

Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group



Dig Devizes: Community Archaeology Excavation

Excavation Report



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WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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Summary

“Dig Devizes” was a community archaeology project on Saturday 20th and Sunday 21st July 2013 as part of the Council for British Archaeology’s *Festival of Archaeology*. In c.1714 labourers who were excavating foundations to erect houses on the Green, made the site famous by the significant find of a six gallon pot sealed with tiles. This pot contained seventeen bronze statuettes of the Roman gods, Jupiter, Bacchus, Neptune and Mars amongst others, the exact location of the Roman find-spot is unknown. The project relied on the assistance of the public of Devizes, archaeologists and volunteers of the Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group, together with Young WANHS and the North Wiltshire Young Archaeology Club, the aims of locating further Roman archaeology to provide a context for the find and an archaeological evaluation of the area. The excavation was used as a community archaeological excavation, in collaboration with the Wiltshire Museum, with the aim of providing a wider context for the Roman figurines. To positively engage the public and to capture their imagination, public participation was encouraged and a team of re-enactors provided a touch of theatre.

Date of Investigations

The work was undertaken on The Green, Devizes on Saturday 20th July and Sunday 21st July 2013. The work was carried out by The Wiltshire Archaeological Field Group, a part of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, as part of the Council for British Archaeology’s *Festival of Archaeology*.

Site Owner

The Location is owned by Devizes Town Council who not only gave permission for the archaeological investigation but actively encouraged, excavated, and enthusiastically drove the project.

Authorship

This report was written by Jon Sanigar (B.A., M.A.) with contributions by Bob Clarke, Mike McQueen and Lorraine Mephram.

Disclaimer

This report has been compiled with all reasonable skill, care and attention to detail within the terms of the project design and within the general operating procedures of the Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group and WANHS. No responsibility is accepted whatsoever to third parties to whom this report or any part thereof is made known. Any such party relies upon this report at their own risk.

Acknowledgements

Our gratitude must go first and foremost to Devizes Town Council who not only gave permission for the archaeological investigation, but actively encouraged the project.

Also thanks must go to all members of the Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group who helped with the running of the site, especially David Dawson, Dan Miles, Tony Hack and Bob Clarke for their guidance and assistance with the organising of the event.

Also acknowledged is the important role played by members of the Wiltshire Museum; David Dawson, Kerry Nickels and Ali Rushent, whose assistance in the running of the event and provision of replica artefacts and information made for a most positive community engagement.

Thanks must also go to John Girvan for bringing World War Two to life as an air-raid warden, providing World War Two objects and information about Devizes during the war, and a reconstruction illustration. Many thanks to our Roman re-enactor, John Smith, for showing how soldiers lived within Roman Imperial Army. Bob Clarke for bringing his air-raid siren and the many volunteers for helping me organise and carry out Dig Devizes on the day. It would not have been the success it was without your valuable help.

I would like to thank Mike McQueen and Jim Gunter for their time and for carrying out a geophysical survey with the use of their equipment of The Green prior to the event.

Our gratitude and thanks must also go to Lorraine Mepham at Wessex Archaeology for carrying out a full analysis of the pottery and writing a report.

1. Location

The archaeological investigation was undertaken on a public park called The Green, Devizes (NGR SU 00920 61408), located centrally within an urban area (Figure 1). The site is surrounded by houses, two main roads and a local landmark – The Crammer.

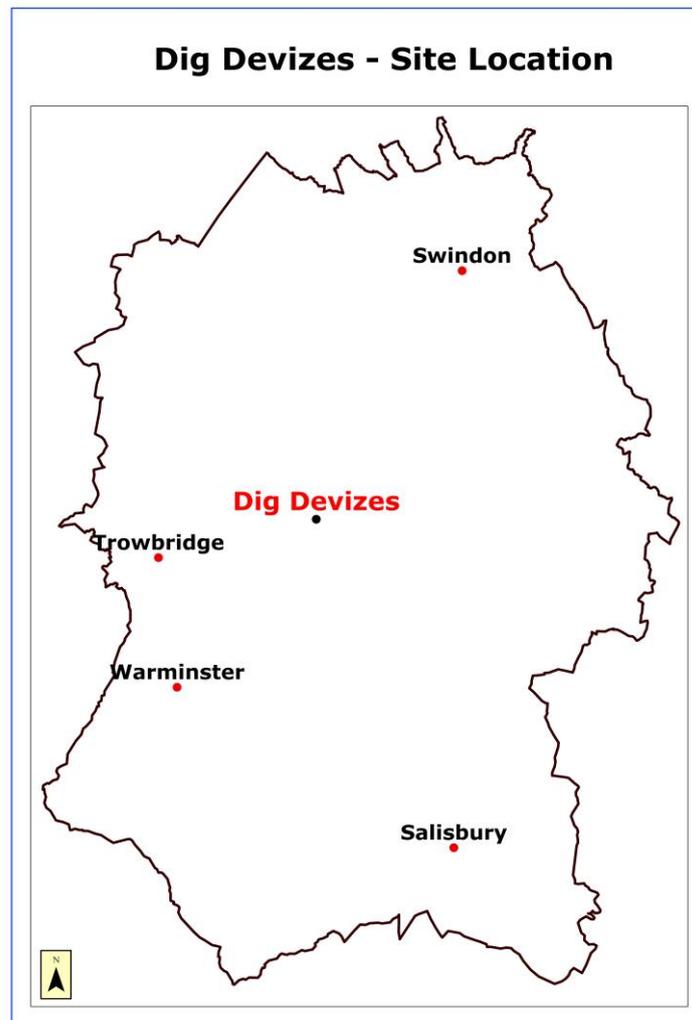


Figure 1. Location of Devizes, Wiltshire (Courtesy of Mike McQueen 2015; Ordnance Survey 2015).

2. Topography and Geology

The natural geology of the site is an area that consists of Upper Greensand Formations – Sandstone, Glauconitic. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 94 to 112 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (British Geological Survey 2015).

The topography of the site is of a flat public park with gentle undulations at the centre of the town, approximately 133 MASL, with low cut grass and a number of large trees around the edge of the area.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

The archaeological background of Devizes' urban landscape can be considered as a complex sequence of archaeology. The extensive urban archaeological survey of Devizes conducted by Wiltshire County Archaeology Service 2004 gave this project a detailed background of The Green and its surrounding area. The town is not mentioned in either the Anglo-Saxon sources or in Domesday; the town is generally thought to have developed as a result of the building of the castle in c.1080 by Bishop Osmund (Wiltshire County Archaeology Service 2004). That said, the landscape surrounding the town has revealed artefacts dating as far back as the Palaeolithic. The archaeology of The Green, however, can be considered as less complex as it has remained under common land since the castle's construction. It is currently a conservation area protected by statutory legislation. The Green is an area of well-established grassland, with little urban development upon it. Some episodes of construction have appeared on an adjacent area known as The Island since the 18th Century. To date no archaeological based investigation has been undertaken on The Green.

There is very little evidence of Roman archaeology within the town centre of Devizes, apart from the seventeen Roman figurines found on The Green in 1714 (Cunnington 1854; Durham 2014; Wiltshire HER, MWI8703 2015), and a piece of Roman pottery found at St. James' Church to the north of The Green (Wiltshire HER: 2013). There is, however, evidence of a substantial Roman settlement located at Southbroom Junior School which dates to the early 4th century and was constructed over a large hollow and in-filled in the later 3rd century (Taylor 2013: 79). The most well-known Roman finds from Devizes are the six Roman burials, which were excavated during the construction of Southbroom Junior School in the early 1960s. These included two high status coffin burials one in a lead coffin and one stone coffin (Taylor 2013: 66). A Roman settlement was found at Pans Lane, Devizes in 1861, where finds include a skeleton with two New Forest-ware vases, amphorae, pottery and iron work. Subsequent finds include a vase found in 1910, and another skeleton found in 1929 (Wiltshire HER: 2013). In addition, in 2013 a Roman villa, dating to the 1st or 2nd century AD into the late 3rd or 4th century, was found north-eastern side of the town of Devizes in Wiltshire some 2km from the town centre at Lay wood (Wessex Archaeology 2013). Therefore, the surrounding landscape of The Green includes quite substantial Roman archaeology from multiple occupation sites.

It is unclear in which phase of medieval development the Green became a feature of the town, but in the earlier phase it lay outside the towns defensive circuit, and was probably therefore only formalised towards the end of the medieval period (Wiltshire County Archaeology Service 2004: 19). This landscape consisted of fields, sporadic farmsteads and the parish church of Saint James, and later country houses. As the town of Devizes grew outside of the medieval boundary in the 18th and 19th centuries, The Green itself was never encroached upon. There was only minimal expansion before the end of the 18th century, except around the Green, where houses soon spread along the sides with a second cluster around St James's church at the east end. In the middle of the Green was

an isolated patch of early development called “The Island”; already evident in 1738, by 1792 it included a theatre and several dwellings (Wiltshire County Archaeology Service 2004: 7).

The Island was then later developed to accommodate a World War Two as a Navy, Army and Air Force Institute (NAAFI) (Wiltshire HER, MWI31922 2015), associated with a military camp at Le Marchant Barracks, London Road, Devizes. This camp comprised of a small group of military buildings that can be seen on aerial photographs taken in 1944. All but one of these buildings is a Nissen hut, or a similar prefabricated structure. A fence surrounds much of this site. They are situated on The Island, immediately to the east of the houses there and are centred on NGR SU 0092 6142. Although still visible on aerial photographs taken in 1952, they had been removed by 1967 (Wiltshire HER, MWI31922 2015). In addition, a Second World War sandbagged gun emplacement was located on the Green in Devizes, covering Estcourt Street (Haycock 1995; Wiltshire HER 2015), located to the east of the military camp at SU 06 SW 300 (Wiltshire HER, MWI31924 2015).

4. Aims of the Project

Dig Devizes was organised as a community archaeology excavation weekend. It formed part of the Council for British Archaeology’s *Festival of Archaeology*. The key aim was to involve the public in archaeological fieldwork, providing a chance for them to view archaeological processes and procedures in the field, experience excavation, find processing and site recording. It was also the intention of the event to promote history and archaeology to those not wishing to dig. The Wiltshire Museum and local historian, John Girvan, conducted handling with a range of material culture. In addition, two Roman re-enactors presented aspects of the life of Imperial Roman soldiers.

There are three aims to the project, two archaeological and one community focused:

- The evaluation of urban archaeology: What is the nature of any surviving archaeological features on The Green?
- Are there any Roman structures on The Green close to where the figurines were located in 1714?
- To engage and involve the public in an archaeological excavation in order to show the processes and procedures involved.

5. Methodology

There were four main methods of carrying out the community event:

5.1 Map Regression and Desk Based Assessment

The location of the Roman find site was paramount to the excavation and the placing of test pits, therefore it was important to possibly locate or identify the houses built by labourers in c.1714 on the Green itself. The John Dore 1759 map of Devizes is to be consulted within the archives of the Wiltshire Museum, and aerial photographs within Historic England's archives. The Wiltshire Historic Environment Record and Historic England's listed buildings database were consulted also.

5.2 Building Site Visit

Once a map regression and desk based assessment was complete, an on-site visit was conducted in order to investigate the location of the c.1714 labourer's houses on The Island. The outside structure, gardens, interior and loft spaces were investigated to ascertain any dating evidence.

5.3 Geophysics

A full geophysical survey of The Green was carried out in order to locate archaeology beneath the surface of the soil, using a Bartington fluxgate gradiometer and a twin probe RM15 resistivity meter. This was carried out on the 19th May and 2nd June 2013 by Jim Gunter and Mike McQueen of the WAFG. These two methods located a range of high resistance and dipolar anomalies and a range of low resistance anomalies as well.

5.4 Excavation

It was decided that ten test pits were to be opened over the weekend of the 20th and 21st July 2013 (Figure 2). Six of the test pits were to be excavated by three youth groups: Devizes School, Young WANHS and North Wiltshire YAC. These six 1m by 1m test pits were placed over the World War Two camp in order for children to locate artefacts themselves. The other four test pits were to be placed over faint rectilinear and high dipolar anomalies located on the magnetometry survey.

The excavation had to be carried out using handheld tools such as spades, shovels, trowels and hand shovels because access to a machine was not available, and the potential significance and importance of surviving *in-situ* archaeological features and deposits.

The methodology for test pit 6 was slightly different from the other test pits as it was intended for public interaction. The turf was hand dug using spades to a depth of 0.1m. The entire site was hand-trowelled by untrained volunteers, removing an additional 0.04 – 0.05m. The children's dig was restricted to 6sq.m in the western part of TP6, the intention being to keep the children in the topsoil. An experienced AFG member started a 1m by 1m test pit in the north-east corner of TP6 on day two.

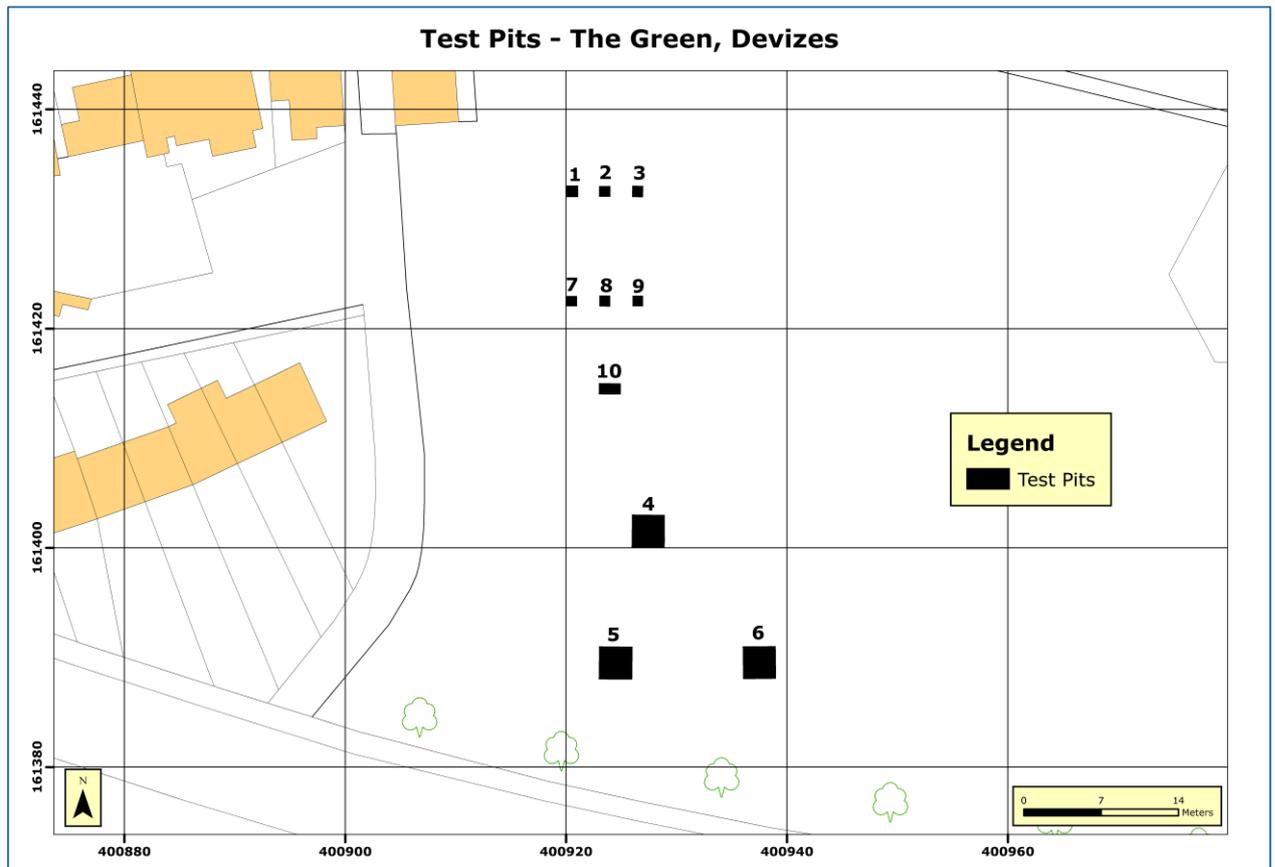


Figure 2. Plan of ten test pits on The Green, Devizes (Courtesy of Mike McQueen 2015; Ordnance Survey 2015).

