An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at Warren Farm, Walton-on-Trent, Derbyshire (SK 219 186)

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Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation and watching brief within the grounds of Warren Farm, Walton-on-Trent, Derbyshire. The area is of potential archaeological significance and previous excavations within the development area have recorded features dating to the medieval period.

Eight trial trenches totalling 240m in length and 2.2m wide were machine excavated. These were randomly located in order to gain a representative sample of the archaeological potential along the application area. Also fourteen geotechnical test pits were monitored as a part of the watching brief for the site.

Trenches 2,3,4 and 5 were located on the higher ground of the site and revealed archaeological features dating between the Mid-Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods. Trench 5 produced the densest clustering of features. Here a prehistoric gully was bisected by a linear alignment of pits or postholes of uncertain date. Two small postholes that date to the Early Roman period were also recorded in this trench. The features located in the other trenches included small gullies and a larger ditch feature. Together these features suggest that the higher ground on the site may be the focus of activities associated with a small farmstead settlement.

The watching brief recorded additional Early Roman activity near to Trench 3 and some twelfth to fourteenth century pottery was recorded in the topsoil next to Main Street.

The archive will be held by Derby Museum and Art Gallery under accession number 2005-621.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

University of Leicester Archaeological Services was commissioned by CPM Environmental Planning and Design to undertake an archaeological evaluation and watching brief on land at Warren Farm, Walton-on-Trent, Derbyshire (Fig 1; NGR SK 219 186) prior to proposed development. The trial evaluation and watching brief met the requirements of the Method Statement prepared by Ben Stephenson (CPM 05) and approved by Andy Myers of Derbyshire County Council.

1.2 Location and Topography

The site is located directly north of the village of Walton-on-Trent and is bounded on its western edge by the River Trent. The main road to Burton upon Trent demarcates the southern part of the site. Here the land is separated into small enclosures next to the farmhouse. The ground slopes down to the northwest marking the river terrace where the land becomes flat open pastureland, much of which is within the flood plain of the river (figures. 1and 2).

The natural geology comprises of river terrace and gravel deposits overlying the solid geology of Triassic mudstones (http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm).

The land climbs from the floodplain to the west at 47.2m OD to the limit of excavation to the northeast at 57.6m OD

