

CLOVELLY DYKES: EXCAVATION 2023

By Chris Preece with contributions from Derry Bryant, Heather Coleman, Terry Green and Steve Pitcher.



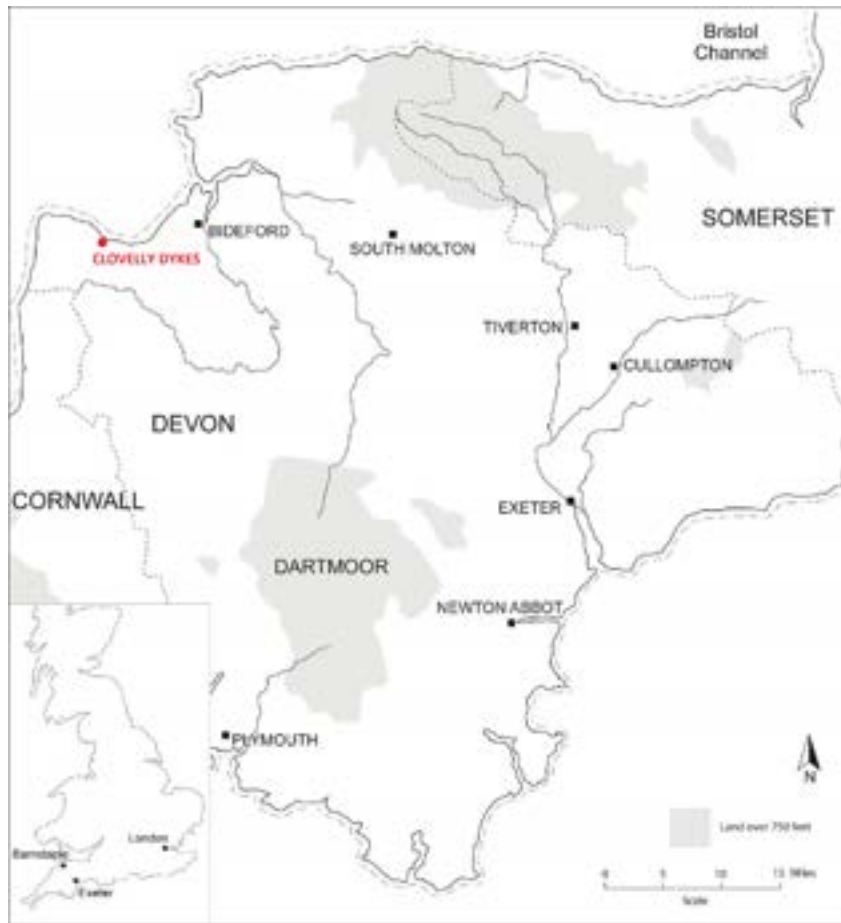


Fig. 1. Location Map

BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT by the late Steve Pitcher

Clovelly Dykes is a scheduled ancient monument that sits within the North Devon Coast Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) immediately north of the A39 (Fig. 1). Renewed interest in the site was triggered by the publication of the National Mapping Programme for the AONB in 2013. Since then, North Devon Archaeological Society (NDAS) has undertaken a programme of investigation of the site and its surrounds, with the support of the AONB Sustainable Development Fund. A first report on these investigations was published in May 2020.

More recently the AONB helped fund a geophysics survey of the area to the north-east of the monument across the road which leads northwards to the village. This revealed further areas of potential archaeological interest, particularly in the northernmost field (see cover). As a result, NDAS decided to carry out a limited excavation to test the findings of the geophysics.

This was carried out in March 2023 when a brief window of opportunity became available. Two trenches were opened over areas that were considered the most likely to yield results. Although the weather was poor and site conditions far from ideal, the excavations did expose some features and finds. The results are summarised in this report.

DESK BASED STUDY by Terry Green

(This section refers only to the area investigated in 2023. The full desktop study of Clovelly Dykes is contained within the 2020 report {Preece and Green} and an abridged desktop within Preece and Green 2023.)



Fig. 2. Extract of Tithe Map showing East Dyke hamlet and Pigs Plot; bottom left is outworks of presumed N/E entrance to hillfort.

Buildings within and adjoining the ancient monument include Dyke Green Cottages, Dyke Green Farm and East Dyke Farm. Dyke Green Cottages and Dyke Green Farm lie within the arc of the eastern outer bank. The cottages were present on the Tithe map of 1840, but were not recorded on the 1809 Old Series OS map, therefore probably date from the 1820s/30s. An aerial photograph of 1932 shows that the land on the east side of the road, between the road and the outer bank was taken up with allotments or gardens. By the 1990s the area was dominated by sheds and outbuildings. East Dyke Farm occupies an area on both sides of the road on the north-eastern edge of the earthwork. What is now East Dyke Farmhouse is not recorded on the tithe map and thus probably dates from the mid-19th century. The tithe map records what had gone before, namely a hamlet of four domestic buildings together with barns and shippens in a cluster of small plots straddling the road to Clovelly village. By the end of the 19th century these had been reduced to the new main farmhouse and outbuildings on the west of the road with, on the east of the road, a substantial group of buildings on three sides of a yard, latterly a large cow-shed and adjacent building. Aerial photographs from the 1930s-1960s indicate that an open

area on the north side of the earthwork may have been occupied by a piggery. Notably the small hamlet lay in an area which may have been an entrance complex of the Dykes, so that it is appropriate to note here the detailed record of the tithe map (Fig. 2). The map shows on either side of plot 295 ‘Pigs Plot’, two long, parallel bands numbered 292 and described as ‘Waste’. These may represent the vestiges of a track or hollow way leading towards a triangular area, also ‘Waste’ in the Tithe Apportionment. This is a wet area where the Ordnance Survey records a well, which may have served the hamlet at East Dyke, and may equally have served the ancient occupants of the Dykes. In the corresponding location the Devon County HER records (MDV102426) ‘Holloways north-east of Clovelly Dykes’. The HER also records, on the basis of aerial photography (MDV102408), a ‘subrectangular platform ... a possible building platform of medieval or post-medieval date. These factors need to be related to recent geophysical survey and excavation.

