

THE ADMIRAL VERNON GREAT TORRINGTON TORRIDGE DEVON

RESULTS OF A DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING,
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING



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The Admiral Vernon, Great Torrington, Torridge, Devon

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

By P. Webb
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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Kevin Hutter

SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Kevin Hutter (the Client) to undertake a desk-based-assessment and historic building recording in 2009 during the conversion of the former Admiral Vernon public house and subsequently in September 2016 to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring & recording on land to the rear of the former pub during groundworks associated with the construction of a housing development.

The site is located on the north side of Well Street, Great Torrington, Torridge in North Devon. The Admiral Vernon site occupies a position close to the historic core of the settlement of Great Torrington which had already developed by the 12th century, suggesting that the site had probably been occupied since the early medieval period. However, there is limited surviving evidence to suggest that the site originated as a burgage plot within the wider locale of medieval plots.

The main building fronting onto the street can be seen to have originated by the 18th century as a private house, Davies House. By 1823 it had become a public house named The New Inn, and whilst the Admiral Vernon name was in use in the town during the 18th century, it was not until the 20th century that the New Inn was renamed and took up the Admiral Vernon name. The back plot was built up during the 19th century, with at least two episodes of construction, before the rear of the plot was cleared of these structures during the 20th century.

The archaeological works identified a total of 13 features, including: one ditch; six pits; one stone-built structure; one stone wall; one brick wall; and three modern drains. Many of these features can be linked to the historic mapping.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION: THE ADMIRAL VERNON, WELL STREET
PARISH: GREAT TORRINGTON
DISTRICT: TORRIDGE
COUNTY: DEVON
NGR: SS 249670 119228
SWARCH REF: TAV09

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Kevin Hutter (the Client) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment, and historic building recording prior to the conversion of buildings; and archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with the construction of new buildings at the Admiral Vernon, Well Street, Great Torrington, Devon. This work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Laing-Trengove 2009) drawn up in accordance with a brief supplied Ann-Marie Dick of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

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 development site is located close to the historic core of Great Torrington, within possible burgage plots to the rear of the former Admiral Vernon public house, on the north side of Well Street. The site is at a height of c.95m AOD.

The soils in 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 2016).

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 agriculture 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 just outside the historic core of the town, to the east of the medieval marketplace. It is situated approximately 150m east of the parish church (of at least 14th century origin), and within a block of burgage plots which may have formed part of the early developments in the town.

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 late 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 find spots to the west (MDV452 and 42338), and the Medieval castle to the south (MDV437). However, the majority of the evidence comprises the historic and subsequent post-medieval buildings of the town, which includes numerous commercial properties. Full details are listed in Appendix 1.

The site is located within an area characterised as historic settlement based on 19th century mapping by the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC), and subsumed within expanding modern settlement. To the south are areas of Post-Medieval enclosure established in the 18th century, and unenclosed rough ground (HLC).

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 Colin Humphreys and Deborah Lang-Trengrove in 2009 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 by Peter Webb in September 2016 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 accordance with a brief issued by Ann Marie Dick of DCHET; the methodology is detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Laing-Trengrove 2009).

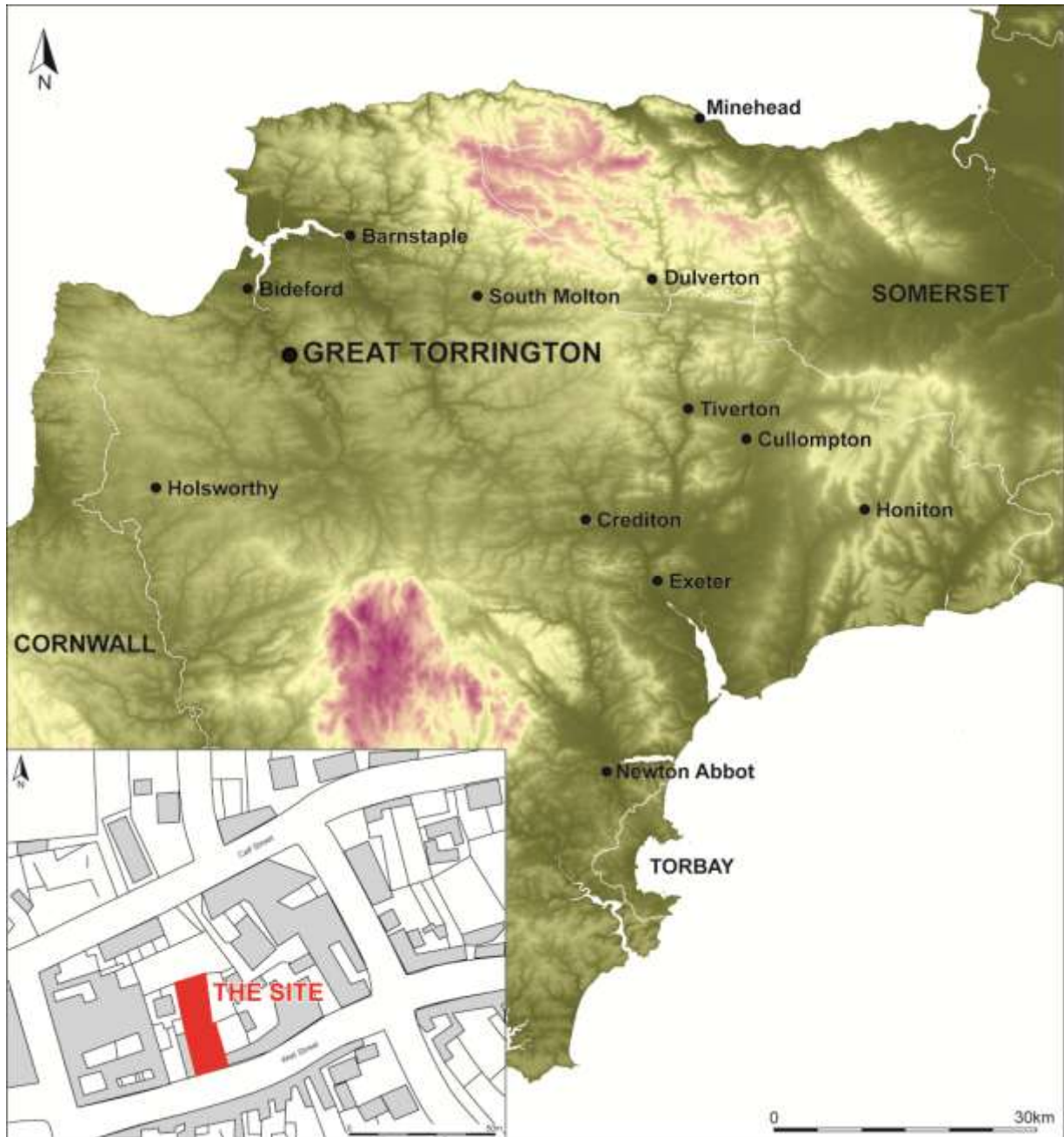


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

2.1 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

2.1.1 GREAT TORRINGTON

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 Beorhtric, 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).

2.1.2 THE ADMIRAL VERNON / NEW INN

The Admiral Vernon former public house is situated on the north side of Well Street, Great Torrington. Well Street, which is mentioned in a document of 1585 (Alexander and Hooper 1948), leads eastwards from what was formerly the market square. From the north-west corner of the market square Potacre Street runs northwards and leads to Calf Street, itself running eastwards parallel to, and north of, Well Street. Standing no more than 50 metres from the junction of Well Street with Cornmarket Street, the Admiral Vernon occupies a position close to the historic core of the town. The Admiral Vernon presents a double frontage, to the rear of which is a long plot lying north-south. Farther to the east, and especially on the south side of the street, the buildings and their back plots form a pattern of narrow frontages and long, parallel, frequently curving plot boundaries which are characteristic of what were historically medieval burgage plots. In the case of the Admiral Vernon and its neighbours, enclosed as the area is between Well Street, Potacre Street and Calf Street, the pattern of existing property boundaries does not clearly display such an ancestry. However, allowing for a probable history of amalgamations, subdivisions and exchanges in this central area of the town, the properties may be supposed to share an origin as tenements within a pattern of settlement development common to many Medieval boroughs in Devon.

‘The Admiral Vernon’ is a name applied relatively recently to a pub which, from the early 19th century, was called the ‘New Inn’. This is confirmed by Trade Directory entries from 1830 to 1939. The ‘Universal British Directory’ of 1793-8 does not list a ‘New Inn’ in Great Torrington, but does have an ‘Admiral Vernon’. Examination of the Land Tax records 1784–1832 indicates that the name ‘New Inn’ was first applied to this property in 1823. Before this date the same property was known as Davies House, the earliest traceable reference to which dates from 1810 when it was styled ‘Late Davies House’. This suggests that before this date it was a private house and was very probably present in the late 18th century.

2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

2.2.1 SURVEYOR’S DRAFT MAP OF 1804/5

The earliest available map with any small scale detail is the Ordnance Survey surveyor’s draft map of c.1804/5 (Figure 2), which shows a limited town plan for Torrington. This records Well Street as built up on the north side, but does not show plot boundaries. The location of the Admiral Vernon, which at that date was the New Inn, can be estimated. To the north appears to be open ground, though in reality were probably the gardens of the properties at the north end of Potacre Street.