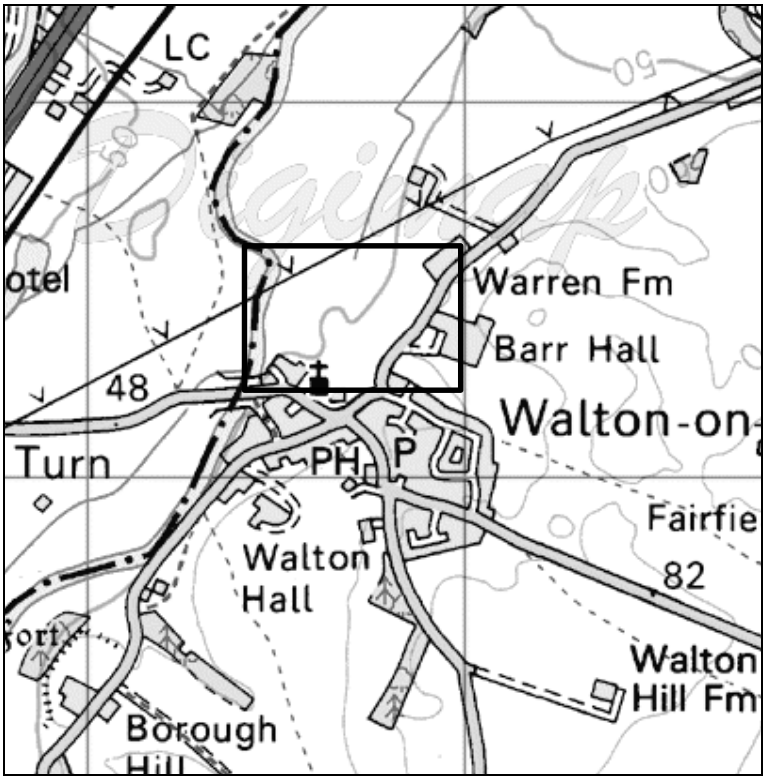


Figure. 1. Site location Scale 1:50000

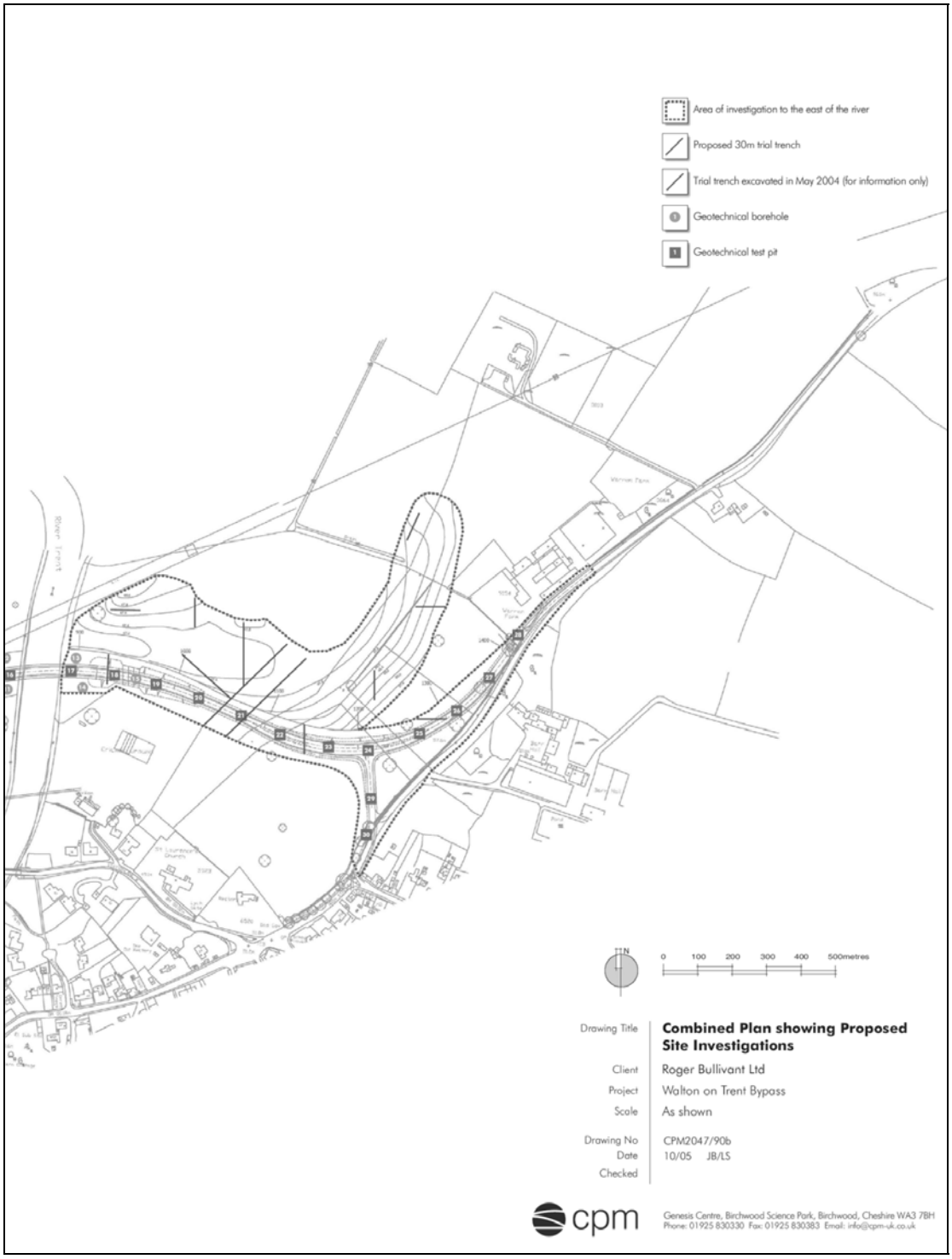


Figure 2. The proposed evaluation and geotechnical work within the development area. (Supplied by client) Scale 1:6000

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

The name Walton is a common name, often 'farmstead or village of the Britons', derived from the Old English '*walh*' (genitive plural wala) + tn (Mills 1998). The Domesday Survey states that the king held *Waltune* in the Wakentake of Scarsdale. Walton is an ancient fording place on the River Trent. It was here in 1322 that

Edward II forded the river in pursuit of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, who led the disaffected barons in the Baron's Revolt.