The ten test pits and their archaeological features were recorded with context sheets, section drawings of the test pits on permatrace. All contexts and fully excavated archaeological features were photographed using a Digital SLR camera.

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidelines for Archaeological Excavation 2008* and WAFG standard operating procedures.

6. Results

6.1. Labourer's Houses

The only houses situated on the Green are located in an area called 'The Island' (NGR SU 00890 61410) on the western end of the smaller Green (Figure 3). The majority of the brick built buildings located in this area were built c. 1830. However, there is a terrace of five houses which stand out from the rest, the suggested date of these buildings are 17thC timber framed cottages refaced in 18thC/19thC (Historic England 2015). These houses have smaller shaped windows unlike the Late Georgian/Early Victorian brick built houses nearby. Therefore from this observation, this terrace is earlier in date. The roofs are much steeper in comparison to the tiled roofs of the brick terraces, and this suggests that these roofs were built to support thatch, the greater the gradient more likely

the roof will be waterproof. In addition, the first floor exterior walls are approximately 0.11m in thickness and are hollow; this suggests timber framing and/or wattle framing in between the timber frames. Furthermore, these houses and others nearby are existent on a 1759 map by John Dore (Wiltshire Museum Archives). Therefore, architectural evidence suggests these houses look to date from the 18th century.



Figure 3. 18th Century terrace on The Island, The Green, Devizes, Wiltshire.

A piece of pottery was found within the gardens of these terrace houses and can be classed as Verwood earthenware originating from the area of Verwood, Dorset (Mephram 2011: 15). Earlier forms of this earthenware pottery (17th century) have an 'iron speckled' glaze, and this piece of pottery does include these types of 'speckles' on its surface which is caused by iron-rich flecks in the fabric (Draper 2001: 12). On the other hand, these pottery forms are utilitarian and are not closely datable, yet this sherd with its iron speckling can be dated as late 17th/early 18th century. Therefore the archaeological evidence suggests that this piece of pottery and architectural attributes puts this terrace of houses, possibly within the early 18th century.

6.2. Geophysical Survey, by Mike McQueen

6.2.1. Methodology

Resistivity and magnetometry surveys were undertaken:

1. A Geoscan RM15 resistance meter was used with twin probe arrays set at 0.5m. Electrodes were separated at 1.0m. Readings were taken at 1m intervals on 1m zigzag traverses. Interpretation of results was based on Geoplot 300S software.
2. A Bartington Grad601-2 Dual Sensor Gradiometer was used for the magnetometry survey. Readings were taken at 80 per 20m traverse. Zigzag traverse intervals were at 1m. Interpretation of results was based on Archeosurveyor software.

20m x 20m grids were laid out for the geophysical surveys and their location recorded using hand-held GPS. The grids laid out were aligned with the National Grid. A magnetometry survey of The Green 1 was carried out on 19th May 2013 and of the Green 2 on the 2nd June 2013 as shown on Figure 4 below:

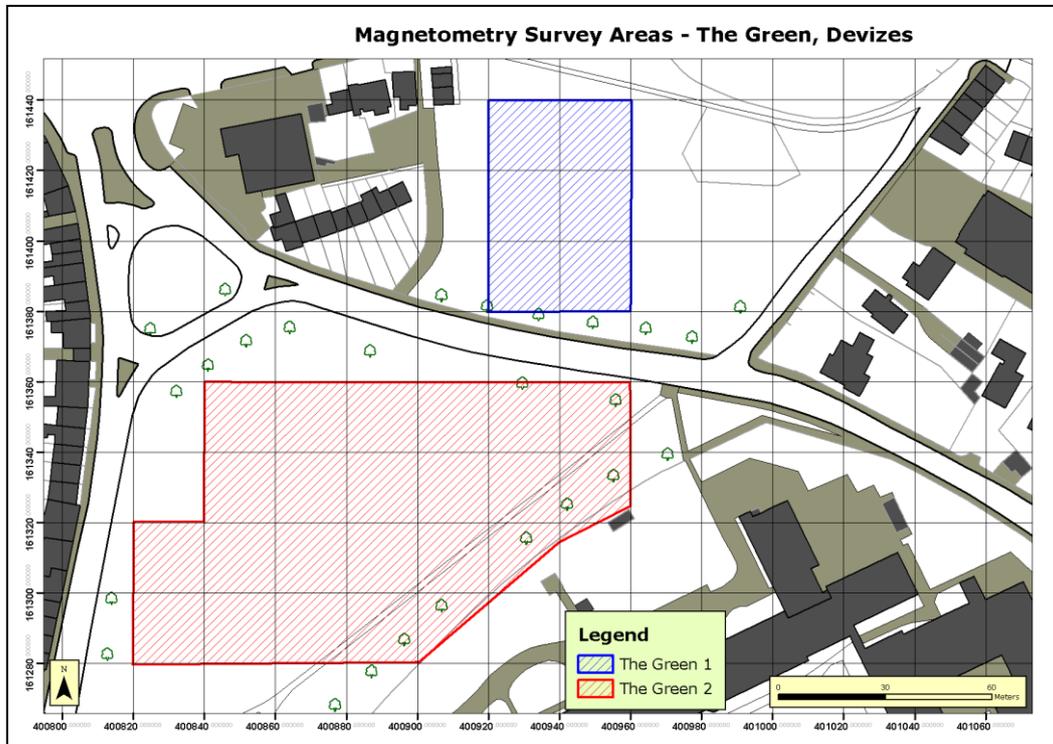


Figure 4. Magnetometry Survey Grids (Ordnance Survey 2015).

A resistivity survey of The Green 1 was carried out on 2nd June 2013, as shown on Figure 5 below:

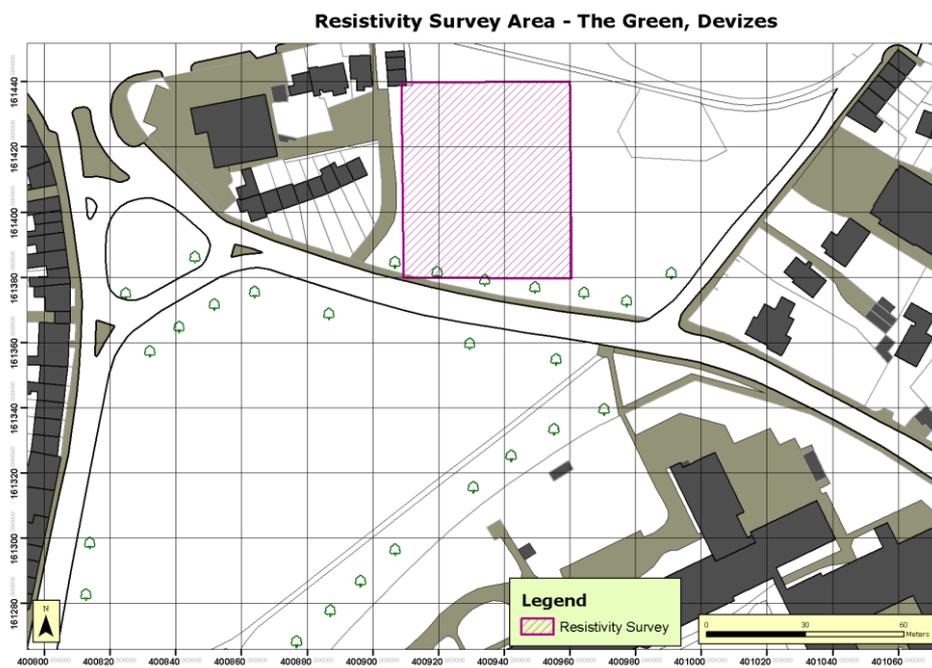


Figure 5. Resistance Survey Grids (Ordnance Survey 2015).

Resistance Survey Results

One resistivity survey was undertaken:

1. The Green 1
- 2.

Geoscan RM15 (Resistance) Set Up

Instrument Type:	Geoscan RM15 (Resistance)
Units:	Ohm
Surveyed:	2 nd June 2013
Collection Method:	ZigZag
Sensors:	@ 0.50 m spacing.
Grid Size:	20 m x 20 m
X Interval:	1.0 m
Y Interval:	1.0 m
Gain:	x10
Current:	1mA
Clip parameters	min -3/max +3/contrast 1
Palette	Greyscale 55



Figure 6. Resistivity results on The Green 1.

6.2.2. Magnetometer Survey Results

Two separate resistivity surveys were undertaken:

1. The Green 1
2. The Green 2

Bartington (Magnetometry) Set Up

Instrument Type:	Grad601-2 Dual Sensor Gradiometer
Units:	nT
Surveyed:	19 th May and 2 nd June 2013
Collection Method:	ZigZag
Sensors:	2 @ 1.0 m spacing.
X Interval	0.25 m
Y Interval	1.0 m
Grid Size:	20 m x 20 m
Dummy Value	32000
Direction of 1st traverse	90 degrees
Palette	Greyscale

1. The Green 1

Modified

Filename:	Devizes Green 1
Processes:	
1 Base Layer	100 nT to -100 nT
2 De-stripe	Median Traverse All Grids
2 Clip	1.00 standard deviation
3 De-stagger	Both directions by -1 intervals
4 Clip	1.00 standard deviation
Maximum / Maximum	23.87 nT / -25.90 nT
Standard Deviation	17.00
Mean / Median	-1.32 / -0.05

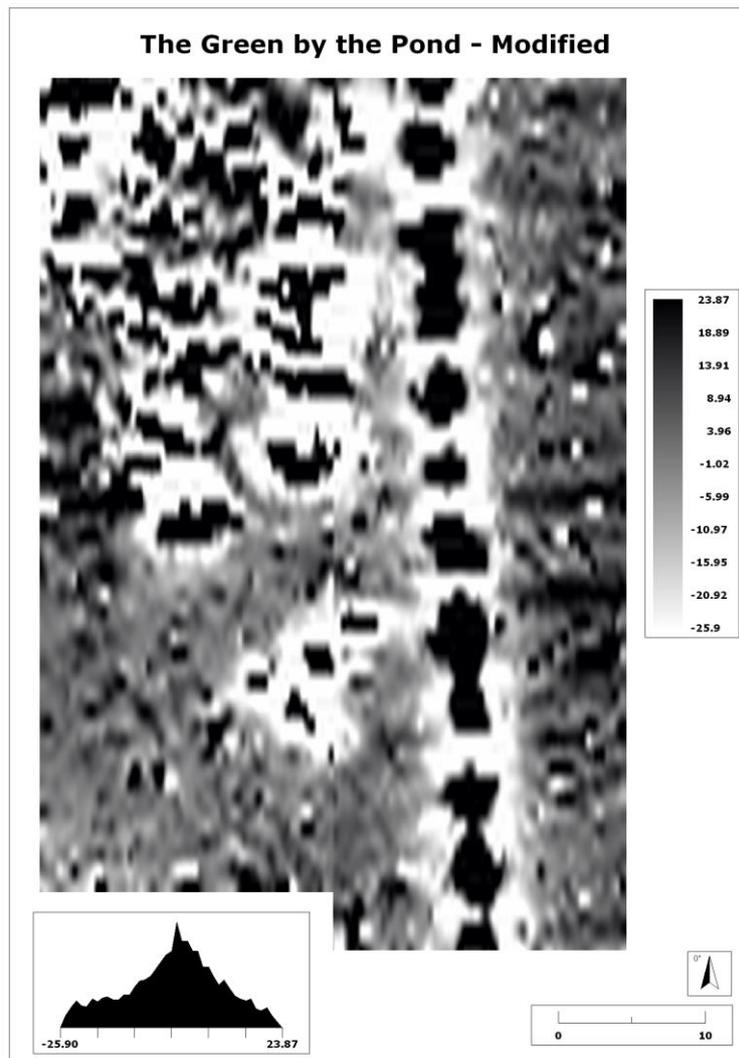


Figure 7. Modified magnetometry results on The Green 1.

2. The Green 2

Modified

Filename:	The Green 2 - unaltered
Processes:	
1 Base Layer	100.00 nT to -100.00 nT
2 Destripe	Median Traverse All Grids
3 Clip	2.00 standard deviation
Maximum / Minimum	58.40 nT / -56.86 nT
Standard Deviation	22.08
Mean / Median	0.48 / 0.00

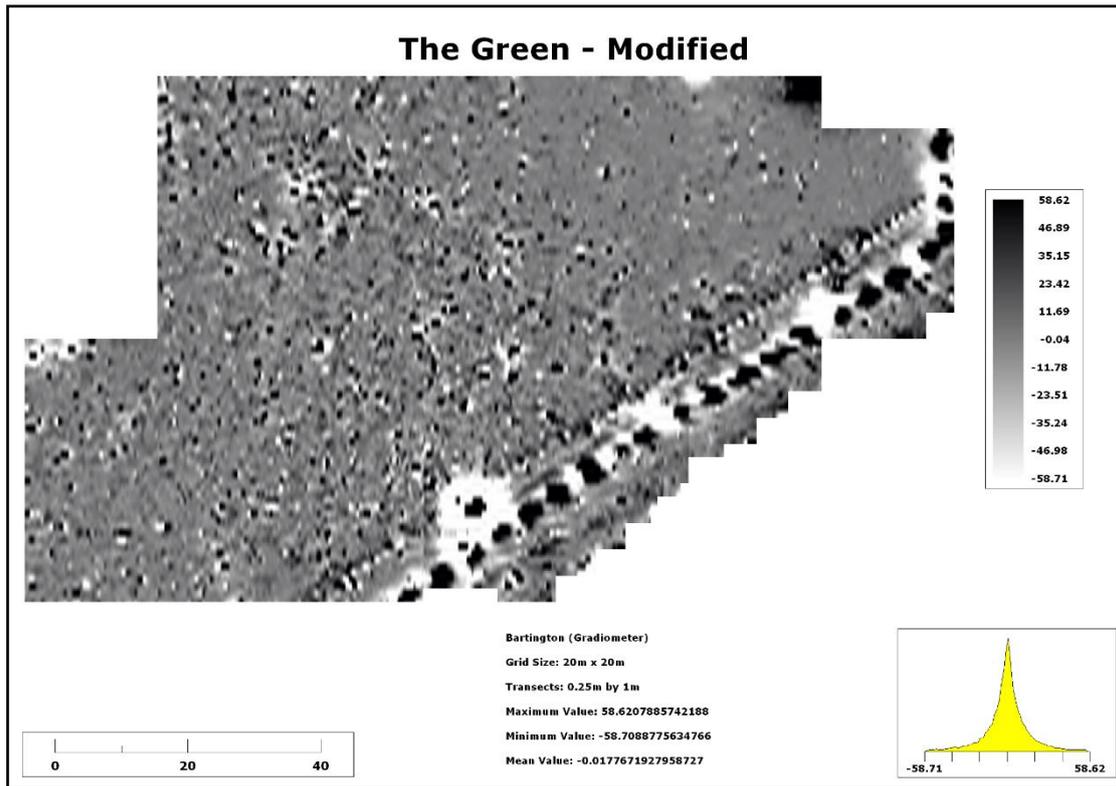


Figure 8. Modified magnetometry results on The Green 2.

