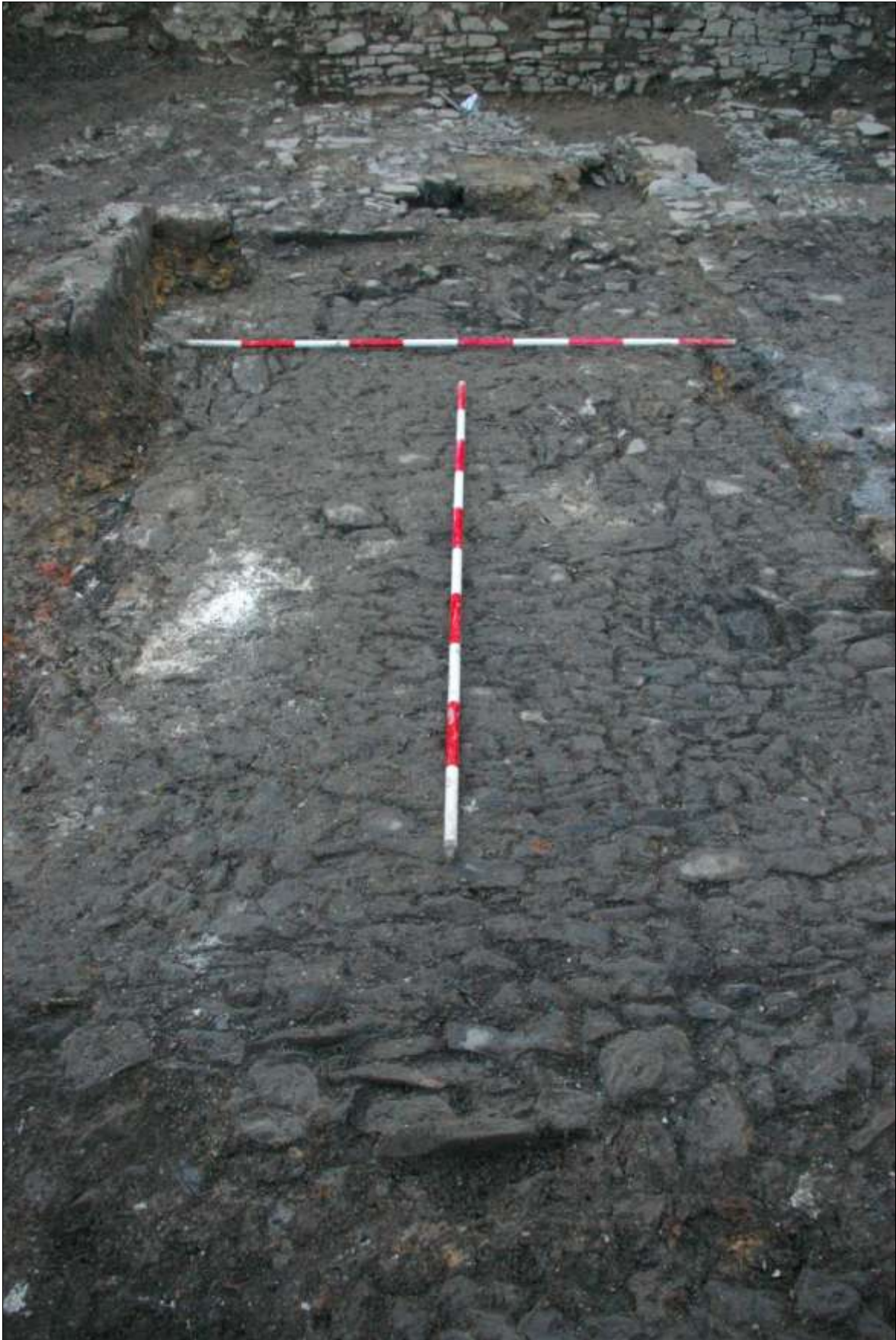


Figure 9: View of cobble surface (129); viewed from the south (2m scales).

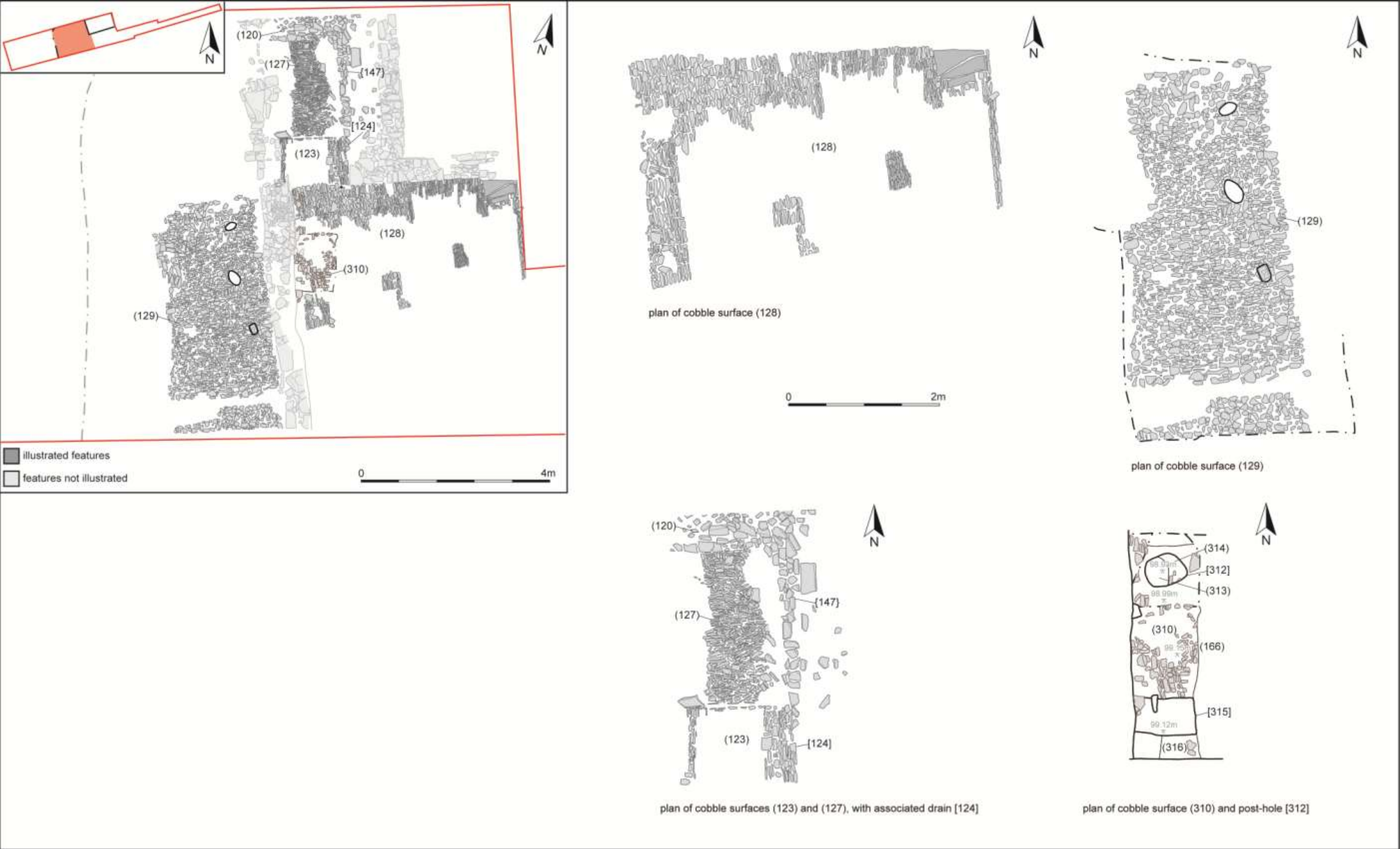


Figure 10: Plans of cobble surfaces.

4.2.3 Demolition layers

Spread across the site, and particularly concentrated towards its western extents, were a series of demolition layers and deposits. Located towards the north-western corner of the site was a north-north-west to south-south-east orientated sub-rectangular deposit, (114), measuring approximately 2m × up to 0.6m, and comprising substantial stones and lime mortar. This deposit included North Devon coarsewares, scraffito and plain slip pottery dating from the 17th century. Slate and glazed roof tiles were also recovered from the deposit. To the east of this was a north to south orientated rectangular spread of a demolition deposit, (115), measuring 3.5m × 2.2m. This included irregularly sized local slate-stones, with some appearing to have been dressed (i.e. for walling). North Devon coarsewares and scraffito ceramics, along with Bristol/Staffordshire treacle brown glaze pottery dating to the early 18th century were recovered from this deposit. Further associated with, and underlying these layers were a series of destruction deposits, (132), (143), (144) and (145), which included crushed lime, charcoal, slate and brick fragments alongside a variety of post-medieval North Devon coarsewares, scraffito pottery, slipwares, delftwares and stonewares dating to the 17th to 18th centuries. At the base of these deposits further spreads of demolition material, (154) and (155), were identified containing charcoal and plaster fragments, and likely to form the base deposits of the layers above.

Towards the north-eastern corner of the site were a further series of demolition layers, (117), (118) and (119), covering a roughly rectangular area approximately 2m north to south × 2.25m east to west, and comprising a substantial quantity of burnt material, including bricks and stone. Ceramics recovered from these deposits included a similar mix of North Devon coarsewares, scraffito, slipwares and stonewares (dating to the 17th and 18th centuries) as the demolition layers to the west.

4.2.4 Ditches

Orientated north-north-east to south-south-west and located across the centre of the site was a single ditch, [353] (Figures 12-13). It measured c.5.5m+ long × 0.7m wide × 0.37m deep, with fairly steep sides, sharp break of slope and very slightly concave base. It contained two fills, (354) and (355); brown and grey clays. The ditch was cut by several pits and post-holes along its length.

4.2.5 Drains

Associated with a number of the structural and surface features were a series of drains: [124], [139], [191], [307] and [309] (Figure 14). The latest and most prominent of these, [191] was located at the exterior of the south-west corner of the extant building and comprised a square cast iron box drain measuring 0.3m wide × 0.45m deep. This was set into a brick- and stone-built drain channel [320], bonded by lime mortar with slate levelling courses. It contained a single fill: (194); black silt. It cut through cobble surface (128) and was capped by large pieces of slate. Drain [320] cut an earlier drain, [307], constructed from coursed stonework with an earth bond and slate-stone capping. Drain [307] measured 0.3m wide × 0.15m deep and ran along the same alignment as wall {122} for approximately 3.5m. It contained a single fill, (308); brown carbon rich silt and extended into a wider rectangular spread measuring 0.45m × 0.55m.

Situated along the eastern side of cobble surface (123) was a linear drain gully, [124], orientated north to south and measuring c.1m × 0.2m. It was constructed of long, thin cobbles to the east and west, framing smaller stones and likely to form a run-off channel along the side of the associated cobble surface.



Figure 11: North facing section of ditch [353]; viewed from the north (1m scale).

A further shallow east to west orientated drainage channel, [139], was also identified at the western end of the site and associated with cobble surface (129). It formed a division between the cobbles and demolition deposit (115), probably representing a former building. It measured 2m × 0.3m wide with vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base. It was lined with slate-stone and partially filled by carbon rich black silt. Finds recovered from this feature included post-medieval North Devon coarsewares.

An additional section of drain, [309], was identified during service trenching within the extant building, located within a slot excavated within the existing doorway. It followed a north-east to south-west alignment and was brick- and stone-built, measuring 0.14m wide, with a cast iron grate at its eastern end. This was filled by a mix of re-deposited clay, lime and charcoal, and may represent a continuation of drain [307].

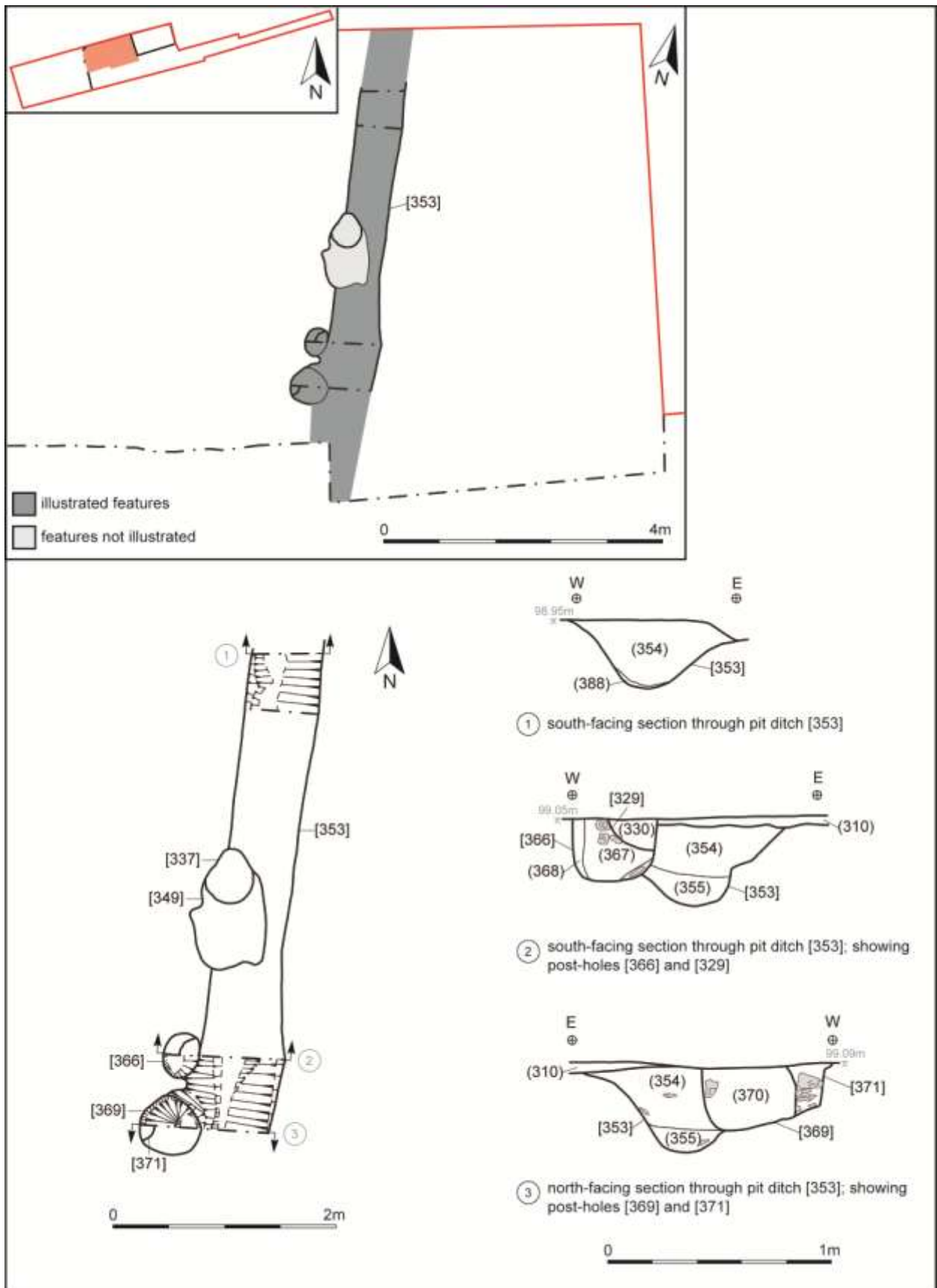


Figure 12: Plan and sections of ditches

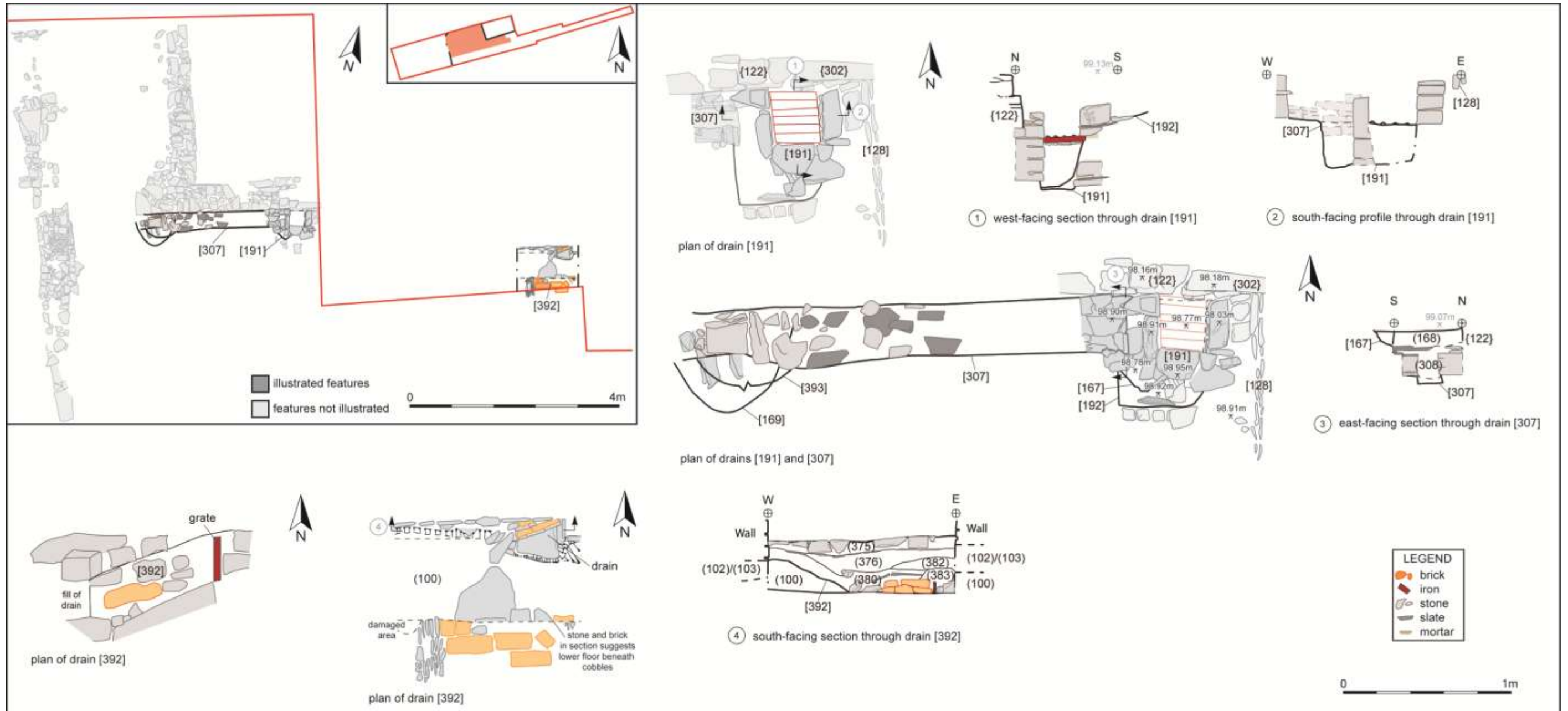


Figure 13: Plans and sections of drains.

4.2.6 Pits

Situated predominantly towards the western side of the site were a number of pits, [125], [135], [140], [141], [150], [158], [188], [328], [344], [349] and [408] (Figure 15). The latest of these, [125] was cut through demolition layer (115) and was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 1.1m north to south × 1.3m east to west and it was c.0.25m deep with vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit of re-deposited yellow clay, (126). Finds recovered from this feature included North Devon coarsewares, scraffito, slipwares and industrial wares dating to the mid 19th century. Of a possible similar, or earlier, date was pit [408], sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 0.4m north to south × 0.2m+ east to west × 0.15m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It had been cut into feature [412] against the western wall of the extant building, and contained a single charcoal rich fill, (409); dark brown silt-clay.

An earlier series of pits were also identified in the north-west corner of the site, beneath demolition deposit (115), and cut into deposit (145). Sub-circular pit [135], measuring approximately 0.6m in diameter with a depth of c.0.1m, had steep sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit, (136); charcoal rich friable silt. Finds recovered from this feature included post-medieval North Devon coarsewares. To the south of this was a steep sided sub-oval pit, [140], measuring 0.72m north to south × 0.5m × 0.11m deep with gradual break of slope and a concave base. It contained a single fill, (137); brown silt with post-medieval North Devon coarseware pottery. Immediately to the north-east was a shallow sub-oval pit, [141], measuring 0.9m north to south × 0.5m. It contained a single fill, (138); black silt.

Towards the south-western corner of the excavated area were two east to west orientated sub-rectangular pits, [150] and [188], cut into the natural clay. The northernmost of these, [150], measured 1.3m × 1.2m and was 0.08m deep, with fairly steep sides, a gradual to sharp break of slope and an uneven flat base. It contained a single fill, (151); grey-brown soft clay with finds including lime-plaster fragments and a probably residual sherd of North Devon medieval coarseware. The other, [188], extended beyond the southern and western limits of excavation and was visible for 1.15m east to west × 0.7m+ north to south, with near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained three fills, (189), (305) and (306); black and brown silts with plaster and stone fragments.