The church of St Laurence is located 130m to the south of the site and dates from the twelfth century, much restored by Street in 1868. It contains a three bay late Norman south arcade, it has a three-stage perpendicular style west tower, a nave with late twelfth century south aisle and the north nave wall to east has traces of a twelfth century semi-circular arch.

Warren Farm dates from 1892, although the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887 shows that an earlier range of buildings was originally located on the site. The name may indicate the presence of a medieval rabbit warren in close vicinity to the site.

The visible remains at Warren Farm consist of an earthwork feature that comprises of an external bank and ditch that defines a sub-rectangular platform measuring approximately 100m x 120m. Geophysical survey by Northamptonshire Archaeology identified anomalies corresponding to the earthworks and an evaluation was undertaken to investigate the earthwork features and the anomalies highlighted by the geophysics. The remains of a sub-rectangular enclosure ditch around a raised central platform were identified, but no evidence was found for occupation on the platform area. Layers pre-dating the earthworks have been dated to the thirteenth century. However, the earthworks themselves yielded no dating evidence.

The Derbyshire County Sites and Monuments Records list a number of other sites in the vicinity of the evaluation area. To the south of the village, on a high ridge that borders the floodplain, stands an earthwork known locally as 'Borough Hill'. This commands an imposing position over the Trent and is likely to date to the Iron Age. A prehistoric pit alignment is known from aerial photography 450m to the east and various prehistoric flint and pottery scatters have been recorded in the fields around Walton-on-Trent.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the evaluation and watching brief were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- Record as appropriate any archaeological deposits that are to be affected by the geotechnical test pits.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

3 METHODOLOGY

A total of eight 30m x 2.0m trenches were to be excavated randomly across the area in order to gain a representative sample of the site, with contingency for a further two

trenches if required. Also, a watching brief of fourteen geotechnical pits was conducted during the course of the evaluation (figures 2 and 3).

An archaeologist supervised the excavation of the trial trenches. This included removal of topsoil and subsoil stripping to the top of the archaeological horizons or until the natural substratum was encountered. All trenches were excavated using a 360° 'Hymec' machine equipped with a 2.0m toothless ditching bucket. An archaeologist also monitored the excavation of the geotechnical pits. These varied in depth depending of the scope of the work and were excavated by a JCB using a 1.5m toothless ditching bucket.

All deposits encountered were cleaned in order to identify their nature. Recording was by ULAS single context sheets. The drawing record comprised of plans at a scale of 1:20, sections at 1:10, and a digital photographic record using a Fujifilm FinePix S7000 digital camera.

The work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*, and adhered to the ULAS Health and Safety policy (2005).

4 RESULTS

Figure 3. Trench Plan

4.1 Trench 1

Interval from SW end	0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m
Topsoil depth	0.12m	0.12m	0.25m	0.18m	0.21m	0.12m	0.24m
Subsoil depth	0.60m	0.57m	0.65m	0.60m	0.60m	0.74m	0.76m
Top of natural	0.60m	0.57m	0.65m	0.60m	0.60m	0.74m	0.76m
Base of trench	0.87m	0.77m	0.94m	0.94m	0.93m	0.81m	0.83m
Average Depth	43.33m OD						
Contexts	None						

Trench 1 was located to the rear of the farmhouse at Warren Farm. It measured 30m x 2.2m and was orientated northeast-southwest. The depth of trench varied from 770-940mm, deepest towards the centre of the trench. The topsoil consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy loam with occasional inclusions of small rounded stones. This varied in depth between 120-250mm and overlaid a dark orangey brown silty sand subsoil that had occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones and varied in depth between 570-760mm. A modern ceramic storm drain that crossed the middle of the trench on an east-west orientation cut the subsoil. This pipe may lead to the drain marked on the ordnance survey map. Below the subsoil the natural substratum of sand and gravel was observed. This was disturbed by animal burrowing and root action especially at the northeast end of the trench. No archaeological finds or features were located in this trench.