GEOPHYSICS SURVEY 2022

Following the interest generated by the previous survey and excavation (Preece and Green 2020), there were still areas of the Dykes which many felt would benefit from further investigation. Following discussions with several interested parties (in particular Steve Hobbs of the Hartland Archive), NDAS and Substrata selected areas to the north-east of the scheduled monument as well as to the east and further to the south of it. A magnetometer survey was carried out in these three areas (Edwards and Trick 2022). The results (Fig 3) were mixed: to the south, possible field boundaries were revealed as expected, given a suggestive residual dog-leg in an existing boundary. To the east, linear features again suggested more field boundaries, whilst a small concentration of features abutting the north-east entrance of the monument, could be related to the monument but equally could be the result of modern farm practices.

Fig. 3. Processed Magnetometer data (Courtesy of Substrata).



The most promising area was to the north-east where two sub-square features either side of the holloway possibly related to the HER asset or buildings mentioned in the desktop study above. However, given their location in relation to both the hollow way and the fort entrance, they were deemed worthy of further investigation.

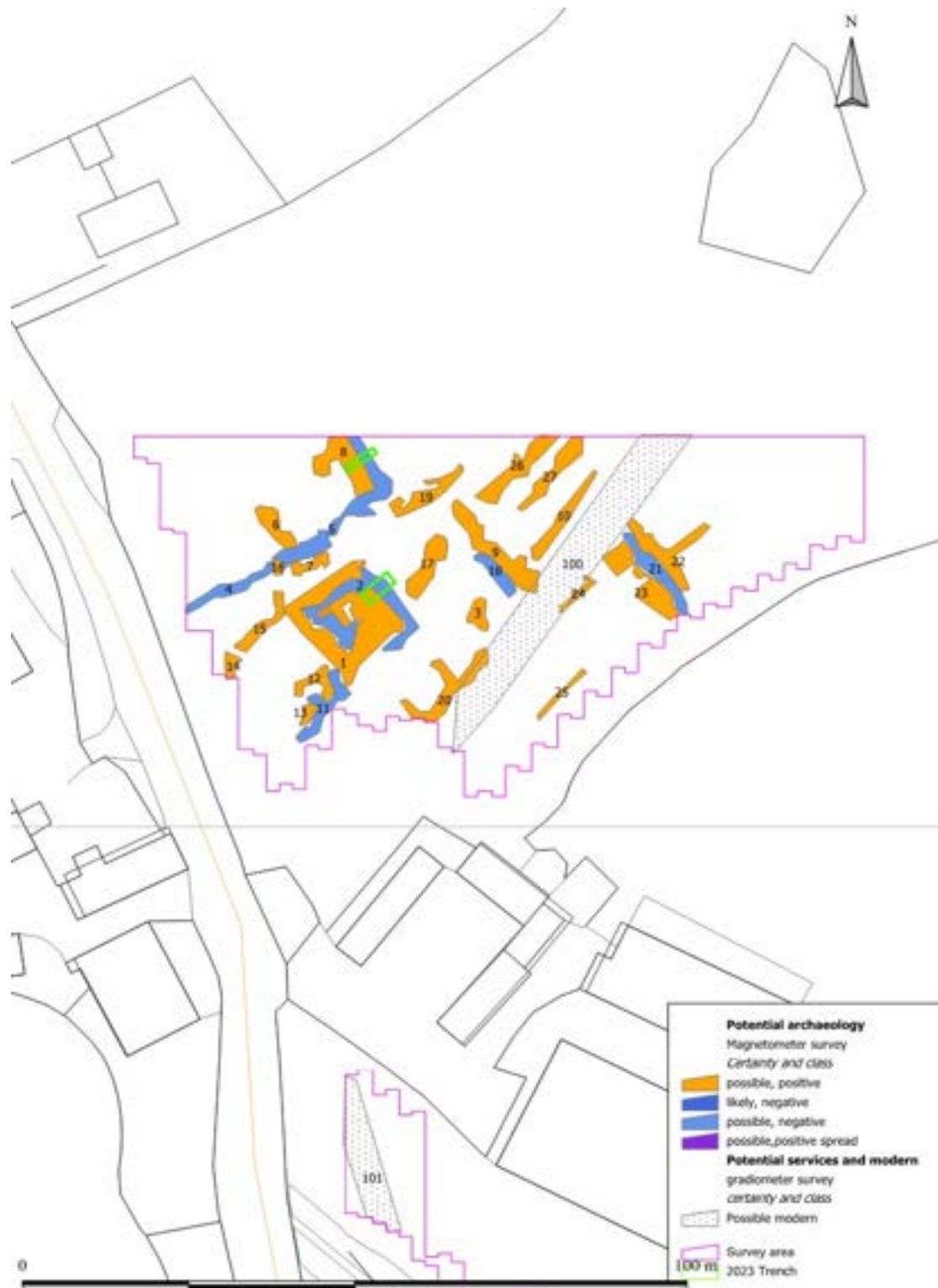


Fig. 4. Trench plan (trenches in green: T1 to south, T2 north). Courtesy of Substrata.

EXCAVATION

The two features mentioned above are comprised of nos. 5,6 & 8 and 1 & 2 respectively, on the trench plan (Fig. 4). Although the Tithe map (Fig. 2) showed various buildings, none of these overlapped with the structures evidenced by the geophysics.

Thanks to the co-operation of the farmer, Stephen Goaman, we were given a window of opportunity to excavate in the pasture before the cattle were returned to the field in April. Due to unpredictability of the weather, excavation was scheduled for the end of March but nonetheless, it was a particularly wet week and with lost time, objectives had to be revised and the dig extended by a couple of days. The field had not been ploughed within living memory – ‘too uneven’ according to the farmer and mounds probably relating to the tithe map buildings are evident on first approach.