Situated in close proximity to the west of wall {116} and the south of the north boundary wall was a sub-rectangular to sub-oval pit, [158], orientated north to south and measuring 0.9m long × 0.5m wide × 0.06m deep, with a fairly steep western edge and more gradual eastern edge with a sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (159); grey-brown soft clay. Finds recovered from this feature included North Devon coarsewares and scraffito dating from the 17th century.

A further pit, [328], was located in the north-western corner of the site. It was irregular in plan and orientated north to south, measuring 1.4m long × 1m wide × 0.05m deep with gradual sloping sides, imperceptible break of slope and an undulating base. It contained a single fill, (134); heat-affected clay with slag deposits. This fill included an irregular deposit of slag and burnt clay. The area immediately surrounding the feature showed signs of being severely heat affected, implying that the slag had been deposited whilst hot.

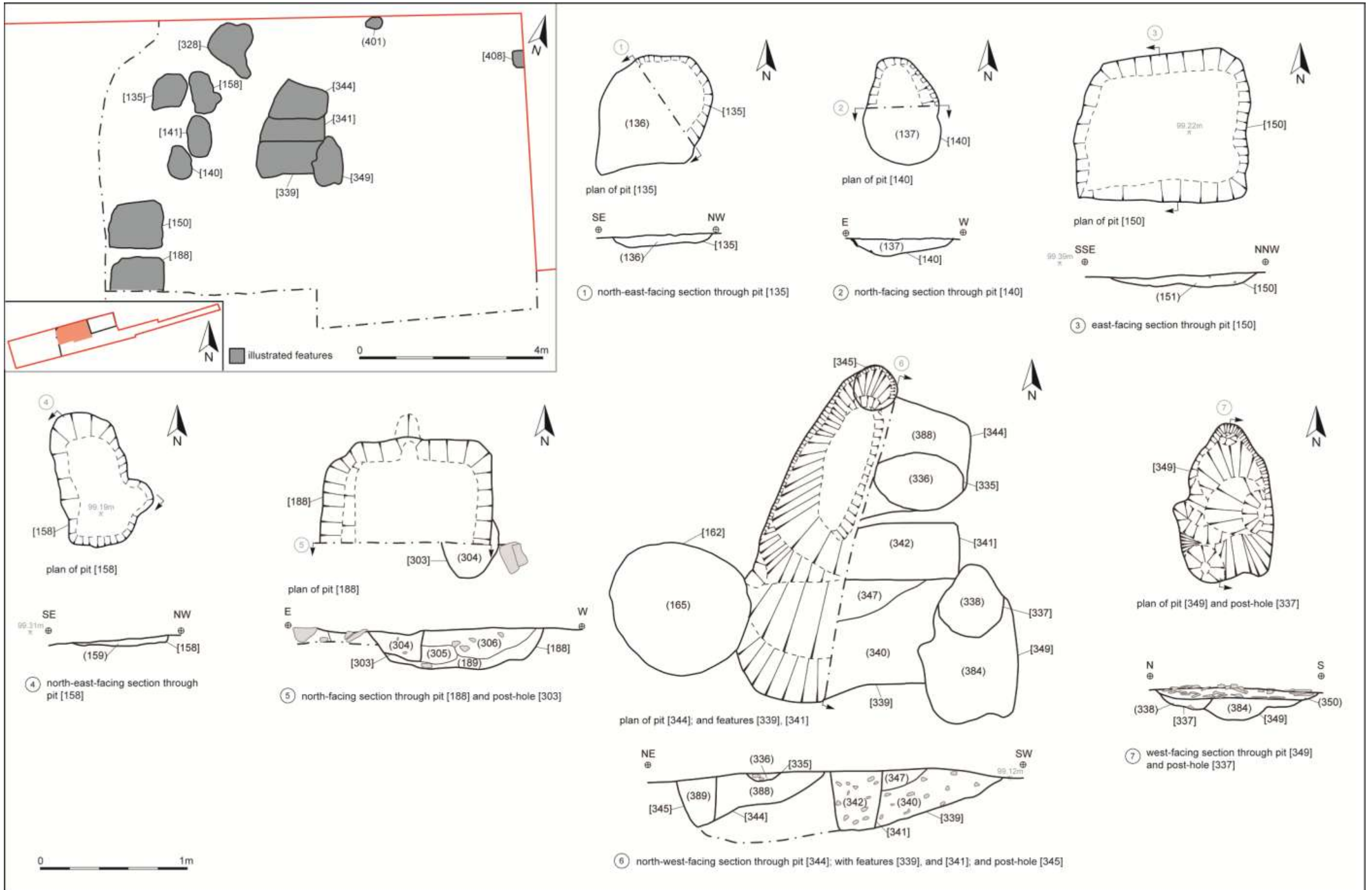


Figure 14: Plans and sections of pit features

To the south-east of this was a sub-rectangular pit [344] measuring 1.1m east to west × 1m north to south, with a depth of 0.3m. Its southern side had a gradual slope to a sharp break of slope and a flat step at 0.2m, before a gradual slope continued to the base. It contained a single fill, (388); grey clay, and had been cut by post-hole [345].

Located centrally in the site, pit [349] was irregular in plan, measuring 1m north to south × up to 0.7m east to west × 0.22m deep. Its southern side had moderately sloping sides with a sharp break of slope and flat step at 0.12m, before dropping to a near vertical edge and a concave base. It contained fill, (384); brown clay, which had been cut by feature [337] and sealed by demolition deposit (350). Finds recovered from this feature included North Devon coarsewares and plain slipware dating from the 17th century.

4.2.7 Post-holes and stake-holes

A number of post-holes [156], [160], [162], [167], [169], [173], [181], [185], [192], [195], [197], [300], [303], [312], [318], [324], [326], [329], [333], [335], [337], [345], [351], [356], [366], [369], [371], [373], [385], [390], [393] and [394] and stake-holes, [171], [358], [360], [362], [364], [377], [398], and [410] (Figures 16 and 17) were located across the site. Of these, several had been cut into a clay packing layer (166) beneath cobbles (128), and abutting wall {122}. The easternmost posthole, [167], was situated at the south-west corner of the standing building, and was sub-circular in plan, measuring c.0.5m diameter × 0.5m deep. It contained a single charcoal rich fill, (168); grey-black silt. This had been cut by a further post-hole, [192], 0.84m in diameter × 0.1m deep, with shallow sides and concave base. It contained a single fill, (193); grey silt-clay. To the west was a further sub-circular post-hole, [169], measuring 0.65m in diameter × 0.12m deep with steep sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (170); grey-brown silt with large, flat slate-stones forming a packed base. Along the same alignment as these was a sub-circular stake-hole, [171], with a diameter of 0.1m and containing a single charcoal rich fill, (172); black silt.

To the west, at the junction of wall {116} and cobble surface (123), and abutting the former, was a further post-hole, [173], cut into packing layer (166). It measured c.0.37m in diameter × 0.18m deep with steep sides, becoming moderate, sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained two fills, (174) and (175); grey silts. Finds recovered from this feature included post-medieval North Devon coarsewares and scraffito dating from the 17th century.

Further post-holes were identified cut into the natural clay. Of these, [185] was located in the north-west corner of the site and was sub-circular in plan. It measured 0.45m in diameter with a depth of 0.14m, a gradually sloping southern edge and steep northern edge with sharp break of slope and concave base. It contained two fills, (186) and (187); brown gritty clays. To the south was a sub-circular post-hole, [181], 0.4m in diameter × 0.33m deep with near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained three fills: (182), (183) and (184); brown silt-clays. South again was post-hole [156], which was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.55m and depth of 0.03m. It had moderately sloping sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base, and contained a single fill, (157); grey-brown soft clay. Finds recovered from this feature included a single sherd of post-medieval North Devon coarseware. An additional circular post-hole, [300], was located further to the south, and measured 0.3m in diameter with a depth of 0.22m, vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (301); brown silt-clay with a single sherd of post-medieval North Devon coarseware. At the southern limit of the excavation, to the south of [300], was sub-circular post-hole [197]. This had a diameter of approximately 0.35m, with a depth of 0.23m, near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (198); brown silt-clay. Finds recovered from this feature included post-medieval North Devon coarsewares. Situated almost immediately to the west of this was post-hole [303], cut into pit

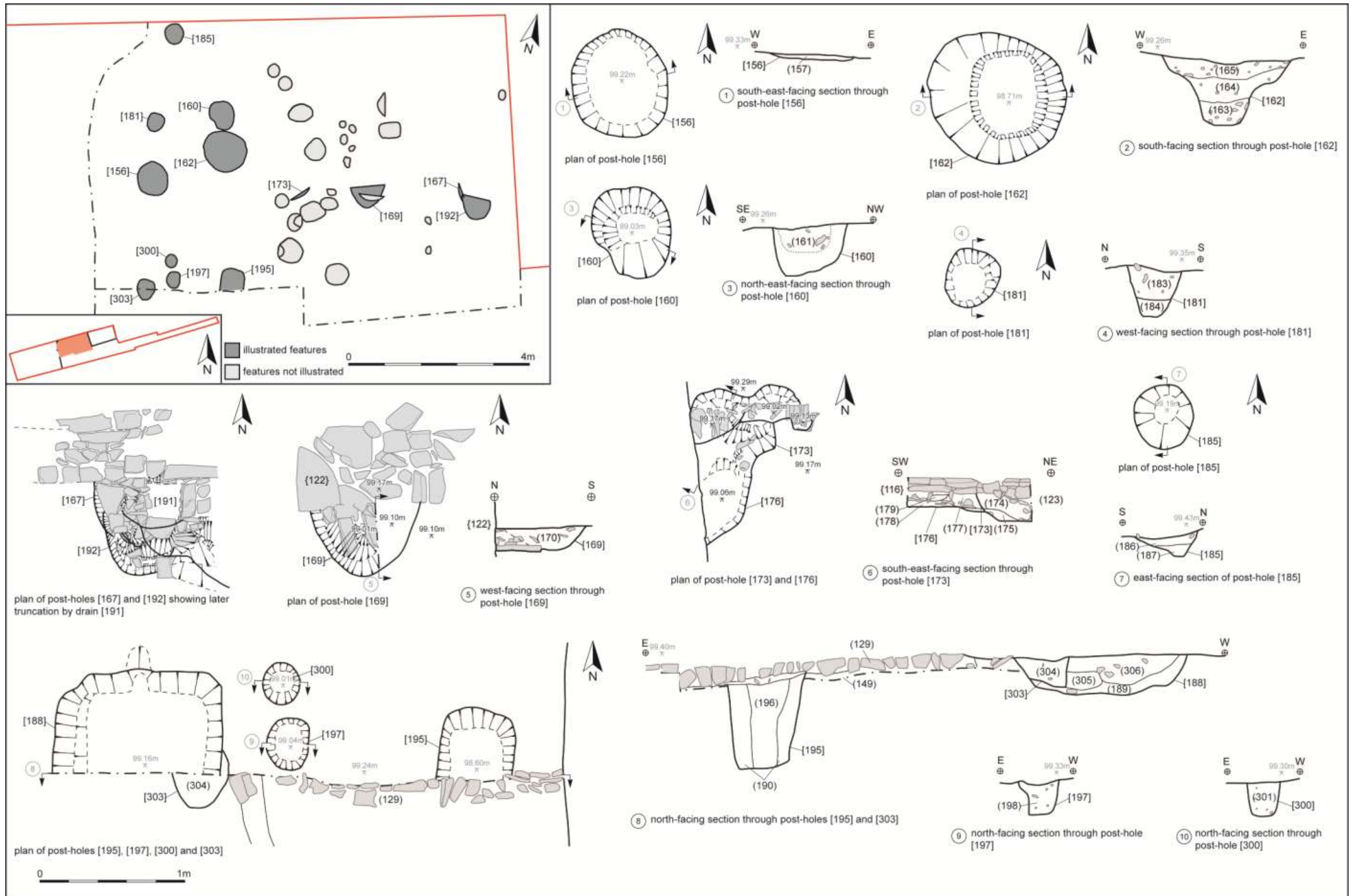


Figure 15: Plans and sections of post-holes.

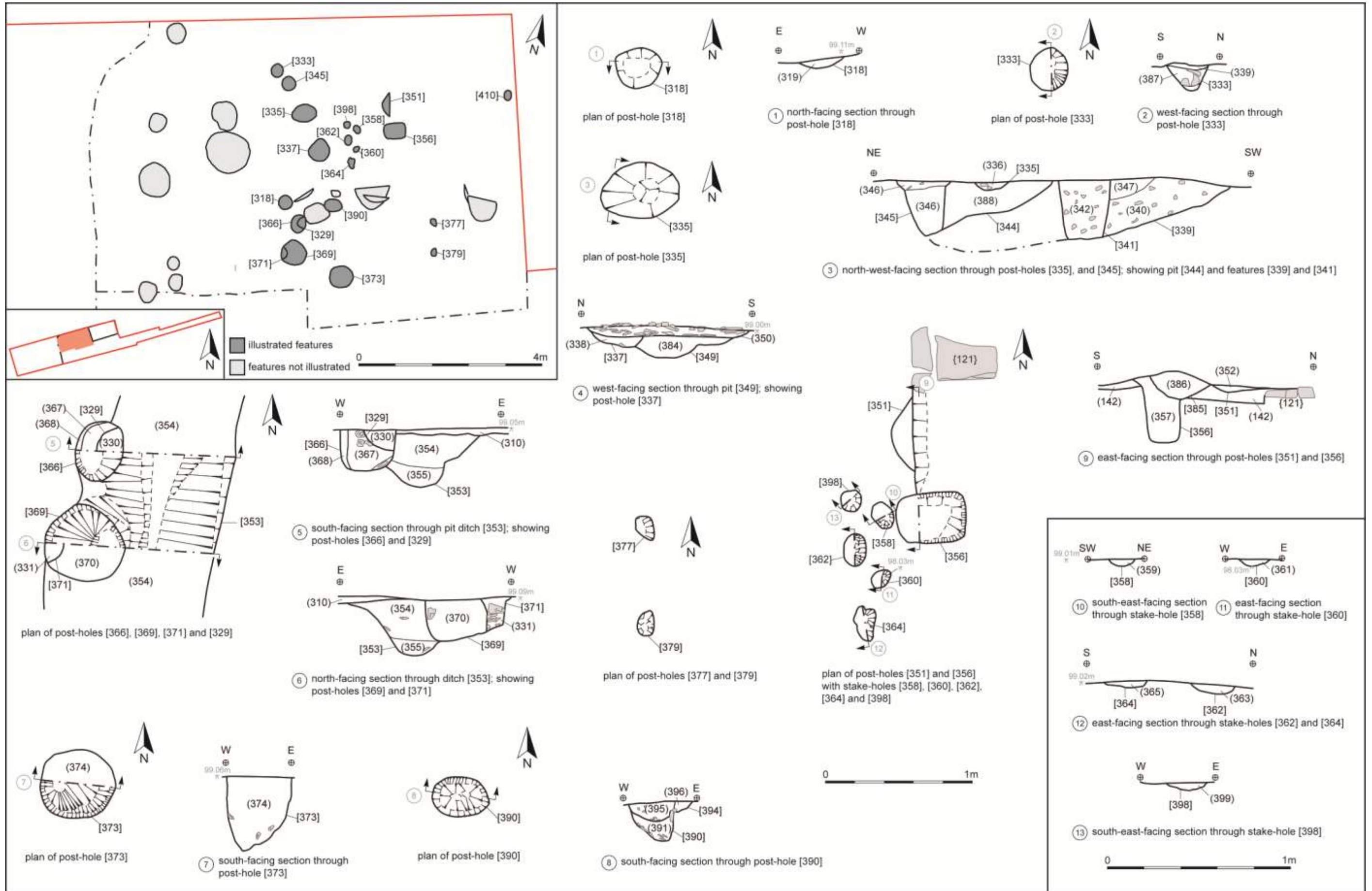


Figure 16: Plans and sections of post-holes, continued.

[188]. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.4m in diameter × 0.2m deep, with near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (304); brown silt-clay.

Additional post-holes were identified to the east. The southernmost of these, [195] was sub-circular in plan, measuring c.0.6m in diameter with a depth of 0.6m, near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained two fills, (190); a re-deposited clay packing, and (196); brown silt clay, filling the void of the post-pipe. Finds recovered from this feature included post-medieval coarsewares. To the north of this was a large circular post-hole, [162], 0.9m in diameter × 0.5m deep, moderate to steep sides to a depth of 0.15m with a gradual break of slope to a step where a sharp break of slope with near vertical sides and sharp break of slope joins to a flat base. It contained three fills: (163), (164), and (165); brown-grey soft clays. Finds recovered from this feature included post-medieval North Devon coarsewares alongside Wanli porcelain dating to 1590-1620. North of this was circular post-hole [160], measuring 0.65m in diameter × 0.38m deep, with steep sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (161); brown-grey soft silt-clay.

A further series of post-holes were identified further to the east. [312], located just south of the centre of the site, was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.54m east to west × 0.42m north to south × 0.04m deep with moderately sloping sides, gradual break of slope and a concave base. It contained two fills, (313); brown silt-clay and a yellow re-deposited clay packing layer (314). North-west of this was an additional sub-circular post-hole, [318], measuring 0.3m in diameter × 0.04m deep with moderately sloping sides, gradual break of slope and a concave base. It contained a single fill, (319); brown silt-clay. A single sherd of post-medieval North Devon coarseware was recovered from this feature. The northernmost of this group, [333], was sub-circular in plan, measured 0.3m in diameter × 0.18m deep, with fairly steep sloping sides, gradual break of slope and a slightly concave base. It contained three fills, (334), (387) and (389); brown silt-clays and yellow-grey clays. Finds from this feature included post-medieval North Devon coarsewares. Immediately to the south of this, [345] was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.27m × a depth of 0.32m with near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (346); brown clay. Finds recovered from this feature included post-medieval North Devon coarsewares. To the south-east, sub-oval post-hole [335] measured 0.54m east-west × 0.34m north-south × c.0.06m deep with fairly steep sides, gradual break of slope and a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill, (336); brown clay. To the south-east of these was a further post-hole, [337], sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.4m in diameter × 0.14m deep, with moderate sides, fairly sharp break of slope and a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill, (338); brown clay.

Located immediately adjacent to [312], a further sub-circular post-hole, [366], 0.33m in diameter × 0.28m deep, with near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained two fills, (367) and (368); grey clay, and had been cut by post-hole [329], itself 0.22m in diameter × 0.18m deep and filled by (330); dark grey friable silt. Finds recovered from this feature included post-medieval North Devon coarsewares. To the south, a further sub-circular post-hole [369] 0.54m in diameter × 0.26m deep, with near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (370); grey clay. Finds from this feature included post-medieval North Devon coarsewares. This had been cut at its western side by sub-circular post-hole [371], 0.24m in diameter × 0.22m deep with near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and a flat base. It contained a single fill, (331); grey clay. To the south-east of this, post-hole [373] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.54m in diameter × 0.5m deep with vertical sides, gradual break of slope and a concave base. It contained a single fill, (374); mixed yellow and grey clay. Finds recovered from this feature included post-medieval North Devon coarsewares. To the north-east, post-hole [390] was sub-oval in plan 0.4m in diameter × 0.17m deep with near vertical eastern edge, moderately steep western edge with sharp breaks of slope and a flat, narrow base. It contained a single fill, (391); grey clay. Finds from this feature included post-medieval North Devon coarsewares. It had

been cut by a sub-circular post-hole, [394], measuring 0.45m in diameter × 0.12m deep with moderately steep sloping sides, fairly sharp break of slope and a concave base. It contained two fills, (395) and (396); grey clays. To the east, sub-circular post-hole [393] measured 0.54m in diameter and contained a single fill, (400); grey clay.

Towards the eastern edge of the site, a sub-circular post-hole [351] measuring 0.5m in diameter × 0.1m deep with gradual sloping sides, imperceptible break of slope and a concave base. It contained a single fill, (352); brown silt-clay. To the south of this, a further sub-rectangular post-hole, [356] measuring 0.24m × 0.45m deep with vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. It contained a single fill, (357); grey silt. Cutting the northern edge of this, a further sub-circular post-hole [385] measuring 0.42m in diameter × 0.2m deep with steep sides, imperceptible break of slope and a concave base. It contained a single fill, (386); brown clay with post-medieval North Devon coarsewares.