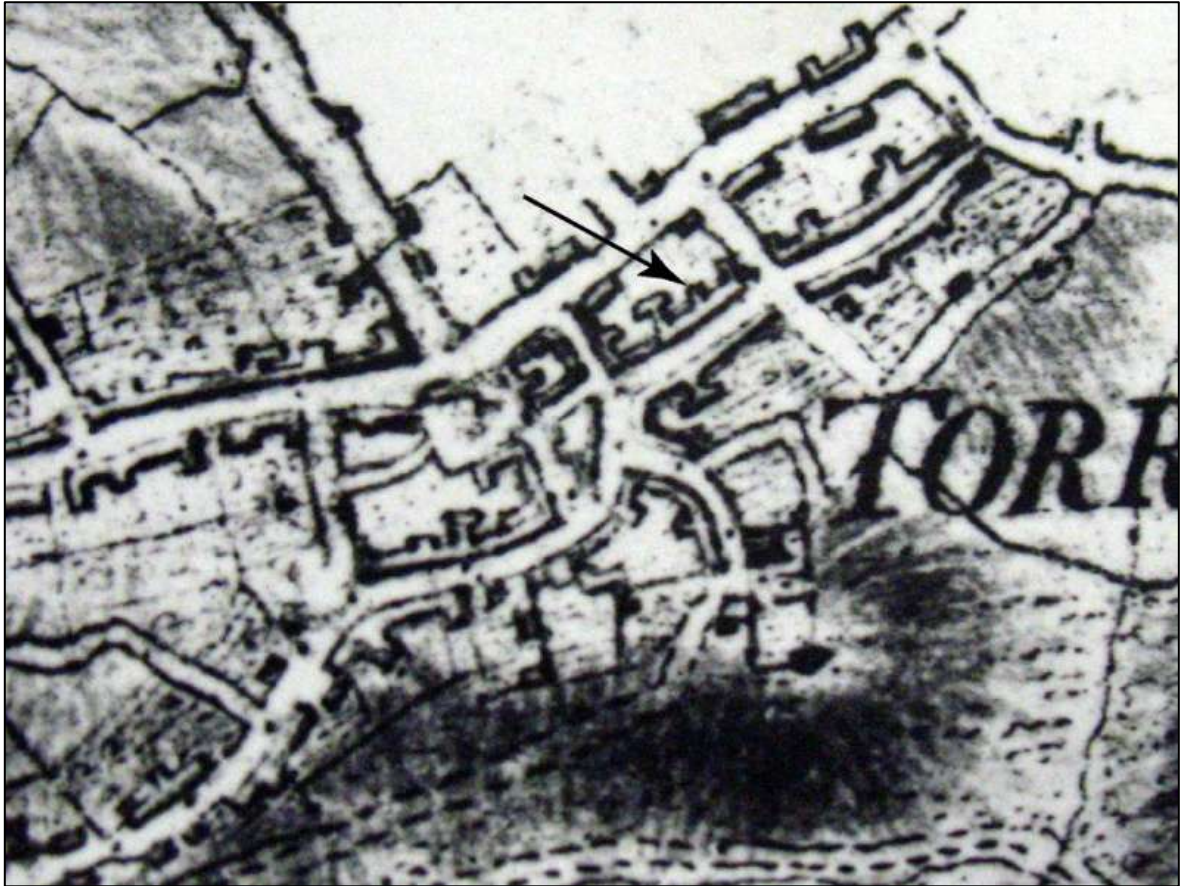


FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1804/5 ORDNANCE SURVEY SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP (WCSL) (THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.2.2 THE 1843 TORRINGTON TITHE MAP AND TOWN PLAN

The earliest map to show the area in clear detail is the 1843 Torrington tithe map (Figure 3), and is supplemented by a town plan (Figure 4) produced in the same year. The tithe map identifies the site as plot number 925, the accompanying apportionment document describing this as House and Garden, the property of the Trustees of Lord Rolle and tenanted by Jane Williams. Examination of the Land Tax record of 1832 (the year in which land tax terminated) indicates that Jane Williams was tenant of the New Inn; it is therefore safe to assume that Number 925 was in fact the New Inn. The frontage is shown jutting proud of the street line and consisting of two separate elements: an apparently square building with a rear extension to the west and, abutting on its east side, a long, narrow building with a north-south axis extending some distance into the back plot. The north end of the long building meets a boundary dividing the plot, beyond which is an open space, probably garden. In common with the neighbouring properties, number 925 is bounded on the north by an east-west boundary to the north of which is the long garden of plot 926 extending from one of the houses in Potacre Street. The town plan of 1843 provides somewhat more precise detail, and shows the buildings of the New Inn as consisting of a total of five elements. The structure fronting onto Well Street is represented as three units, the rear extension adjoining the rear of the westernmost of these buildings; the single long building with a north-south axis adjoining easternmost.



FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1843 TORRINGTON TITHE MAP (DRO). THE APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF THE SITE IS INDICATED IN RED, THE PROPOSED NEW BUILD AREAS IN GREEN.



FIGURE 4: EXTRACTS FROM THE 1843 TORRINGTON TOWN MAP (TM). THE APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF THE SITE IS INDICATED IN RED, THE PROPOSED NEW BUILD AREAS IN GREEN.

2.2.3 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

Great Torrington is fortunate in having been mapped by the Ordnance Survey in the 1870s at a scale of 1:500. This map (Figure 5), published in 1879, identifies the New Inn together with its neighbour, the Old Brewery Inn. The main buildings are shown as previously, though there is an indication of a central through-passage leading off the street into the rear yard, as at present. At the north-west corner of the yard there was now a small building and the open space at the north end of the plot now had on its west side a building with a long north-south axis. The eastern and western boundaries of the plot are shown to be not straight, but angled to the east towards the northern end.

By 1889, when the Ordnance Survey map at a scale of 1:2500 (Figure 6) was published, further changes had taken place at the northern end of the plot. The east-west boundary dividing the plot had been removed, as had the small building. At the north end of the plot the building on the west side had been joined by buildings set against the northern boundary and extending to the full width of the plot. By 1905, when the Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1:2500 map (Figure 7) was published, the space between the structures on the west side of the plot had been filled in with an open-fronted building, so that most of the back plot was now occupied by buildings.

An Ordnance Survey revised map of 1954 (Figure 8) indicates considerable change during the first half of the 20th century, all buildings having by this date been removed from the back plot, the layout appearing to revert back to that of the mid 19th century. Today the back plot remains an open space.

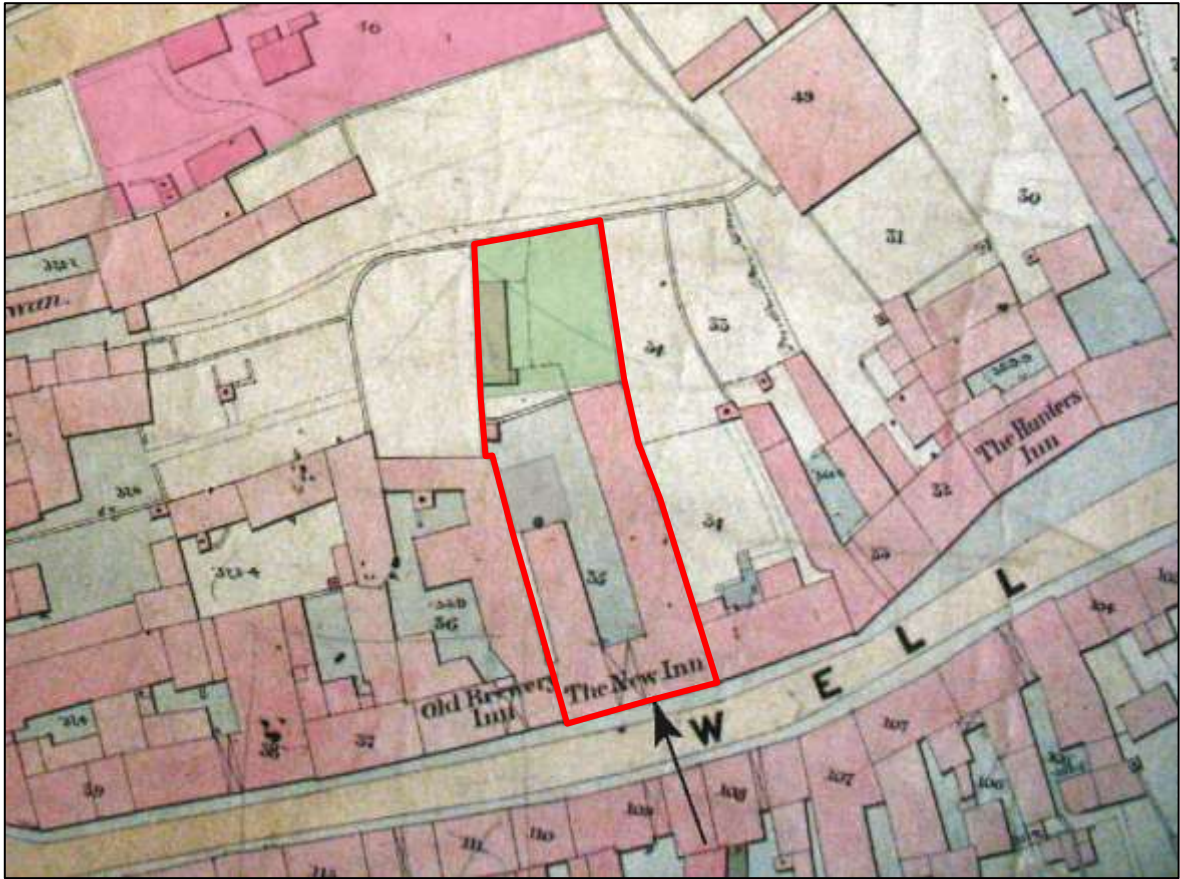


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE OS TOWN MAP, PUBLISHED 1879 (TM). THE APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF THE SITE IS INDICATED IN RED, THE PROPOSED NEW BUILD AREAS IN GREEN.

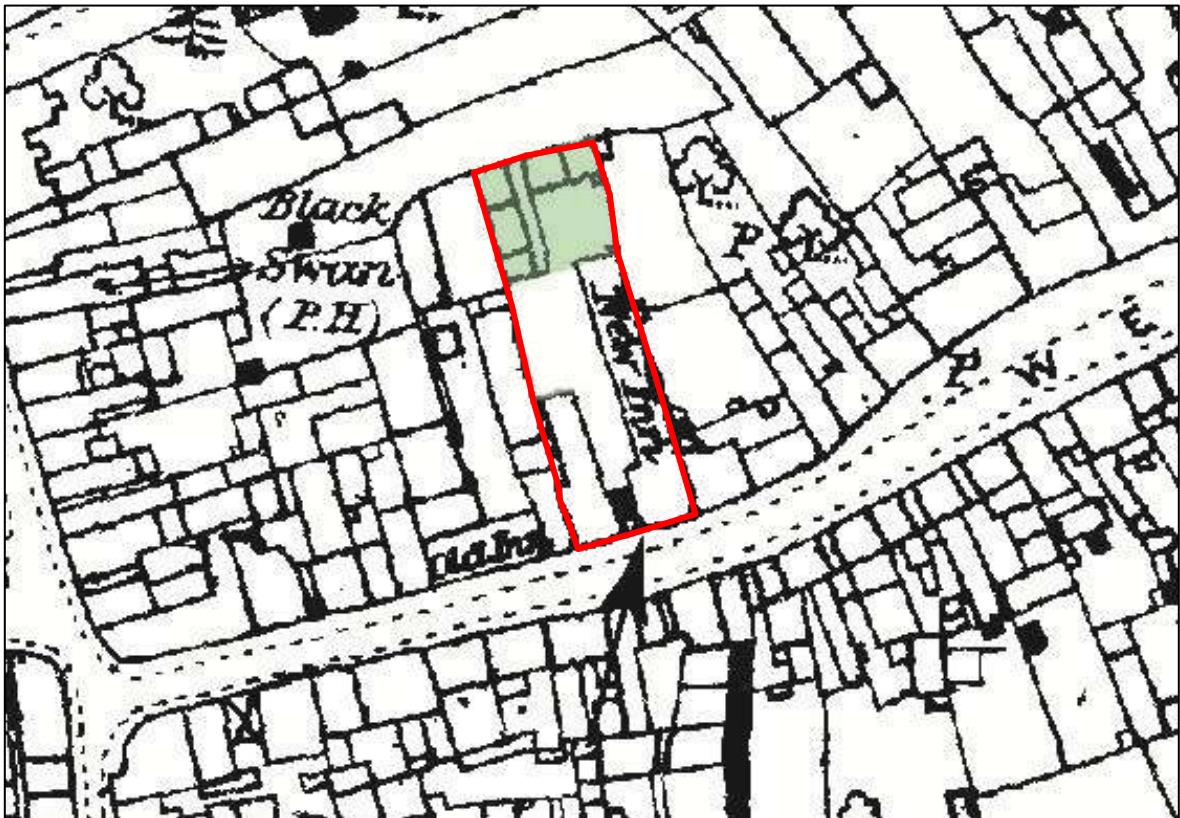


FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 1ST EDITION 1:2500 MAP, PUBLISHED 1889 (DRO). THE APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF THE SITE IS INDICATED IN RED, THE PROPOSED NEW BUILD AREAS IN GREEN.