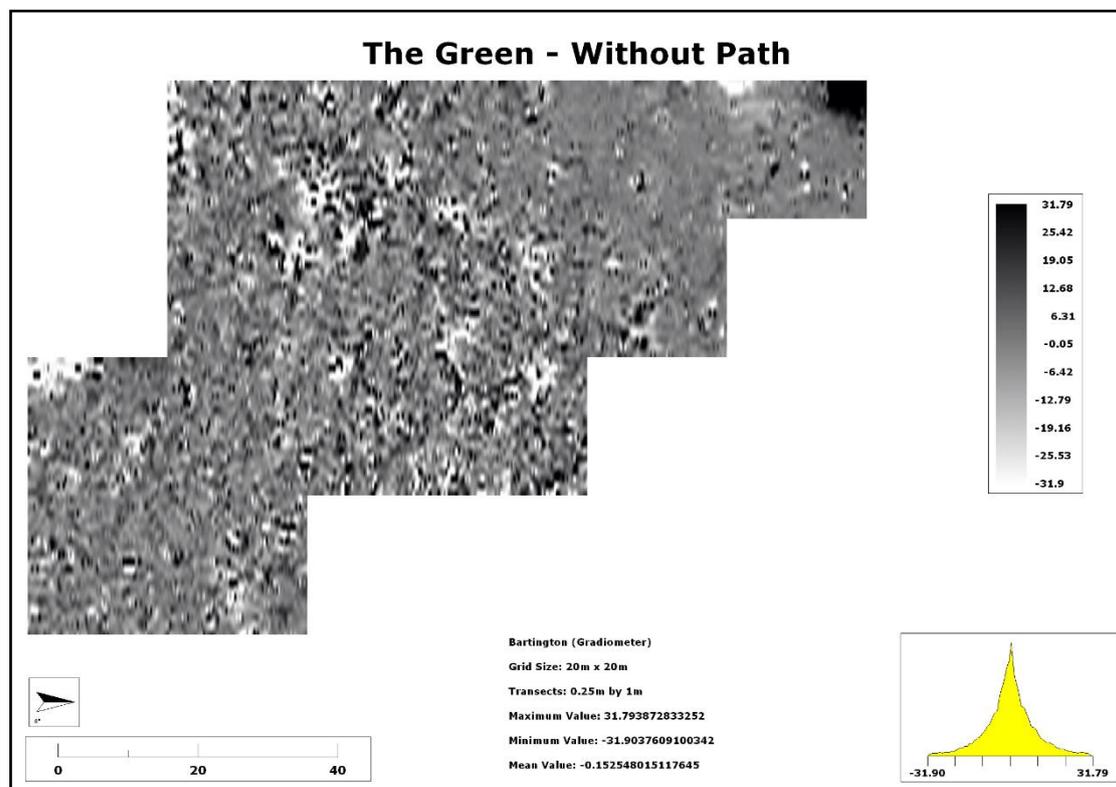


Figure 9. Modified magnetometry results on The Green 2 without the footpath.

6.2.3. Interpretation

The results of the geophysical surveys for the three areas surveyed are as follows:

The Green 1

Running north-south across the survey there is evidently a pipe or cable for local services. There are some possible ephemeral rectangular features in the bottom southwest corner of the survey area. The disturbed area in the northwest corner of the survey area ties in with the position of Nissan huts that were erected in the area during World War Two as shown on the aerial photograph in Figure 10 below:

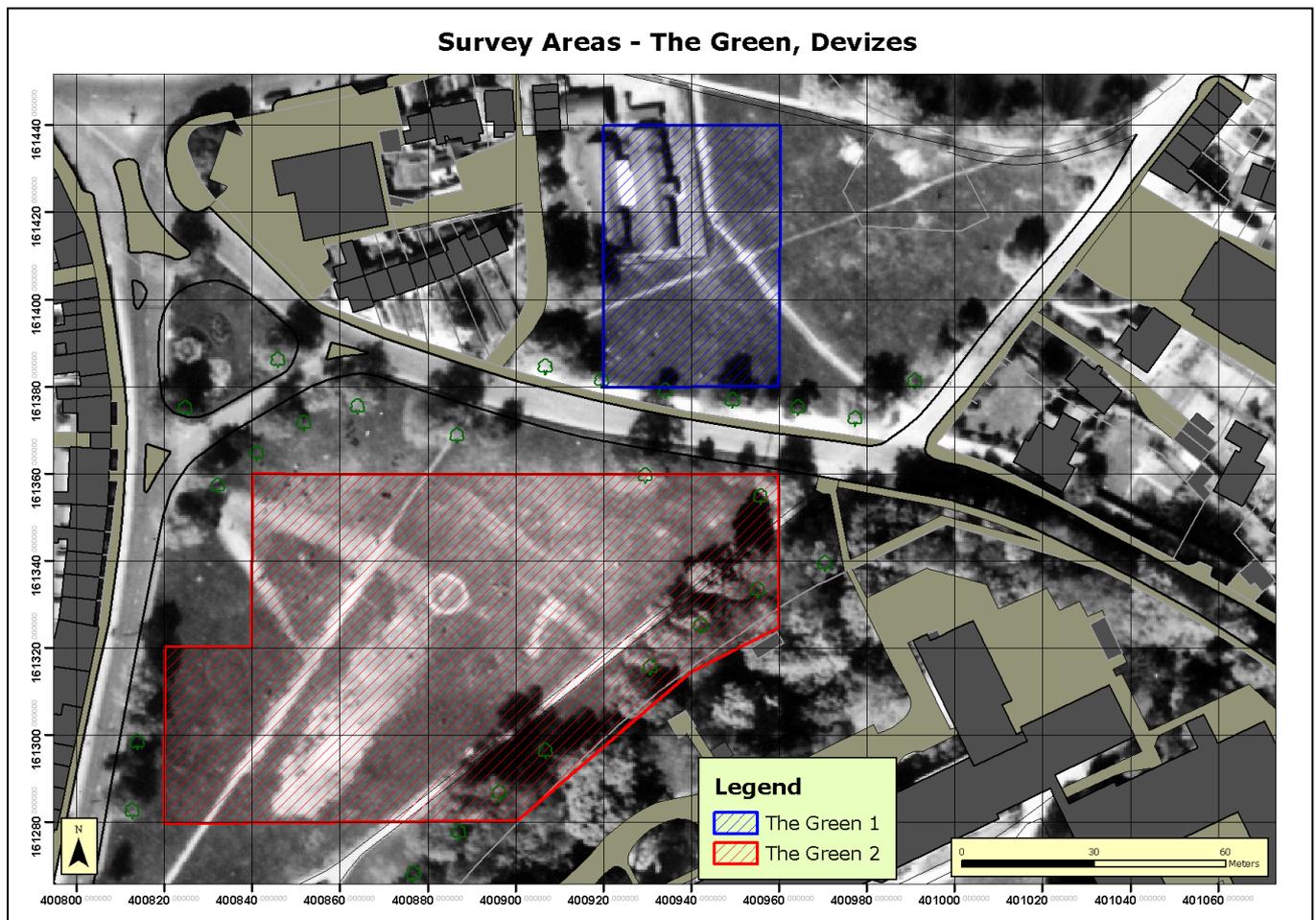


Figure 10. Survey areas overlying US Airforce aerial photograph (Ordnance Survey 2015; us31grloc50_43_30APR1944 Historic England)

The Green 2

The major disturbance along the southern edge of the survey is due to:

1. The continuation of the pipe / cable from The Green 1 survey area.
2. There is a footpath running along this line.
3. There are a number of metal benches and waste paper bins.

It is difficult to detect any obvious features in the rest of the area. This part of the Green is used every year by a larger circus and this had been on the site the previous week to the survey. It is probable that a lot of material has been dropped on this part of Green which were being picked up by the survey. There is however, an ephemeral linear feature located to the north-west of the survey, which runs south-east, curves round at a right-angle and heads south-east to the public footpath.

All unmodified magnetometry results are in Appendix 5.

6.3. Excavation

Ten test pits were excavated over the course of the two day public event targeting a number of anomalies located on the geophysical survey of the site. Six test pits (1, 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9: 1m by 1m) were excavated by children of the Young WANHS and North Wiltshire Young Archaeology Club (YAC) groups. These test pits were opened above the World War Two camp that was situated on The Green. Three larger test pits (4, 5 and 6: 3m by 3m) were opened above ephemeral and dipolar anomalies on the magnetometer survey, and one test pit (10: 1m by 4m) positioned to identify a linear parch-mark with a right-angled return. These three test pits were then excavated by archaeologists and members of the Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group (WAFG), and members of the public. In order to provide the public with knowledge and experience of excavating, test pit 6 was dedicated to letting the public to excavate part of the site themselves.

6.3.1. Test Pit One

Test pit one (NW corner NGR SU 00920 61433) was excavated by children of the North Wiltshire YAC with assistance of their supervisors (Figure 11). This test pit measured 1m by 1m, and was situated over strong dipolar anomalies located on the geophysical survey, which can be attributed to the demolition of the World War Two camp that was once located on The Green. Only the topsoil (100) was excavated by the children until they came down onto a layer of demolition rubble only 0.15m from the surface. The soil itself was of sandy-silt composition, and dark brown/grey in colour with a friable compaction, which was seen across the whole site. There were many artefacts located within the topsoil, such as pottery, stone, CBM, bone, glass, plaster, flint and metal from various dateable periods.



Figure 11. Photograph of Test Pit One

6.3.2. Test Pit Two

Test pit two (NW corner NGR SU 00922 61432) was also excavated by children of the North Wiltshire YAC. This test pit measured 1m by 1m, and was situated over strong dipolar anomalies located on the geophysical survey (Figure 12). Only the topsoil (200) was excavated by the children until they came down onto a layer of demolition rubble only 0.15m from the surface, same as that in test pit one and three. The soil itself was of sandy silt composition, and dark brown/grey in colour with a friable compaction. There were many artefacts located within the topsoil, such as pottery, charcoal, stone, CBM, bone, glass, plaster, flint and metal from various dateable periods.



Figure 12. Photograph of Test Pit Two.

6.3.3. Test Pit Three

Test pit three (NW corner NGR SU 00923 61431) was excavated by children of the North Wiltshire YAC. Test pit three was also excavated by children of the North Wiltshire YAC (Figure 13). This test pit measured 1m by 1m, and was situated over strong dipolar anomalies located on the geophysical survey. Only the topsoil (300) was excavated by the children until they came down onto a layer of demolition rubble only 0.15m from the surface, same as that in test pit one and two. The soil itself was of sandy-silt composition, and dark brown/grey in colour with a friable compaction. There were many artefacts located within the topsoil, such as pottery, charcoal, stone, CBM, bone, glass, plaster, flint and metal from various dateable periods associated with activities on The Green, with the addition of bottles and coins.



Figure 13. Photograph of Test Pit Three

6.3.4. Test Pit Four

Test pit four (NW corner NGR SU 00936 61403) is one of three larger test pits that were opened and excavated over the course of the weekend, measuring three metres by three metres and situated above a cluster of very high dipolar anomalies on the magnetometer survey. The first context to be excavated was the topsoil (400), and measured approximately 0.18m in depth. The layer was of a silty-sand like composition with a solid/firm compaction, and a dark brown colour indicating a large quantity of organic material. This context included a variety of artefacts and inclusions such as flint, CBM, pot, bone, glass and metal.

The next context was (401) and this was very similar to context (400). This layer too covered the entirety of the test pit with no identifiable archaeological features and measured 0.18m in depth. It had a solid compaction and was dark brown in colour. Context (401) included a variety of artefacts similar to that found in context (400) primarily dating to the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. In addition this layer included a lot of rubble which can be attributed to the demolition of the World War Two camp. This layer can be interpreted as a layer of made ground post-demolition of the military buildings.



Figure 14. Photograph of 1.5m by 1.5m intervention in Test Pit Four revealing context (402).

It was decided to excavate a smaller section of test pit four which measured 1.5m by 1.5m in the north-east corner. We came down onto a layer (402) of solid/dense compaction with a brown/green colour and a sandy-silt composition including large amounts of greensand (Figure 14). This context measured only 0.03m in depth and included small fragments of brick, concrete and stone attributed to the World War Two camp, with fragments of in-situ white military-type pottery therefore dating the context to the 1940s. This context also included artefacts dating to the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.

It was decided to then half the 1.5m by 1.5m section to 0.75m by 1.5m and by doing this revealed context (403) (Figure 15). This layer primarily consisted of silt like layer which was greenish brown in colour, indicating weathered greensand within the soil itself. There was evidence of heavy vertical bioturbation also. This layer was firm yet friable to excavate, unlike the compact layers of demolition above and measured 0.24m in depth, which is a greater depth than any other context visible on site. There were no visible archaeological features within this context; however, this layer included fewer artefacts than above layers, and these artefacts were older in date, possibly post-medieval. These artefacts ranged from pot, animal bone and other clay objects such as clay pipes. In addition, there were charcoal inclusions and number of stone and flint nodules.



Figure 15. Photograph of 1.5m by 0.75m intervention in Test Pit Four revealing context (403).

The natural greensand (404) was reached by further dividing the section into a 0.75m by 0.75m area. There were no visible archaeological features on the surface of the natural greensand, nor were any visible artefacts. The natural greensand layer is of an olive green/brown colour and of a loose compaction, which is iron stained similar to an iron pan. The overall depth from the topsoil to the natural greensand is approximately 0.91m.