A group of stake-holes, [358], [360], [362], [364] and [398] were located to the west of [356]. The southernmost of these, [364], was irregular in plan, measuring 0.23m in diameter × 0.03m deep, with a steep northern edge, shallow southern edge, sharp breaks of slope and flat base. It contained a single fill, (365); grey clay. To the north of this, [360], was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.17m × a depth of 0.03m, gradual sloping sides, sharp break of slope and a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill, (361); brown clay. To the north, stake-hole [362] was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.25m × 0.03m deep, with steep sides, sharp break of slope and a concave base. It contained a single fill, (363); grey clay. To the north, [358], was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.15m in diameter × 0.04m deep, with steep sides, gradual break of slope and a concave base. It contained a single fill, (359); brown clay. The northernmost stake-hole, [398], was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.23m in diameter × 0.04m deep with steep sides, sharp break of slope and concave base. It contained a single fill, (399); brown clay. A further stake-hole, [377] was located in the south-eastern corner of the site, and was sub-oval in plan, measuring 0.16m in diameter × 0.03m deep with shallow sides and imperceptible break of slope to a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill, (378); grey clay.

Adjacent to the northern site boundary wall were two additional sub-circular inter-cutting post-holes, [324] and [326]. The earlier, [324] contained a single fill, (325); grey clay, with the latter [326] similarly containing a single fill, (327); brown clay.

A post-hole, [410], had been cut into the fill of feature [412] against the west wall of the extant building. It was sub-circular in plan, with a diameter of 0.2m and depth of 0.05m with moderately sloping sides and base. It contained a single fill, (411); brown silt-clay.

4.2.8 Walls

A number of structural walls and wall cuts were identified across the site (Figures 18 and 19), including {116}, {121}, {122}, {130}, {147}, [152], {302}. Situated at the eastern end of the site, extending from beneath the south-west corner of the extant building was east to west orientated wall {302}, measuring 0.5m × 0.2m and extending beneath the current standing building. It was semi-coursed and constructed from stone blocks and frogless small bricks within a lime and earth bond. This abutted east to west aligned wall {122}, measuring approximately 3.4m long × 0.6m wide and 0.3m high. It was constructed of a mix of large irregular slate-stone slabs and smaller stones with an earth and lime bond, (146). Towards the western end of the wall, at the point where it is abutted by the southern end of {121}, a stone has been removed from wall {122}, forming a possible square socket. Aligned north to south wall {121} measured 3.2m before extending beyond the northern limit of excavation, 0.5m wide and surviving to 0.3m high. It was constructed of large irregular slate-stone slabs with some evidence of dressing on the eastern face, with a mix of earth and lime bond. Parallel to {121}, and forming an eastern boundary to

cobble surface (127), was a north to south alignment of roughly shaped slate-stone, {147}, measuring approximately 3m x 0.3m.

Forming a boundary within the centre of the site, and extending the full width of the site between the north and south boundaries was north-south orientated wall {116}, measuring 8.4m+ long x 0.7m wide and surviving to 0.3m high. It was constructed of large irregular slate-stone slabs with an earth bond. Pottery recovered from construction of this wall included North Devon coarsewares and Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware dating between 1680 and 1750. The wall also sealed a deposit, (348), containing North Devon coarsewares and scraffito dating to the 17th century. To the west of this was an 'L'-shaped wall segment, {130}, orientated north-north-west to south-south-east and measuring 1.7m long x 0.4m wide x 0.3m high, with a dog-leg extending 0.4m to the east at its northern end. It was constructed of squared slate-stones with a lime and clay bond towards the base, with a mix of cob and handmade brick higher up. This wall had been constructed on top of a thick, dense layer of re-deposited natural clay, (131), which had been laid over cobble surface (129).

To the north of {130} was a linear cut, [152], orientated north-north-west to south-south-east and measuring 2m x 0.4m wide and 0.06m deep. It was steep sided with sharp breaks of slope and a flat base, and was filled by (153); grey-brown soft clay. This feature is likely to form the base of a foundation cut for a wall and contained fragments of late 16th to early 17th century North Devon coarsewares.

A small section of wall, {418} was identified to the south of the main excavation area, within one of the later excavated foundation trenches. An area measuring c.0.5m x 0.4m was exposed, revealing it to run on an approximate east to west alignment, and to be composed of angular rubble with a clay bond.

To the south-east, an 'L'-shaped section of wall {416} was identified within linear cut [415], predominantly orientated east to west, but with a return turning south at the western end. The exposed remains measured 0.5m long x 0.4m wide, standing to 0.4m high. The wall comprised large stone blocks with an earth bond.



Figure 17: View of walls {121} (foreground) and {116} (background) with associated cobbles surfaces; viewed from the east (2m scale).

4.2.9 Well

A single well, {403}, was identified against the southern site boundary, to the south of the south-west corner of the extant building. Its earliest phase comprised a slightly curvilinear alignment of stone, probably forming a sub-circular feature, with surviving dimensions measuring 0.4m+ north to south × 0.45m wide and standing to 0.4m high. It comprised large angular stone blocks with evidence of shaping. This had been backfilled with (404); rubble with stone capping. During the 18th-19th century a small rectangular brick lined shaft {406} orientated north-east to south-west and measuring 0.3m × 0.2m was cut into the fill of the well, with water drawn through a lead pipe.

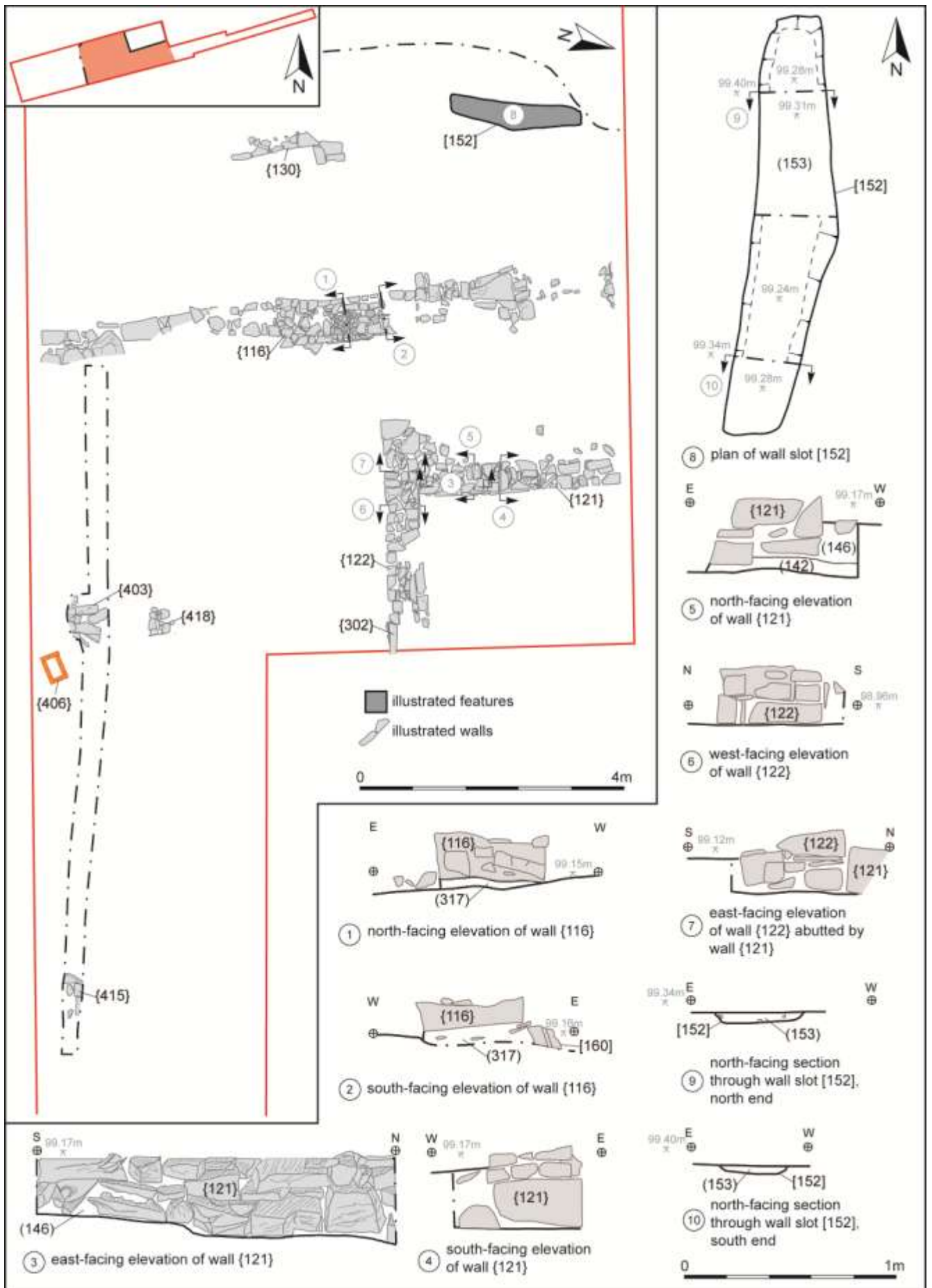


Figure 18: Plans and sections of walls.

4.2.10 Miscellaneous features and deposits

Several features and deposits of an indiscriminate nature were also identified during the excavations. Feature [176], located at the juncture of walls {116} and {122}, was irregular in plan, measuring 0.82m north to south × c.0.3m east-west and cut into clay packing layer (166). Finds recovered from this feature included Saintonge whitewares and Spanish olive jars dating to the 17th century. It was cut at its northern end by post-hole [173], and contained three fills: (177), (178) and (179); charcoal rich brown and grey silts.

Located centrally in the site were two linear or sub-rectangular features, [339] and [341], extending to the west from ditch [353]. Both had been heavily truncated by later features, and may have been linear east to west aligned ditches or sub-rectangular pits. The southernmost of these, [339], measured 1.5m east to west × 0.8m wide × 0.4m deep. Its southern edge had a gradual slope with an imperceptible break of slope to a flat base. It contained two fills, (340) and (347); brown clay, and had been cut on its northern side by possible linear feature [341]. Finds recovered from this feature included North Devon coarsewares and scraffito dating to the 17th century. This measured 1.5m east to west × 0.35m wide × 0.4m deep with near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. It contained a single fill, (342); grey clay.

Against the northern site boundary spread (401), comprising burnt material and containing a large amount of post-medieval to modern pottery that may have filled a shallow pit similar to [328] or a natural depression in the ground.

4.2.11 Internal features

Excavations within the extant building identified a number of features associated with the past use of the building (Figure 20 and 21), the most recent being a brick-lined inspection pit [220] relating to the 20th century use of the structure as a workshop/garage. This had cut the latest cobble floor surface, (201), comprising linear and curvilinear alignments of neatly packed sub-rounded stone cobbles set on a bedding layer (203); red-brown silt and levelling layer (206); re-deposited natural. This floor had previously been set within two rooms with a central partition divide, with central drains, [208], to each room. In order to make efficient use of the drains the floor surfaces were concave in profile. The use of the cobbled areas for stabling animals is suggested by the organic and pungent nature of (204); the material amongst the cobbles and associated with drain [208]. Surface (201) was separated from a further room by a former timber lathe and plaster wall set on stone foundations {211} (Figure 20), separating it from a slightly lower hand-made brick floor surface, (215). This surface was set on a bedding layer (214); brown silt, in turn overlying levelling layer (206). At the eastern end of this, a third division comprising a timber lathe and plaster partition, and surviving as stone foundations {212} gave way to an additional cobble floor (216) set at a still lower level. This comprised small, irregular local stone loosely set and disturbed cobbles, with a more tightly packed area (217) against the eastern wall of the building. Both (216) and (217) had been covered in a later concrete floor, some elements of which survived.

Excavation of a 4.8m long slot orientated east to west against the north-east corner of the inspection pit identified a single buried feature: pit [210] sealed beneath levelling layer (206). The visible extent of it was sub-oval in plan, orientated east to west, and measured 2m+ long × 0.6m+ wide × 0.25m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (207); black silt with large slate-stone inclusions, the nature of which suggested that it was perhaps a tanning pit.

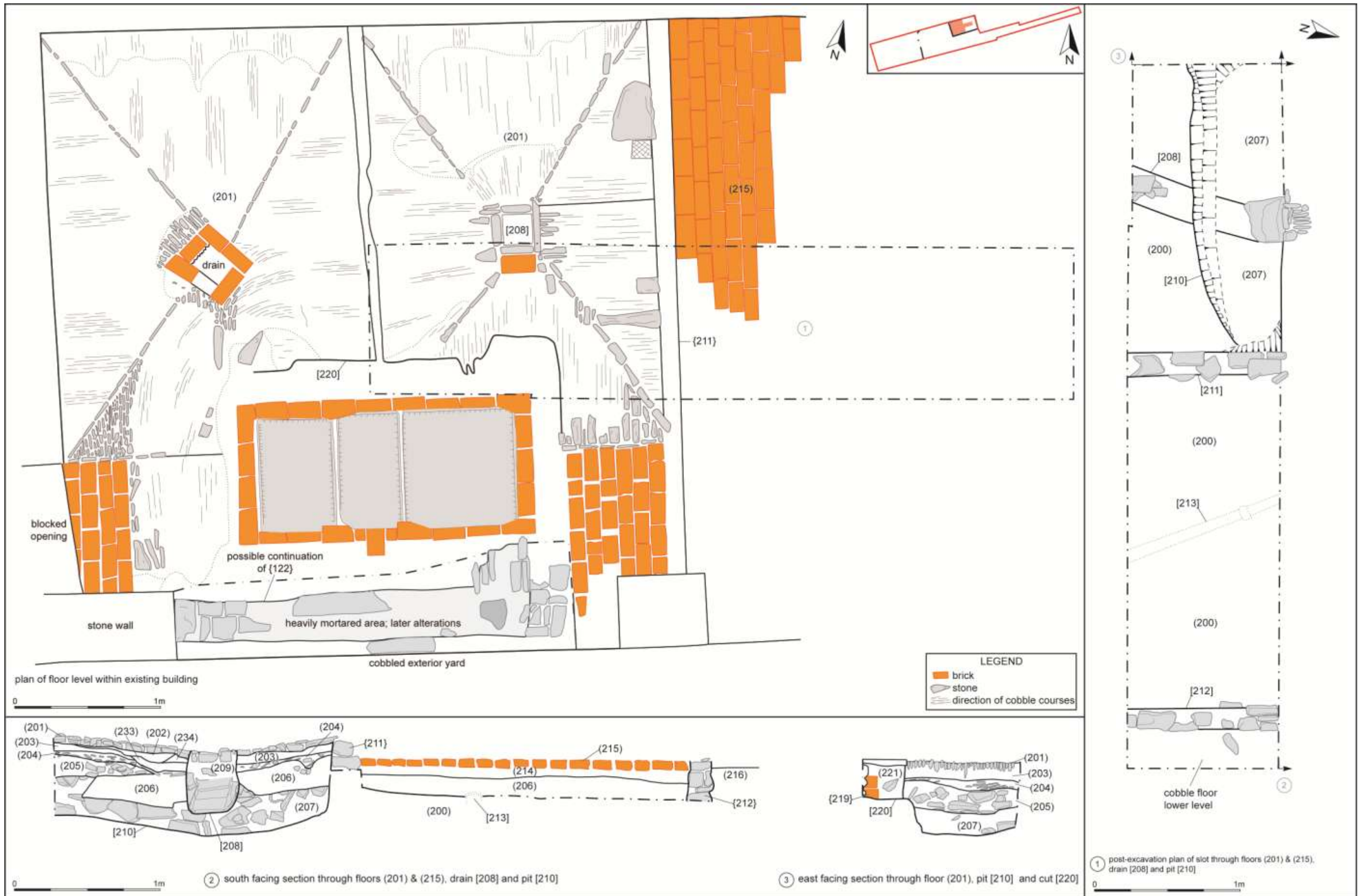


Figure 19: Plans and sections of features and surfaces within standing building.

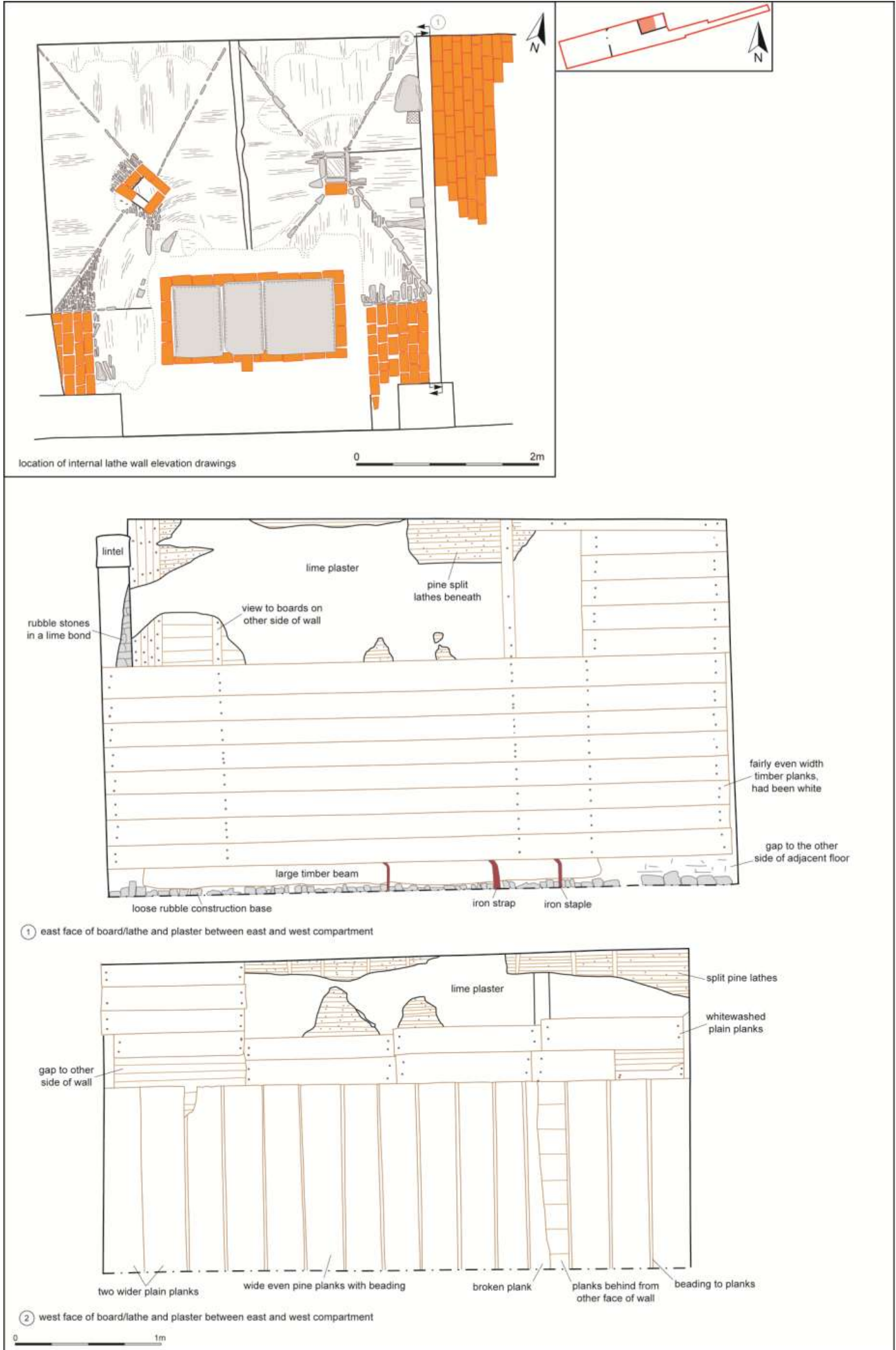


Figure 20: East and west elevations of partition within existing building.

4.3 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 (16,240g of a total 58,781g) dating to the post-medieval period (from c.1540 onwards). It also includes a large proportion of later post-medieval North Devon scraffito and plain slipwares alongside Bristol and Staffordshire wares, industrial stonewares and plain delftware. Several sherds of imported pottery, including: German stonewares; Iberian red slipware; Italian red earthenware; Portuguese coarseware; Saintonge whiteware; Spanish micaceous pottery and olive jar fragments; and Wanli porcelain were also recovered from some of the features. Despite the dominance of post-medieval material, a scattering of North Devon medieval coarsewares (52 sherds) was recovered as residual finds from within some of the features. See Appendix 5 for a full catalogue.

A high proportion of the pottery was recovered from a small number of contexts, for example 606 sherds (about 1/3 of the assemblage) is derived from demolition/destruction/collapse deposits, (114), (115), (132), along with a number of locally produced ridge tiles and roofing slates.