4.2 Trench 2

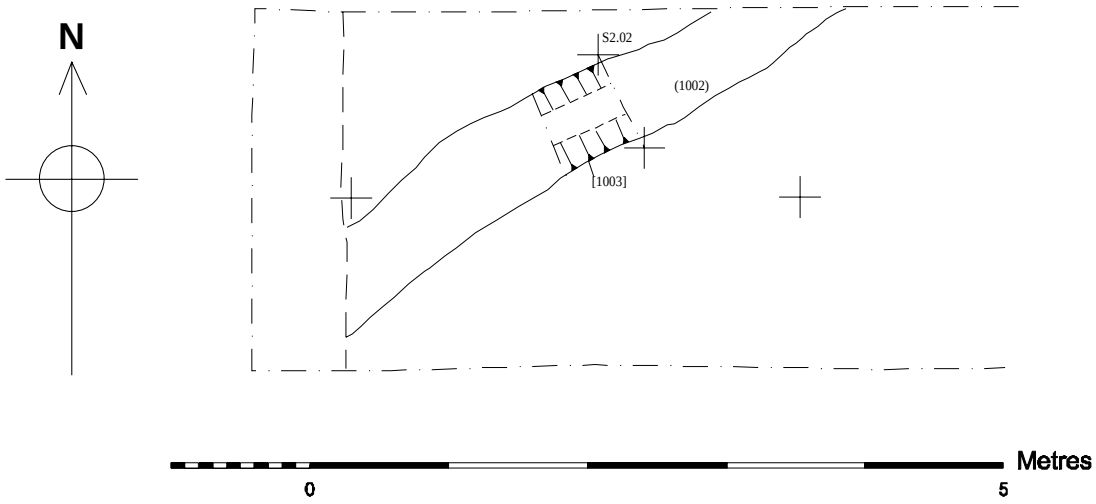
Interval from W end	0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m
Topsoil depth	0.27m	0.23m	0.24m	0.26m	0.26m	0.30m	0.30m
Subsoil depth	0.54m	0.55m	0.68m	0.69m	0.90m	0.84m	Not Reached
Top of natural	0.54m	0.55m	0.68m	0.69m	0.90m	0.84m	Not Reached
Base of trench	0.54m	0.71m	0.92m	1.00m	1.02m	0.84m	0.83m
Average depth	47.53m OD						
Contexts	(1002) [1003]						

Trench 2 was located 70m southwest of the farmhouse at Warren Farm in a small paddock area. It measured 30m x 2.2m and was orientated east-west with an average depth of 840mm. The east end of the trench was not fully machined, as water services

were encountered. The topsoil consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy loam with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. It varied in depth between 230-300mm and overlaid a subsoil of dark orangey brown silty sand that contained occasional medium rounded stones. The subsoil varied in depth between 540-900mm and directly overlaid the natural substratum that was made up of yellowish brown sand and gravel.

A linear feature [1003] was observed and excavated at the west end of the trench. The feature was aligned northeast-southwest and crossed the corner of the trench, measuring 500mm in width and 130mm in depth (figure4). The sides were straight with an incline of c.45º and the base was fairly flat. The feature was filled with a mid orangey brown silty sand deposit (1002) that contained rare inclusions of medium sub-angular stones. A single sherd of quartz-tempered pottery that dates from the Middle to Late Iron Age was recovered from this context.