Two trenches were laid out, with T1 targeting the most clearly defined structure with a wider trench (5m x 2m) running NE/SW across the lower linear (no. 2 on Fig. 4). T2, with more ephemeral signals was limited to 5m x 1m, again targeting the seaward linear (no. 8 on Fig. 4). Due to adverse weather however, T1 was halved in width, making it a 5m x 1m trench and with T2, the length was reduced at the SW end by two metres.

T1

In T1 (Fig. 5), it soon became clear that in the SW end of the trench below topsoil (100) there was a considerable depth of what is interpreted as double-dug garden soil (102). The mid-brown clayey soil contained a lot of detritus, probably from one of the buildings on the Tithe map. Finds were of a wide range and included flints, Blue and White as well as other ‘china’, N. Devon wares, Bristol/Staffordshire ware, slate, brick, window and bottle glass, coal, clay pipe fragments and a few sherds of N. Devon medieval coarseware. This bottomed out at a depth of 0.8m, below which was natural (110). Below (102) and abutting a rough alignment (107) of stones (probably a garden border revetment, or possibly the remnants of a wall), was a redeposited slump of mixed natural and mid-brown clay (104) containing just one sherd of N. Devon gravel tempered ware. To the NE of the stones (107), natural (110) was fairly shallow, below two thin layers (101) and (103), both of which contained a similar range of finds as (102). A fairly shallow linear (106) ran N/S into the balk at the NE end of the trench. No finds came from this and it was probably a field drain or service trench.

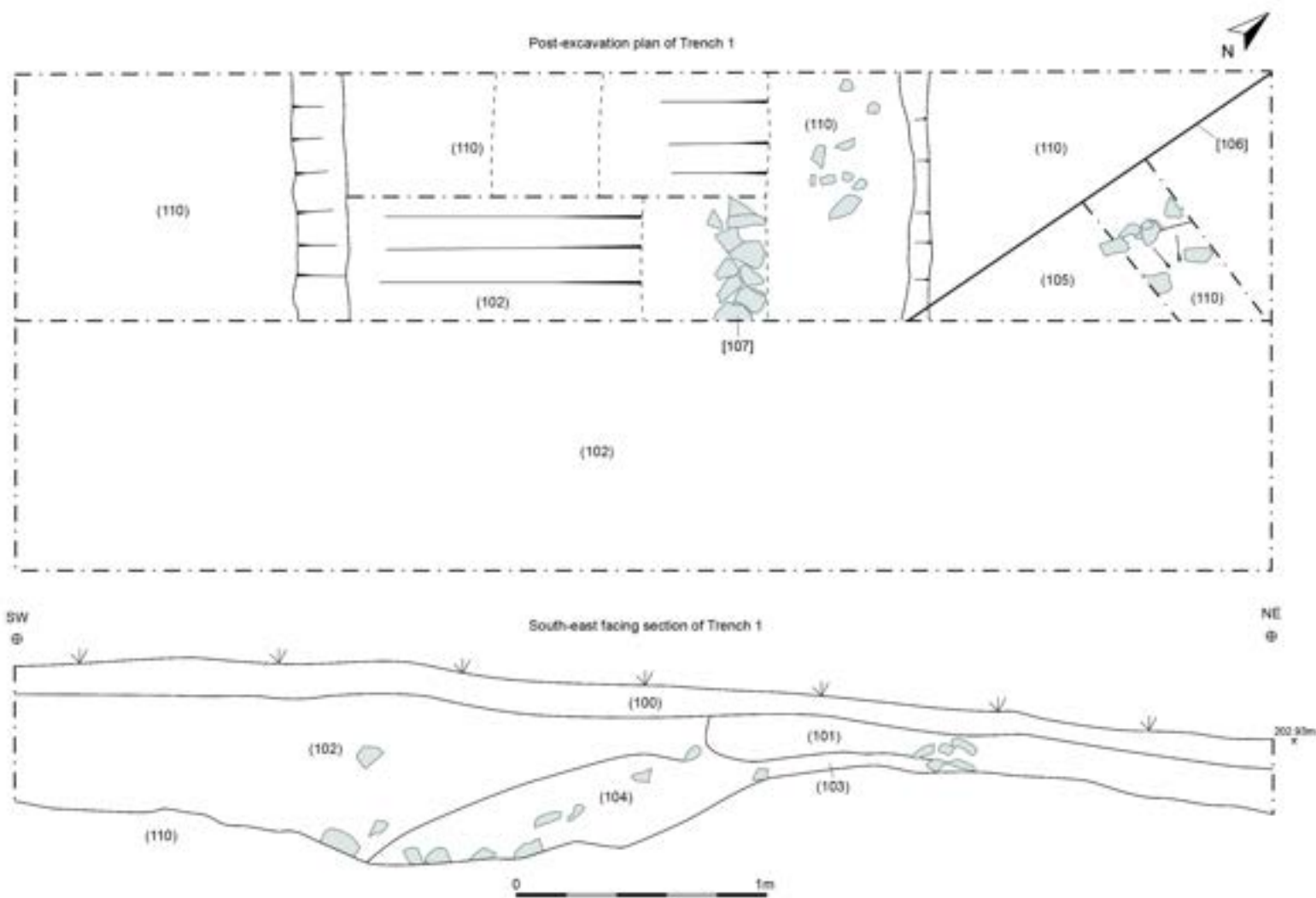


Fig. 5. Trench 1: Plan and section.

T2

Following de-turfing and removal of the topsoil (200), a dark brown greyish soil with few inclusions (201) was evident along the length of the trench. Sealed by this, in the north-east half of the trench were stones suggestive of a wall (204). To the south-west of this was a similar depth of soil to (102) in T1 and suggestive of similar activity, in other words, probably a loamy garden soil mixed with discards from a former building (202). Due to both the anticipated depth and quantity of mainly Victorian finds, the south-west end of the trench was shortened by two metres. Beneath this was a fairly shallow layer of mid to dark friable clay (210) from which the large spherical stone was recovered (see Appendix 4).