2.3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

The Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES) holds historic environment records (HER) for a number of properties in Well Street (Appendix 1). These are described in the record as of 18th or early 19th century origin (in their present form). Likewise English Heritage lists 12 properties in Well Street and provides the same date range. The Admiral Vernon is not at present a Listed building, but shares much of the character of other buildings in the street and was demonstrably present in the early 19th century.

3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

3.1 SUMMARY

No. 14 Well Street is a two storied former inn, facing roughly south onto Well Street and situated within the historic core of the town of Torrington. Probably a former cross passage house of 17th century date, with one bay to the west and two bays to the east and with an enlarged opening, to the west of centre, the opening splayed to the southern opening, allowing vehicular access through to the rear (north) of the building. The building has undergone extensive refurbishment during the 20th and early 21st centuries and has extensions to the rear, to east and west which have been added between the early 19th and later 20th centuries. That to the east was formally a skittle alley but has now been turned over to domestic accommodation. At the south end of the eastern extension a single story lean-to has been added probably in the 20th century.



FIGURE 9: PLAN OF ADMIRAL VERNON/NEW INN SHOWING ROOM LOCATIONS AND FEATURES DESCRIBED IN THE TEXT.

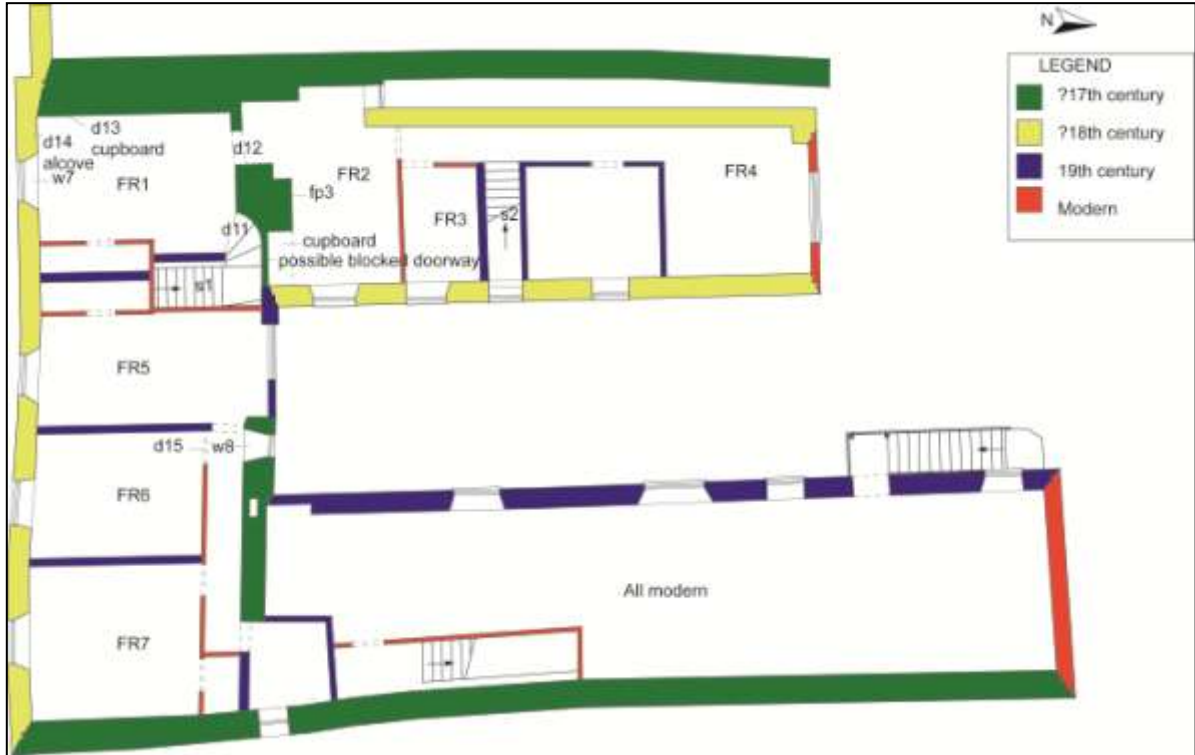


FIGURE 10: PLAN OF ADMIRAL VERNON/NEW INN SHOWING ROOM LOCATIONS AND FEATURES DESCRIBED IN THE TEXT.



Figure 11: SOUTH ELEVATION, SHOWING THE OFF-CENTRE OPENING WITH SPLAYS TO THE ROAD; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

3.1 EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The building is predominantly of rubble stone construction, but now with cement render above a smooth cement plinth to the exterior south front and with rough cement render to the rear (north) extensions. Each element of the building is now covered with modern pitched slate roofs. There are three windows to the ground floor on the south front and four to the first floor, all are modern double glazed units except to the south west where to the ground floor there is a large horned sash, and at first floor level a hornless sash. All windows to the rear (north west and north east) are modern. The windows all appear to have cement or modern plastic sills except for three of the first floor windows on the south front which appear to be of wood covered with metal sheeting.

3.2 INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

GROUND FLOOR

GR1. South end of the west bay

Much of the interior is modern but with probable late 18th to early 19th century elements.

Walls: Most of the walls are papered above a central dado rail with modern imitation boarding beneath and with built-in bench seating along the south wall. The imitation boarding appears to cover earlier vertical tongue and groove planks, partially visible beneath the seating. The west wall is as above to the north end but with un-plastered ribbon pointed rubble sandstone to the south. A wide, tall, and shallow recess with a simple timber lintel is located roughly in the centre of the wall, with a cupboard at the southern end. The east wall is a partition and has papered planking above the dado rail. To the west of the roughly central doorway the boards are narrower than to the east suggesting different periods of construction.

Ceiling: Modern board with polystyrene tiles over, but where the ceiling joists are visible they retain the marks and nails of a former lath and plaster ceiling. The later modern joists are beneath and resting on a modern tie beam.

Floor: Modern cement.

Windows: W1, located centrally in the south wall comprises: a three light horned sash with side lights; with 2x1 panes to right and left, and with a larger 2x2 pane central light.

Doors: D1 to the east is the opening only, the door having been removed and a plain modern frame remaining. D2 to the western corner of the north wall is constructed of two large planks with a central slim beaded plank and a ledged glass panel in the upper portion; and mid 20th century Bakelite handle. Door frame is plain, and door is hung on an H-hinge to the top and with the remains of the same to the bottom. Possibly early 19th century set within later frame.

GR1A Lobby and stairwell

Walls: To the west, boarded, as GR1 but against the stair the modern boarding covers older rough oak(?) vertical planks. To the south west the wall is of beaded planks with a rail to same height as within GR1. To the east against the stair the wall is lath and plaster nailed to oak uprights which are pegged into a rail above forming a possible screen? This wall is much thinner than depicted on the plans. The north wall at the stair top curves round to the south where the wall has been shaped to accommodate access.

Ceiling: Modern.

Floor: Slate slabs with patches of cement.

Doors: D3 in the east wall, a modern exterior door.

Stair: S1. Pine treads rising in a straight run to a small quarter landing with the last few steps curving round to the doorway to FR1.

GR2

Walls: Most of the room is a mix of modern boarded studwork and modern concrete block walls, and the wall to the east is a partition, but at the southern end of the west wall the earlier wall behind the modern board is covered with haired plaster.

Ceiling: Modern boarding with chamfered battens.

Floor: Modern cement

Windows: W2 to the east a modern window in an opening with splayed reveals.

Doors: D4 in the east wall, a modern door in a modern opening.

GR3 Formerly probably non domestic in function

Walls: The west wall has modern cement render to the south with stone rubble to the north with modern cement pointing as the east wall, the north wall is modern cement block. The south wall has a modern partition around a modern stair accessed from the exterior of the building.

Ceiling: Modern pine joists and boards above.

Floor: Modern cement floor, which steps up to higher level from GR2 to the south.

Windows: None.

Doors: Modern door (d5) to the south east giving access to the stair (s2) and the modern exterior opening. To the north east, a large double opening with modern double doors (d6).

GR4 Former bar which has been extensively remodelled during the late 20th century, now with modern entrance lobby opening onto the through passage. Prior to this the room had been subject to work, including the insertion a fireplace in the east wall in the 19th century.

Walls: All walls have been replastered recently and there is a recent modern partition to the west around the entrance lobby and slim partition to the north of the lobby. The east wall has had the plaster removed over a large area to south of centre revealing the cement pointed stone rubble beneath.

Ceiling: Applied rough modern transverse joists with a central axial beam with a central horizontal supporting post and modern board between the joists. The high ceiling level suggests that the ceiling has been raised.

Floor: Solid.

Windows: Two windows (w3, w4) in the south wall, both contain modern casements, Both openings have reused wooden lintels, that to the west is a roof timber, formerly with a lapped collar and trenched purlins and possibly dating from the 17th century, that to the east is undiagnostic.

Doors: A modern door and opening (d7) to the west to the modern lobby, and two forced openings (d8, d9) to GR5 in the north wall.

Fireplaces: FP1 in the stone rubble east wall, a 19th century fireplace with segmental hand-made brick lintel resting on an integral metal strap. FP2 in the north wall to the west of the opening, apparently forced through in the late 20th century (owner pers com) with an undiagnostic reused timber lintel with peg holes.

GR5 Formerly a separate building situated to the north of the former rear north wall of the front range (GR4). The west wall has been pushed out at ground floor level to align with the west wall of GR4 and an opening has been forced through the former north wall of GR4. This room has been thoroughly refurbished in the late 20th early 21st century.

Walls: All modern plaster.

Ceiling: Modern.

Floor: Modern. Steps up from GR4.

Windows: W5, w6. Modern.

Doors: D10. Modern.

GR6 Lobby with toilet and cupboard – all modern.

GR7 Former outbuilding. Modernised and converted for self contained accommodation in the late 20th century.