Whilst none of the contexts were solely medieval in date, the quantity of medieval coarseware pottery indicates that there was medieval activity on the site, with residual 13th to 14th century sherds. Similarly, the majority of the 15th to 16th century pottery is also likely to be residual due to its recovery from contexts cutting features dated to the 17th century. The pottery indicates that the bulk of the activity represented on the site is predominantly 16th to 17th century in date, with the mid 17th century assemblage of regional interest, especially in comparison to other assemblages recovered from Torrington (Allan *et al* 2007).

There is also an unusual scatter of imported material, including from Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain. This hints at the status of the owners of the property, their access to such pottery perhaps suggesting that they included people from the merchant classes. Of particular interest are the Italian coastal sherd and the Wanli porcelain.

5.0 Discussion and Conclusion

5.1 Discussion

The site revealed a range of features relating to a mix of domestic and industrial activity, including cobble surfaces, pits, post-holes and walls, along with several demolition deposits. These can be separated into a seven main phases of activity, with pottery evidence suggesting that whilst the majority of the activity represented is post-medieval in date, that there are late medieval antecedents.

5.1.1 Medieval

There are no features that can be conclusively dated to the medieval period, though activity is implied through the presence of residual sherds of North Devon medieval coarseware pottery, dating to between c.1200 and 1450. However, no other evidence dating to this period survives, and it is unclear as to what the nature of this activity was.

5.1.2 Early post-medieval property division

The earliest feature, ditch [353], is likely to be a boundary ditch related to an early episode of property division (Figure 21a). A north-south orientated post-alignment (post-holes [197], [300], [156], [181], and [185]) may also have been in existence at this time, forming a more temporary boundary, or sub-division of one of these properties. The presence of slag deposit (134) suggests that part of the site was in use as a workshop area with small scale metalworking occurring, the deposition of hot materials causing the heat affected natural (133) beneath. Whilst these features only produced generic North Devon coarsewares, not dateable more accurately than to the post-medieval period, its presence within features low in the stratigraphic sequence suggests that the ceramics are early in the typology, perhaps dating to during the 15th or 16th centuries.

5.1.3 17th century property division and structures

It was not until the 17th century that there is evidence of intensive use of the site (Figure 21b). Part of this may have included the earlier boundary ditch being superseded by a series of post-holes, [373], [312], [366] and [369] implying the replacement of the ditch with a more prominent fence-line, or the construction of a structure incorporating the former boundary. Further small post-holes, [173], [318], [333] and [345], may indicate the presence of lean-to type structures against the fence. These may have been associated with the continued use of the site for small-scale industrial processes which may be represented by a series of pits: [158], [210], [339], [341] and [349]; and which may have been related to leather working, including tanning.

Several further sequences/repairs of post-built structures are evident in re-cuts of several of the post-holes, including: [312], [335], [337], [371] and [394] alongside a number of stake-holes. The proximity of these features to each other may indicate that rather than representing a single construction event, they characterise the erection of either multiple temporary structures, or the replacement/repair of a single structure. This phase may have coincided with a slight re-alignment of the property boundaries, the post-holes being on a more direct north to south alignment.

As with the preceding phase, the majority of the pottery recovered was generic post-medieval North Devon coarsewares, though 17th century sherds were recovered from pits [158], [339] and [366], suggesting a later date for this phase. This activity was at least partially sealed by a demolition episode resulting in spread (350); containing ridge tile and roofing slate, suggesting that a brick or stone built structure had also been present on the site and had been demolished by

the end of the 17th century. The proximity of the site to the strategic position of the church may have resulted in buildings on the site suffering damage during either or both of the 1643 and 1646 Civil War 'battles', and it may be that this demolition episode relates to one of these events.

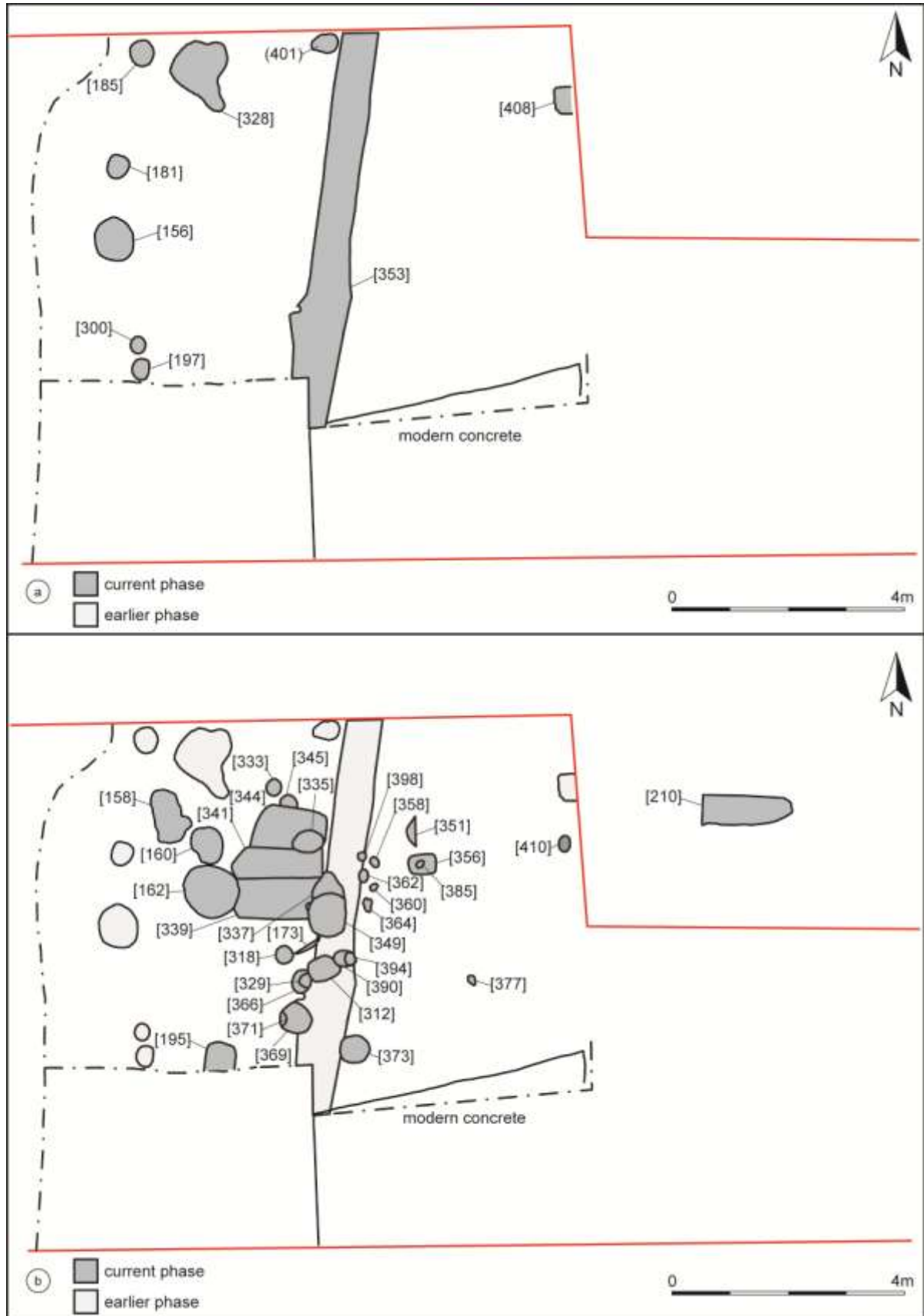


Figure 21: Site plan showing: (a) pre-17th century features and (b) 17th century features.

5.1.4 Late 17th-early 18th century stone built structures

More substantial division of the site followed during the late 17th to mid 18th centuries (Figure 22a) with the construction of stone-built features extending across the full north to south extent of the plot, including wall {116}. This is likely to have formed a property division along the same alignment of, and replacing, the earlier ditch and post-hole alignments, and was probably associated with cobble surfaces (129), (176), (180) and (310). A further east to west aligned wall {122} may also have been built during this phase, and may have been part of a building extending to the north and east, into the area occupied by the extant buildings.

Additional stone- or brick-built structures associated with this phase of activity is represented by foundation cut [152]. Only a short stretch of this footing remains, and it is unclear whether it formed a single wall, or part of a larger structure. The nature of the sealing deposits, containing roofing slate and ridge tiles, imply that it is likely to have formed one wall of a larger building.

5.1.5 18th century

During the 18th century further evolution of the site occurred (Figure 22b) with the (re-)construction of the existing house and outbuilding. It is unclear which of the features in the main excavation area were associated with these later developments as subsequent developments have destroyed any archaeological relationships. However, the site is likely to have had an external yard, and this may be associated with the laying of a further cobble surface, (127), and associated bounding features; and possible kerbs, [120] and [147]. The narrowness of these features implies that they may have formed an alleyway running between two properties, possibly continuing towards the church. This surface was re-laid and replaced by (123) and its associated rain gully [124].

Further construction activity, to the east, during this phase may be represented by wall {121}, which abuts wall {122}, and may have formed the corner of a building, or further sub-division of the site. However, there is no dating evidence to confirm that the wall was constructed during this phase, but the historic mapping shows it to be in existence by the mid-19th century.

A series of posts, [167], [169], [171] and [173] were also erected against wall {122}, possibly supporting a light roof structure protruding from the wall and covering part of the yard area. At least one of these appears to have been re-cut, [192] cutting [167].

Some demolition activity may also have occurred during the 18th century, wall [152] and pits [135], [140] and [141] being sealed by deposits (114) and (115) containing a substantial quantity of building debris. The 18th century finds from the demolition layers suggest that it was a short-lived structure.

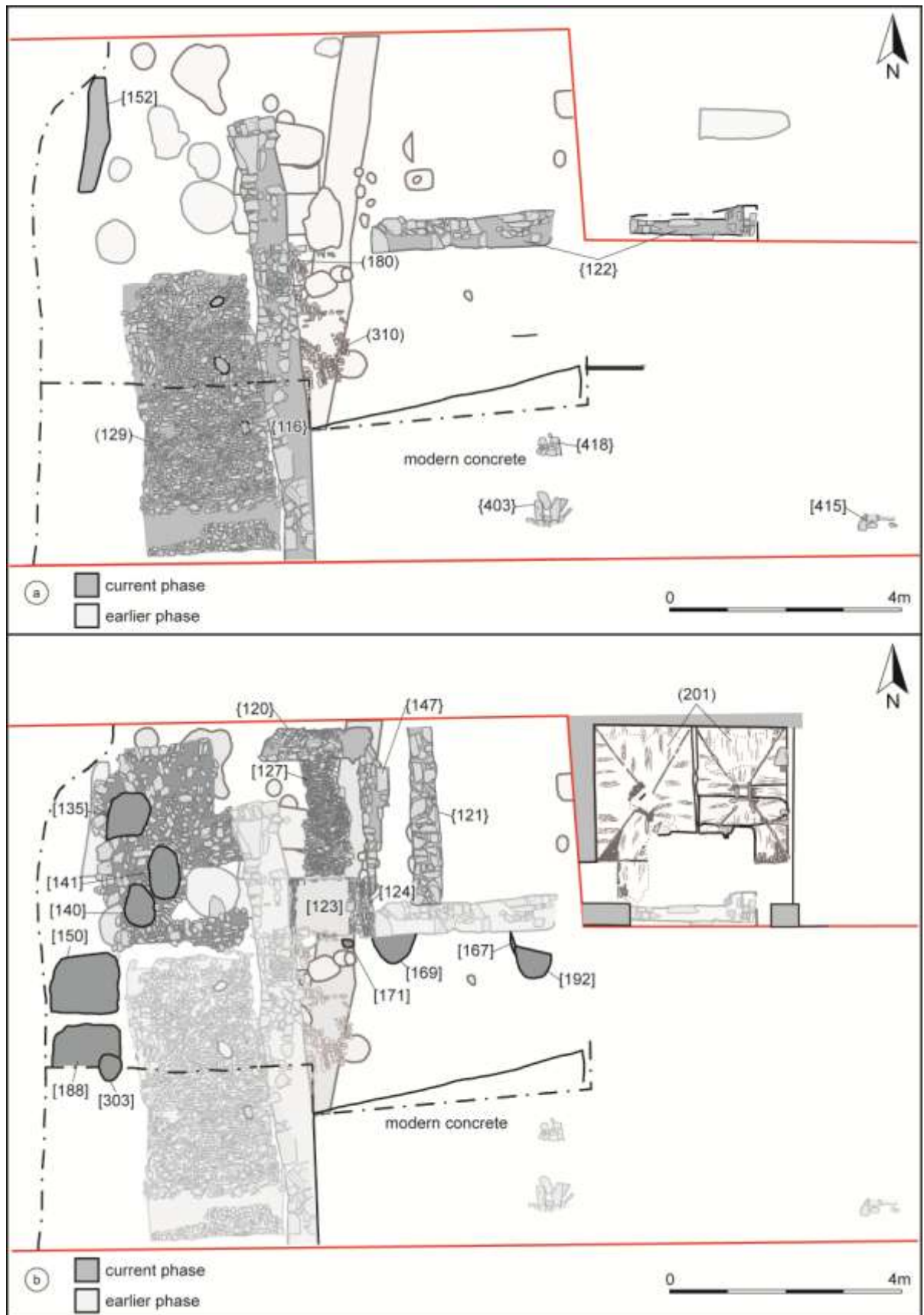


Figure 22: Site plan showing (a) 17th-18th century features and (b) 18th century features.

5.1.6 19th century

Wall {130} is likely to have been constructed during the 19th century (Figure 23a), and form the remains of the western end of a building identified on the 1st edition OS map. Similarly wall {121} may have survived from the 18th century to now form the dividing wall between two structures. This is likely to have been a stable, also identified on the historic mapping, of which the eastern side had been demolished by the early 20th century. It is likely that drain [307], orientated approximately east-west and running along the southern edge of {122}, was associated with this phase. It was cut by the later box-drain [191] during the re-cobbling (128) of the yard area, which was subject to subsequent repairs and alterations. It may also have been during this phase that wall section {302} was added to the east of wall {121}, possibly as a repair or an extension.

5.1.7 20th century

The demolition of the out-buildings situated to the west of the extant building occurred during the early 20th century, and is represented by demolition layers (117), (118) and (119), containing brick and tile rubble. Landscaping of the site later in the century resulted in the build-up of soils and construction of various garden features. Additional internal features and adaptations included the construction of an inspection pit (Figure 24b).



Figure 23: Site plan showing (a) 19th century features and (b) 20th century features.

5.2 Conclusion

The excavations revealed a large number of archaeological features related to the historical development of the town of Great Torrington. The earliest activity identified dates to the medieval period, and though only represented by residual sherds of pottery, the site's proximity to the church suggests the likely presence of early activity, potential features having been destroyed by subsequent developments on the site.

The vast majority of the site is covered by evidence of extensive post-medieval activity, beginning prior to the 17th century, with possible small-scale industrial processes and property division associated with the early development of the town. This activity increased significantly during the 17th century, alongside the main development of Torrington with the construction of the earliest of the stone structures appearing at this time.

Significantly the effects of the Civil War on Torrington may also be reflected in the archaeological evidence from the site, with the earliest of the demolition layers potentially dating to this period. This would increase the significance of the assemblage on the site, as the assemblage can be tied to a very specific event, in February 1646, and may even hint at the damage caused by the explosion of the nearby church.

In the 18th century a substantial phase of construction took place on the site, also related to episodes of demolition, suggesting that the site was under continual development, perhaps reflecting to some extent the wider fortunes of the town. This pattern of continual development and change on the site does not appear to have subsided in the 19th and 20th centuries, although the scales of changes were less substantial until the early 20th century demolition and landscaping of the gardens occurred.

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Appendix 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT 13 HIGH STREET, GREAT TORRINGTON, DEVON.

Location: 13 High Street
Parish: Great Torrington
County: Devon
NGR: SS 4953 1912
Planning Application no: 1/0386/2013/FUL
Proposal: Proposed erection of 2 no. dwellings and alteration to existing building to create 1 no. additional dwelling at land rear of 13 High Street
HET ref: Arch/DC.TO.20229
OASIS Record ID: Southwes1-191874
Date: 6th October 2014

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 Chris Saunders (the Client). It sets out the methodology for a desk-based assessment, historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken during all groundworks associated with the above development and for related off site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in consultation with Ann Marie Dick of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).
- 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. Condition 7 requires that:
No development shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs or successors in tile) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the District Planning Authority.
To ensure that an appropriate record is made of archaeological evidence that may be affected by the development.

2.0 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 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 towns historic importance. The towns distinctive Civil War associations and industrial heritage 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 western side of the medieval marketplace, approximately 70m from the parish church (of at least 14th century origin), and within a block of burgage plots which are bounded by High Street and South Street – both of which would have been early developments in the town's urban structure.

The List description describes 13 High Street as being of probable 18th century date, but the adjacent hotel appears possibly to be of at least late 17th century origin, as are the nearby 9 High Street and 25 South Street. It is therefore possible that earlier structural elements may survive (possibly masked by later alterations) within the outbuilding which is proposed for conversion. There is also potential for the

survival of buried archaeological deposits relating to medieval and later domestic and industrial activities, both in the yard itself and beneath the building.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be to:

- 3.1.1 Undertake a desk-based appraisal of the site;
- 3.1.2 To carry out a pre-conversion, level 2 recording of the outbuilding;
- 3.1.3 To monitor groundworks associated with the development to allow any exposed archaeological deposits to be investigated and recorded.
- 3.1.4 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 desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This will include examination of material currently held in the Devon County Council Historic Environment Record and examination of readily available cartographic sources.

4.2 Historic building record:

An appraisal shall be made of the outbuilding prior to conversion. This work shall conform to level 2 of recording as set in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* - English Heritage 2006 (available on-line at <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/>). Previously prepared architect's plans will be used as the basis of any historic building fabric recording, provided they are of adequate scale and accuracy.

4.2.1 A written description of the outbuilding will be made. This will include a description of the historic building fabric, fenestration, fixtures and fittings – or absence of – and will include a description of completeness as well as areas subject to modern disturbance, repair or rebuild. A discussion of the significance of the structure as heritage assets as well as the potential impact of the proposed development will be included.

4.2.2 A photographic record of the historic building will be prepared. This will include internal and external photographs of the building, including the interior and each external elevation, illustrating the principal architectural features and any findings, in detail and in context.

4.2.3 If appropriate, a plan and other drawings may be made, but these will not be comprehensive and will be tailored to the scope of the project.

4.3 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 *CIfA 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:

4.3.1 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)*.

4.3.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

4.3.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to CIfA guidelines.

4.3.4 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.

4.3.5 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

- 4.3.6 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.
 - 4.3.7 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
 - 4.3.8 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.
 - 4.3.9 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.
 - 4.4 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.
 - 4.5 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.
 - 4.5.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
 - 4.5.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
 - 4.5.3 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.
 - 4.6 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, SWARCH will liaise with the client and DCHET to determine the most satisfactory way to proceed.
- 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**
- 5.1 This will be based on ClfA 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 digital and will be uploaded according to the archive guidelines in 8.2.
 - 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 REPORTING**
- 6.1 The type of report produced will be agreed with the HET in view of the results. If a full report is produced it will include the following elements:
 - 6.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
 - 6.1.2 A copy of this WSI;
 - 6.1.3 A summary of the project's background;
 - 6.1.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
 - 6.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
 - 6.1.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
 - 6.1.7 A summary of the project's results;
 - 6.1.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;

- 6.1.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- 6.1.10 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
- 6.1.11 The results of the historic building recording that shall include a written description and analysis of the historic fabric of the building, appropriately;
- 6.1.12 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;
- 6.1.13 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;
- 6.1.14 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 6.1.15 Assessment and analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
- 6.1.16 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context;
- 6.1.17 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
- 6.1.18 Site matrices where appropriate;
- 6.1.19 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features of historic or architectural significance 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;
- 6.1.20 A consideration of evidence within its wider context;
- 6.1.21 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- 6.1.22 Specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken.
- 6.2 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 HET.
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 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:
 - 6.4.1 A summary of the project and its background;
 - 6.4.2 A plan showing the location of the site, and plans showing the location of archaeological features and artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits;
 - 6.4.3 Research aims and objectives;
 - 6.4.4 A method statement, outlining how these aims and objectives will be achieved;
 - 6.4.5 Detail the tasks to be undertaken;
 - 6.4.6 The results of specialist assessment reports;

- 6.4.7 The project team;
- 6.4.8 The overall timetable, including monitoring points with HET;
- 6.4.9 Detail of the journal in which the material will be published.

HET will receive a draft of this report within three months of the completion of the fieldwork, specialist reports allowing.

- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 Post Excavation Assessment, Analysis and Project Designs for further work:
Where excavations reveal archaeological, artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits that have potential for yielding important information about the site or its environs, through specialist assessment and analysis, this assessment work will be undertaken and reported on in a separate formal Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design. This document may also fulfil the role of an interim report if a substantial publication delay is expected.
This document will be produced within three months of completion of the fieldwork - specialist input allowing - and agreed with the HET.
- 6.7 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 Southwes1-191874 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.

7.0 MONITORING

- 7.1.1 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.
- 7.1.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 8.0 below.
- 7.1.3 SWARCH will notify the HET upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.

8.0 ARCHIVE

- 8.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)(<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>).
The digital element of the archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for long-term curation. A reference number will be obtained from the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon (MBND), with regard deposition of the material (finds) element of any archive created by these works.
- 8.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the digital archive and the material archive.
 - 8.2.1 The digital archive, including digital copies of all relevant written and drawn records and photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and in compliance with their standards and requirements.
 - 8.2.2 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the MBND, and in a timely fashion.
 - 8.2.3 If the MBND wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under the same accession number. Should the MBND decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or the HET. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.
- 8.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the MBND obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.
- 8.4 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 8.5 SWARCH will notify the HET upon the completion of:
 - i) deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and
 - ii) deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.

- 8.6 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HET and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form completed.
- 8.7 There will not be a requirement to prepare an archive for fieldwork projects that do not expose deposits of archaeological interest and yield little or no artefactual material. The results of these projects will be held by the HER in the form of the report submitted by SWARCH and the creation of an OASIS entry and uploading of the report. This process would be agreed with the HET and completed prior to the condition being discharged.
- 8.8 The archive will be completed within 3 months of the completion of the final report.
- 9.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES**
Even where groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, 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.
- 10.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING**
- 10.1 The project will be managed by Dr. Samuel Walls; the archaeological monitoring and building recording 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).

Natalie Boyd

South West Archaeology

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Appendix 1 – List of specialists

Building recording

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Conservation

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

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

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Appendix 2

Building Record

BUILDING 1		General Description
Function/Summary:		Outbuilding - Cart shed/Stables/Stores
Dating Evidence:		Map evidence, form and style of building and internal stonework
Figure Numbers:		IMGP: 1683, 1704, 1705, 1725, 1727, 1738, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1800, 1802, 1807, 1830, 1831, 1834, 1835, 1837, 2509, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792,
B1 Exterior		
B1 Elevation NORTH		
Figure Numbers:		IMGP: N/A
Fabric Description:		The building is built up against the stone town-plot boundary wall on the north side
B1 Elevation SOUTH		Description
Figure Numbers:		IMGP: 1683, 1725, 1727, 1738, 1775, 1781, 1800, 1802, 1807, 2509, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2806
Fabric Description:		Cement render over stone rubble. Local slate stone, dressed stone block quoins to the south-west corner are visible under the render. Lime mix mortar can be seen.
Roof Covering:		Slate under tar/bitumen covering, terracotta ridge tiles, some of decorative 'comb' design
Openings – Doors:		Sliding timber door, running on iron rails to the west end of the elevation, timber lintel. Pair of double timber plank doors, with bolts, on strap hinges, within an off-set central opening, with irregular narrow timber lintel. Partly boarded glazed panel set in a narrow modern timber frame, with inset glazed panel above fixed in a doorway to the east end.
Opening – Windows:		Two off-set first floor windows, modern narrow timber casement two-light windows, broken panes. Slate sills.
Drainage/Guttering		Modern plastic guttering and downpipes
Significant Details:		The elevation has a marked slope back just under the first floor windows where the construction may change. This may represent a later raise or rebuild of the building, which may have been one and half storeys.
Relationships:		The south elevation appears to be contemporary with the west elevation, to the east it appears to abut the adjacent house
B1 Elevation WEST		Description
Figure Numbers		IMGP: 1683, 1704, 1705, 1725, 1727, 1773, 1774, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2803
Fabric Description		Solid construction, cement rendered. Rubble stone to lower portion.
Roof Covering		Timber barge boards, slate roof covered in tar/bitumen
Drainage/Guttering		Plastic guttering
Significant Details:		There is a change within the elevation, the upper portion sloping back, narrower in width regular in profile. The lower part of the elevation is more irregular in profile and has a slight batter to the base. The building may have been one and a half storeys.
Relationships:		The upper part of the elevation may be a later rebuild or raise. The elevation is built up against the earlier town-plot boundary, to the north, it is contemporary with the south elevation. The elevation is abutted by a raised area, created by backfilling an adjacent ruined building, covered by concrete, this forms a flat patio area.
B1 Elevation EAST		Description
Figure Numbers:		N/A
Fabric Description:		Stone wall of adjacent building, rubble construction of various phases
Relationships:		The outbuilding has been built up against the elevation of the adjacent house, to the east
B1 INTERIOR – East Compartment		Description
Function:		Carriage/cart house, and stores
Figure Numbers:		IMGP: 1781, 1782, 1789, 1790, 1793, 1795 1804, 1806, 2506, 2507, 2731, 2734, 2735, 2738, 2742, 2744, 2749, 2750, 2754, 2755, 2759, 2760, 2763-2766, 2768, 2770, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2808, 2813-2819
Walls: North		Semi coursed stone wall, with slate levelling courses, in a creamy lime mortar. Projecting section of stonework of slightly looser rubble, with roughly dressed stone quoins to the return, heavy repointing in cement and large areas with lime plaster. Large opening, to the center, within the projecting section, with straight sides, deep sloping reveal to the 'sill', timber lintel, possible 'window'

		Narrow blocked doorway to the east side, with narrow timber lintel, stone reveals, partly plastered in lime
Walls: East		Mix of stone rubble, heavily repointed in patches of lime and cement, significant areas covered in lime plaster. Wall to south side near base, semi-coursed stones, a slight batter to the base, possibly an earlier section of wall, obscured by lime plaster Narrow timber lintel to the north side, against the north elevation, over a blocked door opening, very straight sided reveals to south, plastered in lime. Hole to center of the wall patched with brick and cement, some black soot staining, possible former vent or flue for heated appliance in adjacent building.
Walls: South		Coursed stonework to the lower part of the wall. Using narrow platey slab stones. In a creamy lime mortar. Upper part of wall in a looser rubble, irregular stonework, with some narrow timber ties, within the stonework. Patched with cement and brickwork. Narrow tall doorway with timber lintel, blocked by a glazed panel to the east end, wide double doorway with timber lintel to the west end.
Walls: West		Lathe and plaster wall, over narrow timber frame, with horizontal timber planks forming exterior boarding to the east face, handmade nails, a large beam forms the bottom rail, held with iron straps, set over a stone rubble base. There is a blocked opening leading to the west compartment to the south end of the wall.
Floor:		There are four very different areas of floor covering in the eastern compartment within the building: Raised section of brick floor across the west side, respects the double door opening; area of stone cobbles to the south and centre of the compartment, possibly built over by the brickwork which abuts or covers it, neat small tightly packed cobbles; north-east corner, a raised area of cobbles, altered by some concrete additions, of looser irregular style; south-east corner, the floor level drops, beneath a rough area of poured concrete, slatestone slabs/flag can be seen.
Significant Details:		Many of the timber lintels exhibit signs of intense burning/charring A further dividing wall, as seen to the west side, previously frame the other side of the raised brick floor, the partition slot can be seen in the floor between the raised brick and lower cobbles
B1 INTERIOR – West Compartment		Description
Function:		Stables, later machinery repair shed/store
Figure Numbers:		IMGP: 2479, 2480, 2482, 2485-2492, 2824, 2827-2829, 2831-2833, 2836, 2839, 2840, 2842, 2843, 2845, 2849-2852
Walls: North		Semi coursed rubble stone wall, with slate levelling courses, of the local slatestone, in a creamy lime mortar. The upper portion is plastered in lime
Walls: East		Lathe and plaster wall, over narrow timber frame, with horizontal timber planks above a tall row of vertical beaded wide planks, forming panelling, handmade nails, a large beam forms a bottom rail, set over a stone rubble base. There is a blocked opening leading to the east compartment to the south end of the wall.
Walls: South		Coursed stonework to the lower part of the wall. Using narrow platey slab stones. In a creamy lime mortar. Upper part of wall in a looser rubble, irregular stonework, in a lime mortar. The west end appears cohesive/contemporary with the west elevation. Rough stone reveals to the large double opening.
Walls: West		Stone rubble, with a slight batter to the base where it widens, multiple phases of repair. Two blocked openings, to the south a doorway, with stone reveals and narrow timber lintel, to the centre a high window opening, with stone reveals and a narrow timber lintel. Section of surviving beaded plank panelling to the stables portion to the north end of the wall, matching that seen in the east wall.
Floor:		20 th century concrete floor, laid over two cobbled separate stable floors, set with central stone-built drains. The cobbles slope down into the square drain within four splayed panels, the two stables are divided by the remains of a timber plank partition. Brick pads to the blocked doorways, to the feed channel to the south side, to east and west. The floor is disturbed to the south where an inspection pit has been inserted in the 20 th century
Significant Details:		The floor identifies this as a stable, with a feed channel to the south, lit by a window in the west wall. The remains of beaded plank panelling to the east wall and partially to the west, as well as the quality of the cobbled floor exhibits that the west compartment was of the higher status within the building

North Wall of Plot	Description
Function/Summary:	Stone boundary wall between town plots
Dating Evidence:	Map evidence and the style and form of the stonework
Figure Numbers:	IMGP: 1683, 1691, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1704, 1725, 1773, 1774, 2791-2797, 2803
Fabric Description:	Rubble stonework, semi-coursed, of the local slatestones and mudstones, some evidence of slate levelling courses, in a creamy lime mix mortar. Tightly packed stonework to the lower portion, the stonework is quite loosely packed to the upper section, where the wall has previously been raised in height. This looser packed rubble stonework includes large irregular stones. Dark greyish-beige lime mix mortar to upper portion and much patching with cement mortar.
Relationships:	The outbuilding, building 1, is built up against the wall
Significant Details	The central portion of the wall is abutted by the remains of an outbuilding which adjoined building 1, on its west side.
South Wall of Plot	Description
Function/Summary:	Stone boundary wall between town plots
Dating Evidence:	Map evidence and the style and form of the stonework
Figure Numbers:	IMGP: 1683, 1685, 1687, 1704, 1705, 1738, 1744, 1754, 1755, 1758, 1771, 1772, 1807, 1830, 1831, 1833-1835, 1837, 2798, 2799, 2801, 2802, 2806, 2807
Fabric Description:	Rubble stonework, semi-coursed, of the local slatestones and mudstones, some evidence of slate levelling courses, in a creamy lime mix mortar, to the eastern end of the wall, at lower levels. To the west end the wall has been rebuilt and lowered in height, of looser rubble, with large irregular stones with a concrete semi-circular coping to the top, mortared in lime and repointed in cement.
Relationships:	Adjoins and is partly cohesive with the medieval building within the plot to the south. The south plot wall is abutted to the west by the 20 th century timber fence which forms the current western boundary of the site. The central part of the wall is abutted by later stone rubble walls associated with demolished outbuildings.
Significant Details:	The eastern end runs into the medieval building within the plot to the south and is heavily rebuilt opposite building 1, with cement mortar.
West boundary of Plot	Description
Function/Summary:	Timber fence, between stone walls, forms western boundary of current site
Dating Evidence:	Map evidence and the style of fence - modern
Figure Numbers:	IMGP: 1691, 1695, 1804, 1805, 1807, 2795, 2796, 2804, 2805, 2806
Fabric Description:	Timber overlapping panels forming modern fence
Relationships:	Fixed between the stone walls of the plot

Appendix 3
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.
	MDV23872	Great Torrington – 4 fore street	Extant structure	Eighteenth century, three storey, three window front, red brick.
	MDV13840	Great Torrington – 8 Fore Street	Extant structure	Early 19th century shop with wood splay bay window and flanking doors under continuous fascia.
	MDV23868	Great Torrington – 9 Cornmarket Street	Extant structure	Building with three storey 17th century part to right, two storey 18th century part to right, both with modern shop fronts
	MDV23909		Extant structure	
	MDV23860	Great Torrington – 1 South Street	Extant Structure	Eighteenth or early 19th century, altered. Three storey,
	MDV12388	Great Torrington – 10 High Street	Extant structure	Early 17th century altered, two storey, rounded obtuse angled front.
		Great Torrington – town stocks		Probably 18th century altered, three storey roughcast front, upper floor timber-framed with waterproof refacing. 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

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				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 MDV32865	Great Torrington – 9-13 Castle Street Great Torrington – 7 and 7 Castle Street	Extant structure Extant Structure	Block of three houses, early 19th century 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 MDV51074	Great Torrington – 28 South Street Great Torrington – Pottery from 28 south street	Extant structure Findspot	Early 18th century house with shell hood over doorway which has fine plasterwork to underside 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 MDV23811	Great Torrington – 25 south street Great Torrington – 23 South Street	Extant structure Extant structure	Two storey house of probable late 16th century origin 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 MDV23818 MDV23819 MDV23820 MDV23821	Great Torrington – 38 South Street Great Torrington – 40 South Street Great Torrington – 42 South Street Great Torrington – 44 South Street Great Torrington – Hillingdon House	Extant Structure Extant Structure Extant structure Extant structure Extant structure	Late 18th century building, now Conservative Club. Eighteenth century house, with alterations Late 18th or early 19th century three storey house. Early 19th century two storey house. Early 19th century house, completes group of listed buildings on South Street
12	MDV2630 MDV23841 MDV79397	Great Torrington – South Street bible Christian chapel and Sunday school Great Torrington – 41 and 43 south street Great Torrington – Halston House	Extant structure Extant structure Demolished structure	The Chapel opened in 1866, followed by a school in 1890, and closed in 1936. A pair of 18th or early 19th century houses with a central access way through the centre 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 MDV23862 MDV23867	Great Torrington – 2 and 4 Castle Street Great Torrington – 6 and 8 Castle Street Great Torrington – The Setting Sun	Extant structure Extant Structure Extant structure	Roughcast cottage block, probably 17th century Early 17th century cottage block. The Setting Sun Restaurant, early 17th century, shown as a public house on late 19th century Ordnance Survey map.
23	MDV23863 MDV101449 MDV60347	Great Torrington – 18 and 20 Castle Street Great Torrington – Milton House Great Torrington – Well Howe	Extant Structure Extant structure Extant structure	Early to mid 19th century houses. No 18 part of adjoining two storey block Mid 19th century two storey house with arched head to central entrance Stone lined well found beneath north-west corner of basement of Howe Church
24	MDV23866	Great Torrington – 6 Corn market	Extant structure	Shop, probably early 18th century, with early

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	MDV23822 MDV23825	Street Great Torrington – 1 well street Great Torrington – 2 well street	Extant structure Extant structure	19th century display windows Two storey building with shop front at east end, probably 18th century 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
31	MDV23828 MDV23827 MDV23829	Great Torrington – Hunters Inn Great Torrington – 24 Well Street Great Torrington – The White House 30 Well Street	Extant structure 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
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 MDV106743 MDV23869 MDV55059	Great Torrington – 13 and 15 Fore Street Great Torrington – The Plough Arts Centre Great Torrington – Globe Hotel Great Torrington – Sculpted Crowned Head	Extant structure Extant Structure Extant Structure Findspot	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
38	MDV2627	Great Torrington – St. Michael and all angels	Extant structure	St Michael's Parish Church is of at least 14th century origin. It was blown up in the Civil War and rebuilt in 1651. The steeple blew down in 1839 and the church was restored in 1864.
39	MDV17120	Great Torrington - Huddles Almshouses	Demolished structure	John Huddle founded almshouses in the north-east corner of the churchyard in 1604. They were later demolished, and rebuilt in New Street in 1843
40	MDV2628 MDV2629 MDV426 MDV4419	Great Torrington – Clarke Tombstone Great Torrington – Furse Grave Great Torrington – Sundial Great Torrington – Greenwood Memorial	Extant structure Extant structure Extant structure 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
41	MDV23873 MDV23874 MDV23875	Great Torrington – Church gate cottage Great Torrington – Old Sextons Cottage Great Torrington – Bank, 5 High Street	Extant structure Extant structure 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.
42	MDV23896 MDV23895 MDV63113	Great Torrington - 21 and 23 New Street Great Torrington – 17 and 19 New Street	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

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		Great Torrington – Outbuilding Bluecoats school		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 MDV23898	Great Torrington – 31 and 33 New Street Great Torrington – 43 New Street	Extant structure 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
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 MDV444 MDV23901 MDV71129	Great Torrington – 6 and 8 New Street Great Torrington – Palmer House Great Torrington – 10 New Street Great Torrington – Tapscott Glover Factory	Extant structure Extant structure Extant structure Demolished 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 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, adjoining Palmer House.
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 New Street	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

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				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 4 Context List

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH / THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
(100)	<i>Natural</i>	Mid yellow firm clay.			
(101)	<i>Topsoil</i>	Black friable silt with abundant organic content and occasional grit inclusions; frequent C20th material; sealed by plastic membrane underneath a 1980's/90's patio. Modern topsoil.	Overlies (102)		Modern
(102)	<i>Subsoil</i>	Dark grey friable clay-silt with frequent small irregular grit, slate and slate-stone inclusions; frequent C20th finds. Modern subsoil.	Overlies (103); overlain by (101)	Up to 0.12m	Modern
(103)	<i>Lower subsoil</i>	Red-brown friable clay-silt with rare C20th pottery. Modern subsoil.	Overlies (104); overlain by (102)	0.04m	Modern
(104)	<i>Spread</i>	Black friable gritty silt with common charcoal inclusions. Modern demolition deposit.	Part of (103); overlain by (102); overlies (105)	0.04m	Modern
(105)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid brown-grey friable silt mixed with crushed lime, mortar and plaster with common crushed slate fragments, possible destruction/demolition layer from a building.	Overlies (106); overlain by (104); fill of [113]	0.05m	Modern
(106)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid yellow-grey soft-friable silt-clay. Re-deposited natural. Probable levelling deposit.	Overlies (107); overlain by (105); fill of [113]	0.04m	Modern
(107)	<i>Fill</i>	Pale brown friable silt with common charcoal flecks and stone fragments.	Overlain by (106); fill of [113]	0.12m	Modern
(108)	<i>Layer</i>	Mid red-yellow friable silt clay with common red brick and charcoal fragments.	Overlain by (112); overlies (321)	0.18m	Modern
(109)	<i>Layer</i>	Dark brown-black friable silt with common charcoal, burnt wood, heat affected stone and brick. Probable large slumped mass of destruction debris/ demolition debris. Occasional inclusions of post med pottery (possibly C17th).	Overlain by (322); overlies (110)	0.3m	Modern
(110)	<i>Layer</i>	Pale red clay with common grit, charcoal and lime mortar inclusions.	Overlain by (109)	0.02m	
(111)	<i>Layer</i>	Mid red-brown crushed loose mortar. Associated with building destruction/demolition phase.	Part of site north boundary wall; overlain by (321)	0.06m	
(112)	<i>Layer</i>	Dark grey friable silt with common brick, stone fragments and lime mortar inclusions.	Overlain by (199); overlies (108)	0.08m	Modern
[113]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut identified in section. 1.8m wide × 0.22m deep with steep sides, flat step at 0.06m with sharp break of slope, dropping with steep sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. Pit filled with demolition layers.	Filled by (105) (106) (107); cuts (199)	0.22m	Modern
(114)	<i>Layer</i>	Mid grey-brown friable silt with abundant large flat stone, plaster and lime mortar. Contains glazed ridge-tile and roof slates with 'peg-holes'. Probable building collapse.	Overlain by (110); overlies (136) (137) (138); abutted by (115)	0.11m	18 th century
(115)	<i>Layer</i>	Mid grey-brown friable silt with abundant irregular slate-stone, some of which appear dressed for walling, with earth and lime bond. Probable destruction/demolition layer.	Overlain by (110); overlies (136), (137), (138); abuts (114)	0.11m	18 th century
(116)	<i>Structure</i>	Wall with approximate north-south alignment. Measures 8.4m+ × 0.7m wide and surviving to 0.3m high. Constructed of large irregular local slate-stone slabs; earth bond; runs under the boundary wall abutted by cobbled floor to east and west; possibly abutted by earlier alleyway with cobbled surface.	Overlies (149); abutted by (123)	0.3m	17-18 th century
(117)	<i>Layer</i>	Mid grey-brown friable silt with frequent heat affected stone, lime, charcoal, burnt wood and burnt brick fragments. Possible demolition / destruction layer.	Overlies (123)		19 th century?
(118)	<i>Layer</i>	Mid grey-brown friable silt with abundant stone and lime mortar, moderate charcoal and pottery inclusions; possibly associated with a single phase of destruction of a building, collapsed over or across layers of cobbled surfaces.	Overlies (123); abutted by (117)(119)		19 th century?
(119)	<i>Layer</i>	Mix of loosely packed yellow-grey clay and crushed lime with abundant brick and stone inclusions, frequent charcoal and pottery; possible demolition / destruction layer.	Overlies (123); abutted by (117)		19 th century
{120}	<i>Structure</i>	Curb or step structure orientated approximately east-west. Measures 2.2m × 0.5m and comprising local roughly shaped slate-stone blocks.	Abutted by (127); overlain by (117)		18 th century