To the north-east of the wall (204), was a layer of light brown friable clay (203) with largish stones at varying angles (probably wall collapse). This contained a mixed date range of finds including Victorian ceramics, clay pipe stem, slate and North Devon pottery. This sealed a thin layer (205) of lighter yellow soil (presumably upcast). Below this was a cut (209) running parallel with the wall and filled by (207), a mid-brown to ochre silty clay. This contained one sherd of N. Devon post-medieval gravel-free ware. Abutting the wall was what is interpreted as the shallow foundation

cut (208) for the wall (204). The dark friable fill (206) of this showed evidence of burning but no finds were recovered to date it. Beneath this was natural. The wall (204) was roughly coursed on either side with rubble infill. On the south-west side it was clearly sitting on the stony natural (212). The build of the wall and its width (c. 1m) was suggestive of a possible medieval origin. Unfortunately, the lack of finds from (206) meant this could not be verified but the build and width are similar to a better preserved example at Little Potheridge which was dated by medieval ceramics (Preece 2019, 332).

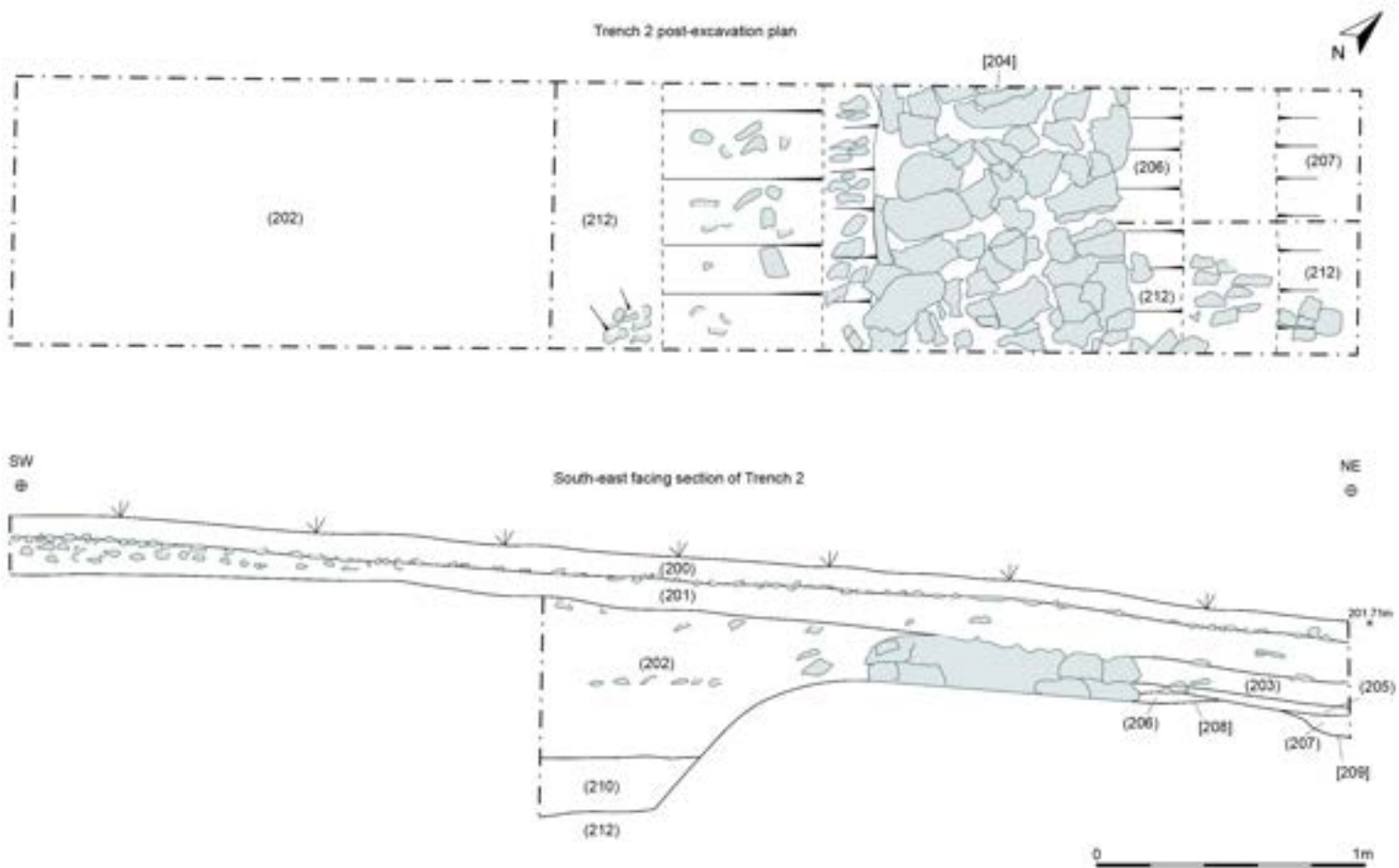


Fig. 6. Trench 2: Plan and Section



Fig. 7. T2, NE end, showing (204) post-ex.

DISCUSSION

In terms of finds, as almost all came from effectively unstratified or disturbed contexts (e.g. 101, 102, 201, 202), they have been catalogued but only selected noteworthy examples have been illustrated. Those which are informative, include for example, the flints, clay pipes and certain pottery (see appendices below). Of note is the Dutch style pipe stem and the quantity and variety of Bristol Staffordshire ware. Most pipe fragments dated from the early C17 to mid C18. This overlapped with the later Bristol/Staffordshire ware and suggests a period of activity, if not settlement, pre-dating the cottages which were evidenced on the Tithe map (see Desk Based Study above). Medieval occupation is suggested by the wall (204), some sherds of pottery and the hints on the Tithe map of strip fields in the vicinity. The flints point to prior activity in prehistoric times.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks firstly to John Rous of the Clovelly Estate for giving us permission for survey and excavation and taking an interest in the results. Steve Goaman, the tenant farmer went out of his way to accommodate our needs, providing a barn for shelter and finds and equipment storage; much appreciated.