FIRST FLOOR

FR1 Situated above GR1 and accessed from GR1a and retaining similar late 18th – early 19th century elements. Apparently unheated.

Walls: Papered. The west wall has an almost full height cupboard at the south end and there is another smaller cupboard toward the west end of the south wall

Ceiling: Thin ceiling joists with the scars of former lath and plaster on the lower face, with a king post roof above visible through a damaged area.

Floor: Boards.

Windows: W7. Hornless sash, upper and lower with 2x4 panes with moulded glazing bars in a heavily beaded frame.

Doors: In the north-east corner, d11 to stairs to GR1A, as that in GR1, with H-hinges and in a plain frame, but with no window in the upper portion. A second door d12, to FR2 to the north is also as above but constructed only of two large planks. D13 to a cupboard in the south end of the west wall, a two panelled door with a beaded plank surround and H-hinges to top and bottom, in a moulded frame plain to the door, the interior of the cupboard is plastered with hair plaster (as the visible part of the earlier wall in GR2) and with modern shelves. D14 to the cupboard in the west end of the south wall, with a moulded frame and moulded/shaped central shelf, with the interior papered over plaster.

FR2 and FR3 Former bedroom? and bathroom. The door lock on the outside of FR1 suggests accessed from FR2 rather than stair, but it is possible that the 2 doors in FR1 are not contemporary and that the stair door once accessed FR5 before the east wall was altered and the doorway reset in the corner of this room.

Walls: Modern plaster and partitions, but the south western portion of the wall is consistent with the boundary plot wall which forms the west wall at this point (as GR1). This is plastered with haired lime plaster. Beyond this, to the north, a later west wall has been constructed approximately 0.5m to the east of the burgage plot wall leaving a void between, with the gap between the two walls filled by a window. In the south west corner a stub of the former rear north wall projects into the room. An early to mid 20th century fireplace (fp3) is situated in the centre of the south wall of FR2.

Ceiling: Lath and plaster.

Floor: 7inch pine boards.

FR4 At a higher level (floors and ceilings) than FR1 and FR2 with all modern plastered walls and partitions and ceiling, doors and windows.

FR5, FR6 and FR7

Walls: Modern

Ceiling: Tie beams visible below ceiling in front range, king post bolted below. Outer passage large beams at just below ceiling height with lath and plaster marks. Thin wall.

Windows: Deep splay modern casement (w8) double glazed with new pine sill. 19th century.

Doors: All stripped pine, possibly from old frames.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

4.1 INTRODUCTION

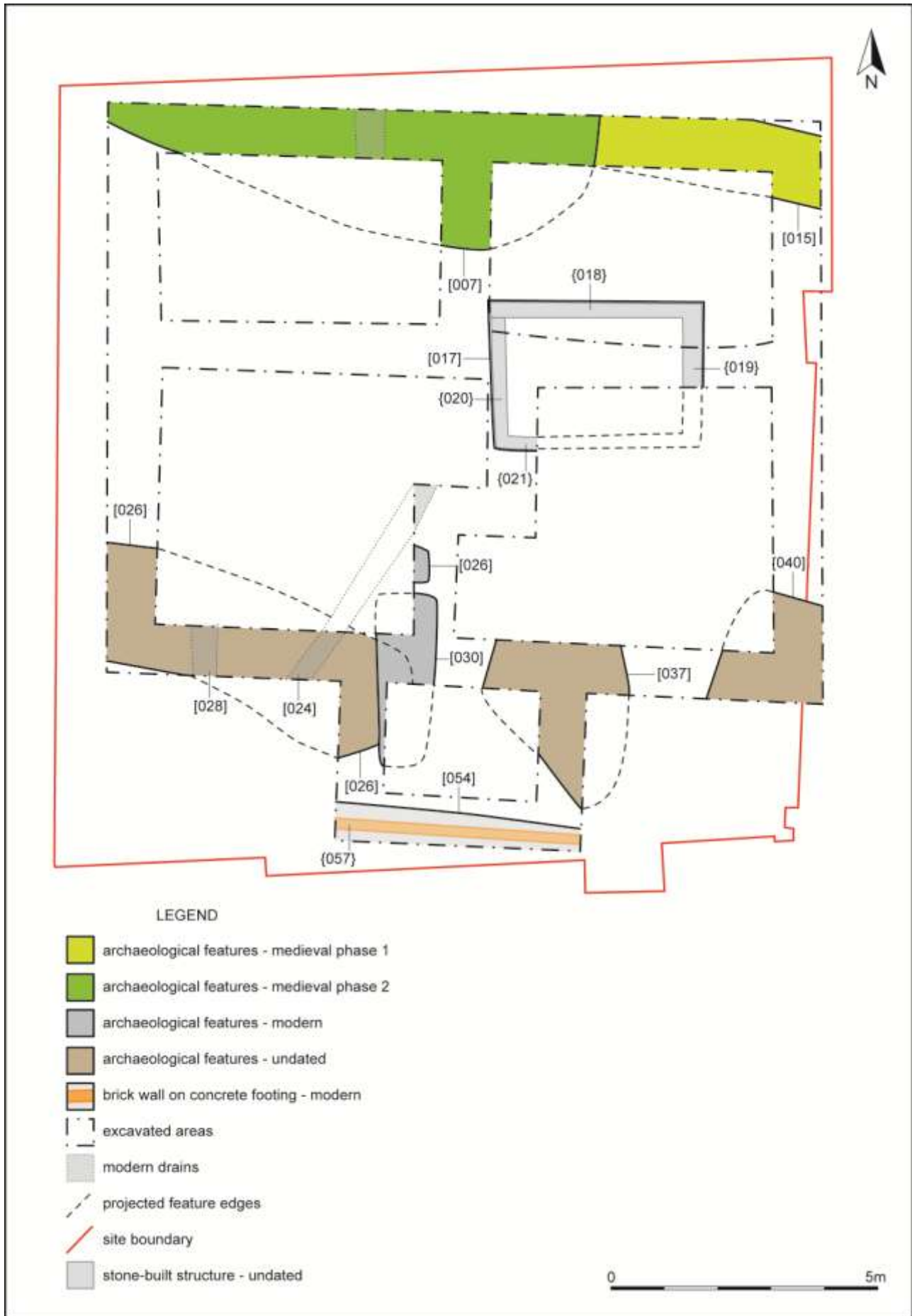
The archaeological monitoring and recording took place between the 12th and 15th of September 2016 and comprised the footprint of the new building to the rear of the plot. This represented a roughly square area measuring c.13m × 13m (Figure 9). Excavation comprised the opening of a series of linear foundation trenches, each 0.80m wide and totalling 77.5m, by tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of formation with toothless grading bucket (where possible). Archaeological features and representative sections were recorded in accordance with the appropriate WSI and CIFA guidelines.

Prior to arrival on site, modern breeze block supporting walls had been constructed in front of the surviving property boundary walls and the footprint of the new build had been stripped of overlying patio and garden features, the resulting stratigraphic sequence comprising disturbed/made ground layer (005), mid-dark brown soft friable clay-silt up to 0.20m thick; overlying subsoil (006) and (023), mid brown and grey friable-soft silt-clays up to 0.28m thick; and the natural bedrock (060).

A total of 13 features were identified, including: one ditch; six pits; one stone-built structure; one stone wall; one brick wall; and three modern drains (Figure 10). What follows is a detailed examination of the identified features. A set of detailed context records can be seen in Appendix 3 and supporting photographs in Appendix 4.



FIGURE 12: SITE LOCATION PLAN SHOWING AREAS COVERED BY HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING.



4.2 DITCHES

A single linear ditch, [015] (Figure 11) was identified towards the northern site boundary, cutting the natural and truncated by the foundation cut for the eastern site boundary wall. It was orientated approximately west-north-west by east-south-east and measured 1.2m wide × 0.60m deep with moderately steep sides and concave base. It contained a single fill (016), mid brown friable silt. It contained 4 sherds of medieval local coarsewares and 2 fragments of medieval floor tiles. The position of the ditch suggests that it may have been associated with a former property boundary, most likely a medieval burgage plot running back from Potacre Street.

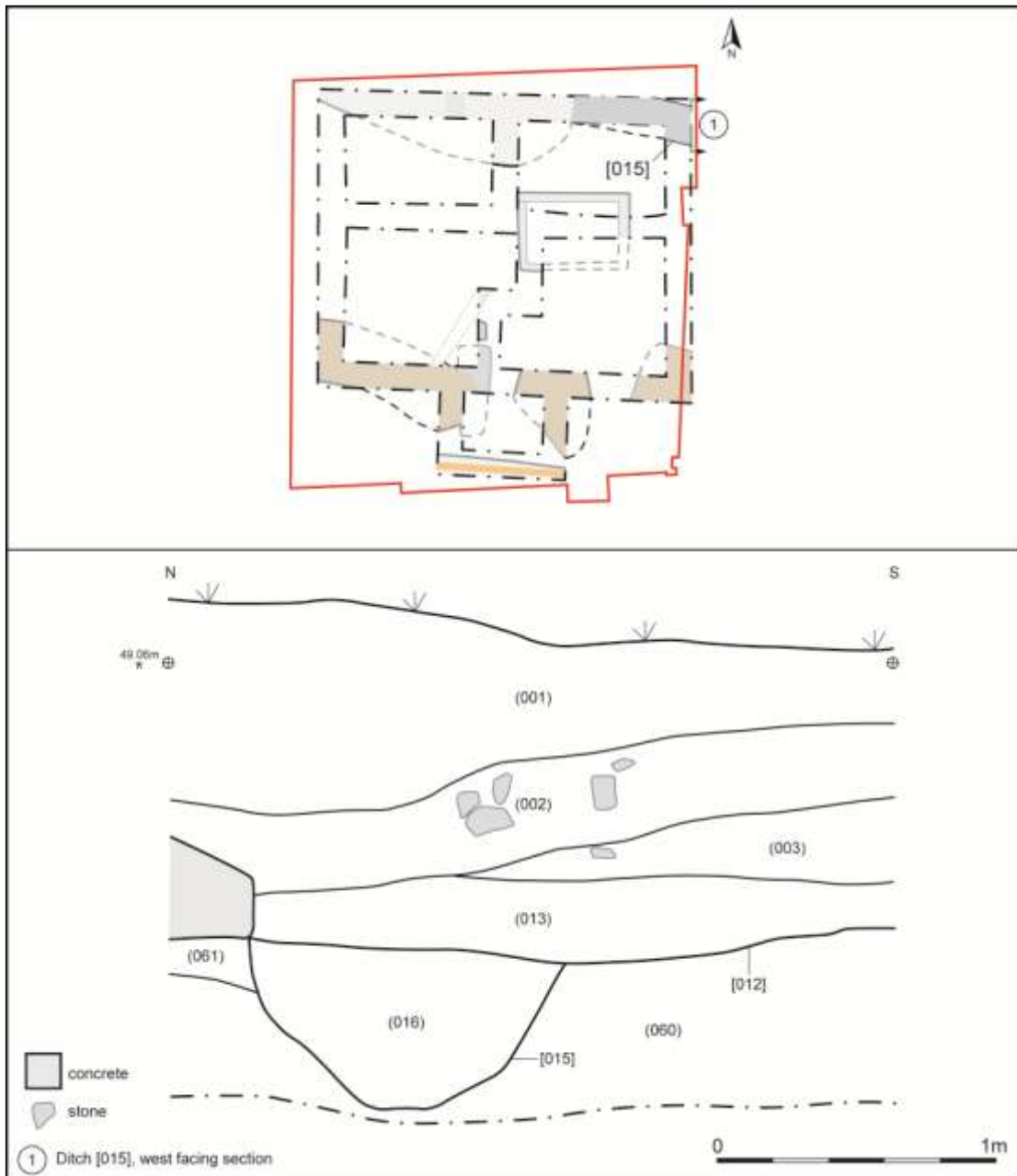


FIGURE 14: DITCH SECTIONS. LEVELS ARE BASED ON AN ARBITRARY HEIGHT OF 50M OD.