Test pit 4 was situated above a cluster of very high dipolar anomalies located on the magnetometer survey. The excavation of this test pit illustrated that the thin dense layer of mixed demolition of brick and concrete (402) was the anomaly located on the geophysics survey. While this test pit revealed few archaeological features, it revealed a large variety of artefacts dating from c. 16th century to the present day.

West Facing Section of Test Pit Four

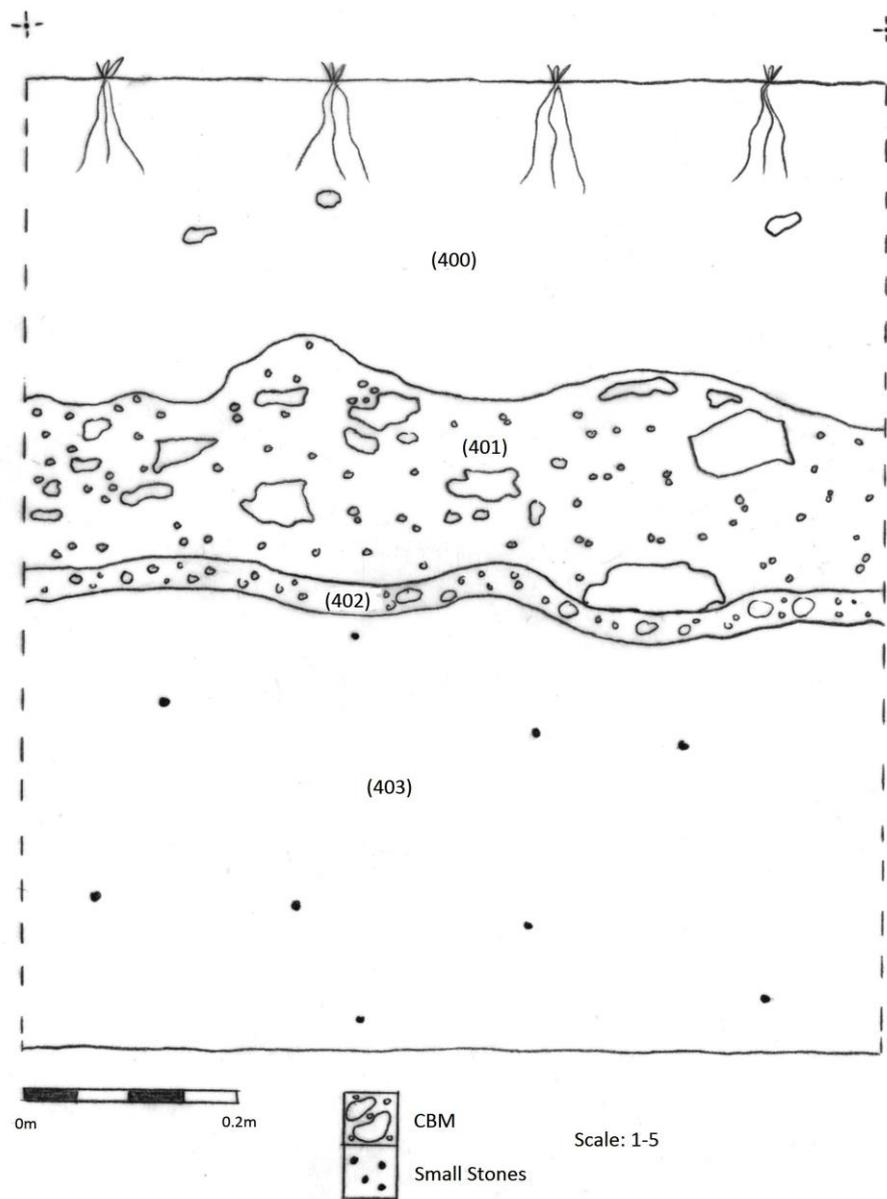


Figure 16. West facing section of Test Pit Four.

South Facing Section of Test Pit Four

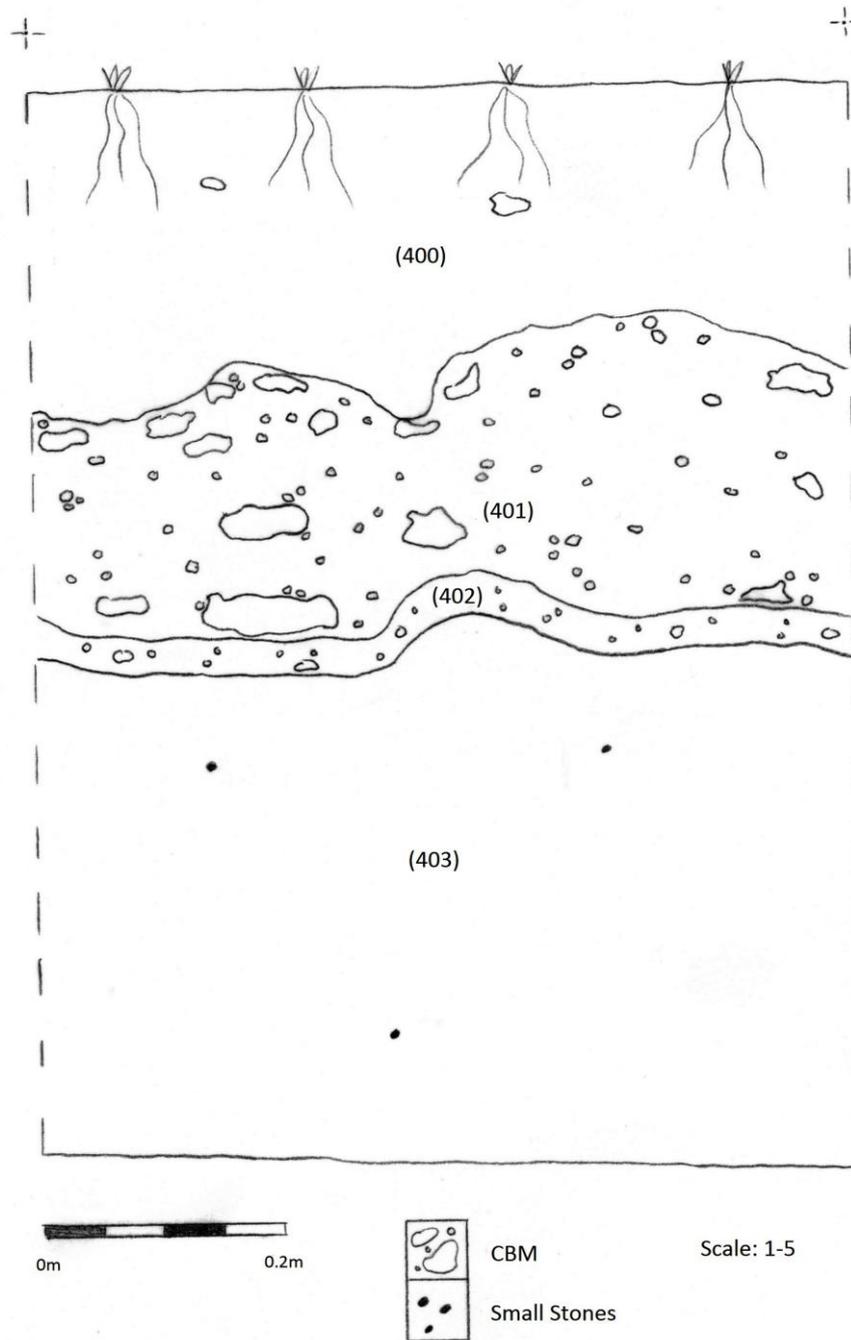


Figure 17. South facing section of Test Pit Four.

6.3.5. Test Pit Five

Test pit five (NW corner NGR SU 00927 61398), is also one of 3m by 3m areas excavated towards to the southern end of the site (Figure 18). This test pit was situated over faint rectilinear anomalies located on the magnetometer survey, and had the aim of identifying these anomalies.

The topsoil (500) within this test pit had the same composition and compaction seen across the whole of the site, a silt-like layer with lots of organic material, and of a solid compaction at a depth of 0.20m. Within the topsoil a range of objects and artefacts were located, such as pot, bone, glass, metal, CBM, stones and flint, which can be seen across the site.



Figure 18. Photograph of Test Pit Five.

Context (501) revealed a layer of light greenish brown sandy silt mixed with rubble and greensand, and had a depth of 0.16m. There were no visible archaeological contexts. A large range of artefacts dating from the 18th century to present was revealed; however for the majority, pottery from the 19th century and animal bone was found.

The removal of context (501) revealed two contexts or archaeological features, contexts (502) and (503) (Figure 20). Context (502) was of a firm compaction sandy silt, and dark greenish brown in colour, with irregular dimensions of approximately 1m by 2m covering mostly the north-east corner of TP5. This context may be the fill of a feature, or alternatively the lower slump layer of the rubble layer mixture of topsoil and greensand (501). The artefacts from this context are later in date, possibly 16th century to the 18th century and consist of CBM, pot and bone. These artefacts were recorded and left in-situ on the context's surface.

The adjacent context to (502) is context (503) (Figure 19). This layer is at the same level as (502) and too had an irregular shape covering an area of approximately 2m by 3m. This layer had a composition of sandy silt and a firm compaction, and greenish brown in colour with some

bioturbation visible. Parts of this context may well have been the bottom end of the rubble interface, with possibly context (502) cutting (503) or the remnants of the rubble layer has slumped into (503). Artefacts from this context are similar to that found in context (502), varying from post-medieval and 18th century pottery and faunal remains mixed with small fragments of brick. In addition there were also a number of oyster shells. There were no artefacts from the 20th century which can be attributed to the demolition of the World War Two camp seen across the site; therefore contexts (502) and (503) can be interpreted as earlier archaeological deposits, deposited for the re-landscaping of The Green or an earlier deposit of material.

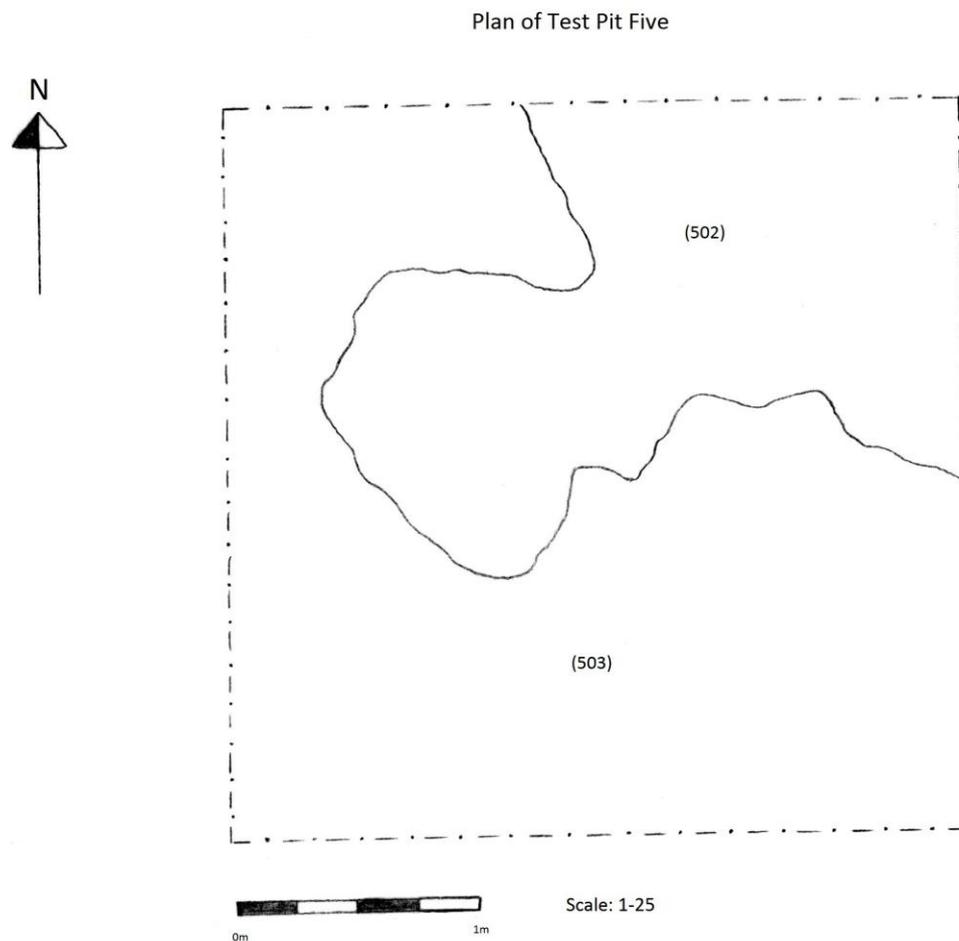


Figure 19. Plan drawing of Test Pit 5.

Test pit 5 was excavated with the aim of assessing faint rectilinear features located on the magnetometer survey. These features were not located during the course of the excavation, whether these features were located deeper near to the natural greensand or are actually non-existent is yet to be determined.

6.3.6. Test Pit Six, by Bob Clarke

Introduction

Test pit six (NW corner NGR SU 00936 61391) was one of three 3m by 3m areas excavated towards the southern end of the site. TP6 was, over the two day period, the location of the children's excavation. Unlike test pits excavated by the two young archaeologist teams, TP6 solely focused on providing 30 minute first time sessions for complete novices. The depth of the trench was restricted to the topsoil whilst children were working. A number of finds were located in the topsoil. At the end of day two, a 1m by 1m test pit was excavated in the North East corner of TP6 was excavated to the first recognisable archaeological features.

Results

The results are divided into two sets, one reporting the children's area, the other dealing with the 1m by 1m test pit dug on day two.

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6 (3m by 3m) was de-turfed on day one and worked for the entire two day event. As excavators were restricted to the topsoil, no archaeological features were recognised.

The topsoil (601) in this test pit was loamy sand, mid-brownish green in colour. It comprised 3 - 5% natural inclusions – mostly stone 25 – 30mm, occasional CBM ranging 5 – 50mm, occasional ceramic fabrics, metal, plastic, clay pipe and coins. The depth was not ascertained across eight of the nine square metres excavated.

1x1m Test Pit

The location of this test pit was segregated from the main turf-line excavation at the start of day two. The pit was hand trowelled down to the top of the first archaeological layer (602). Topsoil (601) was 0.24m from the turf line to the top of context (602). At the boundary between (601) & (602) a Victorian penny, struck in 1894, was recovered. The location offers a terminus ante quem for context (602). Context (602) was a compact dark brownish green colour and comprised slight white flecks 1 - 2mm, distributed around 2% throughout. The north-east sector comprised c.10% mixed inclusions including stone, CBM and plaster or mortar in a highly friable condition. The depth of this layer was not investigated; all results come from observations made of the top of (602) only.



Figure 20. 1x1 test pit in the corner of Test Pit 6



Figure 21. 1x1 test pit showing concentration of CBM, plaster and stone in north east corner.