We are very grateful to the NDCAONB for funding 50% of the cost of geophysics and to the Bideford Bridge Trust for their contribution towards this. Thanks to all the NDAS volunteers who braved the cold, wet weather: Phil Belcher, Thor Beverley, Linda Blanchard, Derry Bryant, Matt Collins, Tim Crane, Andy Crofton, Nigel Dymond, Rosemary Dymond, Brian Fox, Julia Holtom, Lance Hosegood, Keith Hughes, Steve Pitcher, Sarah McRae, Caroline Richards, Bob Shrigley and Vicky Weight-Short.

APPENDIX 1: POTTERY

Medieval

A number of sherds of North Devon Medieval coarseware (NDMC) were found mingling with post-medieval and modern ceramics. One distinctive handle/body sherd came from (103) and is paralleled by a similar piece from Lundy (Allan and Blaylock 2005) dated from 1200 to 1450AD.



Fig. 8: NDMC (103)

Post Medieval

As has been pointed out above ('discussion') regarding the disturbed nature of the upper contexts, all North Devon glazed coarsewares have been simply labelled post-medieval and distinguished as gravel tempered or gravel free. The longevity of N.D. coarsewares is well attested (Grant 2005, 173) with Brannams continuing to produce familiar forms well into the twentieth century. Much useful work has recently been done on North Devon ceramic forms from dateable contexts (Allan et al 2005, Morris 2017 and Allan et al 2020) and some comparisons with Clovelly forms will be made. The forthcoming Barnstaple Pottery Project dealing with material from the 1970s and '80s rescue excavations will hopefully shed further light on local ceramic material. At Clovelly, a number of bowls were evidenced, all with evidence of sooting externally. The diameters ranged from 340mm to 420mm. Handles (see below) were also suggestive of cooking.

One sherd (not illustrated) of NDGT from (202) was suggestive of a form of platter or colander with a looped side handle similar to examples in Grant 2005, pp. 152, 167.

Where forms could be dated by paralleled examples from secure contexts from other sites, sherds (particularly from context 202) appeared to have most in common with the late C17/mid C18 group from Stella Maris Bideford (Allan et al 2005). This suggests a broad association in terms of a period of activity (alongside the clay pipes and Bristol Staffordshire ware) already mentioned. It should be emphasised that the illustrated examples below were from contexts where C19/20 ceramics were also present, so other forms may be later.

Catalogue of NDGT (selected); Fig. 9 (below). References are to Type Series in Allan et al (2005).

1. Context (102). Small cup or bowl.
2. Context (202). Medium bowl or jar.
3. Context (202). Medium bowl.
4. Context (202). Medium bowl.
5. Context (202). Medium bowl or jar. Similar rim profile to Type 3D bowl.
6. Context (202). Larger bowl/jar.
7. Context (202). Larger bowl. Type 3A.
8. Context (202). Larger bowl. Very similar to no. 218 (Allan et al 2005, p. 187), probable date c. 1660-1700.
9. Context (202). Larger bowl. Type 3A variant.
10. Context (103). Larger bowl.
11. Context (102). Larger bowl.