4.3 DRAINS

A series of drains, [010], [024], and [028] were identified within the western half of the site. Drain [010] was located mid-way along the northern edge of the site and cut layer (005). It was orientated

north to south and measured 0.50m wide × 0.40m deep with near vertical sides and flat base. It contained a single fill (011), loose dark brown-black soft-friable clay-silt with common to frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stone.

Running diagonally across the site, orientated north-east to south-west was drain [024]. It had been cut through layer (005) and measured 0.40m wide × up to 0.80m deep (rising to the north) with near vertical sides and flat base. It contained a single fill (025), mid brown soft-friable silt with a modern ceramic drain pipe.

Towards the south-west corner of the site a further drain [028] cut layer (005) and was orientated north to south, measuring 0.50m wide × 0.30m deep with vertical sides and flat base. It contained a single fill (029), mid brown soft silt-clay with a modern glazed ceramic drain.

4.4 LEVELLING LAYERS

Overlying the entire site was layer (005), mid-dark brown soft-friable clay-silt up to 0.20m thick. Finds recovered from this layer included 3 sherds (99g) of post-medieval pottery and 2 fragments (83g) of brick. This layer is likely to have formed the base/levelling deposit for the construction of the modern garden features to the rear of the former Admiral Vernon, removed prior to archaeological monitoring.

Towards the southern end of the excavation area, an earlier levelling layer (038) of mid grey-brown soft silt-clay with common sub-angular stone 0.10-0.30m thick, overlay series of pits [026], [037] and [040], and was overlain by layer (005). No finds were recovered from layer (038), and it is likely to have been associated with the abandonment of the pits and related to the use of land as a yard area in the later post-medieval period (probably 19th century).

4.5 PITS

A total of six pits were identified across the site, primarily along the northern and southern limits of excavation (Figure 12). The northernmost pit, [007], cut linear ditch [015] and was overlain by layer (005). It appeared as an elongated oval in plan and was orientated approximately north-west to south-east, measuring 9.5+m long × 2.5+m wide × 0.80m deep. It contained two fills: (008) and (009), mid-dark grey-brown silt-clays with occasional sub-angular stone 0.20-0.55m thick. The position of this pit suggests that it is likely to have been formed as the result of the removal of buildings plotted against the northern property boundary on the 1889 and 1905 OS maps, by 1954.

In the south-west corner of the site elongated pit or possible ditch [026] was cut into the natural and cut by pit [030]. It was orientated approximately north-west to south-east, measuring 6m × 1.85m wide × 0.40 to 0.60m deep with moderate to near vertical sloping sides and flat base. It contained a single fill (027), mid red-brown friable-soft silt-clay.

Towards the centre of the southern limit of excavation was a further sub-rectangular pit [037] cutting the natural and overlain by layer (038). It was orientated approximately east to west, measuring 3m × 1+m wide × 0.40m deep with vertical sides and undulating base. It contained a single fill (039), mid brown soft silt-clay.

In the south-east corner of the site a further pit [040] cutting the natural and overlain by layer (038) was identified. It was approximately north to south, measuring 2.1+m × 1.9m wide × 0.65m deep with vertical sides and a slightly undulating flat base. It contained four fills: (041), (042), (043), (044) grey-brown and brown soft-friable clay-silts.

No finds were recovered from these features, making their dating uncertain. However, the similar nature of the fills of all of these pits suggests that they formed part of the same sequence, their location perhaps suggesting that they may have been related to the removal of one of the phases of structures recorded on the historic mapping, most likely the building and walls on the 1879 town plan.

Cutting pit [026] was a rectangular pit [030], which was overlain by layer (005). This pit was orientated north to south and measured 1.5m × 1.0 wide × 0.50m deep with near vertical sides and very slightly concave base. It contained three fills: (031), (032), (033), grey-brown to black friable-soft silt clays. The fills produced a small quantity of modern and residual post-medieval finds (see Appendix 5).

To the immediate north of [030] was a further, probably square pit [034] overlain by layer (005) measuring 0.70m wide × 0.54m deep with near vertical sides and stepped, flat base. It contained two fills: (035), grey-brown soft clay mixed with brown soft clay-silt; overlying (036), dark grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

The similarity in fill of pits [026] and [030] indicates that the two were likely associated and filled around the same time. Both are likely to relate to the removal of more recent structural elements in the 20th century not recorded on the historic mapping.

4.6 STRUCTURES

A single rectangular stone-built structure was identified towards the north-east corner of the site. It was orientated east to west and was sat within cut [017], measuring 4m × 2.5m × 0.95m deep with near vertical sides and flat base (Figures 13 and 14). The structure itself comprised four walls: {018} to the north, {019} the east, {020} the west, and {021} the south. Wall {018}, orientated east to west survived to a height of 0.95m and was constructed from angular to sub-angular irregular stone blocks 0.15-0.40m in size with a silt-clay earth bond. Wall {019} formed the eastern wall of the structure, measuring 0.40m thick and surviving to a height of 0.95m where it was keyed into {018}, though predominantly having collapsed. Western wall {020} was of the same construction as the other walls, though had collapsed and appeared to have abutted {018}. The southern wall, {021} had the same stone built construction but had also partially collapsed and its relationship with {020} was unclear.

It is possible that the structure was built in two phases: a keyed joint being present between the north {018} and east {019} walls; but was not present between {018} and the west wall {020}. This indicates that the original structure may have been open-ended, the western wall being added later. The collapse of three of the walls is likely to have been due to relatively recent excavation of the internal space of the structure, which was subsequent in-filled by (022), mid grey-brown loose soft-friable clay-silt. Finds recovered from the infill include fragments and complete examples of a number of later 19th-20th century ceramic vessels and glass bottles (see Appendix 5). This structure is likely to have been a small outbuilding not recorded on the historic mapping.

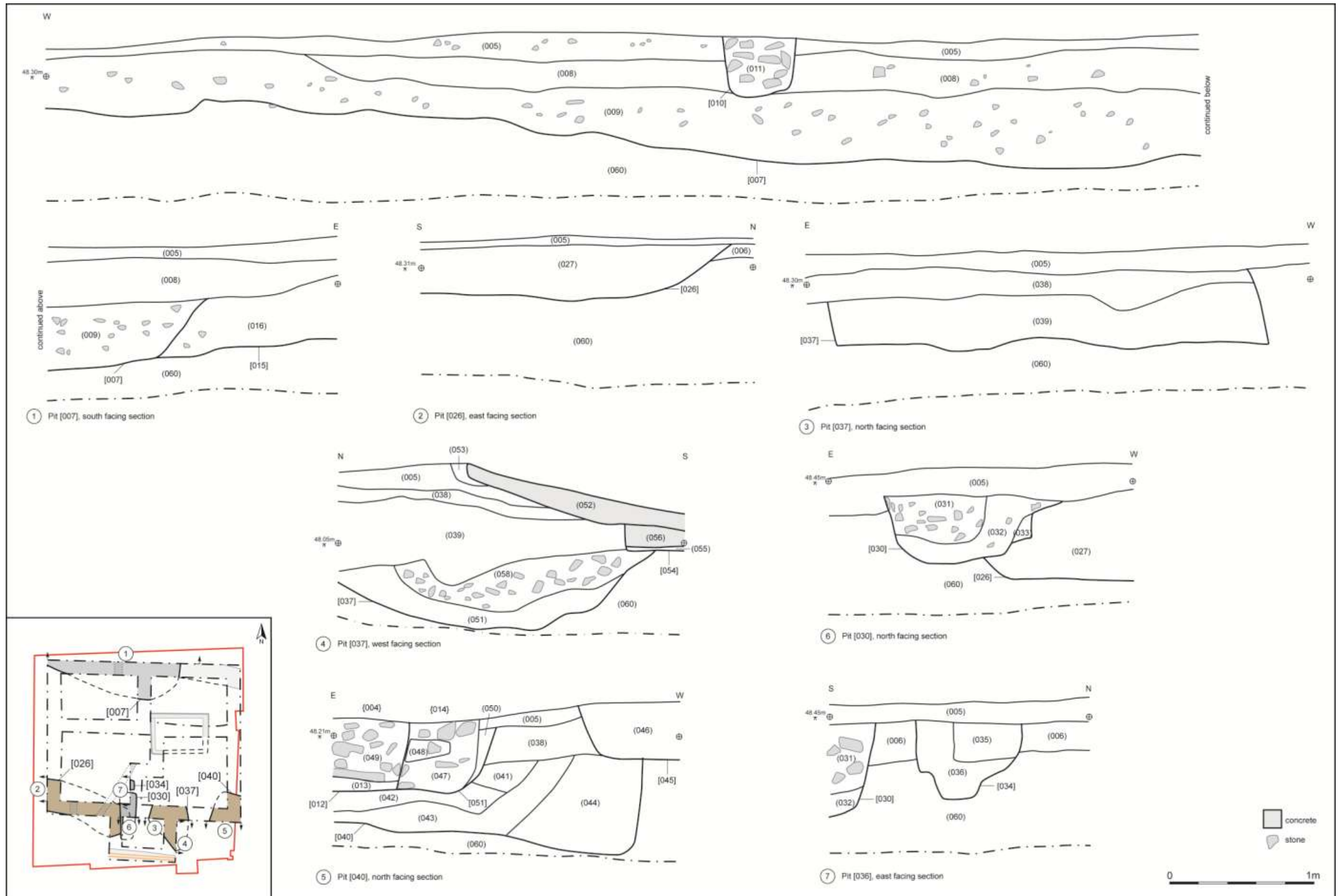


FIGURE 15: PIT SECTIONS. LEVELS ARE BASED ON AN ARBITRARY HEIGHT OF 50M OD.