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{121}	Structure	Wall with approximate north-south alignment. Measures 3.2m × 0.5m. Comprises closely packed large irregular slate-stone slabs earth and possible lime bond; stones are dressed on east edge.	Abuts [122]; overlain by (117)	0.3m	18 th century
{122}	Structure	Wall with east-west alignment. Measures 3.4m × 0.6m × 0.3m high. Comprises large wide irregular large slate-stone slabs and small blocky stones with earth bond.	Abuts [116]; abutted by {121}	0.3m	17 th -18 th century
(123)	Surface	Cobbled surface orientated north-south. Measures c.1m × 1m. Comprises small, irregular slate-stones and pebbles.	Overlain by (128); overlies (127)		17 th -18 th century
[124]	Structure	Drain gully orientated north-south. Measures c.1m × 0.2m. Comprises slate-stone cobbles and pebbles with smaller blockier stones.	Overlain by (128); overlies (127); abuts (123)		17 th -18 th century
[125]	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit measuring 1.1m north-south × 1.3m east-west × 0.25m deep. Vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. Pit .	Cuts (115). Filled by (126)	0.25m	19 th century
(126)	Fill	Mid yellow soft sticky clay. Fill of pit [125].	Fill of [125]	0.25m	19 th century
(127)	Surface	Cobbled surface orientated north-south. Measures 2.2m × 1m. Comprises small irregular slate-stones and pebbles with moderate small inclusions.	Overlain by (123); abutted by [120]		19 th century
(128)	Surface	Cobbled surface measuring 35m × 2-4.75m. Comprises tightly packed slate-stones and pebbles; stones dressed/shaped to fit together; frequent C19th and C20th finds.	Overlies (166)	0.1m	19 th century
(129)	Surface	Cobbled surface orientated north-south. Measures 5m × 2.4m. Comprises large flat slate-stones in earth bond; stones dressed to fit tightly; sockets created within surface bounded by blockier stones, possible sockets for timbers.	Overlain by [130]; overlies (149)	0.1m	17 th -18 th century
{130}	Structure	L- shaped wall, orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. Measures 1.7m × 0.4 x 0.3m. Comprises slate stone lower course, bricks for upper courses, bonded by lime mortar. Slate has been squared. Bricks are small, handmade and frogless.	Overlies (129)	0.3m	19 th century
(131)	Layer	Mid yellow soft-sticky clay. Base layer covering earlier features.	Overlain by [130]; overlies (129)		19 th century
(132)	Layer	Pale brown friable gritty silt with abundant crushed lime, small stone, crushed brick and charcoal inclusions. Frequent C17th pottery. Possible destruction layer.	Overlain by (115); overlies (144)		19 th century
(133)	Layer	Mid red-yellow firm clay. Heat affected burnt natural.	Overlain by (134); overlies (100)		
(134)	Deposit	Irregular deposit measuring 1.4m × 1m × 0.05m. Red-yellow firm clay with abundant iron slag.	Overlain by (145); overlies [328]	0.05m	
[135]	Cut	Sub-circular pit measuring c.0.6m in diameter with steep sides, sharp break of slope and flat base.	Cuts (132); filled by (136)		
(136)	Fill	Mid grey-brown friable silt with common charcoal inclusions. Contains post-medieval pottery.	Overlain by (115); fill of [135]		
(137)	Fill	Mid brown friable silt. Contains post-medieval pottery.	Fill of [140]	0.11m	18 th century
(138)	Fill	Black friable silt.	Fill of [141]		18 th century
[139]	Structure	Linear drain gully orientated approximately east-west. Measures 2m × 0.3m with vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. Lined with slate-stone and filled by carbon rich black silt. Contains post-medieval pottery.	Abuts (129); abutted by (115)	0.05m	17 th -18 th century
[140]	Cut	Sub-oval pit orientated north-south, measuring 0.72m x 0.5m × 0.11m deep with steep sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Cuts (132); filled by (137)	0.11m	18 th century
[141]	Cut	Sub-oval pit orientated north-south, measuring 0.9m × 0.5m. Not excavated.	Cuts (132); filled by (138)		18 th century
(142)	Layer	Layer overlain by wall {121}. Dark brown soft silt clay c. 0.07m thick.	Overlain by {121}	0.07m thick	
(143)	Layer	Pale yellow-red friable silt clay with moderate crushed slate stone charcoal and post med pottery inclusions.	Overlain by (145); overlies (134)		
(144)	Layer	Pale-mid yellow-red friable clay-silt with common slate, lime and charcoal inclusions. Demolition/destruction layer.	Overlain by (114); overlies (145)		
(145)	Layer	Pale-mid yellow-red friable clay-silt with common slate and lime, and frequent charcoal inclusions. Demolition/destruction layer. May be part of (144).	Overlain by (132); overlies (143)		
(146)	Structure	Mid grey-white-brown powdery earth, lime and silt mix forming bond of wall {121}. Contains occasional post-medieval pottery.	Part of {121}		
{147}	Structure	Linear stone alignment, orientated approximately north-south and measuring 3m × 0.3m. Comprises small	Overlain by [124]; abuts (127)		18 th century

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		blocky slate-stone. Possible edge of former cobbled alley.			
(148)	Layer	Mid yellow-brown firm clay. Possible packing layer for the cobbles (128). Contains moderate C19th and C20th material, likely to have fallen between the cobbles.	Overlain by (128); overlies (166); abuts [116] cut by [167][169][171][173][176]		19 th century
(149)	Layer	Mid brown friable silt with abundant crushed slate, frequent late medieval and post-medieval pottery and moderate charcoal flecks.	Overlain by (129); abuts {116}; cut by [195]	0.05m	17 th -18 th century
[150]	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit measuring 1.2m east-west × 1.3m north-south × 0.08m deep with fairly steep sides, gradual break of slope and flat base.	Cuts (100); filled by (151)	0.08m	18 th century
(151)	Fill	Mid grey-brown soft clay; rare plaster fragments, very rare charcoal and sub-angular stone inclusions.	Fill of [150]	0.08m	18 th century
[152]	Cut	Linear feature orientated north-south. Measures 2m × 0.4m × 0.6m deep with steep sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. Possible base of wall foundation trench.	Cuts (100); filled by (153)	0.06m	17 th -18 th century
(153)	Fill	Mid grey-brown soft clay with occasional sub-angular stone c.10-100mm, rare plaster and charcoal fleck inclusions.	Overlain by (132); fill of [152]	0.06m	17 th -18 th century
(154)	Layer	Mid grey-brown soft clay with occasional-rare sub-angular stone c.10-70mm, rare plaster and charcoal fleck inclusions. Base of collapse/demolition layer related to collapse of wall.	Overlain by (132); overlies (100); same as (155)	0.003m	
(155)	Layer	Mid grey-brown soft clay with occasional charcoal flecks and rare sub angular stone 10-100mm. Base of collapse/demolition later related to wall collapse.	Overlain by (132); overlies (100); same as (154)	0.003m	
[156]	Cut	Circular feature with diameter 0.55m x 0.03m deep, with moderately sloping sides to sharp break of slope and flat base. Probably base of post hole.	Cuts (100); filled by (157)	0.03m	Pre 17 th century?
(157)	Fill	Mid grey-brown soft clay with rare sub-angular stone 5-50mm, very rare charcoal and heat affected sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (132); fill of [156]	0.03m	Pre 17 th century?
[158]	Cut	Sub-rectangular to sub-oval feature orientated north-south. Measures 0.9m × 0.5m × 0.06m deep. North edge fairly steep, southern edge gradual with sharp break of slope on both sides, flat base. Base of possible pit feature.	Cuts (100); filled by (159)	0.06m	17 th century
(159)	Fill	Mid grey-brown soft clay with occasional sub angular stone 10-60mm.	Overlain by (132); fill of [158]	0.06m	17 th century
[160]	Cut	Circular to sub-circular feature orientated north-south. Measures 0.65m × 0.55m × 0.38m deep. Steep sided with sharp break of slope and flat base. Probable post-hole.	Cuts (100); filled by (161)	0.38m	17 th century
(161)	Fill	Mid brown-grey friable-soft slightly silt-clay with moderate sub-angular stone 10-90mm.	Overlain by (132); fill of [160]	0.14m	17 th century
[162]	Cut	Circular feature with diameter 0.9m x 0.5m deep. Moderate to steep slope to 0.15m with gradual break of slope to flat step. Sharp break of slope to near vertical sides and further sharp break of slope to flat base. Probable large post-hole feature.	Cuts (100); filled by (163)(164)(165)	0.5m	17 th century
(163)	Fill	Mid brown-grey soft clay with moderate sub-angular stone 10-60mm inclusions. Base of layer includes stone packing. Base of post-hole [162].	Overlain by (164); fill of [162]	0.15m	17 th century
(164)	Fill	Mid brown-grey soft clay with rare sub-angular stone 10mm inclusions with moderate natural clay. Mid layer of post hole.	Overlain by (165); overlies (163); fill of [162]	0.2m	17 th century
(165)	Fill	Mid grey-brown soft clay with rare sub-angular stone 10-50mm, very rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Upper fill of post-hole.	Overlain by (132); overlies (164); fill of [162]	0.15m	17 th century
(166)	Layer	Mid red-yellow soft clay with moderate crushed lime and yellow grey clay inclusions. Contains occasional post-medieval pottery.	Overlain by (148); abuts {116}; cut by [167] [167] [173] [176]		19 th century
[167]	Cut	Possible semi-circular post-hole measuring 0.5m in diameter × 0.5m deep. Possibly part of group along wall {122}.	Cuts (166); abuts {122} filled by (168) cut by [192]	0.5m	
(168)	Fill	Dark grey-black friable silt with abundant charcoal, occasional pottery and pipe inclusions .	Overlain by (148); fill of [167]; cut by [192]	0.5m	
[169]	Cut	Possible semi-circular post-hole measuring 0.65m in diameter × 0.12m deep with steep sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. Possibly part of group along wall {122}.	Cuts (166) abuts {122}; filled by (170)	0.12m	
(170)	Fill	Mid grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay with moderate charcoal and red- yellow clay, occasional small flat	Overlain by (148); fill of [169]	0.12m	

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		stones and post-medieval pottery, rare bone and metal inclusions.		
[171]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-circular post/stake hole adjacent to wall [122]. Measures 0.1m in diameter.	Cuts (166) abuts {122}; filled by (172)	
(172)	<i>Fill</i>	Dark black-brown friable silt with common grit inclusions.	Overlain by(148); fill of [171]	
[173]	<i>Cut</i>	Semi-circular post-hole. Measures 0.37m in diameter × 0.18m deep with steep sides, becoming moderate, with sharp break of slope and flat base.	Cuts (177); abuts [116], [122]; filled by (174)(175)	0.18m
(174)	<i>Fill</i>	Dark grey friable silt with occasional charcoal and post-medieval pottery and rare iron nail fragments. Upper fill of post-hole [173].	Overlain by (148); overlies (175); fill of [173]; cut by [176]	Up to 0.12m
(175)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid yellow-grey loose-friable clay with common medieval and post-medieval pottery and occasional slate and stone inclusions. Lower fill of post-hole [173].	Overlain by (174); fill of [173]	0.11m
[176]	<i>Cut</i>	Irregular cut orientated approximately north-south. Measures 0.82m × 0.3m × 0.1m deep with gradual sloping sides, unclear break of slope and slightly concave base. Possible pit/post-hole or re-deposited edge of lower packing (166).	Cuts (166); cut by [173]; filled by (177), (178)	0.1m
(177)	<i>Fill</i>	Dark black-brown friable silt with frequent charcoal and stone inclusions. Contains pottery and shell. Upper fill of [176].	Overlain by (148); overlies (178); fill of [176]	0.08m
(178)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey friable silt with frequent stone inclusions and rare pottery. Lower fill of [176].	Overlain by (177); fill of [176]	0.02m
(179)	<i>Fill</i>	Black friable silt with common charcoal, occasional lime mortar, plaster and shell inclusions. Deposit/lens within fill of [176].	Overlain by (177); overlies (178); fill of [176]	0.04m
(180)	<i>Surface</i>	Discrete patch of stone cobbles measuring 0.25m north-south × 0.5m east-west. Comprises sub-angular slate-stone and pebbles. Possible lower layer of cobbles. May be same as (310).	Overlain by (166)	
[181]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-circular post-hole with diameter 0.4m × 0.33m deep. Near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base.	Cuts (100); filled by (182), (183), (184)	0.33m
(182)	<i>Fill</i>	Dark brown-black soft-friable silt-clay with abundant charcoal. Upper fill of posthole [181].	Overlain by (132); overlies (183) fill of [181]	0.01m
(183)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey-brown soft clay with frequent red-yellow clay. Mid fill of posthole [181].	Overlain by (182); overlies (184); fill of [181]	0.22m
(184)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey-brown soft clay with rare sub-angular stone inclusions. Basal fill of posthole [181].	Overlain by (183); fill of [181]	0.1m
[185]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-circular posthole measuring 0.45m in diameter × 0.14m deep. Gradually sloping southern side, steep north side, with sharp break of slope and concave base. Possibly associated with postholes [161]and [181].	Cuts (100); filled by (186), (187)	0.14m
(186)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey-brown soft clay with rare sub-rounded stone 10-30mm. Upper fill of posthole [185].	Overlies (187); fill of [185]	0.06m
(187)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid red-yellow soft clay mixed with common mid grey-brown soft clay. Lower fill of posthole [185].	Overlain by (186); fill of [185]	0.08m
[188]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-rectangular feature orientated east-west. Measures 1.15m × 0.7m × 0.24m deep. Near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. Possible pit.	Cut by [303]; filled by (189), (305), (306)	0.24m
(189)	<i>Fill</i>	Dark brown friable-soft silt. Lower fill of pit [188].	Overlain by (305); fill of [188]	0.08m
(190)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid yellow firm clay. Packing layer around edge of post-hole [195].	Overlain by (196); fill of [195]	0.58m
[191]	<i>Structure</i>	Square stone built drain measuring 0.3m × 0.45m deep. Consists of rusted iron hopper, set into the base with an upper grid. Set into brick- and stone-built drain channel [320].	Cuts (128); filled by (194)	0.45m
[192]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-circular post-hole measuring 0.84m in diameter × 0.1m deep, with shallow sides, imperceptible break of slope and concave base.	Cut by [191]; cuts [167]; filled by (193)	0.1m
(193)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid yellow-grey soft-friable silt-clay with common grit inclusions. Fill of posthole [192].	Overlain by (148); cut by [191]; fill of [192]	0.1m
(194)	<i>Fill</i>	Black friable silt with occasional bone and glass inclusions. Fill of stone built drain [191].	Fill of [191]	0.45m
[195]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-circular post-hole measuring 0.6m in diameter × 0.6m deep. With near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base.	Cuts (149); filled by (190), (196)	0.58m
(196)	<i>Fill</i>	Dark-mid grey soft clay with common grit inclusions. Main fill of posthole [195].	Overlain by (129); overlies (190); fill of [195]	0.58m

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[197]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-circular post-hole with diameter 0.35m × depth 0.23m. Near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base.	Cuts (100); filled by (198)	0.22m	
(198)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey-brown loose-soft clay with occasional sub-angular stone 10-40mm. Fill of posthole [197].	Overlain by (149); fill of [197]	0.22m	
(199)	<i>Layer</i>	Mid grey-brown friable silt with come lime mortar inclusions. Demolition deposit.	Overlies (112); cut by [113]		Modern
(200)	<i>Natural</i>	Mid yellow-grey dense clay with pale green/grey rotted shillet bands.			
(201)	<i>Surface</i>	Existing stable floor. Rectangular area of cobbles c.4.5m × 4.15m, comprising mix of small rounded, shaped slatestone and pebbles. Varying alignments leading to (with slope) central stone-built drains formed from larger slatestone blocks.	Overlies (202), (203)	0.06m thick	
(202)	<i>Layer</i>	Part of bedding layer for cobble surface (201) but affected by horse urine. Dark brown-black soft-friable silt-clay to west of drain [208]. Very pungent of urine and organic waste.	Overlain by (201); overlies (203); overlies (224)	0.06m thick	
(203)	<i>Layer</i>	Bedding layer for cobble surface (201). Deep red-brown friable silt with rotten wood and organic material.	Overlain by (201); overlain by (202); same as (224); overlies (223)	0.04m thick	
(204)	<i>Layer</i>	Levelling layer. Dense, hard packed lime and crushed slate.	Overlain by (223); overlies (205)	0.05m thick	
(205)	<i>Layer</i>	Possible levelling layer/build up of material over pit. Mid-dark brown loose-soft-friable clay-silt with occasional stone and oyster shell, and rare slate inclusions.	Overlain by (204); overlies (206)	0.18m thick	
(206)	<i>Layer</i>	Possible levelling/sealing layer of pit [210]. Pale yellow-brown compressed clay. Re-deposited natural with rare grit and charcoal inclusions. Seals pit.	Overlain by (205); overlies (207)	0.17m thick	
(207)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of pit [210]. Black sticky silt with common-frequent large slatestone inclusions. Pungent small suggestive of fill of tanning pit.	Overlain by (206); fill of [210]	0.25m thick	
[208]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of stone drain. Linear drain orientated approximately north to south. Measures 1.1m+ × 0.24m wide × 0.36m deep. Near vertical sided with flat base. Lined with local stones set in lime mortar mixed with grey-brown silt. Top framed by cobbles (201).	Filled by {225}, (209)	0.36m deep	
(209)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of stone drain [208]. Dark brown-grey soft-firm silt-clay with rare lime mortar, clay, stone and brick fragments.	Overlain by (201); overlies {225}; fill of [208]	0.20m thick	
[210]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of tanning pit. Irregular sub-oval feature orientated east to west. Measures 2m+ × 0.6m+ wide × 0.25m deep. Moderately sloping sides with slightly concave base.	Filled by (207); cuts (200)	0.25m deep	
{211}	<i>Structure</i>	Foundation for timber partition wall. Orientated north to south. Measures 2.3m × 0.16m and standing to 0.1m (1 course) high. Rubble stones laid in a 'dry-stone' fashion creating a base foundation for the timber partition wall.	Abutted by (201), (215); overlies (200)	0.1m high	
{212}	<i>Structure</i>	Foundation for timber partition wall. Orientated north to south. Measures 3.8m × 0.17m and standing to 0.24m high (3 courses). Rubble stones with clay bond on base layer, upper layers 'dry-stone' laid. Forms base foundation for timber partition.	Abutted by (215), (216); overlies (200)	0.24m high	
[213]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut for 19 th century water pipe. Linear cut orientated north-north-west to south-south-east measuring 1.1m+ × 0.1m wide. Contains stoneware water pipe.	Overlain by (206); cuts (200)	c.0.1m deep	19 th century
(214)	<i>Layer</i>	Base layer for brick surface (215). Dark brown friable silt with grit, charcoal, ash and sand inclusions. 0.06m thick.	Overlain by (215); overlies (206)	0.06m thick	
(215)	<i>Surface</i>	Brick floor. Layer of hand-made orange/red frogless bricks. Rectangular area measuring 4.3m north to south × 2.3m east to west. Bricks measure c.0.23m×0.11m though vary widely. Some show finger marks and general indication is of frame/mould set.	Abuts {211}, {212}; overlies (214)	0.06m thick	
(216)	<i>Surface</i>	Cobble floor layer. Sub-rectangular area to east of wall {212}. Comprises small irregular local stone and river pebbles. Loosely set, probably disturbed.	Overlain by modern concrete; abuts (212)		
(217)	<i>Surface</i>	Cobble floor layer. Sub-rectangular area to east of wall {212}, abutting east external wall of building. Larger local slatestone covered with concrete.	Overlain by modern concrete		
(218)	<i>Surface</i>	Slate floor layer. Area of slate floor in south-east corner of building.	Overlain by modern concrete		
[219]	<i>Structure</i>	Brick lining of modern inspection pit. Single layer of bricks lining all four sides of rectangular inspection pit	Abuts (221); fill of [220]	0.30m+	20 th century (c.1940-50s)