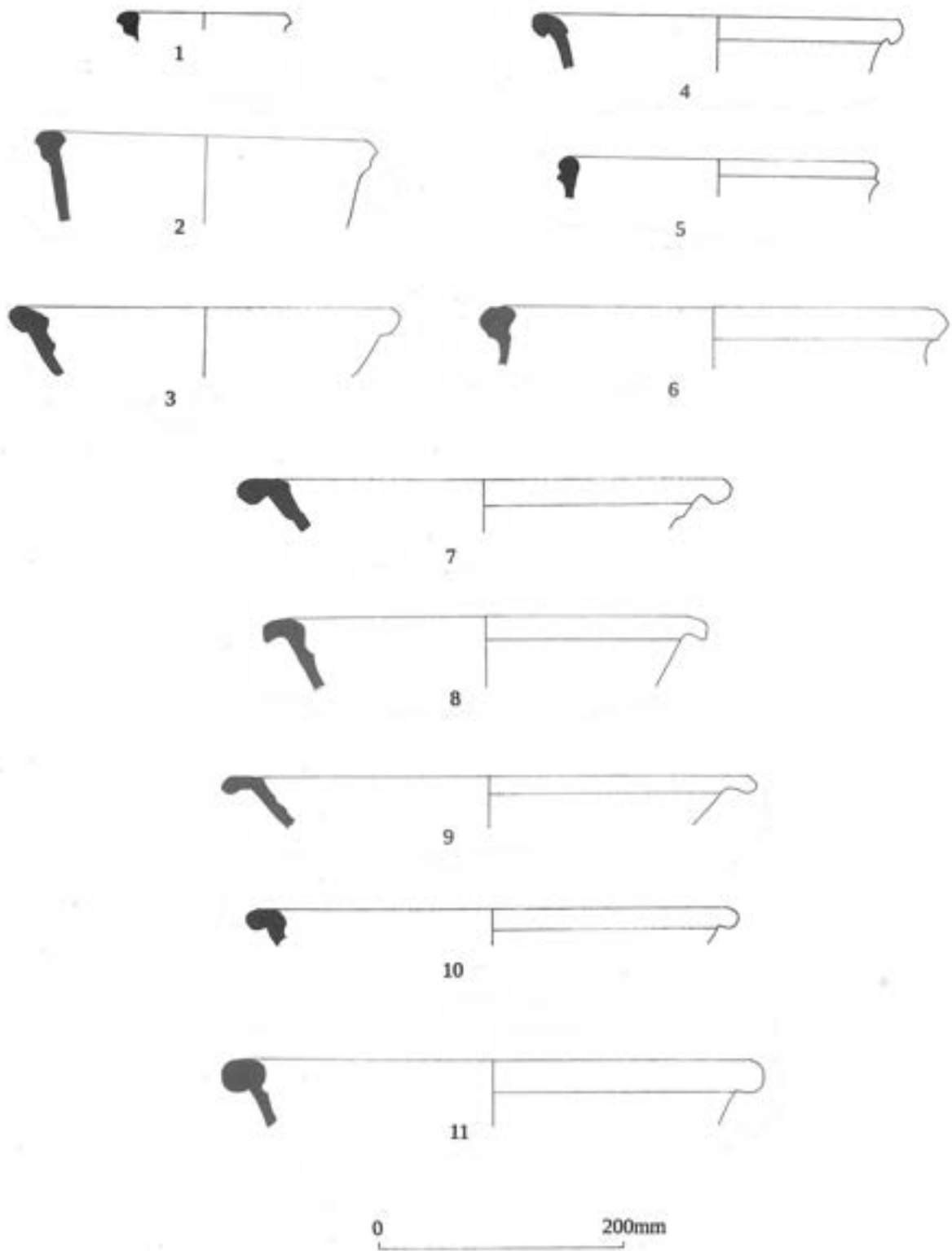


Fig. 9: NDGT wares



Fig. 10: NDGT handles (scale 3cm)

Handles

1. (Top left) Possible jug handle. Internal glaze (102).
2. (Top right) Sooted handle (101).
3. (Bottom right) Type 16 N. Devon Type Series (Allan et al 2005, 192). Handled cooking pot. Rim diameter approx. 200 mm. Internal glaze (202).



Fig. 11. Bristol Staffordshire ware from T1.

APPENDIX 2: FLINTS by Derry Bryant

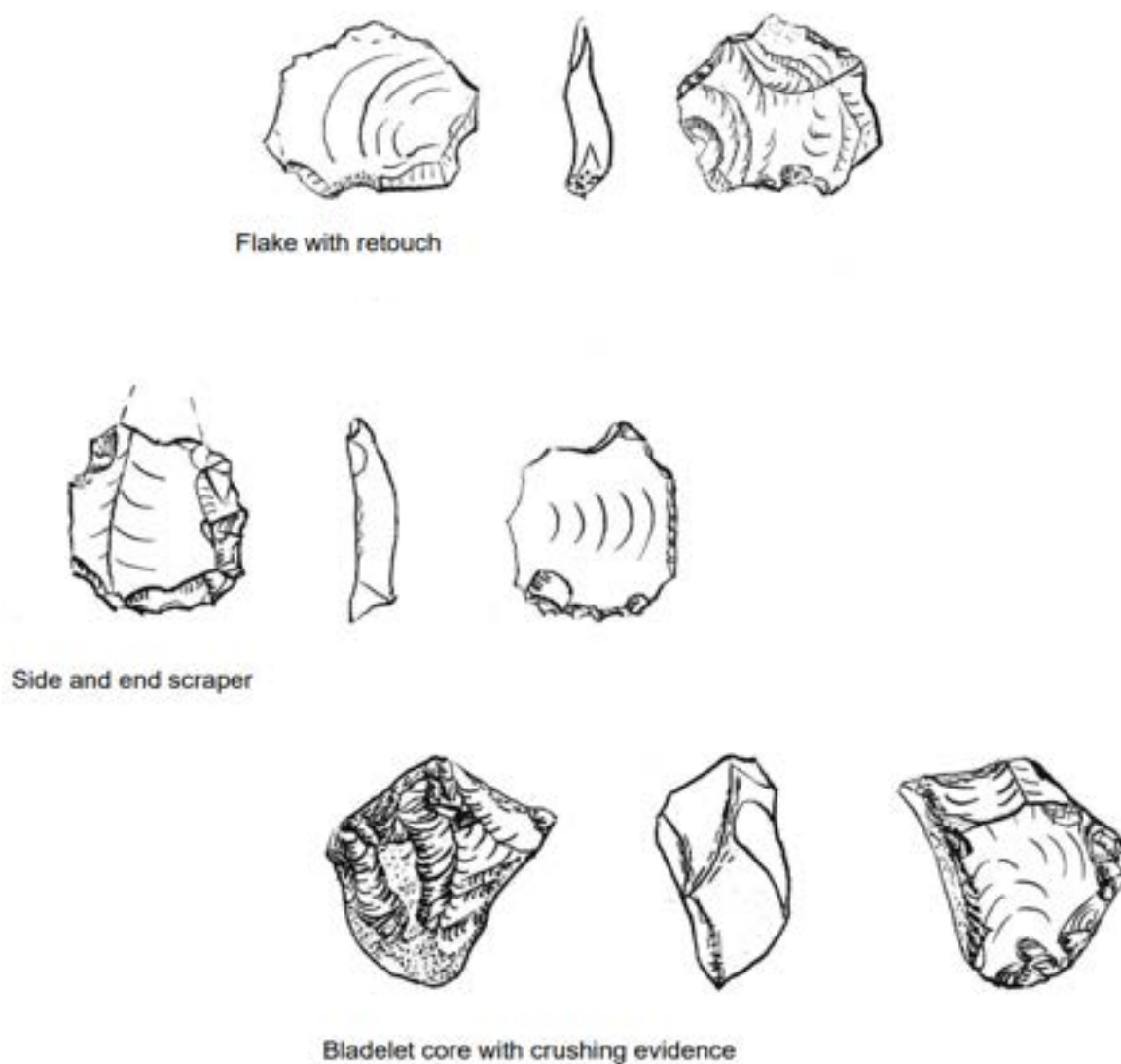


Fig. 12 Sample of lithics (Scale 1:1)

A total of 5 flint pieces were recovered from Trench 1 during the excavations in March 2023, two from context 101 and three from context 102.