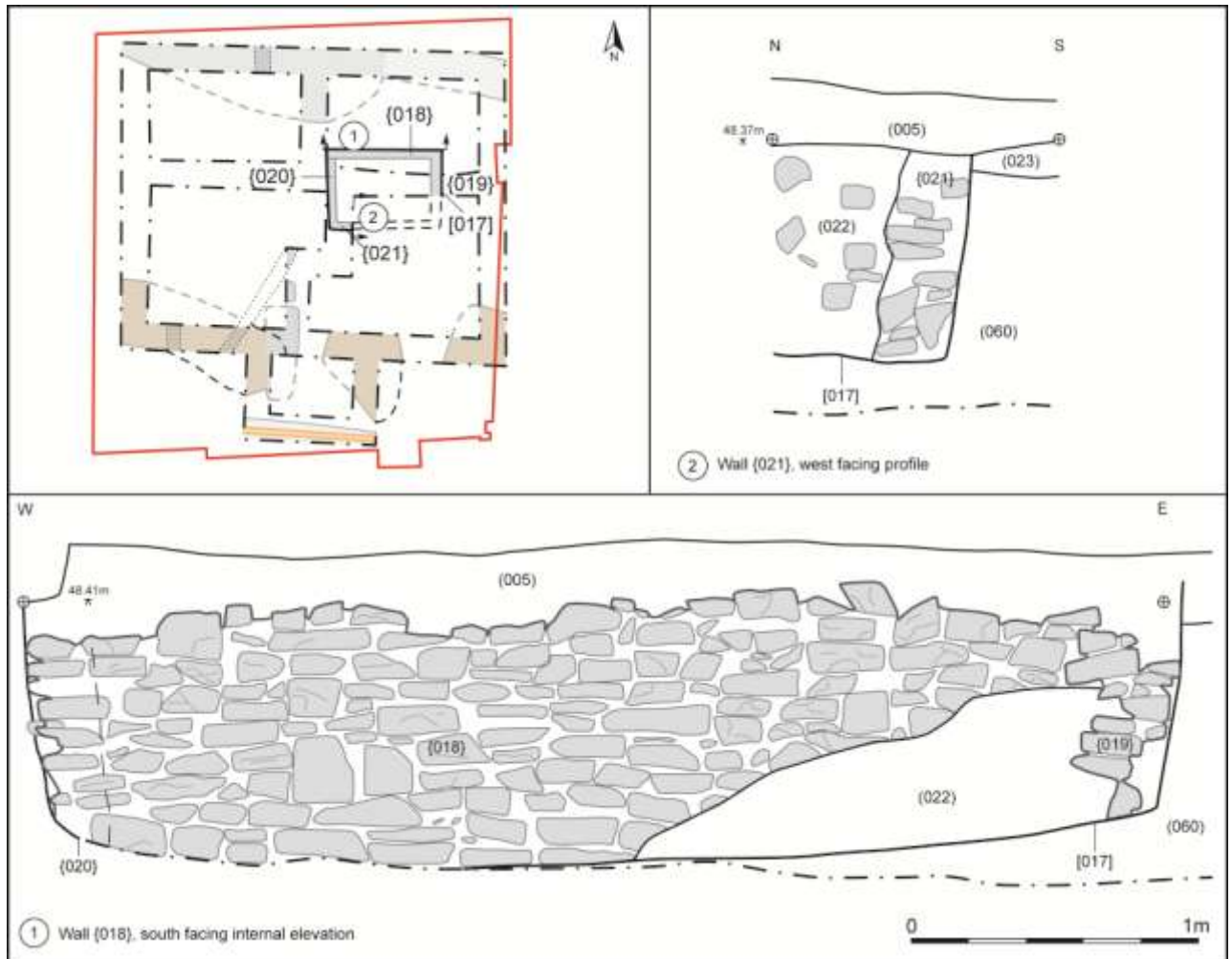


FIGURE 16: STRUCTURE ELEVATIONS. LEVELS ARE BASED ON AN ARBITRARY HEIGHT OF 50M OD.



FIGURE 17: STONE WALL {018}, SOUTH FACING ELEVATION WITH KEYED WALL {019}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M & 2M SCALES).

4.7 WALLS

In addition to the stone-built structure, two walls were identified: {004} forming the eastern site boundary; and {057} a modern step/division at the southern limit of the excavations (see Figures 12 and 15). Along the eastern site boundary, the property boundary wall {004} had been removed, revealing a linear foundation cut [012] orientated north to south. It measured 0.60m wide × 0.30m deep, and contained infill (013), mid brown friable silt-loam which abutted stone built wall {004}, 0.32m wide and constructed of angular stone block with earth and lime mortar. The surviving upstanding elements could be seen to have been supported by an additional modern wall {014} along its western face. This comprised a linear foundation cut [051] cut against {004} and following the same north to south alignment. It measured 0.50m wide × 0.50m deep with vertical edges and flat base. This contained two fills: (047), dark brown soft silt-clay and (048) pink sand forming a levelling layer beneath the breeze block, brick and concrete mortar construction of wall {014}, itself measuring 0.36m wide and standing to a height of 2m.

Along the southern limit of excavation wall {057} was set within foundation cut [054], orientated east to west and measuring 0.4+m wide × 0.18m deep with vertical sides and flat base. The cut was filled by bedding layer (055), grey-white loose gritty sand 0.04m thick and concrete wall footings (056), 0.14m thick. Set into the concrete was linear wall {057}, orientated east to west and constructed from mortared machine made frogged red 'London Brick'. This feature formed a former garden wall or step up to the raised area at the rear of the property.



FIGURE 18: WALL {004}, NORTH FACING PROFILE WITH MODERN RETAINING/REPAIR {014}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (0.30M SCALE).

4.8 FINDS

A relatively large assemblage of artefactual material was encountered across the site, the bulk of the material recovered from the infill (022) of the stone-built structure. Seven features contained finds: ditch [015]; drain [010]; pits [007], and [030]; wall cut [012] and wall construction {004}; all other finds were recovered from levelling layer (005). All of the finds recovered from the site are detailed in Appendix 5, a summary of which is as follows:

4.8.1 LEVELLING LAYERS:

Layer (005) contained 1 sherd (9g) of white refined earthen ware post 1770; 1 sherd (66g) North Devon gravel tempered ware; 1 sherd (24g) North Devon Medieval coarseware; and 2 (83g) brick fragments.

4.8.2 INFILL (022):

Infill (022) contained 9 fragments (2767g) glass from a variety of bottles dating to the 19th and 20th centuries; 3 fragments (1082g) industrial ware vessels; 1 fragment (25g) of flower pot; 1 sherd (67g) North Devon gravel tempered pottery; 5 sherds (416g) 19th century North Devon pottery; 13 sherds (452g) white refined and industrial wares; 2 fragments (506g) of slate with torching; and 1 (15g) strip of lead.

4.8.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES:

Ditch fill (016) contained 2 fragments (69g) North Devon gravel tempered floor tile, and 4 sherds (65g) North Devon medieval coarseware; drain fill (011) contained 3 fragments (272g) pantile, 2 fragments (654g) ceramic clay land drain, 2 fragments (788g) brick, and 1 iron (17g) blacksmith-made nail; pit fill (008) contained 47 sherds (781g) of North Devon medieval coarseware from a mix of jars and jugs; pit fill (009) contained 3 sherds (19g) of North Devon Medieval coarseware; pit fill (031) contained 1 fragment (248g) animal bone, 1 fragment (168g) clear vessel glass, 3 sherds (64g) white refined earthenware, 2 residual sherds (20g) Post-Medieval North Devon gravel tempered pottery, and 1 fragment (3g) of modern plastic; wall cut fill (013) contained 1 sherd (144g) Post-Medieval North Devon gravel free jar, 6 sherds (270g) post-medieval North Devon gravel tempered pottery, and 2 sherds (54g) North Devon Medieval coarseware; and wall construction {049} contained 1 sherd (10g) North Devon Medieval coarseware, and 2 sherds (25g) 16th century North Devon gravel free pottery.

4.8.4 DISCUSSION:

The large quantity of finds recovered from the site reflects the multi-period mixed domestic and commercial history of the site. It indicates that the earliest activity dates from the Medieval period, with increased deposition during the Post-Medieval period associated with the construction and demolition of buildings. Most recently, the interior of the structure has been used as a waste dump during the 20th century.

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 DISCUSSION

5.1.1 BUILDING RECORDING

The survey of the buildings at No. 14 Well Street shows extensive refurbishment and extension during the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries, with surviving elements of the original 17th century structure and 19th century development. It appears originally to have been a former cross passage house built during the 17th century, of rubble stone construction, now with cement render and brick repairs. There is evidence of 19th and 20th century alterations, including the re-use of a 17th century roof timbers as window lintels; the conversion of the former skittle alley to accommodation; and the 20th century addition of a lean-to structure, subsequently amalgamated with the main east bay.

5.1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

The features identified during the archaeological monitoring show several phases of the development of the Admiral Vernon/New Inn site, with features pre-dating the buildings recorded on the historic mapping. Several of these features show the development of the property boundaries: the earliest feature on the site, ditch [015] forming the Medieval northern limits. This was superseded by the creation of pit, or possible partial ditch re-cut [007] when the original ditch had gone out of use, indicating that an alternative boundary had been constructed. After the 16th century the property appears to have been re-aligned with the existing boundary walls constructed, marking the confines of the property as it appears today.

The 19th and 20th century mapping shows two phases of building development to the rear of the Admiral Vernon/New Inn; whilst neither was identified by surviving structural remains during the excavations, the alterations in layout may be reflected in the pits located across the site. Pits [026], [037], and [040], situated along the southern site limits all have similar fills, suggesting contemporary deposition episodes, and may reflect the construction or removal/development of the structure and associated boundaries recorded at the west of the site on the 1879 town plan. By 1889 further structures were located along the western and northern boundaries, and it is possible that the demolition of the structures to the north by 1954 is represented by levelling layer (038). The remaining pits [030], and [034] cut through this levelling layer, and are likely to be associated with the construction and removal of garden features related with the later use of the site. This latest function of the site can be seen in the construction of brick wall {057} with a concrete footing along the southern edge of the site, and which formed a step up into the area at the rear of the property. The various drains located across the site were all cut in through the upper layers and relate to the later 'garden' use of the site.