Finds

Context (601)

A large amount of finds were located by excavators on both days. A sift was undertaken at the end of both days. Local knowledge placed the location of Test Pit Six to an area where many of the stalls stand during visits from the fair. The majority of finds can be tied to this event. Around 3kg of CBM was discarded on site although 501g was retained for further analysis. This has been provisionally dated to the 20th century.

Context (602)

Work within the 1 x 1 test pit in the corner of test pit 6 (TP6) produced a number of finds broadly similar to those discovered across TP6 as a whole. Of note were the number of '1 pence' coins located. Five were legible, three with the same date – 1971. What is intriguing is this was the first year this coin was in circulation. The coins also provide a visual indicator to the degradation of value through the material they are struck in. The Victorian penny has a classic green patina indicative of a bronze based material. Until 1992, the content of the 1p was 'Bronze 97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin' afterwards the composition changed to 'copper-plated steel'. This change of composition to a more ferrous based metal explains the poor condition of later coins.

6.3.7. Test Pit Seven

Test pit seven (NW corner NGR SU 00924 61423) was excavated by children of the Young WANHS group with assistance of members of the Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group (Figure 22). This test pit measured 1m by 1m and only the topsoil (700) was excavated by the children until they came down onto a layer of demolition rubble only 0.15m from the surface. The soil itself was of sandy-silt composition and dark brown/grey in colour with a friable compaction which was seen across the whole site. There were many artefacts located within the topsoil, such as pottery, stone, CBM, bone, glass, plaster, flint and metal from various dateable periods.



Figure 22. Photograph of Test Pit Seven

6.3.8. Test Pit Eight

Test pit eight (NW corner NGR SU 00925 61423) was also excavated by children of the Young WANHS group (Figure 23). This test pit measured 1m by 1m, and was situated over strong dipolar anomalies located on the geophysical survey. Only the topsoil (800) was excavated by the children until they came down onto a layer of demolition rubble only 0.15m from the surface, same as that in test pit one and three. The soil itself was of sandy-silt composition, and dark brown/grey in colour with a friable compaction. There were many artefacts located within the topsoil, such as pottery, charcoal, stone, CBM, bone, glass, plaster, flint and metal from various dateable periods.



Figure 23. Photograph of Test Pit Eight

6.3.9. Test Pit Nine

Test pit nine (NW corner NGR SU 00927 61423) was part excavated by children of Young WANHS group and members of the Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group (Figure 24). This test pit measured 1m by 1m, and was situated over strong dipolar anomalies located on the geophysical survey. It was decided that this test pit was excavated down to the natural greensand bedrock to assess the depths that which we had to excavate, and ultimately discover the depth of soil on The Green. The depth of the topsoil (900) to the next context was approximately 0.12m, which is of a dark brown/grey colour of a solid compaction. Within context (900), stone, CBM, pottery, glass and flint were found with varying dates attributed to them.

The next context (901) was of a sandy-silt composition with a lot of rubble inclusions adding to the solid compaction of the layer, which had to be excavated using heavy tools. The layer towards the surface was of a dark brown/grey colour, but as the demolition layer increased in depth, the soil colour became a light greenish brown colour as it became mixed with the natural greensand. This layer measures approximately 0.43m and can be viewed as a demolition layer attributed to the World War Two Camp on the site. Within this layer stone, CBM, pottery, bone, glass, flint and metal was found, all from varying dateable historical periods, mixed in with small fragments of brick, concrete and stones.

A corner of the test pit was excavated down to the natural greensand, and just above the natural greensand (903) and between a layer of demolition rubble. There was a thin layer of possible weathered greensand mixed with small stones and very small fragments of brick that may have percolated down from the demolition layer (902). This layer is approximately 0.26m in depth. The

natural greensand with natural flecks of iron-pan staining is located 0.76m in depth from the surface of The Green.



Figure 24. Photograph of the east facing section of Test Pit Nine.

6.3.10. Test Pit Ten

Test pit ten (NGR SU 00923 91415; NGR SU 00927 61413) was excavated by members of the Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group and members of the public (Figure 25 and 26). This test pit measured 4m by 1m and was placed diagonally in order to capture the linear parch-mark the right-angled return. The trench itself was not very deep as only a thin layer of topsoil was removed (1000) which measured approximately 0.1m in depth, and was of a dark brown/grey colour. What was causing the linear parch-mark were the remains of a thin tarmac path which can be attributed to the World War Two camp. Artefacts were recovered from the trench, including pottery, stone, CBM, bone, glass, flint and metal, all with varying dates from historical periods.



Figure 25. Photograph of Test Pit Ten.

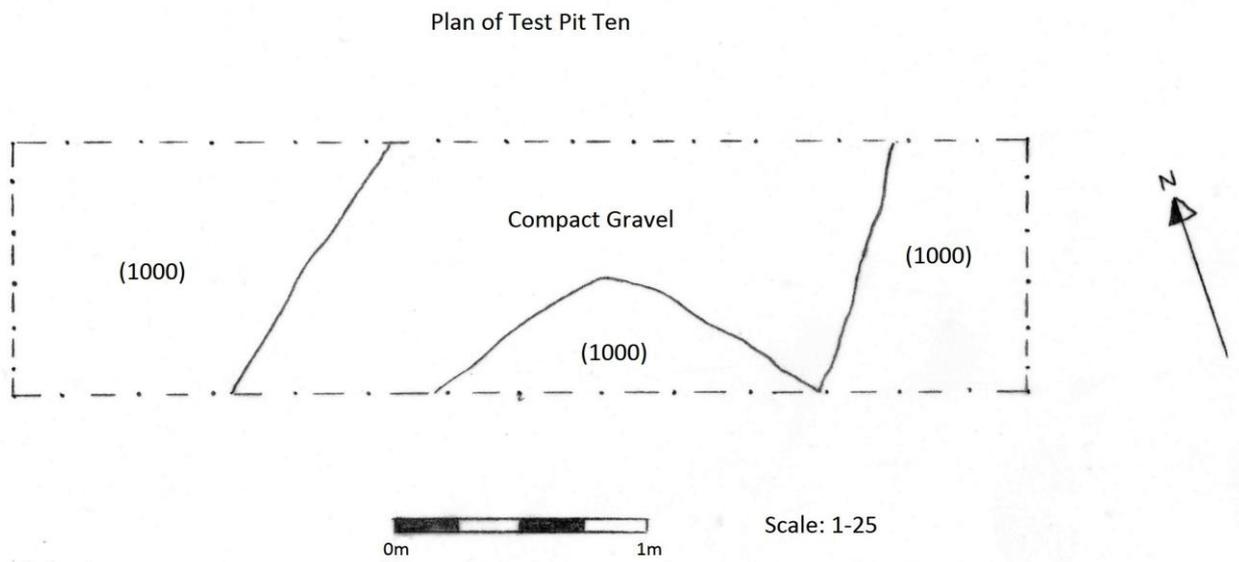


Figure 26. Plan drawing of Test Pit Ten

7. Finds

7.1 Animal Bone

229 animal bone fragments with a total weight of 982g were discovered across the site in each test pit, with TP5 containing 104 fragments (Table 1). Out of the 229 bone fragments, eleven show butchery marks, some of which illustrate that a blade had been passed through the bone with some force, indicating that animals had been butchered with sharp and heavy implements. In addition, small incisions on the surface of some bones indicate a small blade was used during butchery also. Three of the eleven animal bone fragments from contexts (500) and (501) from TP5, and five fragments from context (401) from TP4, illustrate the use of a saw during butchery: two on ribs and one cutting through a piece of horn. These marks are all characteristic of animal butchery techniques prior to human consumption. The dating of these animal bones cannot be placed specifically as they are included within the mixture of differing dateable artefacts, but are likely to be attributed to the 18th to 19th centuries.

Table 1. Animal bone totals by context

TP	Context	No. of Fragments	Weight (g)	Comment
1	100	8	24	x
2	200	4	23	x
3	300	5	9	x
4	400	9	30	x
4	401	49	220	2 fragments with blade cuts and 3 with saw marks
4	402	11	10	1 fragment with a blade cut
4	403	15	90	x
5	500	46	225	1 horn and 1 bone with saw marks
5	501	18	50	1 fragment with saw marks
5	502	40	230	1 fragment with a blade cut
7	700	15	50	1 fragment with a blade cut
9	900	3	3	x
10	1000	6	18	x
	Overall Total	229	982	

7.2 CBM, Slate, Concrete and Clinker

124 fragments of brick were found in all ten test pits (Table 2) with a total weight of 4055g, with a large majority of the brick coming from all three contexts in test pit 5. A number of the bricks had green and white paint on the surface and the dating of these bricks are from the 18th to 20th centuries and the World War Two camp. These finds have been discarded.

Table 2. Brick totals by context.

TP	Context	Fragments	Half Bricks	Weight (g)	Comments
1	100	6	1	631	Varying colour, light orange to dark red, green paint
2	200	2	x	189	19 th /20 th Century
3	300	6	x	65	Green paint
4	400	5	x	117	19 th /20 th Century
4	401	5	x	48	19 th /20 th Century
4	403	1	x	6	White paint
5	500	20	x	622	19 th /20 th Century
5	501	14	x	333	19 th /20 th Century
5	502	15	x	416	Varying dates - 18th century and modern, varying in colour and inclusions in fabric
7	700	18	x	456	19 th /20 th Century
9	900	23	x	736	1 painted green, 1 light coloured, 1 black from firing
10	1000	8	x	436	3 pieces of mortar, painted green.
	Overall Total	123	1	4055	

Found within a number of test pits were a number of fragments of clinker, concrete and slate (Table 3). The majority of the clinker was found around the site of the World War Two Nissen huts. The slate and concrete was found towards the edges of the World War Two camp, suggesting this assemblage of building material is older in date than the building material of the camp. These finds have been discarded.

Table 3. Clinker, Concrete and Slate totals by context.

TP	Context	Clinker	Concrete	Slate	Comments
1	100	5	x	x	20 th Century
2	200	1	x	x	20 th Century
3	300	12	x	x	20 th Century
4	401	x	x	2	19 th /20 th Century
4	400	1		2	19 th /20 th Century
5	500	x	3	5	Mortar for joining bricks
5	501	x	3	4	Concrete conglomerate with small stones and shell
7	700	8	x	x	20 th Century
9	900	x	1	3	19 th /20 th Century
	Overall Total	27	7	16	

7.3 Glass, by Bob Clarke

A substantial amount of glass was recovered from the Dig Devezes Community Excavation undertaken in 2013; the assemblage contained 257 shards – all in poor condition (Table 4). The majority covered the twentieth century usage of The Green. Of note were shards of wire reinforced window glass, clearly from a structure, possibly the army clubs that existed on The Green throughout World War II. This was further complemented by a substantial shard of a Coke-Cola bottle (TP7 – 700) with moulding first introduced in the 1940s. At least one shard from TP5 – (501) has the potential to be from a bottle of late eighteenth – early nineteenth century.

Overall the assemblage demonstrated a twentieth century usage for the green. There is possible potential for earlier material below those contexts investigated in this exercise.

Table 4. Glass totals by context.

Test Pit	Context	Number	Comments
1	100	18	4 shards green; 6 shards brown; 8 shards white.
2	200	1	Unidentified
3	300	11	Wired window glass 2 sherds; brown 2 sherds; 7 clear. 20th century material culture
4	400	23	Beer bottle brown 13 shards; white curved 5 sherds; Green 4 sherds; one small glass pin. 20th century material culture
	401	64	17 green bottle sherds; 13 white small unidentified sherds; 34 sherds of a brown beer bottle - possibly from same bottle as that in context 400. Two bits of plastic - 1 red, 1 yellow.
	402	5	5 shards window glass.
5	500	59	A mixture of bottle shards; 23 brown beer bottles, two flat shards; one quarter of one lenses from glass sunglasses; One complete, 1cm magnifying lens. 20th century material culture
	501	15	7 shards pale green; 5 shards brown; 1 green stopper c. late 19th century; 1 large shard of brown/black bottle c.early 19th century?
	502	4	Three brown; one clear. 20th century material culture
7	700	14	Wired window glass 1 sherd; 6 shards white Unid; Three brown Unid; three green late 20th c. lager bottle; Coke bottle shard c.1940-50.
9	900	27	Wired window glass 10 sherds; 8 pale green and 7 brown with the letters ATE. 20th century material culture
10	1000	16	7 shards green; 2 shards blue; 3 shards brown; 4 shards white.
	Overall Total	257	

7.4 Metal, by Bob Clarke

The overwhelming part of the metalwork assemblage from Dig Devizes 2013 was late twentieth century ferrous material – the majority of which was in extremely poor condition (Table 5). Artefacts included nails, bolts washers car parts and temporary fencing – the majority of which points to The Green’s continued use as a part of the Devizes Festival and amusement park. The number of ring-pulls and bottle tops recovered appears slight. This probably has more to do with excavation team finds selection than actual taphonomic deposition.

Table 5. Metal totals by context.

Test Pit	Context	Number	Comments	Additional
1	100	4	Two nails; One washer + crumbs all ferrous.	
2	200	3	Ferrous unidentified	
3	300	1	One part of a horse shoe.	
4	400	13	Bracket; nail; two cleats; one washer; one bolt with two washers corroded to it; large pin; small bolt - all ferrous. One aluminium cap; one brass cap; one copper washer 'o' section.	Two bottle tops unid.
	401	21	18 nails; one cotter pin; one washer; one badly corroded chain; all ferrous. One bottle key; one tent hook brass or copper	Ring-pulls one pre-1980; one post-1985 non-detachable. Four unid. Bottle tops - one with date 21/06/03; one foil wine cap (Matthew Gloag)
	402	1	thin pin with bulbous head	
	403	2	unidentified	
5	500	46	1 cotter pin; 16 nails; 3 bolts; 1 exhaust bracket; one pair of pliers; 25 unid. Part of a hacksaw blade; all ferrous. Two bottle tops	Ring-pulls one pre-1980; two pre 1985; two none-detachable; plus part of a pre-1985 can top.
	502	3	3 nails	
7	700	2		Ring-pulls one pre-1980; one post-1985 non-detachable.
8	800	11	Three nails; one hook; all ferrous	
9	900	29	29 nails; one washer; one section of plastic covered bicycle clip; all ferrous. One square brass washer; one small unid. Non-ferrous pin.	
10	1000	8	8 nails; 2 nuts; one washer	
	Overall Total	144		

7.5 Pottery, by Lorraine Mephram

The pottery assemblage recovered from eight test pits (TPs 1–5, 7, 9 and 10) amounts to 388 sherds (2458g). The majority is post-medieval (360 sherds; 2175g), with a small medieval component (28 sherds; 283g). Both medieval and post-medieval assemblages include the expected range of local and regionally traded wares.