1. Bladelet core/chopper – multi-directional – black/pebble, evidence of use wear (crushing) – Mesolithic (101)
2. Oval flake – light grey - possible bladelet core – Mesolithic (101)
3. Flake chip– possible microlith – Mesolithic (102)
4. Side & end scraper/possible piercer with evidence of use wear (102)
5. Flake with retouch/disc scraper – orange/nodular (102)

Three pieces had some cortex visible; two nodular, one pebble and one indistinguishable.

Two pieces showed signs of use wear – crushing/chopping.

The assemblage includes Mesolithic and possibly Neolithic pieces.

Colours varied from black to light grey, to orange/red. The orange/red is a colour which has been noted in another mainly Mesolithic collection from Bury Moor Bridge, Huish, near Merton, North Devon, 2012/2016 (<http://www.ndas.org.uk>). This flint may be from a local source in North Devon, possibly Orleigh Court (Newberry 2002).

Mesolithic material is recorded from East Dyke Farm, Clovelly (Wymer 1977, 56), part of a broad spread from Westward Ho! westward around the North Devon coast (Jacobi 1979, Fig 17).

APPENDIX 3: CLAY PIPES by Heather Coleman

A total of 10 bowl fragments and 39 stem fragments (two decorated) were recovered. These confirmed, in association with other finds, a broad post-medieval period of occupation. The stem bores were as follows (includes bowls):

Stem bore	Number of fragments
4/64"	4
5/64"	11
6/64"	5
7/64"	18
8/64"	1

This suggests a postulated date range from the early C17 to the late C18. This is backed up by the dates of the bowls (see below).

The longest stem fragment was 4 ½ inches (11.5cm), with the average length between 1 ½ to 2 ½ inches (35-60cm).

Of the ten bowl fragments, four were datable and are recorded below.

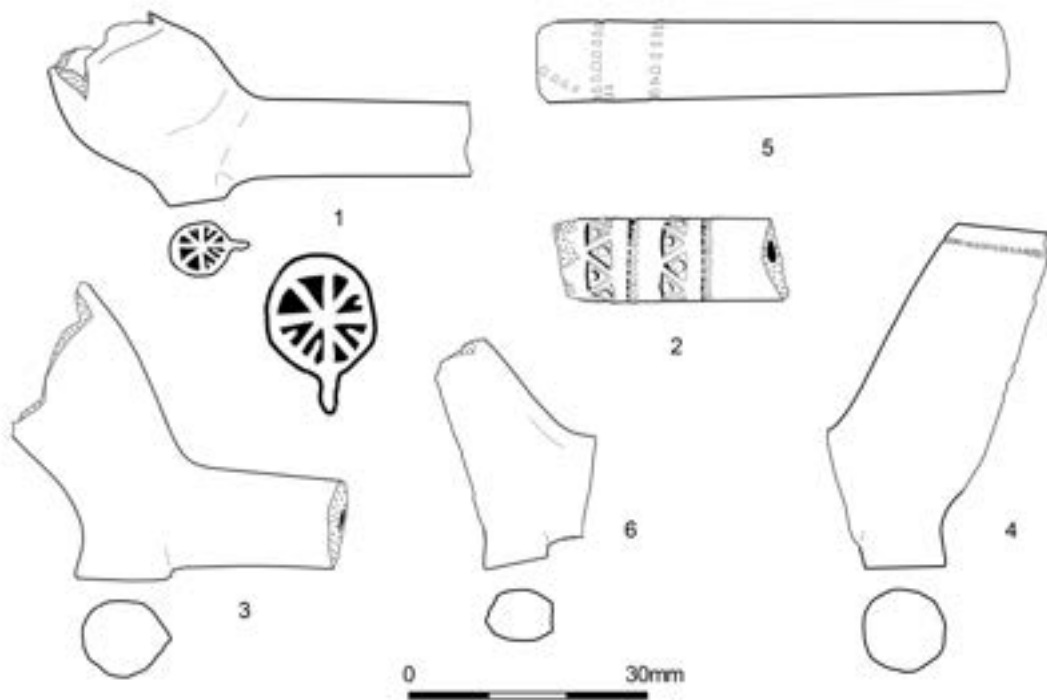


Fig. 13. Selected clay pipes

1. Bowl, c. 1615-1630, Rim partly encircled with a scratched line using sharp edge of a tool. Incuse mark on heel of spoked design. Stem bore $8/64''$. Smoked. (202)
2. Stem, c. 1690-1720, Round section with impressed patterns made up of alternating triangles with raised dots inside and adjacent bands of milling. Stem bore $6/64''$. Style is Dutch (Oswald 1984, 287). (102)
3. Bowl fragment, c. 1690-1720, Very smooth surface and thin walls. Stem bore $7/64''$. Smoked. (101)
4. Bowl fragment, c. 1710-1740, with cut and milled rim. Internal trimming to rear. Stem bore $8/64$. Smoked. (101)
5. Stem, c. 1710-1770. Bore $7/64''$. (101)
6. Bowl fragment, c. 1720-1760. Bore $6/64''$. Smoked. (101)

APPENDIX 4: SPHERICAL STONE OBJECT by Dr. Roger Taylor and Henrietta Quinnel (Fig. 14)

Dr Roger Taylor examined this object on July 12 2023 (it was initially thought to be a hammerstone by the excavators).

‘The Crackington formation consists of layers of shale interspersed with those of sandstone. The object from context (210) is a water worn nodule of iron carbonate, which forms in bands in the shale beds of the Crackington formation. The smooth patches show the iron carbonate, while the remainder of the surface is of the bed in which the nodule formed. It is not humanly modified but has been collected from a nearby beach.’