The structure formed by walls {018}, {019}, {020}, and {021} is of a similar earth bonded stone-built construction to boundary wall {004}, and could reflect a building erected around the same time as the stone-built wall property boundaries subsequent to the use of ditch [015]. However, it is not recorded on any of the historic mapping, and its foundations are set lower than the boundary walls, possibly indicating a different phase of construction. There appear to be two phases to this building: an initial open-sided structure formed of walls {018}, {019}, and probably {021} keyed together; wall {020} being added later abutting {018}, fully enclosing the structure. The internal area of the building had been filled with modern debris, anecdotal evidence suggesting that this occurred following discovery and excavation of the feature during gardening by a previous owner of the property.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The desk-based assessment, historic building recording and archaeological monitoring show that the Admiral Vernon site occupies a position close to the historic core of the settlement of Great Torrington which had already developed by the 12th century, indicating that the site had probably been occupied since the early Medieval period. Features at the northern end of the site provide evidence for these medieval origins, though much of the evidence pertains to the post-medieval and particularly 19th and 20th century development of the property.

The main building fronting onto the street can be seen to have originated by the 17th century as a private house, *Davies House*. By 1823 it had become a public house named *The New Inn*, and whilst the *Admiral Vernon* name was in use during the 18th century, it was not until the 20th century that the *New Inn* was renamed and took up the *Admiral Vernon* name. The back plot was built up during the 19th century, with at least two episodes of building construction, before the rear of the plot was cleared during the 20th century.

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Ordnance Survey Second Edition map at 1:2500, published 1905: Devonshire sheet 29.8

Great Torrington Museum:

Town map, 1843

Town map, 1879 (Ordnance Survey 1:500)

APPENDIX 1: NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS



MAP OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS ACCORDING TO THE DEVON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER).

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	Eighteenth or early 19th century, altered. Three storey,
	MDV23860	Great Torrington – 1 South Street	Extant Structure	Early 17th century altered, two storey, rounded obtuse angled front.
	MDV12388	Great Torrington – 10 High Street	Extant structure	Probably 18th century altered, three storey roughcast front, upper floor timber-framed with waterproof refacing.
		Great Torrington – town stocks		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	Extant structure Extant structure	Building thought to have originated in the 15th century

THE ADMIRAL VERNON, GREAT TORRINGTON, TORRIDGE, DEVON

		Street		Eighteenth or early 19th century three storey building
4	MDV60413	Great Torrington – The White Swan inn	Extant structure	Site of an inn of at least late 18th century origin.
5	MDV23815	Great Torrington – 6 and 8 South Street	Extant Structure	Two shops with 17th century or earlier origins
6	MDV79306 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. No18 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

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24	MDV23866 MDV23822 MDV23825	Great Torrington – 6 Corn market Street Great Torrington – 1 well street Great Torrington – 2 well street	Extant structure Extant structure Extant structure	Shop, probably early 18th century, with early 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	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,

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		Street Great Torrington – Outbuilding Bluecoats school		the other early 20th century, were revealed during groundworks for the construction of an extension on the northern side of the Bluecoat Infants School.
43	MDV63116	Great Torrington – Buried medieval soil	Findspot	A buried layer of soil was dated to the 13th to 15th centuries by pottery sherds recovered during groundworks at the Bluecoat Infant School, to the rear of New Street
44	MDV23830	Great Torrington – 1 Whites Lane	Extant structure	Early or mid 19th century shop
45	MDV72628	Great Torrington – Vaughan Tapscott Gloving Factory	Extant structure	Nineteenth century glove factory, built in Victorian Gothic style
46	MDV23897 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

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				sizeable battle of the civil war with much of it taking place within the town
61	MDV23886	Great Torrington – 51 Mill Street	Extant structure	Formerly a thatched cottage probably 18 th century
62	MDV23885 MDV55053	Great Torrington – Caynton House Great Torrington – Castle Hill pottery kiln	Extant structure Demolished structure	Late 18 th or early 19 th century two storey house Site of a 17 th century pottery kiln
63	MDV55054 MDV77888	Great Torrington – waster tip Great Torrington – Clay tobacco pipes from Castle Hill	Findspot Findspot	Large dump of wasters discarded on common land below the site of a pottery on Castle Hill, dating from the mid 17th to early 18th century. Fragments of clay tobacco pipe dated 1640-1670 found in dump of kiln wasters.

TABLE 1: LIST OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: DEVON HER).

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APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DETAILS

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
(001)	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown friable silt. c.0.12m thick.	Overlies (002); abuts {004}	0.12m	Modern
(002)	Layer	Buried soil. Dark brown-black friable silt c.0.16m thick.	Overlain by (001); overlies (003)	0.16m	
(003)	Layer	Buried soil. Dark brown soft-friable clay-silt c.0.19m thick.	Overlain by (002); abuts {004}	0.19m	
{004}	Structure	Boundary wall. Linear wall orientated north to south. Measures 15+m long x 0.32m wide x 2+m high. Constructed from large angular stone c.0.20-0.40m (larger towards foundations) with earth and lime bond. Recent concrete mortar pointing.	Abutted by (013), {014}, (003); fill of [012]	2.00+m	Post-medieval
(005)	Layer	Levelling layer/clearance spread. Mid-dark brown soft-friable clay silt up to 0.20m thick. Level cleared to prior to arrival on site.	Cut by [010]; overlies (008).	0.20m	Modern?
(006)	Layer	Possible subsoil. Mid brown friable-soft silt-clay 0.40m thick.	Overlain by (005); overlies natural	0.40m	
[007]	Cut	Cut of pit. Elongated pit orientated approximately east to west. Measures 9.5+m x 2.5+m x 0.80m deep with moderately sloping sides and undulating base.	Filled by (008), (009); cuts (016)	0.80m	Post-medieval?
(008)	Fill	Upper fill/spread above [007]. Mid-dark grey-brown friable soft silt-clay with occasional sub-angular stone 10-30mm. 0.20-0.35m thick.	Overlain by (005); overlies (009); fill of [007]	0.20-0.35m	Post-medieval
(009)	Fill	Lower fill of [007]. Mid grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt with common sub-angular stone 10-50mm. 0.40-0.55m thick.	Overlain by (008); fill of [007]	0.40-0.55m	Post-medieval
[010]	Cut	Cut of soak-away drain. Linear drain orientated approximately north to south. Measures 0.5m wide x 0.40m deep with near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by (011); cuts (005)	0.40m	Modern
(011)	Fill	Fill of drain [010]. Loose dark brown-black soft-friable clay-silt with common-frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded stone 100-200mm.	Fill of [010]	0.40m	Modern
[012]	Cut	Wall foundation cut. Linear cut orientated north to south. Measures 0.60m x 0.30m deep with vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by (013), {004}; cuts (016)	0.30m	Post-medieval
(013)	Fill	Fill of wall cut [012]. Mid brown friable silt-loam.	Abuts {004}; fill of [012]	0.30m	Post-medieval
{014}	Structure	Linear retaining/replacement wall orientated north to south. Measures 0.36m wide. Constructed from modern breeze blocks and brick with concrete mortar.	Abuts {004}; fill of [012]	2+m	Modern
[015]	Cut	Cut of ditch. Linear ditch orientated approximately east to west. Measures 4+m long x 1.2m wide x 0.6m deep with moderately steep sides and concave base.	Filled by (016); cuts natural	0.60m	
(016)	Fill	Fill of ditch [015]. Mid brown friable silt.	Cut by [012]; fill of [015]	0.60m	
[017]	Cut	Cut for structure. Rectangular cut orientated east to west. Measures 4m x 2.5m x 0.95m deep with near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by {018}, {019}, {020}, {021}; cuts natural	0.95m	
{018}	Structure	North wall of structure. Linear wall orientated east to west. Measures 4m long and survives to a height of 0.95m with unknown thickness. Constructed from sub-angular to angular stone 150-400mm with dark brown soft-friable silt-clay bond.	Abutted by {020}; keyed to {019}; fill of [017]	0.95m	Post-medieval
{019}	Structure	East wall of structure. Linear wall orientated north to south. Measures 0.40m thick. Constructed from sub-angular to angular stone 150-400mm with dark brown soft-friable silt-clay bond. Mostly robbed out/collapsed.	Keyed to {019}; fill of [017]	Up to 0.95m	Post-medieval
{020}	Structure	West wall of structure. Linear wall orientated north to south. Measures 2.5m x up to 0.40m thick. Constructed from sub-angular to angular stone 150-400mm with dark brown soft-friable silt-clay bond. Mostly robbed out/collapsed.	Abuts {018}; fill of [017]	Up to 0.95m	Post-medieval
{021}	Structure	South wall of structure. Linear wall orientated east to west. Measures 0.30m thick.	Fill of [017]	Up to 0.95m	Post-medieval

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		Constructed from sub-angular to angular stone 150-400mm with dark brown soft-friable silt-clay bond. Appears to have collapsed.			
(022)	Fill	Backfill of internal space of structure. Mid grey-brown loose soft-friable clay silt with frequent demolition rubble.	Abuts {018}, {019}, {020}, {021}; fill of {017}	0.95m	Modern
(023)	Layer	Possible levelling deposit. Mid grey soft silt-clay 0.10m thick.	Overlain by {005}; cut by {017}	0.10m	
[024]	Cut	Cut of drain. Linear drain orientated north-east to south-west running length of site. Measures 0.40m wide x up to 0.80m deep (rises to north) with near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by {025}; cuts natural	Up to 0.80m	Post-medieval / modern
(025)	Fill	Fill of drain [024]. Mid brown soft-friable silt with ceramic drain pipe.	Overlain by {005}; fill of [024]	Up to 0.80m	Post-medieval / modern
[026]	Cut	Cut of pit. Elongated pit orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 6m x 1.85m wide x 0.40-0.60m deep with moderate to near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by {027}; cuts natural	0.40-0.60m	Post-medieval / modern
(027)	Fill	Fill of pit [026]. Mid red-brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Cut by {030}; fill of [026]	0.40-0.60m	Post-medieval / modern
[028]	Cut	Cut of drain. Linear drain orientated approximately north to south. Measures 0.50m wide x 0.30m deep with vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by {029}; cuts {005}	0.30m	Modern
(029)	Fill	Fill of drain [028]. Mid brown soft silt-clay with glazed ceramic drain.	Fill of [028]	0.30m	Modern
[030]	Cut	Cut of pit. Rectangular pit or robber cut orientated north to south. Measures 1.50+m x 1.00m x 0.50m deep with near vertical sides and very slightly concave base.	Filled by {031}, {032}, {033}; cuts {027}	0.50m	Post-medieval / modern
(031)	Fill	Upper fill of pit [030]. Loose dark brown-black friable-soft silt-clay with frequent angular and sub-angular stone 50-150mm.	Overlain by {005}; overlies {032}; fill of [030]	0.34-0.46m	Post-medieval / modern
(032)	Fill	Fill of pit [030]. Mid-dark grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by {031}; overlies {033}; fill of [030].	0.14-0.44m	Post-medieval / modern
(033)	Fill	Basal fill of pit [030]. Mid grey-brown soft-friable silt-clay with occasional yellow clay.	Overlain by {032}; fill of [030]	0.14m	Post-medieval / modern
[034]	Cut	Cut of pit. Sub-rectangular/square pit measuring 0.7m wide x 0.54m deep with near vertical sides, stepped towards base (at 0.34m). Flat base.	Filled by {035}, {036}; cuts natural	0.54m	Post-medieval / modern
(035)	Fill	Upper fill of pit [034]. Mid grey-brown soft clay mixed with red-brown soft clay-silt.	Overlain by {005}; overlies {036}; fill of [034]	0.26m	Post-medieval / modern
(036)	Fill	Lower fill of pit [034]. Dark grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay.	Overlain by {035}; fill of [034]	Up to 0.54m	Post-medieval / modern
[037]	Cut	Cut of pit. Sub-rectangular east to west orientated pit. Measures 3m x 1+m x up to 0.40m deep with vertical sides and undulating base.	Filled by {039}; cuts natural	Up to 0.40m	Post-medieval / modern
(038)	Layer	Levelling/demolition layer. Mid grey-brown soft silt-clay with common sub-angular stone c.10mm.	Overlain by {005}; overlies {039}	0.10-0.30m thick	Post-medieval / modern
(039)	Fill	Fill of pit [037]. Mid brown soft silt-clay.	Overlain by {038}; fill of [037]	Up to 0.40m	Post-medieval / modern
[040]	Cut	Cut of pit. Sub-rectangular pit orientated approximately north to south. Measures 2.10+m x 1.9+m x 0.65m deep with vertical sides and slightly undulating flat base.	Filled by {041}, {042}, {043}, {044}; cuts natural	0.65m	Post-medieval / modern
(041)	Fill	Upper fill of pit [040]. Mid grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt.	Overlain by {038}; overlies {042}; fill of [040]	0.20m	Post-medieval / modern
(042)	Fill	Fill of pit [040]. Light-mid red-brown soft clay.	Overlain by {041}; overlies {043}; fill of [040]	Up to 0.20m	Post-medieval / modern
(043)	Fill	Fill of pit [040]. Mid red-grey-brown soft silt-clay.	Overlain by {042}; overlies {044}; fill of [040]	Up to 0.30m	Post-medieval / modern
(044)	Fill	Lower fill of pit [040]. Mid red-brown soft-friable silt-clay.	Overlain by {043}; fill of	0.65m	Post-medieval /