The pottery derived largely from topsoil contexts, with some material from underlying layers. The condition of the material throughout is consistent with a high level of reworking and redeposition. Mean sherd weight overall is 6.3g; perhaps surprisingly, when the assemblages are split chronologically, the mean sherd weight for the medieval assemblage is 10.1g, and for post-medieval 6.0g. The mean weight for the medieval assemblage is skewed by a group of relatively large and unabraded sherds from layer 501, while sherds from other layers are small and abraded.

The whole assemblage has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by ware type/ware group within each context. This quantification forms part of the project archive; summary totals by ware type/ware group are given in **Table 6**.

7.5.1 Medieval

The medieval assemblage has been broadly divided into three ware groups: coarsewares, sandy wares and glazed wares. The small size of many of the sherds has hampered close identification of ware types, but it is clear that the coarseware group (13 sherds) is dominated by a group of flint-tempered and chalk-/flint-tempered wares which belong to a regional ware tradition. These wares have been termed 'Kennet Valley' wares on the basis of their distribution, which extends across west Berkshire, north Hampshire and north-east Wiltshire; kiln sites are known close to Newbury, but petrological analysis on samples from across the distribution area (including samples from Devizes) suggests that there were a number of production centres (Mephram 2000). Nine of the 14 sherds found in layer 501 are of this type, and include two jar rims; none of the sherds from other layers are diagnostic. Kennet Valley wares have a lengthy currency from at least the 11th century through to the 14th century.

Laverstock-type wares from the Salisbury area are represented by one coarseware sherd from topsoil layer 700 (11th–13th century), and at least one, possibly two sherd of glazed fineware (13th–14th century) from layers 402 and 403.

Two other glazed sherds (layers 501 and 502) are from sgraffito decorated vessels (almost certainly jugs). This technique involved slip-coating the vessels with a white slip and then scratching, or finger-smearing through the slip to expose the body colour beneath, before glazing. Sgraffito wares were produced by the Donyatt kilns in Somerset from the 14th century (Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988).

The small group of sandy wares are not sufficiently distinctive to identify sources with any degree of certainty, but these probably include wares from the Warminster area, possibly from Crockerton,

where there are documentary references to medieval potters (Smith 1997, 21–2, 28–9). Their date range is likely to be 13th to 15th century.

7.5.2 Post-medieval

Coarsewares amongst the post-medieval assemblage comprise two groups of earthenwares: redwares which almost certainly include the products of more than one source (including Crockerton), and the paler-firing earthenwares produced at Verwood and other centres in east Dorset. The redwares potentially span the post-medieval period, and include modern flowerpots. The earliest excavated kilns producing Verwood-type wares date from the 1640s, but the wider marketing of these wares beyond the core area of east Dorset seems to occur from around the middle of the 18th century; the last kiln closed in the mid-20th century. The earthenwares would have formed the utilitarian component of the post-medieval assemblage.

Alongside these coarsewares are a few earlier post-medieval finewares in the form of imported German stonewares (Frechen and Westerwald types) and Staffordshire-type marbled slipwares and manganese mottled wares (both types were also made in Bristol). From the early 18th century, there are English stonewares, including Nottingham-type wares (mainly kitchen wares), and Staffordshire white salt glaze, followed from the mid-18th century by refined wares (creamware, pearlware, whiteware, yellow ware), which were supplying tablewares.

7.5.3 Other Finds

Other finds included with the pottery comprised clay tobacco pipes, ceramic building material and two stone marbles (almost certainly from Codd closure bottles). The clay pipes consisted largely of plain stems, with a few bowl fragments, none datable. The ceramic building material included two medieval roof tiles (one glazed), post-medieval roof tiles (including pantiles), post-medieval brick fragments and modern drainpipes. With the exception of the marbles and the glazed medieval roof tile, all of these finds have been discarded.

Table 6. Pottery totals by ware type/ware group.

Row Labels	Date Range	No. sherds	Weight (g)
Medieval coarsewares	C11-C13	13	195
Medieval sandy wares	C12-C15	11	73
Medieval glazed wares	C13/C14	4	15
<i>Sub-total medieval</i>		28	283
Agate ware	c.1730–80	1	3
Bone china	1794+	7	18
Creamware	C18	56	177
English stoneware	C18+	11	99
Frechen stoneware	c.1550–1700	1	7
Pearlware	c.1770–1840	17	46
Redware	Post-med	52	568
Refined redware	c.1740+	1	9

Refined whiteware	c.1800+	137	452
Staffs-type mottled ware	c.1700–1800	2	8
Staffs-type slipware	c.1680–1800	2	5
Verwood-type earthenware	Post-med	55	623
Westerwald stoneware	c.1590–1800	5	42
White salt glaze	c.1720–80	2	4
Yellow ware	c.1800+	11	114
<i>Sub-total post-medieval</i>		<i>360</i>	<i>2175</i>
Overall Total		388	2458

Conclusion and Recommendations

This is a relatively small assemblage, comprising a range of commonly occurring types, none of which is unexpected in this context. The presence of medieval wares is interesting, but not surprising given the location of the site; all sherds were residual in later contexts. The assemblage has been fully quantified to an appropriate archive level, and there is little or no potential for further analysis. Given the small quantities of material involved, its nature, range and provenance, retention for long-term curation is not recommended, with the possible exception of the medieval sherds. The assemblage has been separated into the various ware types/ware groups, and could be used as handling or reference material.

7.6 Other Finds

Other finds were also recovered, mainly deriving from the top soil of TP's one, four, five, seven, nine and ten, with the exception of context (401). These finds represent the use of The Green during the 19th and 20th centuries, as well as material resulting from the use of the World War Two camp. There are a large number of marbles: seven stone and glass marbles from Codd closure bottles, and three glass marbles with coloured decoration dating from the 20thC. Ten fragments of slate pencil were recovered from the topsoil, with five fragments coming from context (401); four fragments of bakelite lightbulb; one fragment of decorative brass fitting with a pin hole; two fragments of thin copper sheet and a thimble.

Two types of ammunition were found in the topsoil; a fired rifle bullet cartridge for the M1 Grand rifle with the stamp "SL43" made at the St Louis Ordnance Plant, USA (nebraskaircrash.com), 1943, found in context (500). A small calibre post-medieval lead pistol ball was found in context (700), measuring 11mm in diameter and weighing 9g. The object is spherical and has no impact scars or damage on its surface.

A total of eight buttons were found in contexts (100), (401) and (400), and can be dated to the 19th and 20th centuries. The button from context (100) is a metal 20thC 'SUSPENDER' button with four holes. Three buttons from context (401) are metal, but one is very thin and corroded. Two with decoration and all three have two holes in the centre. Two buttons from context (400), one made by "PARSONS BROS. DEVIZES" dating to the late 19thC. The other, made from worked bone with four holes drilled through and polished. This button follows the same design as other 19th/20thC buttons found on site.

7.6.1 Coins

A total of 33 coins were found within the topsoil of four test pits: one, four, five and ten (Table 5). Fourteen of the coins date to the first half of the 20thC, with nineteen dating to the second half of the 20thC. The majority of the coins can be considered as 'small change', comprising mostly of Half Pennies and One Pennies. Five coins date to the 1940s and can be possibly associated with the World War Two camp on The Green. The Green has been used as a site for fairs and carnivals since the 19thC, therefore coins found can be attributed to that particular use of the site.

Table 7. Coin totals by type.

Test Pit	Context	Coin	
		Year	Type
1	100	1960	Six Pence
		1971	Half Penny
		1971	Half Penny
4	400	1943	Three Pence
		1943	Three Pence
		1949	Two Shillings
		1963	Six Pence
		1963	One Penny
5	500	1906	One Penny
		1919	One Penny
		1929	Half Penny
		1937	Three Pence
		1942	Half Penny
		1944	Half Penny
		1949	Half Penny
		1957	Six Pence
		1967	One Penny
		1972	Half Penny
6	601	1908	Half Penny
		1941	Farthing
		1971	Penny
		1983	Pound Coin
		1996	Penny
		2006	Two Pence Piece
	602	1894	Penny
		1971	Penny
		1971	Penny
		1971	Penny
		1976	Penny
		1999	Penny
10	1000	1928	One Penny
		1963	One Shilling

		1980	Five Pence
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7.6.2 Small Finds

There were five small finds recovered from the site and all were from the topsoil, one from context (400) and four from context (500). The first small find is a small Royal Airforce 'sweetheart' brooch dating to the 1940s found in context (400) (Figure 27). This brooch is silver-coloured plated, and all surfaces are abraded due to being moved around in the topsoil. There is some red enamel still existent on crown and the left wing has been bent at a right angle.



Figure 27. World War Two Royal Airforce 'Sweetheart' Brooch.

Four small finds were found within context (500). A ceramic 19thC doll's leg measuring 26mm in length, with a white glaze for the leg and a dark greenish brown glaze for the shoe. A piece of worked bone, of possible 19th/20thC in date, that has been shaped into small calibre bullet measuring 25mm in length and a maximum diameter of 8mm. The end tapers to a rounded point with an incised line around the point to indicate the bullet, and a small carved line around the base creating a lip near the 'firing' end. A small toy ship made of lead measuring 38mm in length and 5mm in width, dating to the 19th/20thC. The sides of the toy are decorated to indicate the sides of a ship, and a small 'crest' decorated with portholes. A brass mount for a timepiece or pocket watch dating to the 19th/20thC. was also found, with a diameter of 41mm. The mount has holes of varying size to accommodate small screws, and components of the watch mechanism. One side of the brass mount has the letters "K.C.P.S." stamped on it. (see Appendix 3).

8. Discussion

The excavation on The Green, Devizes, Wiltshire, was carried out with the aim of locating possible Roman structures that were found c.1714 by labourers erecting houses. The test pits excavated did not reveal any visible Roman archaeological features, structures or deposits. It is likely that any surviving Roman archaeology is in the vicinity of the 18th and 19th century housing of The Island, and a modern vehicle repair workshop east of the site. The excavation revealed post-medieval deposits that were located along with the demolition debris from the World War Two camp that once stood on the smaller Green. These test pits also revealed a large number of artefacts dating from the medieval period to the 20th century, mostly pottery. This archaeological evidence indicates long-term use of the green from the medieval to modern period, or equally indicates a whole re-landscaping and levelling of The Green post-demolition of the NAAFI and associated buildings, resulting in differing dating artefacts mixed together.

The archaeological evidence of the Nissen huts that once made up the World War Two NAAFI was erected for the use of the US Army in 1944, and was later demolished in the 1950s, can be seen across the whole of the site of excavation (Figure 28). The ten test pits all revealed demolition rubble (or CBM) such as brick, concrete, mortar, cement and metallic objects such as bolts to construct the Nissen huts within the topsoil and sub-topsoil layers. A very thin layer of small brick and concrete fragments, mixed with military-type pottery and greensand was also found below these layers indicating the extent of the demolition of the camp. It must be noted, however, that the remaining CBM from the camp itself was in a fragmentary state indicating that when the buildings demolished, the debris was spread over a large area, probably with the use of a bulldozer in order to level off the area. The large pieces of concrete, brick and corrugated metal sheets were then removed from the site leaving only fragmentary evidence.

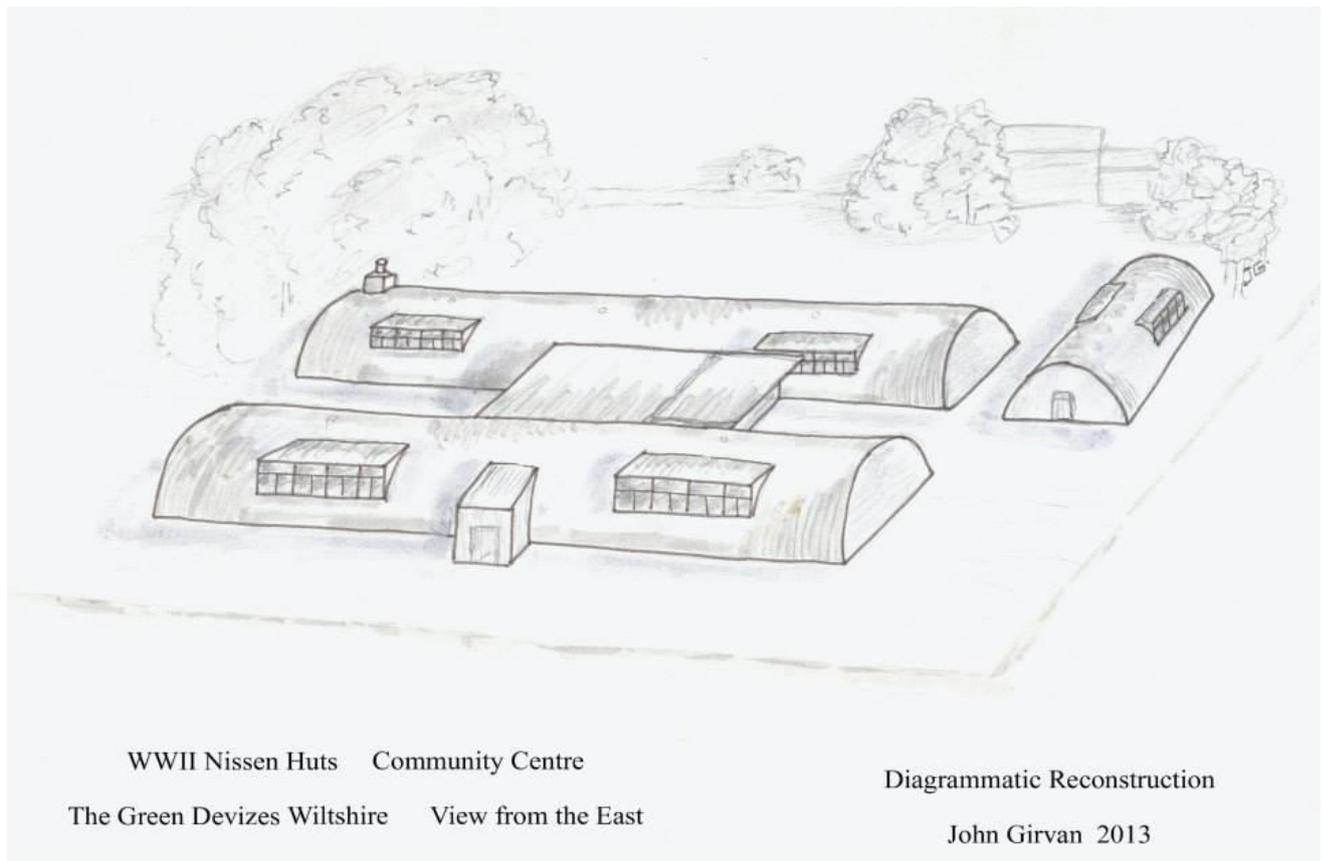


Figure 28. Reconstruction illustration of World War Two Nissen huts on The Green (Girvan 2013).

The topsoil and subsequent layers also include artefacts dating from c.18th and 19th centuries, with medieval and post-medieval pottery, and these were mixed within the demolition rubble of the World War Two Camp. This suggests that when the World War Two camp was demolished, the area was levelled and ultimately raised as soil from another area of the Green was used to cover the demolition debris. This would explain why older artefacts were being found above the camp demolition deposits.