Figure 4. Feature [1003] at the west end of Trench 2



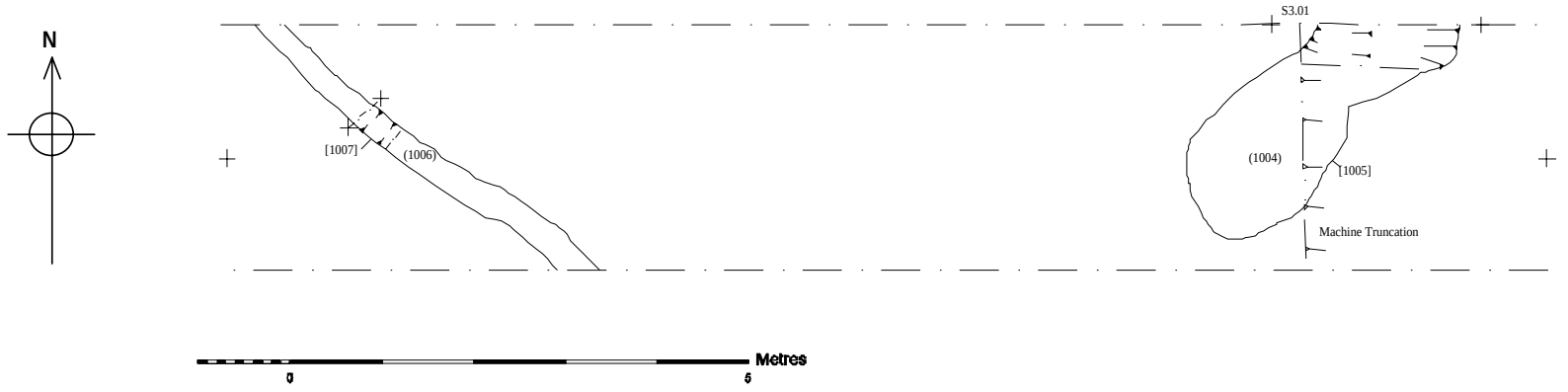
4.3 Trench 3

Interval from W end	0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m
Topsoil depth	0.48m	0.40m	0.48m	0.47m	0.43m	0.63m	0.92m
Subsoil depth	0.90m	0.85m	0.94m	0.83m	0.67m	0.72m	1.06m
Top of natural	0.90m	0.87m	0.94m	0.83	0.67m	0.72m	1.06m
Base of trench	0.90m	0.87m	1.06m	0.87m	0.67m	0.72m	1.06m
Average depth	52.50m OD						
Contexts	(1004) [1005] (1006) [1007]						

Trench 3 was located on the ridge that leads towards Main Street in the paddock to the south of Trench 2. It measured 30m x 2.2m and was orientated east-west with an average depth of 870mm. The topsoil consisted of dark greyish brown clayey loam that contained occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. This varied in depth between 400-920mm and overlaid a mid orangey brown clayey silt subsoil that contained rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. The subsoil varied in depth between 720-1060mm and directly overlaid the natural substratum that was made up of reddish pink clay.

Two linear features, [1005] and [1007] were observed and excavated towards the centre of the trench (figure5). Feature [1005] was orientated northeast-southwest and terminated at its southwest end. It measured 1130mm in width and had a depth of 230mm. The sides were steep and straight, with an incline of *c*.80°, and the base was flat. This feature was filled with a dark blackish brown silty clay deposit (1004) that contained occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-rounded stones. Thirteen sherds of pottery from a second century AD Roman jar were recovered from the base of the feature. The second linear feature [1007] spanned the width of the trench, measuring 200mm in width a depth of *c*.250mm. The sides were very narrow and steep and the base was not clearly defined. It was filled by a very homogenous mid greyish brown soft sand deposit (1006). This feature is likely to be of natural glacial origin.