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			[040]		modern
[045]	Cut	Tree throw. Sub-oval feature measuring c.1m wide x 0.40m deep with moderate to steep sloping sides and flat, undulating base.	Filled by (046); cuts (005)	0.40m	Modern
(046)	Fill	Fill of tree throw [045]. Mid grey-brown soft-friable clay-silt with abundant slate fragments 10-30mm. Heavily root disturbed.	Fill of [045]	0.40m	Modern
(047)	Fill	Fill of wall cut [051]. Dark brown soft silt-clay.	Overlain by (048); fill of [051]	0.30m	Modern
(048)	Fill	Upper levelling fill of wall cut [051]. Pink loose sand.	Overlain by {014}; fill of [051]	0.15m	Modern
(049)	Fill	Fill of wall cut [012]. Dark grey-brown-black friable silt with common angular stone inclusions.	Abuts (004); overlies (013); fill of [012]	0.38m	Post-medieval / modern
(050)	Fill	Fill of wall cut [012]. Soft brown-grey clay.	Cut by [051]; overlies (013); fill of [012]	0.40m	Post-medieval / modern
[051]	Cut	Wall foundation cut. Linear cut orientated north to south. Measures 0.50m wide x 0.50m deep with vertical sides and flat base. Cut for replacement/retaining property boundary wall.	Filled by (047), (048), {014}; cuts (049)	0.50m	Modern
(052)	Layer	Modern ramp. Rectangular concrete slab measuring 1.5m x 1m x 0.18m thick.	Overlies (053)	0.18m	Modern
(053)	Layer	Bedding layer for (052). Loose yellow sand.	Overlain by (052); overlies (005)	0.16m	Modern
[054]	Cut	Wall foundation cut. Linear cut orientated east to west. Measures 0.4m wide x 0.18m deep with vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by (055), (056), {057}; cuts (039)	0.18m	Modern
(055)	Fill	Bedding layer for wall {057}. Grey-white loose gritty sand.	Overlain by (056); fill of [054]	0.04m	Modern
(056)	Fill	Concrete footing for wall {057}. Concrete layer.	Overlain by {057}; overlies (055); fill of [054]	0.14m	Modern
{057}	Structure	Linear wall orientated east to west. Measures 0.20m wide x 0.20m deep. Constructed from machine made red 'London' brick with frogging, with cream lime mortar. Forms wall/garden step to rear of property.	Overlain by (052); overlies (056); fill of [054]	0.20m	Modern
(058)	Fill	Lower fill of pit [037]. Mid grey-brown friable-soft silt-clay with common to frequent angular and sub-angular stone c.50-150mm.	Overlain by (039); overlies (059); fill of [037]	0.40m	Post-medieval / modern
(059)	Fill	Basal fill of pit [037]. Mid red-brown soft clay.	Overlain by (058); fill of [037]	Up to 0.35m	Post-medieval / modern
(060)	Natural	Natural. Compacted brown-yellow clay and bedrock			

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



SOUTH ELEVATION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



SOUTH ELEVATION, SHOWING HORNED SASH WINDOW TO GROUND FLOOR, AND HORNLESS SASH TO FIRST FLOOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



SOUTH ELEVATION, SHOWING MODERN DOUBLE-GLAZED WINDOWS, INCLUDING SASH TO THE GROUND FLOOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



OFF CENTRE OPENING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



NORTH ELEVATION OF WEST WING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



WEST ELEVATION OF EAST WING SHOWING BRICK REPAIRS AND RUBBLE STONE CONSTRUCTION BENEATH THE RENDER; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



INTERNAL EAST WALL OF GR1 SHOWING WALLPAPERING, DADO RAIL AND IMITATION PANELLING, ALONG WITH DETAIL OF MODERN CEILING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



DETAIL OF INTERNAL WEST WALL OF GR1, NORTH END, SHOWING THE CENTRAL RECESS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



INTERNAL SOUTH WALL OF GR1 SHOWING SASH WINDOW; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



INTERNAL SOUTH WALL OF GR2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



INTERNAL NORTH WALL OF GR2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



INTERIOR OF GR3, SOUTH END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



INTERNAL EAST WALL OF GR4 SHOWING TIMBER SUPPORTS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



INTERNAL WEST WALL OF GR4; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



INTERIOR OF GR4 SHOWING MODERN REFURBISHMENT COVERING THE MORE RECENT EXTENSION TO THE WEST; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



INTERNAL SOUTH WALL OF GR4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



INTERNAL SOUTH AND WEST WALLS OF FR1 SHOWING DETAIL OF WALLPAPERING AND FULL HEIGHT CUPBOARD WITH D13 IN WEST WALL, AND SMALL CUPBOARD WITH D14 IN SOUTH WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



INTERNAL EAST WALL OF FR2 SHOWING BLOCKED FIREPLACE (FP3); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



INTERNAL NORTH AND EAST WALLS OF FR4; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



PRE-EXCAVATION SITE SHOT; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



(LEFT): WALL {004}, NORTH FACING PROFILE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (0.30M SCALE).
(RIGHT): WALL {004}, NORTH FACING PROFILE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



WALL {004}, EAST ELEVATION OBLIQUE;; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



WESTERN FOUNDATION TRENCH, EAST FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



PIT [007], SOUTH FACING SECTION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



PIT [007], EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



DITCH [015], WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



WALL {018}, SOUTH FACING ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



WALL {018}, SOUTH FACING ELEVATION, OBLIQUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).



WALL {021}, WEST FACING PROFILE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



PIT [026], EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



PIT [030], NORTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



PITS [030] AND [034], EAST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M & 2M SCALES).



PIT [037], NORTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



WALL CUTS [012] AND [051], NORTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M & 2M SCALES).



PIT [037], WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M & 2M SCALES).

THE ADMIRAL VERNON, GREAT TORRINGTON, TORRIDGE, DEVON

APPENDIX 4: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(005)	1	9	White refined earthenware with blue transfer print. Post 1770	2	83	Brick fragments	Post-medieval
	1	66	North Devon gravel tempered, handled chamber pot rim with handle springing				
	1	24	North Devon medieval coarseware, everted jar rim (cooking pot)				
(008)	6	146	North Devon medieval coarseware, everted jar rims (cooking pot)				Medieval
	4	93	North Devon medieval coarseware, basal angle. Fairly fresh sherds				
	2	83	North Devon medieval coarseware, strap handles, jugs				
	2	28	North Devon medieval coarseware, decorated body sherds				
	33	431	North Devon medieval coarseware, body sherds				
(009)	3	19	North Devon medieval coarseware, body sherds				Medieval
(011)				3	272	Pantiles	Post-medieval
				2	654	Land drain, ceramic clay pipe	
				2	788	Brick fragments	
				1	17	Fe object, corroded nail, rectangular section, blacksmith made	
(013)	1	144	North Devon gravel free, tall jar type 10. Post-medieval				Post-medieval
	6	270	North Devon gravel tempered, including x1 type 3 pancheon rim. Post-medieval				
	2	54	North Devon medieval coarseware, including x1 basal angle				
(016)	2	69	North Devon gravel tempered floor tile, nb. Biotite flakes in fabric				Medieval
	4	65	North Devon medieval coarseware, body sherds				

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(022)	3	1082	Industrial ginger beer vessels, cylindrical: x1 marked 'C.C. Dorant & co. Registered trademark, Barnstaple, Bideford & Ilfracombe x1 stamped 'Powell Bristol'	9	2767	Vessel glass, variety of 19 th and 20 th century material including: x1 bottle 'E.Petter & Son. Anchor Brewery. Barnstaple (Boutport Street)' – neck pinched for marbles x2 bottles 'Dornat & Co. Trademark. Barnstaple, Bideford, Ilfracombe – neck pinched for marbles – Don Rylands, sole makers, Barnsley' x1 bottle 'C.C. Dornat. Trademark. Tooley Street, Barnstaple' x1 wine glass	Modern
	1	25	Flower pot				
	1	67	North Devon gravel tempered type 3 rim. Post- medieval				
	5	416	North Devon gravel free type 3 bowl, including x1 rim. 19 th century	2	506	Slate, with torching	
	13	452	White refined earthenware and industrial wares, including x1 beer mug mocha/tree	1	15	Strip of lead	
(031)	3	64	White refined earthenware with blue transfer print, plate	1	248	Animal bone	Modern
	2	20	North Devon gravel tempered ware. Post- medieval. Residual	1	168	Clear vessel glass, base	
				1	3	Blue plastic car bonnet, partial	
(049)	1	10	North Devon medieval coarseware, body sherd				c. 16 th century
	2	25	North Devon gravel free, CBLC. 16 th century				
TOTALS	99	3662		25	5521		



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