Older layers were discovered, particularly in test pits four and five. The older contexts in test pit 4 contained fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery and fragments of tobacco pipes, therefore these contexts were easier to date. In addition, a large layer or deposit of medieval and post-medieval pottery, and animal bone were found in test pit 5. The way the artefacts were mixed together, and not within their respective dateable contexts, suggest that this is a later deposit of a mixture of material outside of the boundary of Devizes. It would seem a mixture of medieval, post-medieval and 18th century contexts were disturbed, possibly within the town, and later deposited on The Green, possibly associated with the landscaping of The Green once the military buildings were removed. This would explain why these artefacts are mixed together in an unstructured fashion.

There were a surprising number of fragments of animal bone recovered from the excavation. This suggests that areas of The Green may have been used to dispose of waste material from the processing of meat within the town. Animal bone was located in all visible contexts; however the bone became more fragmentary the older the context. The majority of animal bone came from the upper 18th, 19th and 20th century contexts, and a large number of bones show butchery marks on the

surface of the bone and in some case the proximal and distal ends have been completely cut away. This large number of butchered animal bone is not surprising seeing that these are the remains of daily life in Georgian and Victorian Devizes.

The archaeology demonstrated that test pit 6 was on the very edge of a rubble field that was recognised in excavations further north. The finds generally indicated the public use of The Green over the last 100 years. One thing stands out. The change of composite materials in the production of low denomination British coins, specifically one pence and two pence coins, has implications for the use of such coins in stratigraphic dating sequences

Dig Devizes proved to be a very successful exercise of archaeological community engagement for the *Festival of Archaeology 2013*, the objective to provide the public with an opportunity to experience a live excavation and, where possible. Approximately 600 members of the public visited the site and a record was maintained of those working in test pit 6. Across the two days, 91 participants (43 Saturday - 48 Sunday) took part. The majority were under 12 years old, although a small group of parents elected to dig with their children. Postcodes were requested; indicating the majority of participants were county-based. Of those who offered a location 34 originated from postcode SN10 the Devizes area; other county locations included Salisbury, Trowbridge and Marlborough. There was one response noting Oxford and a further two from Bromley, Kent.

9. Conclusion and Recommendations

The test pits excavated did not reveal any visible Roman archaeological features, structures or deposits, but revealed a large number of artefacts dating from the medieval period to the 20th century, mostly pottery. The range and timeline of the material culture can be interpreted in different ways - for example showing the long-term use of the green from the medieval to modern period, or equally indicating a whole re-landscaping and levelling of The Green post-demolition of the NAAFI and associated buildings. Material could have been brought into the Green to be used to level the ground and as topsoil to replant the grass.

The archaeological evaluation has illustrated that The Green does have potential for surviving archaeological features and deposits. The small ephemeral square-like anomalies on smaller Green magnetometer surveys needs to be investigated as these were not discovered during the course of this evaluation; these are located to the south-west on the survey (Figure 7). In addition, there seems to be an ephemeral linear ditch on the larger Green to the north-east on the magnetometer survey. The linear feature looks like it has a curved right-angle before heading south-east towards the public footpath; this also needs to be investigated (Figure 9).

10. Archive Location

All archive material (retained artefacts, retained small finds, a hard copy of this report, a digital copy of this report and two digital copies of the photographs on one CD within the archive folder) is deposited at the Wiltshire Museum, Devizes. A digital copy of this report is deposited with Wiltshire's Historic Environment Record and on the OASIS Portal.

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Appendix 1 – Trench Tables

Trench 1		Trench Dimensions: 1m x 1m		Ground Level: 133m	
Context	Feature/Deposit Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Depth Below Surface (m)	
100	Layer	Topsoil of dark grey brown sandy silt with a friable compaction including common flint and rubble inclusions.	1m x 1m	0m – 0.15m	
Comments:		Test Pit opened above the World War Two camp and excavated by the North Wilts YAC.			

Trench 2		Trench Dimensions: 1m x 1m		Ground Level: 133m	
Context	Feature/Deposit Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Depth Below Surface (m)	
200	Layer	Topsoil of dark grey brown sandy silt with a friable compaction including common flint and rubble inclusions.	1m x 1m	0m – 0.16m	
Comments:		Test Pit opened above the World War Two camp and excavated by the North Wilts YAC.			

Trench 3		Trench Dimensions: 1m x 1m		Ground Level: 133m	
Context	Feature/Deposit Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Depth Below Surface (m)	
300	Layer	Topsoil of dark grey brown sandy silt with a friable compaction including common flint and rubble inclusions.	1m x 1m	0m – 0.15m	
Comments:		Test Pit opened above the World War Two camp and excavated by the North Wilts YAC.			

Trench 4		Trench Dimensions: 3m x 3m		Ground Level: 132.84m	
Context	Feature/Deposit Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Depth Below Surface (m)	
400	Layer	Topsoil of dark grey brown sandy silt with a friable compaction including common flint and rubble inclusions.	3m x 3m	0m – 0.18m	
401	Layer	Demolition layer of greenish brown silty sand with common artefacts from 18 th to 20 th centuries.	3m x 3m	0.18m – 0.50m	
402	Layer	Demolition layer of greenish brown silty sand with common artefacts from 18 th to 20 th centuries.	3m x 3m	0.50m - 0.53m	
403	Layer	Greenish brown silt layer, sealed soil underneath demolition layer.	3m x 3m	0.53m – 0.91m	
404	Layer	Natural greenish mid-brown greensand.	3m x 3m	0.91m +	
Comments:		Trench placed over a strong dipolar anomaly on the geophysics. Excavated by members of the WAFG.			

Trench 5		Trench Dimensions: 3m x 3m		Ground Level: 132.59m	
Context	Feature/Deposit Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Depth Below Surface (m)	
500	Layer	Topsoil of dark grey brown sandy silt with a friable compaction including common flint and rubble inclusions.	3m x 3m	0m – 0.2m	
501	Layer	Light greenish brown sandy silt mixed with rubble and greensand.	3m x 3m	0.2m – 0.36m	
502	Layer	Firm compaction sandy silt and dark greenish brown in colour, with irregular edges, containing medieval and post-medieval pottery.	2m x 1m	0.36m +	
503	Layer	Greenish brown sandy silt with a firm compaction and irregular edges, containing medieval and post-medieval pottery.	3m x 2m	0.36m +	
Comments:		Test pit place over small ephemeral rectilinear anomalies located on the geophysics.			

Trench 6		Trench Dimensions: 3m x 3m		Ground Level: 133.88m	
Context	Feature/Deposit Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Depth Below Surface (m)	
601	Layer	Topsoil of dark greenish brown sandy silt with a friable compaction including common flint and rubble inclusions.	3m x 3m	0m – 0.24m	
602	Layer	Greenish brown sandy silt with moderate CBM.	1m x 1m	0.24m +	
Comments:		Test pit place over small ephemeral rectilinear anomalies located on the geophysics.			

Trench 7		Trench Dimensions: 1m x 1m		Ground Level: 133m	
Context	Feature/Deposit Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Depth Below Surface (m)	
700	Layer	Topsoil of dark grey brown sandy silt with a friable compaction including common flint and rubble inclusions.	1m x 1m	0m - 0.15m	
Comments:		Test Pit opened above the World War Two camp and excavated by Young WANHS.			

Trench 8		Trench Dimensions: 1m x 1m		Ground Level: 133m	
Context	Feature/Deposit Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Depth Below Surface (m)	
800	Layer	Topsoil of dark grey brown sandy silt with a friable compaction including common flint and rubble inclusions.	1m x 1m	0m - 0.15m	
Comments:		Test Pit opened above the World War Two camp and excavated by Young WANHS.			

Trench 9		Trench Dimensions: 1m x 1m		Ground Level: 133m	
Context	Feature/Deposit Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Depth Below Surface (m)	
900	Layer	Topsoil of dark grey brown sandy silt with a friable compaction including common flint and rubble inclusions.	1m x 1m	0m – 0.12m	
901	Layer	Demolition layer of greenish brown silty sand with a solid compaction and common	1m x 1m	0.12m – 0.55m	

		19 th /20 th C artefacts.		
902	Layer	Dark greenish brown sandy silt with a solid compaction.	1m x 1m	0.55m +
Comments:		Test Pit opened above the World War Two camp and excavated by Young WANHS.		

Trench 10	Trench Dimensions: 4m x 1m		Ground Level: 132.69m	
Context	Feature/Deposit Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Depth Below Surface (m)
1000	Layer	Topsoil of dark grey brown sandy silt with a friable compaction including common flint and rubble inclusions.	4m x 1m	0m - 0.1m
Comments:		Test pit opened to investigate a linear parch mark that may be associated with the World War Two camp.		

Appendix 2 - Pottery Data, by Lorraine Mephram

Context	Material	Ware type	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments
100	pottery	medieval sandy ware	1	10	thumbed base; medium-grained fabric
100	pottery	pearlware	2	1	
100	pottery	redware	3	12	
100	pottery	refined whiteware	9	18	
100	pottery	Verwood-type earthenware	2	3	
100	pottery	yellow ware	1	1	
200	pottery	creamware	4	7	
200	pottery	medieval coarsewares	1	3	Kennet Valley ware; abraded rim sherd
200	pottery	medieval sandy ware	1	4	Misc sandy ware, fine-grained, small rim sherd
200	pottery	Verwood-type earthenware	1	1	
300	pottery	pearlware	1	3	plate rim with blue feather edge
300	pottery	redware	5	28	
300	pottery	refined whiteware	1	1	
300	pottery	Westerwald stoneware	1	1	
400	pottery	agate ware	1	3	marbled redware fabric, lead glazed
400	pottery	creamware	1	9	
400	pottery	redware	1	11	unglazed, modern
400	pottery	refined whiteware	11	74	including transfer-printed wares and brown-glazed teapot spout (see also 401)
400	pottery	Verwood-type earthenware	5	102	
400	pottery	yellow ware	1	36	kitchen bowl

401	pottery	bone china	5	9	
401	pottery	creamware	21	75	flatwares
401	pottery	English stoneware	2	16	1 Notts-type; 1 jug handle
401	pottery	English stoneware	1	5	Feldspathic glaze; cylindrical preserve jar
401	pottery	pearlware	1	5	
401	pottery	redware	9	70	Including glazed (post-med) and unglazed (modern flowerpot)
401	pottery	refined whiteware	30	90	Included transfer printed and banded dec
401	pottery	refined whiteware	11	35	Brown glazed teapot spout (see also 400)
401	pottery	Staffs-type slipware	1	4	Open form (platter)
401	pottery	Verwood-type earthenware	20	163	
401	pottery	Westerwald stoneware	1	4	
401	pottery	white salt glaze	2	4	
401	pottery	yellow ware	3	6	
402	pottery	creamware	1	7	
402	pottery	English stoneware	1	1	
402	pottery	medieval glazed ware	1	2	Laverstock-type fineware
402	pottery	medieval sandy ware	1	1	Tiny crumb
403	pottery	medieval glazed ware	1	1	Tiny sherd, green glazed; prob Laverstock-type fineware
403	pottery	redware	2	3	
500	pottery	bone china	1	5	
500	pottery	creamware	1	13	
500	pottery	English stoneware	2	26	Feldspathic glaze; cylindrical jars
500	pottery	English stoneware	2	10	
500	pottery	medieval coarsewares	1	4	
500	pottery	medieval sandy ware	2	4	Misc sandy wares
500	pottery	pearlware	5	23	
500	pottery	redware	9	76	Including glazed (post-med) and unglazed (modern flowerpot)
500	pottery	refined whiteware	37	161	
500	pottery	Verwood-type earthenware	7	103	
500	pottery	yellow ware	5	53	
501	pottery	bone china	1	4	Flatwares
501	pottery	creamware	19	38	Flatwares
501	pottery	English stoneware	1	15	
501	pottery	Frechen stoneware	1	7	Jug/mug handle
501	pottery	medieval coarsewares	9	185	Kennet Valley wares; 2 jar rims
501	pottery	medieval sandy ware	3	10	Misc sandy wares
501	pottery	medieval sandy ware	1	35	Relatively fine, silty ware; Crockerton?
501	pottery	medieval sgraffito ware	1	4	Crockerton?
501	pottery	pearlware	2	3	

501	pottery	redware	7	48	Including glazed (post-med) and unglazed (modern flowerpot)
501	pottery	refined whiteware	11	20	Tablewares, including transfer-printed
501	pottery	Verwood-type earthenware	7	98	
501	pottery	Westerwald stoneware	2	4	
501	pottery	yellow ware	1	18	
502	pottery	creamware	2	9	
502	pottery	medieval sandy ware	1	3	
502	pottery	medieval sgraffito ware	1	8	Crockerton?
502	pottery	redware	11	267	Including Crockerton types
502	pottery	redware	1	26	Trailed slipware
502	pottery	Verwood-type earthenware	6	91	
700	pottery	creamware	1	2	
700	pottery	medieval coarsewares	1	2	Laverstock-type coarseware
700	pottery	redware	3	24	
700	pottery	refined whiteware	7	15	
700	pottery	Verwood-type earthenware	1	4	
900	pottery	creamware	1	1	
900	pottery	English stoneware	2	26	1 modern cylindrical jar
900	pottery	medieval sandy ware	1	6	Fine sandy ware; Crockerton?
900	pottery	pearlware	2	3	
900	pottery	redware	1	3	
900	pottery	refined whiteware	6	10	
900	pottery	Staffs-type slipware	1	1	Plain body sherd
900	pottery	Verwood-type earthenware	4	48	
900	pottery	Westerwald stoneware	1	33	
1000	pottery	creamware	5	16	
1000	pottery	medieval coarsewares	1	1	Kennet Valley ware
1000	pottery	pearlware	4	8	2 marbled slipwares
1000	pottery	refined redware	1	9	Teapot lid
1000	pottery	refined whiteware	14	28	
1000	pottery	Staffs-type mottled ware	2	8	
1000	pottery	Verwood-type earthenware	2	10	

Appendix 3 – Small Finds



Figure 29. Small Find No. 1 - World War Two 'sweetheart' Brooch.



Figure 30. Small Find No. 3 - Worked Bone.



Figure 31. Small Find No. 4 - Lead Toy Ship



Figure 32. Small Find No. 2 - Ceramic Doll's Leg



Figure 33. Small Find No. 5 - Brass Pocket Watch Mount

Small Find No.	Test Pit	Context	Material	Description
1	4	400	Metal	Small Royal Airforce 'sweetheart' brooch dating to the 1940s found in context (400).
2	5	500	Ceramic	A ceramic 19 th C doll's leg measuring 26mm in length, with a white glaze for the leg and a dark greenish brown glaze for the shoe.
3			Bone	A piece of worked bone, of possible 19 th /20 th C in date, that has been shaped into small calibre bullet measuring 25mm in length and a maximum diameter of 8mm.
4			Lead	A small toy ship made of lead measuring 38mm in length and 5mm in width, dating to the 19 th /20 th C.
5			Brass	A brass mount for a timepiece or pocket watch dating to the 19 th /20 th C.