Fig. 14. Sub-spherical stone from (210)

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Online

<http://www.ndas.org.uk/> burymoor /penhill /yelland)

CATALOGUE OF FINDS

Key:

NDGT = North Devon Gravel Tempered

unid = unidentified

NDGF = North Devon Gravel Free

B/S = Bristol Staffordshire Ware

B&W = Blue and White

Trans print = Transfer printed

Frag = Fragment

Trench 1

CDC23 (100)

Type	Sherds/Frags.	Forms
Pipe stems	3	
Post medieval	21	6 NDGT; (2 handles); 14 NDGF; 1 B/S.
C19/20 pottery	3	1 stoneware; 2 white china
Building material	1	Hand-made brick fragment

LPM13 (101)

Type	Sherds/Frags.	Forms
Pipe stems	20	1 decorated
Pipe bowls	7	
Post medieval	79	33 NDGF; 44 NDGT; 1 B/S; 1 ND sgraffito.
C19/20 pottery	21	7 B&W; 4 white china; 6 trans. print; 3 (same pot) moulded rim, mustard glaze; 1 blue + yellow.
Building material	10	2 frags glass; 2 frags hand-made brick; 6 frags slate
Flints	2	1 core; 1 flake
Metal	1	1 octagonal button/stud.
Other	17	2 quartz frags.; 2 water-worn pebbles; 1 frag. Limestone; 7 frags. coal; 5 corroded ferrous;

LPM13 (102)

Type	Sherds/Frags	Forms
Pipe stems	10	
Pipe bowls	2	
Medieval	6	1 shoulder
Post medieval	80	17 NDGF; 47 NDGT; 12 B/S; 1 sgraffito (base); 2 German stoneware (1 rim of Bartmann/Bellarmino); 1 tin glaze (Delft?).
C19/20 pottery	13	3 B&W; 4 white china; 2 trans. print; 2 glazed handle frags; 1 frag brown glaze; 1 stoneware.
Building material	8	5 brick frags (4 hand-made); 1 frag slate + peghole; 2 frags glass.
Flints	3	2 flakes; 1 scraper
Bottle glass	5	3 green; 1 clear; 1 glass stopper (?)
Other	1	frag coal;

LPM13 (103)

Type	Sherds/Frags	Forms
Pipe stems	1	
Medieval	8	7 body sherds, 1 handle with incised decoration.
Post medieval	30	11 NDGF (1 rim); 17 NDGT (1 rim, 1 handle, no glaze, poss. Med.?); 1 base B/S; 1 basalt?
C19/20 pottery	16	2 B&W; 7 white china; 4 trans. print; 1 black glaze; 1 plain earthenware; 1 mustard glaze.
Building material	14	4 slate frags; 5 window glass; 5 frags hand-made brick.
Bottle glass	3	2 rims: 1 conical solid (top or base)
Other	7	1 fire-cracked stone; 5 frags coal; 1 frag charcoal;

LPM13 (104)

Type	Sherds/Frags	Forms
Pipe stems	1	
Medieval	2	
Post medieval	2	NDGT (1 rim)
C19/20 pottery	1	Transfer printed
Other	1	coal

LPM13 (200)

Type	Sherds/Frags	Forms
Post medieval	14	5 NDGT; 6 NDGF; 1 ND sgraffito; 2 stoneware (German?)
C19/20 pottery	20	7 B&W; 2 trans print; 6 'china'; 3 mustard glaze (2 blue lined); 1 stoneware (beer?); 1 rim earthenware
Building material	1	earthenware tile frag.
Other	3	1 frag. Quartz; 1 Aire and Calder (Yorks) glass stopper (early C19); 1 rim of white clay vessel (unid.)

LPM13 (201)

Type	Sherds/Frags	Forms
Pipe stems	1	
Medieval	1	NDMC
Post medieval	14	8 NDGT; 2 NDGF; 1 beige German stoneware; 2 B/S; 1 ND sgraffito (rim);
C19/20 pottery	30	4 mustard glaze; 6 'china'; 7 B&W; 10 trans print; 2 beige glaze; 1 dk blue coated white ware (unid.)
Building material	2	1 hand made brick frag; 1 slate frag.
Other	11	1 6" nail; 3 2.5" nails; 1 2" nail; 1 iron staple; 3 clear glass; 1 dk green glass; 1 vitrified glass frag.

LPM13 (202)

Type	Sherds/Frags	Forms
Pipe stems	1	
Pipe bowls	2	
Medieval	4	NDMC (1 rim)
Post medieval	180	114 NDGT (6 bases, 10 rims; 1 rim with looped handles; 1 handle); 63 NDGF (1 bases, 2 rims); 1 poss ND sgraffito; 1 handle (B/S?); 1 earthenware with grey int slip (unid).
C19/20 pottery	38	14 B&W; 3 beige + white; 13 'china'; 2 trans print; 1 mustard glaze; 1 beige glaze; 2 stoneware (1 neck; 1 rim); 2 plain terracotta.
Building material	9	5 slate frags; 1 thick slate + nail hole; 3 frags hand made brick.
Other	25	3 Frags of coal; 1 briquette (smokeless fuel); 4 quartz frags; 5 clear glass (1 lettered); 4 dk. green glass; 1 lt. green glass; 5 nails (3 @ 2", 1 @ 3", 1 @ 6"); 1 slate frag; 1 tooth frag (unid).

LPM13 (203)

Type	Sherds/Frags	Forms
Pipe stems	2	
Post medieval	25	15NDGT (1 rim); 8 NDGF; 1 ND sgraffito + 1 poss;
C19/20 pottery	9	6 'china'; 1 trans print; 1 dk brown glaze; 1 mustard glaze (base).
Building material	1	handmade brick frag.
Other	12	1 clear glass; 1 slate frag; 2 quartz frags.; 2 small nails (1.5"?) ; 1 tooth frag (cattle?); 4 clear glass; 1 dk. green glass.

LPM13 (205)

Type	Sherds/Frags	Forms
Post medieval	2	1 NDGT; 1 NDGF
Other	2	1 frag lime mortar; 1 clear glass

LPM13 (206)

Type	Sherds/Frags	Forms
Medieval	1	NDMC

LPM13 (207)

Type	Sherds/Frags	Forms
Post Medieval	4	3 NDGF; 1 NDGT

LPM13 (210)

Type	Sherds/Frags	Forms
Other	1	Spherical stone object