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		measuring. 4 courses + high. Bricks set in cement mortar with concrete. Bricks measure c.0.2m x 0.1m. Capped by large angular stones measuring 0.45m-0.8m x 0.8m.			
[220]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut for modern inspection pit. Rectangular brick lined inspection pit orientated east to west. Measures 2m x 1m. Vertical sides, flat base.	Filled by (221), {219}; cuts (201)	0.30m+	20 th century (c.1940-50s)
(221)	<i>Fill</i>	Backfill of cut for brick inspection pit. Mid brown loose friable clay-silt with common brick and stone fragments.	Abutted by (219); fill of [220]	0.30m+	20 th century (c.1940-50s)
(222)	<i>Fill</i>	Setting material for brick floor (215). Pinkish grey sand-lime-silt mix filling gaps between bricks of floor level. Used to set/place bricks. Very fine in places, thicker at edges of floor.	Overlies/abuts (215)		
(223)	<i>Deposit</i>	Deposit adjacent to drain [208]. Rich red-brown loose soft friable silt with organic components.	Overlain by (203); overlies (204)	0.05m thick	
(224)	<i>Deposit</i>	Packing layer for cobble floor (201). Rich red-brown friable silt with organic components. Same as (203).	Overlain by (202); same as (203); overlies (223)	0.04m thick	
{225}	<i>Structure</i>	Structure for drain cut [208]. Square slab stone box at base of drain. Measures c.0.3m wide x 0.2m high. Sides of drain lined with local slatestone set in lime mortar mixed with grey-brown clay.	Overlain by (209); fill of [208]	0.36m deep	
[300]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-circular post-hole measuring 0.3m in diameter x 0.22m deep. Vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. Possibly associated with [197].	Cuts (100); filled by (301)	0.22m	
(301)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey-brown loose-soft clay with occasional yellow soft clay and rare sub-angular stone. Fill of post-hole [300].	Overlain by (149); fill of [300]	0.22m	
{302}	<i>Structure</i>	Short section of stone wall orientated east-west. Measures 0.5m x 0.2m and appearing to extend beneath standing building. Semi-coursed and constructed from stone blocks and frogless small bricks with a lime and earth bond. Abuts wall {122} to the west.	Abuts {122}; abutted [191]		
[303]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-circular post-hole measuring 0.4m in diameter x 0.2m deep. Near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base.	Cuts (306); filled by (304)	0.18m	
(304)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid brown loose-soft friable slightly silt-clay with rare soft yellow clay inclusions.	Fill of [303]	0.18m	
(305)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid yellow soft-firm clay. Deposit within pit [188].	Overlain by (306); overlies (189); cut by [303]; fill of [188]	0.12m	
(306)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid brown soft clay with common yellow clay. Upper fill of pit [188].	Overlies (305); fill of [188]	0.18m	
[307]	<i>Structure</i>	Linear, narrow stone built drain orientated east-west, measuring 0.3m wide x 0.15m deep following alignment of wall {122}. Sides formed by coursed small flat stones packed with an earth bond. Irregular slate-stone slabs cap the drain.	Cut by [191]; cuts [167]; filled by (308)	0.15m	
(308)	<i>Fill</i>	Dark grey-brown friable silt. Lime plaster, iron fragments, pottery and clay pipe inclusions.	Overlain by (381); fill of [307]	0.15m	
[309]	<i>Structure</i>	Linear brick and stone built drain orientated approximately north-east to south-west. 0.14m wide. Extends beneath current standing building and beneath (128). Iron grid visible within drain similar in form/style to [191].			
(310)	<i>Surface</i>	Discrete patch of sub-angular stone cobbles. Measures 0.9m north-south x 0.6m east-west. May be part of same cobble surface as (180).	Overlain by (166); cut by [315]; same as (180)		
(311)	<i>Layer</i>	Dark brown-grey friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (166)		
[312]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-oval post-hole measuring 0.54m east-west x 0.42m north-south x 0.04m deep. With moderately sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Cuts (100); filled by (313), (314)	0.04m	
(313)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey-brown soft clay. Upper fill of post-hole [312].	Overlain by (310); overlies (314); fill of [312]	0.04m	
(314)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid yellow-grey soft clay –Re-deposited natural. Lower fill of post-hole [312].	Overlain by (314); fill of [312]	0.04m	
[315]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-rectangular disturbed area, possibly forming a cut filled by pale red clay with concrete inclusions. Orientated approximately east-west. Measures 0.8m x 0.48m.	Cuts (128)		Modern
[316]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-rectangular disturbed area or possible spread orientated approximately east-west and measuring 0.8m x 0.35m. Contains dark grey-brown friable silt with large stone, charcoal and rotten wood inclusions.	Cuts (128)		Modern
(317)	<i>Layer</i>	Mid-dark grey-brown friable silt. Possible packing layer beneath cobbled surface (310). May be the same as	Overlain by (310)	0.04m	

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		(149).		
[318]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-circular post-hole measuring 0.3m in diameter × 0.04m deep with moderately sloping sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (319)	0.05m
(319)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey-brown slightly silt-clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Overlain by (317); fill of [318]	0.05m
[320]	<i>Structure</i>	Brick- and stone- built drain into which [191] is set.	Cuts [307]; part of [191]	
(321)	<i>Layer</i>	Dark grey friable silt with common brick and stone with lime mortar.	Overlies (322); overlain by (108)	0.12m
(322)	<i>Layer</i>	Mid red-yellow clay-silt with common red brick and charcoal.	Overlies (109); overlain by (321)	0.18m
323	<i>Not used</i>	<i>Not used</i>		
[324]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-circular post-hole. Shallow sides with imperceptible break of slope and undulating base.	Filled by (325); cut by [326]	
(325)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid yellow-grey friable clay. Fill of post-hole [324].	Fill of [324], cut by [326]	
[326]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-circular post-hole. Shallow sides with imperceptible break of slope and undulating base. Cuts [324].	Cuts [324]; filled by (327)	
(327)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey-brown soft clay. Fill of post-hole [326].	Fill of [326]	
[328]	<i>Cut</i>	Irregular feature orientated north-south. Measures 1.4m × 1m × 0.05m with gradual sloping sides, imperceptible break of slope and undulating base. Waste pit from metal-working.	Cuts (133)	0.05m
[329]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-circular post-hole. Measures 0.22m in diameter × 0.18m deep with moderate sloping western edge and steep eastern edge, gradual to sharp break of slope and concave base.	Cuts [366]; filled by (330)	0.18m
(330)	<i>Fill</i>	Dark grey friable silt.	Fill of [329]	0.18m
(331)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey soft clay.	Fill of [371]	0.22m
332	<i>Not used</i>	<i>Not used</i>		
[333]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-circular post-hole measuring 0.3m in diameter × 0.18m deep. Fairly steep sloping sides, gradual break of slope and slightly concave base.	Filled by (334), (387), (389)	0.18m
(334)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey-brown soft silt-clay with occasional red-yellow clay and sub-angular stone. Upper fill of post-hole [333].	Overlies (387); fill of [333]	0.04m
[335]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-oval post-hole measuring 0.54m east-west × 0.34m north-south × 0.06m deep. Fairly steep sides, gradual break of slope and slightly concave base.	Cuts [344],[353]; filled by (336)	0.06m
(336)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey-brown soft clay with occasional yellow clay and sub-angular stone inclusions. Fill of posthole [335].	Fill of [335]	0.06m
[337]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-circular post-hole measuring 0.4m in diameter × 0.14m deep. Moderately sloping sides, fairly sharp break of slope and slightly concave base.	Cuts [349]; filled by (338)	0.14m
(338)	<i>Fill</i>	Pale yellow-brown soft clay with common grit inclusions. Re-deposited natural.	Fill of [337]	0.14m
[339]	<i>Cut</i>	Possible linear feature orientated approximately east-west. Measures 1.5m × 0.8m × 0.4m deep. Gradual southern slope with imperceptible break of slope and flat base.	Cut by [341]; filled by (340), (347)	0.4m
(340)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey-brown soft-compacted clay with common sub-angular stone.	Overlain by (347); fill of [339]	0.28m
[341]	<i>Cut</i>	Possible linear feature orientated east-west. Measures 1.35m × 0.38m × 0.4m deep with near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base.	Cuts [339]; filled by (342)	0.4m
(342)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey-brown soft-compacted clay with frequent sub-angular stone. Fill of linear [341].	Fill of [341]	0.4m
(343)	<i>Fill</i>	Light yellow-red-grey firm silt-clay with frequent sub-rounded stone. Re-deposited natural fill at base of ditch [353].	Overlain by (354); fill of [353]; same as (355)	0.02m
[344]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-rectangular pit-like feature orientated east-west. Measures 1.1m × 1m × 0.3m deep. Gradual southern slope to sharp break of slope and flat step at 0.2m before gradual slope continued to base.	Filled by (388)	0.3m
[345]	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-circular post-hole measuring 0.27m in diameter × 0.32m deep with near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base.	Cuts [344]; filled by (346)	0.32m
(346)	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey soft clay.	Fill of [345]	0.32m
(347)	<i>Fill</i>	Soft yellow clay. Upper fill/deposit within pit [339].	Overlies (340); fill of [339]	0.14m
(348)	<i>Spread</i>	Dark-mid grey friable clay-silt spread with common pottery, bone, clay pipe and charcoal.	Overlain by [116]; overlies [349]	
[349]	<i>Cut</i>	Irregular pit orientated approximately north-south. Measures 1m × up to 0.7m × 0.22m deep. Southern side	Cuts [353]; cut by [337]; filled by	0.22m

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		has moderate slope with sharp break of slope and flat step at 0.12m before dropping to near vertical edge and concave base. Relationship with [339] unclear.	(384)		
(350)	Fill	Dark-mid grey-brown friable clay-silt with common stone inclusions. Upper fill of / spread covering pit [349].	Overlain by (348); overlies (338)	0.06m	
[351]	Cut	Sub-circular post-hole measuring 0.5m in diameter × 0.1m deep with gradual sloping sides, imperceptible break of slope and concave base.	Cut by [121]; filled by (352)	0.1m	
(352)	Fill	Mid-dark grey-brown loose-friable silt-clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. Fill of post-hole [351].	Fill of [351]	0.1m	
[353]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 5.5m+ × 0.7m wide × 0.37m deep with fairly steep sides, sharp break of slope and very slightly concave base.	Cut by [312], [349], [366], [369] filled by (354), (355)	0.37m	
(354)	Fill	Light grey-brown friable clay-silt with occasional yellow clay flecks and sub-angular stone. Upper fill of ditch [353].	Overlain by (310); overlies (355); fill of [353]	0.22-0.28m	
(355)	Fill	Light yellow-grey firm silt-clay with frequent sub-rounded stone. Possible re-deposited natural in base of ditch [353].	Overlain by (354); fill of [353]; same as (343)	0.13m	
[356]	Cut	Sub-rectangular post-hole measuring 0.24m × 0.45m deep. With vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base.	Cut by [385]; filled by (357)	0.45m	
(357)	Fill	Very dark grey friable-soft silt-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. Fill of post-hole [356].	Cut by [385]; fill of [356]	0.45m	
[358]	Cut	Sub-circular stake-hole measuring 0.15m in diameter × 0.04m deep with steep sides, gradual break of slope and concave base. Associated with stake holes [360], [362], [364], [398], [385], possible platform or structure?	Filled by (359)	0.04m	
(359)	Fill	Mid grey-brown soft clay with occasional grit and charcoal inclusions.	Fill of [358]	0.04m	
[360]	Cut	Sub-circular stake-hole with diameter 0.17m × 0.03m deep. Gradual sloping sides, sharp break of slope and slightly concave base.	Filled by (361)	0.03m	
(361)	Fill	Mid grey-brown soft clay with occasional grit stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.	Fill of [360]	0.03m	
[362]	Cut	Sub-circular stake-hole with diameter 0.25m × 0.03m deep with steep sides, sharp break of slope and concave base. Associated with stake-holes, [358], [360], [364], [398], [385].	Filled by (363)	0.03m	
(363)	Fill	Mid grey soft clay with rare small stone inclusions.	Fill of [362]	0.03m	
[364]	Cut	Irregular stake-hole measuring 0.23m in diameter × 0.03m deep with steep northern edge, shallow southern edge, sharp break of slope and flat base. Associated with [358], [360], [362], [385], [398].	Filled by (365)	0.03m	
(365)	Fill	Mid-dark grey clay soft clay with occasional grit stone inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.	Fill of [364]	0.03m	
[366]	Cut	Sub-circular post-hole with diameter 0.33m × 0.28m deep. Near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base.	Cuts [353]; filled by (367), (368)	0.28m	
(367)	Fill	Dark grey friable silt-clay. Upper fill of post-hole.	Overlies (368); fill of [366]	0.28m	
(368)	Fill	Mid grey-brown firm silt-clay with frequent stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Possible packing layer of post-hole [366].	Overlain by (367); fill of [366]	0.28m	
[369]	Cut	Sub-circular post-hole measuring 0.54m × 0.26m deep with near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base.	Cuts [353]; filled by (370), (371)	0.26m	
(370)	Fill	Mid grey friable clay with rare charcoal inclusions.	Fill of [369]	0.26m	
[371]	Cut	Sub-circular post-hole measuring 0.24m in diameter × 0.22m deep with near vertical sides, sharp break of slope and flat base.	Cuts [369]; filled by (331)	0.22m	
(372)	Layer	Dark-mid spread of friable silt with occasional charcoal. Associated with disturbance and digging for C20th garden steps demolished in this vicinity.	Cuts (128)		Modern
[373]	Cut	Sub-circular post-hole measuring 0.54m in diameter × 0.5m deep with vertical sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	Filled by (374)	0.5m	
(374)	Fill	Mixed mid yellow and mid grey compacted clays with occasional small rounded stone inclusions.	Fill of [373]	0.5m	
(375)	Surface	Lower cobble surface within extant building. Comprises sub-angular stones set in loose charcoal and ash with crushed slate base.	Overlies (376)	0.1m	

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(376)	Layer	Loose lime and charcoal. Probable base layer for cobble surface (375) covering drain [392].	Overlain by (375); overlies (382)	Up to 0.12m	
[377]	Cut	Sub-oval stake-hole measuring 0.16m × 0.03m deep with shallow sides and imperceptible break of slope and slightly concave base.	Filled by (378)	0.03m	
(378)	Fill	Mid yellow-grey friable clay with common grit inclusions.	Fill of [377]	0.03m	
379	Not used	Not used			
(380)	Layer	Mid yellow soft-firm clay with rare charcoal flecks.	Overlain by (383); overlies (100)	0.1m	
(381)	Layer	Slate capping layer for drain [307]. Consists of small peg slates set on bed of lime with rare charcoal flecks. Set over large stone capping of drain [307]. Peg slates are re-used here and similar to those in layer (114).	Overlies (308)		
(382)	Layer	Mid-dark grey-brown soft-friable silt-clay.	Overlain by (376); overlies (383)	0.07m	
(383)	Layer	Mid yellow firm clay with occasional grey-brown silt-clay inclusions.	Overlain by (382); overlies (380)	0.02m	
(384)	Fill	Mid grey-brown soft clay. Fill of pit [349].	Cut by [337]; fill of [349]	0.15m	
[385]	Cut	Sub-circular post-hole measuring 0.42m in diameter × 0.2m deep with steep sides, imperceptible break of slope and concave base.	Cuts [356]; filled by (386)	0.2m	
(386)	Fill	Mid grey-brown soft clay with rare grit stone and charcoal fleck inclusions.	Fill of [385]	0.2m	
(387)	Fill	Mid yellow-grey loose-soft clay with abundant large irregular stones. Possible post packing layer within post-hole [333].	Overlain by (334); overlies (389); fill of [333]	0.12m	
(388)	Fill	Mid red-yellow soft clay. Re-deposited natural fill of pit [344].	Cut by [345]; fill of [344]	0.28m	
(389)	Fill	Mid yellow soft clay. Basal fill of post-hole [333].	Overlain by (387); fill of [333]	0.03m	
[390]	Cut	Sub-oval post-hole measuring 0.4m in diameter × 0.17m deep with near vertical eastern side, moderately steep western edge, sharp breaks of slope and flat, narrow base.	Filled by (391)	0.17m	
(391)	Fill	Mid-dark brown-grey friable-soft silt-clay with rare flat stones at base.	Fill of [390]	0.17m	
[392]	Cut	Linear drain orientated approximately north-north-east to south-south-west running into extant building. 0.16m wide. Iron grate similar to [191] at eastern end.	Cuts (100)		
[393]	Cut	Sub-circular post-hole measuring 0.54m in diameter, heavily truncated by drain [307].	Cut by [307]; filled by (400)		
[394]	Cut	Sub-circular post-hole measuring 0.45m in diameter × 0.12m deep with moderately steep sloping sides, fairly sharp break of slope and concave base. Re-cut of posthole [390].	Cuts [390]; filled by (395), (396)	0.12m	
(395)	Fill	Dark grey friable clay-silt with common grit stone inclusions.	Overlies (396); fill of [394]	0.12m	
(396)	Fill	Dark yellow-grey friable clay-silt. Fill of post-hole [394].	Overlain by (395); fill of [394]	0.06m	
397	Not used	Not used			
[398]	Cut	Sub-circular stake-hole measuring 0.23m in diameter × 0.04m deep with steep sides, sharp break of slope and concave base. Possible associated with [358], [360], [362], [364], [385].	Filled by (399)	0.04m	
(399)	Fill	Very pale grey-yellow-brown friable clay with rare grit stone inclusions.	Fill of [398]	0.04m	
(400)	Fill	Pale yellow-grey soft-friable clay. Fill of post-hole [393].	Fill of [393]		
(401)	Spread/pit	Spread of burnt material, possibly filling a pit or natural depression. Red-brown burnt clay with large amount of pottery.	Abuts north boundary wall; cuts (100)		
[402]	Cut	Cut for stone lined well. Probable sub-circular feature extending beyond limits of excavation. Visible remains consist of stone wall line curving approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 0.4m+ × 0.45m × 0.4m high. Likely to return to the east, but not identified.	Overlain by (129); cut by [405]; filled by (403), (404)	0.4m+	
{403}	Structure	Stone wall structure of well [402]. Probable sub-circular alignment of large angular stone blocks, measures 0.4m+ × 0.45m × 0.4m high. Earth bond. Blocks show some evidence of shaping and positioned with narrow shaped ends framing the shaft.	Overlain by (404); fill of [402]	0.4m+	
(404)	Fill	Back-fill of well [402]. Rubble and stone capping.	Overlain by (100); overlies {403}	0.4m+	
[405]	Cut	Cut for 18-19 th century well-head re-using earlier well. Sub rectangular cut orientated north-east to south-west. Measures 0.3m × 0.2m. Angled cut leading into well.	Filled by (406), (407)		
{406}	Structure	Brick lining for well-head cut [405]. Red bricks measuring c.0.2m.	Abutted by (407); fill of [405]		18-19 th century
(407)	Fill	Lead pipe drawing water from well [405].	Abuts {406}; fill of [405]		18-19 th century

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[408]	<i>Cut</i>	Pit. Sub-rectangular cut orientated north to south, abutting west exterior wall of standing building. Measures c.0.4m × 0.2m × 0.15m deep with near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by (409); cuts (414)	0.15m deep	
(409)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of pit [408]. Mid-dark brown friable silt-clay c.0.15m thick.	Overlain by modern disturbance; fill of [408]	0.15m thick	
[410]	<i>Cut</i>	Stake-hole. Sub-circular stake-hole measuring 0.2m diameter x 0.05m deep with moderate-steep sloping sides and concave base.	Filled by (411); cuts (414)	0.05m deep	
(411)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of post-hole [410]. Mid-dark brown friable silt-clay c.0.05m thick.	Overlain by modern disturbance; fill of [410]	0.05m thick	
[412]	<i>Cut</i>	Linear cut orientated north to south. Measures 1.6m × c.0.25m × 0.15m deep. Irregular edge with near vertical sides and flat base. Foundation cut for wall {413}.	Filled by (414); cuts natural	0.15m deep	
{413}	<i>Structure</i>	West exterior wall of standing building. Large angular stone blocks built/repared in several phases. Lower courses earth bond, some lime mortar. More lime mortar higher, also rendered.	Abutted by (414); fill of [412]		
(414)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of cut [412]. Re-deposited natural with mid brown friable silt-clay. c.0.15m thick.	Cut by [408], [410]; fill of [412]		
[415]	<i>Cut</i>	Cut for wall. Linear cut orientated approximately north to south (alignment may be different – appeared N-S in narrow service trench). Measures 0.5m+ × 0.4m wide with steep-vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by {416}, (417); cuts natural	0.4m deep	
{416}	<i>Structure</i>	Possible corner of stone built structure. 'L'-shaped (as visible within service trench) stone wall structure comprising single stone on north to south alignment, 2 stones on east to west alignment. Single course survives. Wall 1 stone wide. Earth bonded.	Abutted by (417); fill of [415]	0.2m high	
(417)	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of wall cut [415]. Mid brown soft-firm silt-clay. Partially forms bonding of stone wall.	Overlain by (129); abuts {416}; fill of [415]	0.3m thick	
{418}	<i>Structure</i>	Wall. Linear wall orientated approximately east to west. Exposed section measures 0.5m+ × 0.4m wide. Comprises angular stone rubble with clay bond.	Overlain by (166)		