Appendix 4 – Co-ordinates

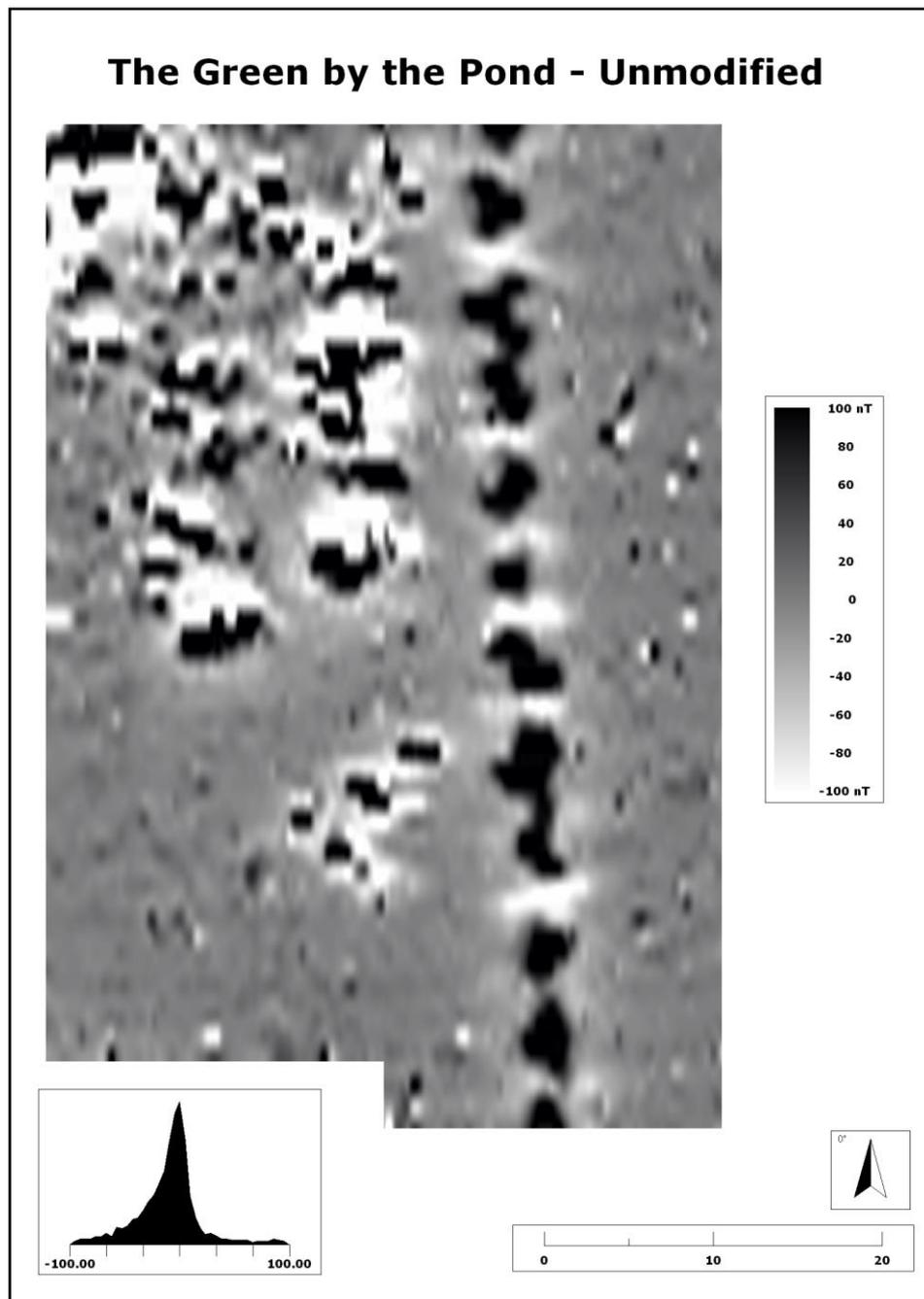
Table 8. Test Pit Co-ordinates.

Test Pit	Test Pit Dimensions (m)	Co-ordinates (NW Corner of TP)
1	1 x 1m	NGR SU 00920 61433
2	1 x 1m	NGR SU 00922 61432
3	1 x 1m	NGR SU 00923 61431
4	3 x 3m	NGR SU 00936 61403
5	3 x 3m	NGR SU 00927 61398
6	3 x 3m	NGR SU 00936 61391
7	1 x 1m	NGR SU 00924 61423
8	1 x 1m	NGR SU 00925 61423
9	1 x 1m	NGR SU 00927 61423
10	4 x 1m	NGR SU 00923 91415; NGR SU 00927 61413

Appendix 5 – Unmodified Geophysics Results

Unmodified

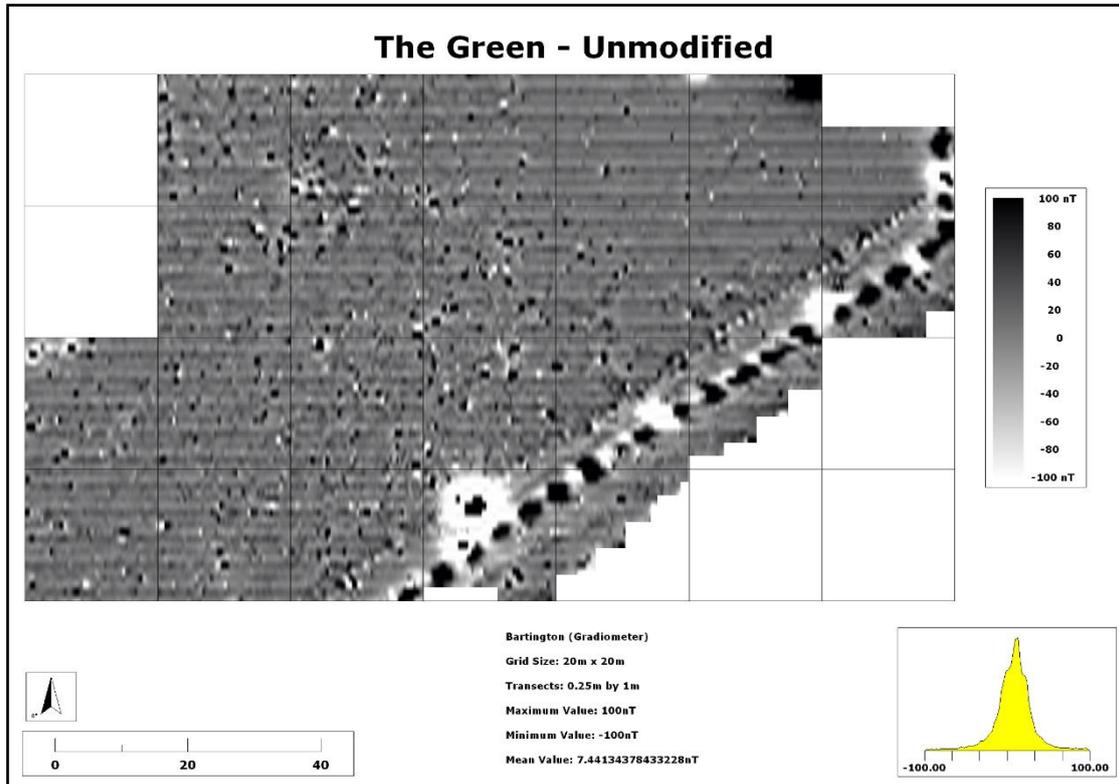
Filename:	Devizes Green 1
Number of Grids:	5 x full, 1 x partial
Maximum / Minimum	100 nT / -100 nT
Standard Deviation	44.22
Mean / Median	-8.08 / -6.27



Unmodified magnetometry results on The Green 1.

Unmodified

Filename:	The Green 2 - unaltered
Number of Grids:	2 x full
Maximum / Minimum	100.00 nT / -100.00 nT
Standard Deviation	31.37
Mean / Median	7.44 / 8.88



Unmodified magnetometry results on The Green 2.

Appendix 6 - DD6 (601) Finds by type

What follows are the finds from context (601) as laid out in the finds spread sheet. Low level interpretation has allowed a number of assumptions to be made. These are expanded in the **Finds** and **Discussion** sections of the main report.

Coins

Type	Date	Interpretation	Condition	Ref
Coin				
	1908	Half Penny	Good	
	1941	Farthing	Good	
	1971	Penny	Good	
	1983	Pound Coin	Good	
	1996	Penny	fair-poor	
	2006	Two Pence Piece	fair-poor	
	Undt.	Penny	Poor - unreadable	

Metal

Type	Date	Interpretation	Condition	Ref
Ferrous	post-1960	Baby Food lid	poor	
		fence cleat	good	
		large wrought nail (7 cm)	poor	
		Threaded section of large diameter screw (3 cm)	poor	
		Modern nail (10 cm)	poor	
		Heel or Toe cap x4 nail hole	poor	
Non-ferrous	post 1950	three components of a 3-pin plug	fair	

		Silver moulded piece - use not recognised	good	
		end of light bulb (contacts end)	poor	

Drink Related

Type	Date	Interpretation	Condition	Ref
Can Opening	post-1971	ring-pull slotted loop	good	Ernie Frazee, an American, of the Dayton Reliable Tool Company, working with Alcoa, invented the aluminium 'easy-open' end in 1962 - becomes wide spread in beer cans by 1965. By 1970, it is also the standard way to open soda cans. http://canmakers.co.uk.dev.oneltd.co.uk/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/v2-History-of-the-Can.pdf
	post-1971	opening tongue	good	
	post-1971	opening tongue	good	
	post-1989	Pepsi 'stay-pull'	good	Stay-pulls were introduced into the Uk for use in soft drinks packaging in 1989. http://canmakers.co.uk.dev.oneltd.co.uk/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/v2-History-of-the-Can.pdf
	post-1990	'Stay-pull' square end	good	Stay-pulls were introduced into the Uk for use in beer drinks packaging in 1990. http://canmakers.co.uk.dev.oneltd.co.uk/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/v2-History-of-the-Can.pdf
	post-1990	'Stay-pull' square end	good	
	post-1990	'Stay-pull' round end	good	
Glass Bottle Opening		Crown Cap Carlsberg	poor	http://www.crowncaps.me.uk/uk.php

		Crown Cap San Miguel	good	
		Crown Cap Stella Artois	good	
		Crown Cap - foil covered, no logo underneath	fair	
Plastic Bottle Caps				
		White and red Coka-cola screw top	good	
		Gold screw top - same size as the above.	good	
		Gray screw top - partial logo	poor	

Plastic

Type	Date	Interpretation	Condition	Ref
Toy		Crane or lifting arm	poor	
		yellow base	poor	
drink related	Post 1980	fruit shute top pull top	fair	
drink related	Post 1980	fruit shute top pull top	fair	
drink related	Post 1980	fruit shute clear cover top	good	
		last 4 cm of tent or fixing peg	fair	
sweets	Post 1970	sherd of Tic-Tak box	fair	

sweets	Post 1970	Flap from top of Tic-Tak box	fair	
sweets		Lolly stick	fair	
		3 cm of outer wire casing	poor	
		x4 unidentified		
		WD40 spray can cap	poor	

Clay Pipe

Type	Date	Interpretation	Condition	Ref	Notes
stem	post 1680	pipe stem section	poor	Jackson, R G and Price, R H (1974) Bristol Clay Pipes, Bristol. City Museum Res Monograph I Bristol, Bristol City Museum.	Clay pipes appear post 1620. One of the earliest documented centres outside of London was Bristol where in 1619 Richard and Ann Berriman took John Wall as apprentice pipe maker (Jackson & Price 1974, 11).
		pipe stem section	poor	No makers mark	
		pipe stem section	poor	No makers mark	

Glass

Type	Date	Interpretation	Condition	Ref	Notes
clear flat		x 2. shards. too thin to be window glass	poor		

green		backed green glass - part of decorative tile from fair stall?	poor		
opaque - brown		small shard	poor		
Bottle		x 11 shards. Various	poor		one shard has partial logo ' - TINOF -'
		x 1 carbonated bottle shard		Talbot, O. 1974, The Evolution of Glass Bottles for Carbonated Brinks, Post-Medieval Society, Vol 8, pp 29 - 62.	This sherd appears to be from the neck of a 'globe-stoppered' bottle. Whilst the type is readily recognised it also has a large and long distribution pattern. This offers a post-date of 1870 (William Codd placed a patent on 24 November 1870 - No.3070).
		x 1 small glass pin			

Food Debris

Type	Date	Interpretation	Condition	Ref	Notes
oyster shell		central core	poor		Do not forget, whilst oyster shells are a good Roman marker in the archaeological record, one shell does not make a banquet!

Pottery

Type	Date	Interpretation	Condition	Ref	Notes
Local Kitchen Ware	post 18th C	Two sherds of an open bowl pale yellow glaze. Wheel turned.	poor		Similar to shapes produced in North Wiltshire from the late 18th Century. Possible a pancheon?

Jar	post 19th C	Cream glazed can sherd with ridge close to the rim.	poor		Preserve jar sherd?
Crockery	post 19th C	x 4 small sherds of indistinct creamware crockery	poor		
Blue and White	post 18th C	x 3 sherds of stoneware with B & W patterning.			

Appendix 7 - DD6 (602) Finds by type

What follows are the finds from context (602) as laid out in the finds spread sheet. Low level interpretation has allowed a number of assumptions to be made. These are expanded in the **Finds** and **Discussion** sections of the main report.

Coin

Type	Date	Interpretation	Condition	Ref
Coin				
	1894	Penny	Good	
	1971	Penny	Good	
	1971	Penny	Good	
	1971	Penny	Good	
	1976	Penny	Good	
	1999	Penny	fair-poor	

Metal

Type	Date	Interpretation	Condition	Ref
Ferrous	post-1960	x 3 nails	poor	
		x 1 iron pin bent in three places. 100mm	poor	

Non-ferrous	post 1950	one component of a 3-pin plug	fair	
		small silver bar - hallmarked	good	

Drinks Related

Can Opening	post-1971	opening tongue	good	Ernie Frazee, an American, of the Dayton Reliable Tool Company, working with Alcoa, invented the aluminium 'easy-open' end in 1962 - becomes wide spread in beer cans by 1965. By 1970, , it is also the standard way to open soda cans. http://canmakers.co.uk.dev.oneltd.co.uk/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/v2-History-of-the-Can.pdf
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Plastic

Type	Date	Interpretation	Condition	Ref	Notes
plug		a red plastic screw plug.			Propogas, open and a direct arrow in moulding

Glass

Type	Date	Interpretation	Condition	Ref	Notes
beer bottle		brown body shard	poor		Beer bottle?
neck		blue-clear bottle neck	poor		Probable flat-sided bottle-medicine?