Appendix 5 Finds Concordance

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Pottery Detail	No.	Weight (g)	Bone Detail	No.	Weight (g)	Glass Detail	No.	Weight (g)	CBM Detail	No.	Weight (g)	Clay Pipe Detail	No.	Weight (g)	Other Detail	Spot Date
(100)	1	181	Sewer pipe fragment	10	368	Animal bone	1	113	Clear bottle	1	106	Rectangular slate	14	53	Clay pipes	1	1	Plastic object, fork.	20 th -21 st century
	6	110	Bristol / Staffs treacle brown glaze				1	178	R.H. Whites lemonade bottle	9	991	Includes pan tile				1	4	Shell.	
	2	50	ND GT				1	415	Moulded, clear glass bottle C.C. DORNAT & Co. TRADE. TOOLEY STREET. BARNSTAPLE.	2	200	Tile fragments				1	38	Rubber bottle stop.	
	1	120	ND GF				1	154	Rectangular bottle HAYMANS BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.							5	152	Stone.	
	1	352	Flowerpot				1	501	Green glass 'port bottle'? G.DOE, TORRINGTON.							1	7	2p coin'2001'	
	83	6038	Industrial slipwares				1	485	Green glass bottle square.							1	895	Fe object, frying pan/skillet.	
	16	4876	Stonewares				1	119	Small Marmite jar							1	54	Fe object, light fitting or bell.	
							13	5385	Various glass bottles, all in-tact C19th.							1	10	Cable tie with attached hook screw.	
							16	663	Various glass bottles, fragments C19th.							106	812	Nails.	
							1	94	Clear glass rim and part vessel, possibly C18th?							2	14	Latex gloves	
									3	N/A	Gravestones, large broken fragments.								
									1	N/A	Fe cauldron								
									1	2185	Axe blade								
(114)	23	459	ND GF 2x jar	5	349	Animal bone	11	1157	Glass	38	7473	Roof or floor tiles	1	13	Clay pipe bowl c.1650-80	5	248	Fe objects	1650-80

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	15 (31)	2345	ND GF 1x tall jar ND GF 2x jug ND GF 1x barley twist handle ND GF 4x other vessels ND GT 5x Type 3A sooted bowls ND GT 1x bowl						1 6 2 302 5	Brick fragment Slate Ridge tile									
	1	4	ND scraf Closed form																
	1	73	ND PS Type 7 chamber pot																
(115)	4	39	ND MC	10	131	Animal bone	5	153	Glass	3	76	Roof or floor tiles	8	27	Clay pipe stems x1 with mouthpiece	2	13	Fe objects	Early 18 th century
	27 (22)	572	ND GF 1x Type 11 large jar ND GF 1x cup ND GF 1x Type 7 chamber pot ND GF 1x Type 5 cup ND GF 1x tall jar							3		Ridge tile				1	6	Oyster shell	
	40 (21)	887	ND GF 1x jug ND GT 3x Type 3A sooted bowl ND GT 1x Type 3F bowl ND GT 1x closed form																
	1	35	ND scraf																

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	1	3	Bristol / Staffs treacle brown glaze																
(116)	3	37	ND GF 1x bowl	1	24	Animal bone						1	35	Oyster shell	1680- 1750				
	2	64	ND GF 1x tall jar																
	1	39	ND GT 1x jar Bristol / Staffs yellow slipware 1x cup																
(117)	1		ND MC	21	755	Animal bone	2	37	Glass	8	850	Roof or floor tiles	8	59	Clay pipe stem	5	94	Shell x 4 oyster	17 th - 18 th century
	61	2071	ND GF 5x tall jars							28	-2393	Brick fragment	3		Clay pipe bowl x1 flat heeled c.1620-40				
			ND GF 1x cup							7		Ridge tile							
			ND GF 1x jug							2		Possible cloam oven							
	55	2362	ND GF 1x skillet																
			ND GT 6x Type 3A bowls																
			ND GT 2x Type 3B bowls																
			ND GT 1x Type 4 skillet																
			ND GT 1x Type 6 chafing dish																
	4 (9)	196	ND GT 3x jugs? ND GT 1x jar ND scraf 1x jug																
		ND scraf 1x bowl ND scraf 1x dish																	
2		ND PS 1x																	

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	5	76	dish Frechen stoneware Bartman (formerly Bellamine) bottle ND trailed slip Possible low dish												
(119)	1	33	ND GF Probable tankard	5	73	Animal bone	3	123	Glass	1	Pan tile	2	46	Fe objects	1500+
	1	34	ND GT Open form												
(121)										3	2540		Brick fragment		
(125)	3	117	ND GF	2	47	Animal bone				1	Ridge tile				1840+
	5	200	ND GT 1x Type 3A bowl												
	2	8	Tin glazed 1x closed form jar												
	18	457	Industrial stonewares												
(126)	14	131	ND GF 2x Type 10 jars	3	36	Animal bone	1	11	Glass	1	22	1	4	Clay pipe stem	17-18 th century
			ND GF 1x cup												
			ND GF 2x other vessels												
	10	329	ND GT 1x Type 3A bowl												
			ND GT 1x bowl												
	1	10	ND scraf												
	1	16	ND PS Closed form jug												
1	14	Plain delftware													
1	14	Painted													

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			sherd																		
(127)	1	9	ND MC	1	4	Animal bone			1	163	Brick fragment	3	13	Clay pipe stems c.1660-90	21	77	Fe objects	1660-90			
	1	13	ND GF						16	Ridge tile											
	1 (16)	755	ND GT Bowl																		
(128)	4 (2)	10	ND GF				2	6	Glass	9	69	Brick fragment	1	3	Clay pipe stem	2	3	Plastic objects, childs toy.	20 th century		
	8 (6)	56	Transfer print							2	Ridge tile	6								297	Fe objects
	3		Industrial wares							1	Fireplace tile										
	4		ND coarseware																		
	8 (2)	15	ND GT																		
(129)	7		ND GF									1	2	Clay pipes	14	1882	Iron deposits	1710-50			
	1		ND GT																		
	1		Sooted bowl Bristol treacle brown glaze Cup																		
(129)/(149)	12 (10)	79	ND MC 1x jug	25	185	Animal bone	3	86	Glass	10	130	Brick fragment	16	58	Clay pipe stems	4	148	Fe objects	17 th - 18 th century		
	156 (145)	2100	ND GF 6x tall jars							13	314	Roof or floor tiles									
			ND GF 1x Type 2A jug							13		Ridge tile									
			ND GF 1x tankard																		
			ND GF 1x Type 14 globular jar																		
			ND GF 1x cup																		
			ND GF 3x jar																		
	224 (219)	4764	ND GT 7x Type 3A bowls																		
			ND GT 4x Type 4 skillets																		

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			ND GT 4x bowls															
			ND GT 1x jug															
	2	34	ND GT 1x colander															
	7	62	ND scraf 1x serving dish with corrugated sides															
	29 (18)	328	ND scraf 1x small closed form jug ND PS 1x chamber pot ND PS 1x closed form															
	2	3	Bristol / Staffs yellow slipware															
	1	18	Frechen stoneware															
	15	100	Plain delftware 1x small closed form															
	1	2	Staffordshire stoneware															
	2	5	Blue and purple															
	3	208	Olive jar 1x narrow form Olive jar 1x large vessel															
(132)	12	142	ND MC	25	1776	Animal bone	19	261	Glass	15	240	Brick fragment	18	129	Clay pipe stem	7	94	Fe objects
	183	4084	ND GF 6x Type 10 jars							6	164	Slate	3		Clay pipe bowl c.1640-70	2	145	stone
			ND GF 1x chafing dish							7	522	Roof or floor tiles				6	82	Charcoal/coal
			ND GF 5x jars							6		Ridge tile				2	82	Oyster shell
			ND GF 1x cup													1	383	Black pebble
																		19 th century+

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			ND GF 4x large vessels						10	242	Slag/clinker
			ND GF 1x jug								
	256	11818	ND GT 1x colander								
			ND GT 1x chafing dish								
			ND GT 6x sooted bowls								
			ND GT 1x skillet								
			ND GT 1x Type 16 (or 6B) globular vessel								
	1	11	ND coarseware								
	11	130	ND scraf 2x dish/plate								
			ND scraf 1x chamber pot								
			ND scraf 1x closed form jug								
	8	40	ND PS 2x jugs								
	1	6	ND trailed slip								
	7	148	Bristol / Staffs yellow slipware 1x cup								
	1	4	Plain delftware								
	1	3	Tin glazed								
	6	22	Industrial Staffordshire stoneware								
	1	31	Olive jar								
	3	23	Westerveld stoneware 1x chamber								

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	2	18	pot Iberian red slipware 1x cup														
(132)/(133)	1	10	ND GF	4	73	Animal bone			2	6	Clay pipes	1500+					
	7	123	ND GT														
(134)											100+	1212	Iron deposits				
(136)	2	14	ND MC	4	8	Animal bone	5	22	Glass	1	927	Brick fragment	3	7	Clay pipe stem	1450+	
	2	19	ND GF 1x tall jar ND GF 1x jug														
(137)	3	190	ND GF				1	54	Glass							1500+	
	2	30	ND GT														
(139)	8	258	ND GT 1x Type 3A bowl										1	3	Fe objects	1630+	
	6	110	ND GT 1x colander ND GF 1x Type 2A jug ND GF 1x Type 14 jar ND scraf 1x														
	1	15	Type 7 chamber pot														
(149)	2	30	ND MC	8	247	Animal bone			3	Ridge tile	1 (6)	26	Clay pipe stem	1	5	Fe objects	17 th - 18 th century
	27 (10)	227	ND GF 1x Type 10 tall jar ND GF 1x jug ND GF 1x roll rim jar														
	46 (22)	1066	ND GT 1x bowl ND GT 4x sooted bowls														

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	1		ND scraf 1x jug														
	3 (2)	31	ND PS 2x jug														
	7	24	Plain delftware 1x cup														
	1	2	Frechen stoneware														
(151)	1	5	ND MC 1x hand-made thumbbed base jug				9	226	Lime plaster				Mid 18 th century				
	2	25	ND GF 1x jar				14	371	Lime plaster								
	1	1	ND PS				1	802	Plaster flooring								
	1	1	Staffordshire stoneware														
(153)	3 (13)	134	ND GF 1x cup		1	226	Glass	1	26	Roof or floor tiles	2	5	Clay pipes	Late 16 th -early 17 th century			
	(6)	76	ND GT					1		Ridge tile							
	(1)	1	Tin glazed														
(155)	1	8	ND MC										Early 18 th century				
	1	2	Bristol / Staffs treacle brown glaze 1x tankard														
(157)	1	16	ND GT										1500+				
(159)	4	12	ND MC	2	5	Animal bone		1	<1	Lime plaster	1	2	Clay pipe stem	6	<2	Charcoal/coal wood fragments	16 th - 17 th century
	14	320	ND GF 1x tall jar														
			ND GF 1x jar														
			ND GF 1x jug														
	9	432	ND GT														
	1	<1	ND scraf														
	1	3	Blue and white Miolica														
(160)	1	18	ND GF													1500+	

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	2	12	ND GT											
(161)	9	89	ND GF 1x handle ND GF 2x jars	1	12	Animal bone				1	59	Iron deposit with coal and rock	1500+	
	13	204	ND GT 1x bowl											
	1	4	Portuguese coarseware											
(163)	1	5	Porcelain											
	9	82	ND GF 2x tall jars										1590-1620	
	4	137	ND GT 1x bowl											
(164)	1	2	Porcelain							1	15	Charcoal/coal	1590-1620	
	2	18	ND GF											
	5	37	ND GT											
(165)	2		ND MC						2			Clay pipe stems		
	8		ND GF 1x tall jar											
	4		ND GT 1x jar											
	1		Plain delftware											
	1		Olive jar											
	1		ND coarseware											
(166)	1	21	ND GF											
	5	43	Industrial wares										1800+	
	1	38	ND coarseware											
(170)				1	7	Animal bone								
(174)	2	7	ND MC	3	42	Animal bone		1	<1	Lime plaster	1	3	Clay pipe stem	
	14	49	ND GF 2x jars					1	9	Brick fragment				
	17	263	ND GT 1x bowl ND GT 1x handled								1	16	Charcoal/coal	
										3	40	Fe objects	1630+	

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	1	<1	vessel ND scraf																
(178)	14	102	ND GF 1x large bowl ND GF 1x tall jar				8	80	Brick fragment	2	9	Clay pipe stems	1	<1	Oyster shell	17 th century			
	15	152	ND GT										2	14	Charcoal/coal				
	1	4	Saintonge whiteware																
	1	21	Olive jar																
(183)	1	4	ND GT	1	12	Animal bone				1	42	Slate	1	<1	Clay pipe stem	1	<1	Wood	1500+
(189)	1	8	ND MC	5	88	Animal bone	1	82	Glass	1	201	slate				17 th century			
	3	52	ND GF							7	336	Lime plaster							
	3	366	ND GT 1x Type 3A sooted bowl							1	53	Melted brick							
	1	30	ND PS 1x cup																
	1	23	Italian red earthenware 1x costral																
(190)	3	13	ND GF 1x tall pot									5	17	Clay pipes	1	4	Fe objects	Early 17 th century	
	12	126	ND GT																
	1	34	ND PS																
	1	4	Westerveld stoneware 1x fluted jug																
	1	3	Spanish red micaceous pottery																
(194)	1	2	Stoneware	4	42	Animal bone										5	29	Fe objects	
(196)	1	8	ND GF																1500+
	1	87	ND GT 1x bowl																
(198)	3	159	ND GT 1x Bowl				2	100	Glass	1	74	Slate							1500+
(201)							1	48	Glass							3	198	Fe objects	1450+

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(301)	1	7	ND GF				2	8	Brick fragment	1	1	Clay pipes				
(304)							1	4	Glass							
(307)	3	47	ND GF	1	5	Animal bone				2	146	Slate		1500+		
	1	50	ND GT							1	33	Brick fragment				
	1	<1	Industrial wares							7	117	Roof or floor tiles				
(309)													1	26	Spoon, silver with moulded decoration	
(310)	1	19	ND MC 1x Thumbed jug base											1630+		
	5	33	ND GF 1x open form vessel													
	6	19	ND GT													
	1		ND scraf													
(311)	3	148	ND GF 1x Tall jar	2	54	Animal bone				3	13	Clay pipes	1	7	Coal	Late 17 th -early 18 th century
	7	214	ND GT 1x Type 3A sooted bowl													
	1	12	Westerveld stoneware 1x Mug or jug													
(317)	15 (16)	171	ND GF 4x tall jars							3	75	Roof or floor tiles	2	100	Fe objects	1500+
	6 (12)	481	ND GF 1x cup ND GT 2x Type 3A sooted bowls													
	(2)	29	ND scraf													
(319)	1	2	ND GF							2	78	Roof or floor tiles	1	3	Clay pipes	1450+
(320)				4	45	Animal bone	4	57	Oil lamp glass	2		Ridge tile				
							1	71	Window glass							

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(323)	1	13	Staffordshire stoneware									19 th - 20 th century							
(334)	2	9	ND GF	2	37	Animal bone						1500+							
	1	<1	ND GT																
(339)	5 (1)	17	ND GF	2	244	Animal bone		1	122	Slate		1630+							
	10		ND GT 2x bowls					1	4	Roof or floor tiles									
	1		ND scraf 1x Dish					1		Oven tile/cloam oven									
	(4)	191	Yellow slipware																
(345)	5	120	ND GF	1	28	Animal bone		1		Daub / fired clay	2	<1	Clay pipes	1500+					
	1	23	ND GT																
(346)				1	35	Animal bone													
(348)	8 (1)	2	ND GF 2x tall jars				11	194	Glass	1	108	Brick fragment	1	6	Clay pipes	1630+			
	10 (7)	106	ND GT 1x sooted bowl																
	1	5	ND GT 1x bowl																
(350)			ND scraf																
			Possible jug																
	5	41	ND MC	15	564	Animal bone	3	17	Glass	2	9	Brick fragment	1	12	Clay pipe stem	3	29	Coal	1630+
	50 (38)	969	ND GF 2x Type 10 jar							1	263	Slate				3	5	Fe objects	
			ND GF 2x tall jars							5	493	Roof or floor tiles							
			ND GF 1x Type 15 cistern							3		Ridge tile							
50 (11)	154	ND GT 2x sooted bowl																	
1	2452	ND PS																	

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	(51)															
(367)	10 (3)	107	ND GF 1x tall jar				3	16	Slate	1	19	Clay pipe bowl with flat heel c.1650-70	1	11	Charcoal/coal	1760+
			ND GF 2x closed form				1		Ridge tile							
	5 (1)	7	ND GT 1x Type 3A sooted bowl													
	1		ND GT 1x bowl													
			Pearlware													
(370)	10	152	ND GF 1x tall jar	11	327	Animal bone	1	16	Glass	2	6	Brick fragment	3	17	Clay pipe stems c.1640-80	1500+
	20 (8)	54	ND GT 1x sooted bowl				1	<1	Slate							
(374)	1	4	ND GF				1	118	Slate							1500+
	1	6	ND GT													
(383)	1		ND MC													1500+
	1	44	ND GF 1x tall jar													
	1	49	ND GT 2x bowls													
(386)	1		ND GF				1	24	Slate							1500+
	1		ND GT													
(389)	1	100	ND GF Type 3A bowl													1500+
	1	75	ND GT Type 3A bowl													
(391)	2	15	ND GT 2x sooted bowls										3	18	Fe objects	1500+
U/S	2	29	ND GF 1x tall jar	5	17	Animal bone	1	28	Glass				2	4	Buttons	1450+
													21	156	Fe objects	
													1	45	Slag/clinker	
													1		Coin	
													16	76	Fe objects	

Appendix 5
Supporting Photographs



Rear garden of 13 High Street, Torrington, pre-excitation; looking west (2m scale).



Rear garden of 13 High Street, Torrington, post topsoil strip; looking north (no scale).



Interior of building on site, pre-excitation; looking west (2m scale).



Brick work and cobbles at the entrance to the east end of the building on site; looking south (2m scale).



Trench within building; looking west (2m scale).



South facing section at the west end of the trench within the building; looking north (2m scale).



Alley-way at the east end of the site leading to High Street, cobbles half exposed; looking east (2m scale).



Cobbles and brick gutter outside the building, at the west end of the alley-way to the site; looking east (2x2m scales).



Cobbled surface (128); looking east (2x2m scales).



Cobbled surface (128) and Walls {121} and {122}; looking north (2m scale).



Cobbled surface (128) and Wall {122}; looking west (2×2m scales).



Walls {121} and {122}; looking south (2m scale).



Walls {121} and {122}; looking south (2m scale).



Section through Wall {121} with Wall {122} in the background; looking south (0.30m scale).



Wall {122}; looking west (2m scale).



View of walls {121} (foreground) and {116} (background) with associated cobbled surfaces; looking west (2m scale).



View of walls {121} (foreground) and {116} (background) with associated cobbles surfaces; looking west (2x2m scales).



Cobbled surfaces (123) and (127) and Walls {121} and {147}; looking north (2m scale).



Cobbled surface (127); looking north (2m scale).



Cobbled surface (127) (foreground), Cobbled surface (128) (background), Wall {116} (to the right); looking south (2m scales).



Cobbled surface (127); looking east (2m scales).



Cobbled surface (127); looking west (2x2m scales).



Cobbled surface (114); looking north (2x2m scales).



Cobbled surface (114); looking east (2m scales).



Cobbled surface (114); looking east (2m scales).



Cobbled surface (120); looking west (2m scale).



Cobbles across east area of site and boundary wall; looking north (2m scale).



Cobbled surface (129); looking west (2m scale).



Area west of Wall {116}, post removal of cobbled surfaces; looking north (2x2m scale).



Cobbled surface (310); looking west (2m scale).



Ditch [353] with Postholes [366], [369] and [373]; looking north (2m scale).

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