Figure 5 Features [1005] and [1007] in Trench 3



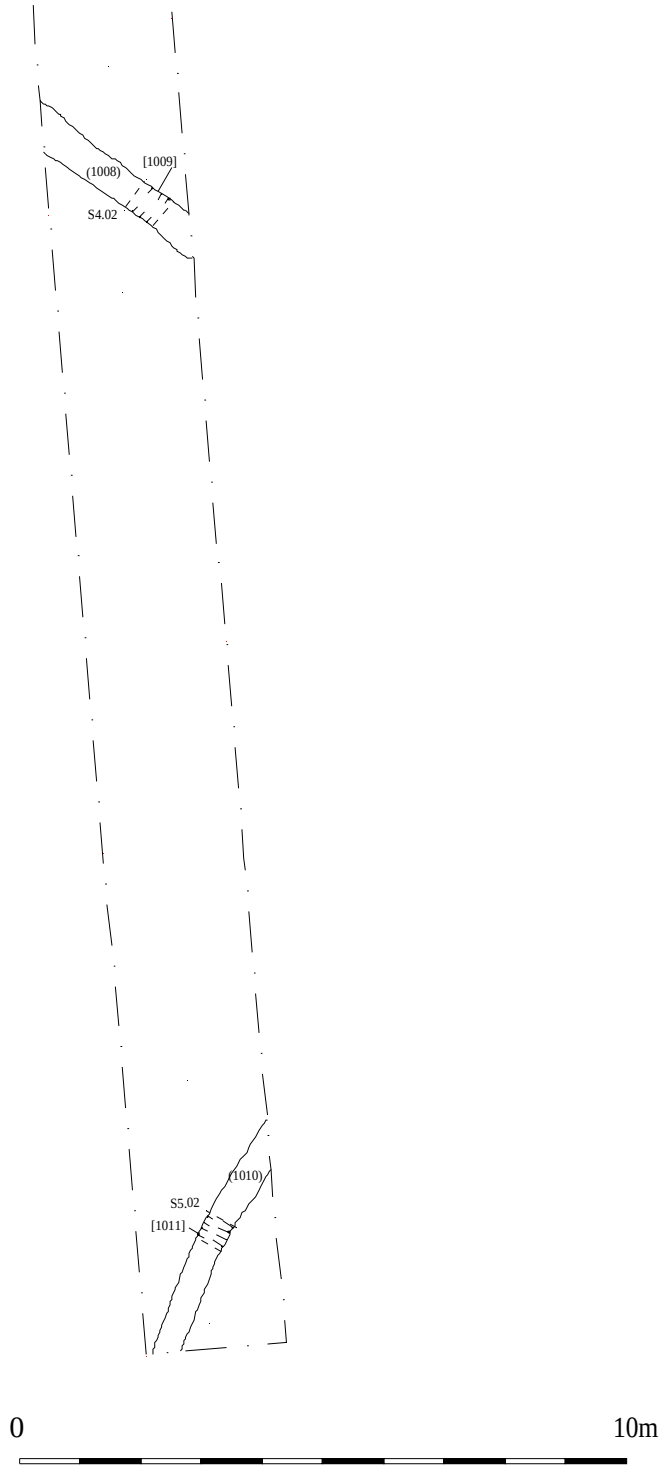
4.4 Trench 4

Interval from N end	0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m
Topsoil depth	0.30m	0.40m	0.50m	0.40m	0.30m	0.38m	0.30m
Subsoil depth	0.80m	0.90m	0.80m	0.95m	1.00m	0.80m	0.80m
Top of natural	0.80m	0.90m	0.80m	0.95m	1.00m	0.80m	0.80m
Base of trench	1.35m	1.20m	1.05m	0.95m	1.00m	0.94m	0.80m
Average depth	47.68m OD						
Contexts	(1008) [1009] (1010) [1011]						

Trench 4 was located in the west corner of the same paddock as the previous trench. It measured 30m x 2.2m and was orientated north-south. The depth varied from 800-1350mm, deepest towards the north end of the trench. The topsoil consisted of mid greyish brown sandy loam that contained rare inclusions of small sub-angular stones. This varied in depth between 300-400mm and overlaid a mid greyish brown sandy silt subsoil that contained occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. This varied in depth from 800-1000mm and directly overlaid the natural substratum that consisted of soft sand and sandy gravel.

Two linear features, [1009] and [1011] were observed and excavated in Trench 4 (figure 6). Feature [1009] was located towards the centre of the trench on a northeast-southwest orientation and spanned its width. It measured 490mm in width and 100mm in depth. The sides of the feature were shallow and concave and the base was also concave. The feature was filled by a light greyish brown silty sand deposit (1008) that contained no inclusions or dating evidence. Feature [1011] was located at the southern end of the trench and spanned its width, measuring 450mm in width and 150mm in depth. This feature was very similar to [1009]. The sides of the feature were very shallow and it had a concave base. The feature was filled by a light greyish brown silty sand deposit (1010) that again was very similar in nature to (1008), but unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered. The two features are likely to be truncated gullies that may possibly be contemporaneous as they are orientated perpendicular to one another. They may potentially form a small enclosure.

Figure 6. Gullies [1009] and [1011] at the southern end of Trench 4



4.5 Trench 5

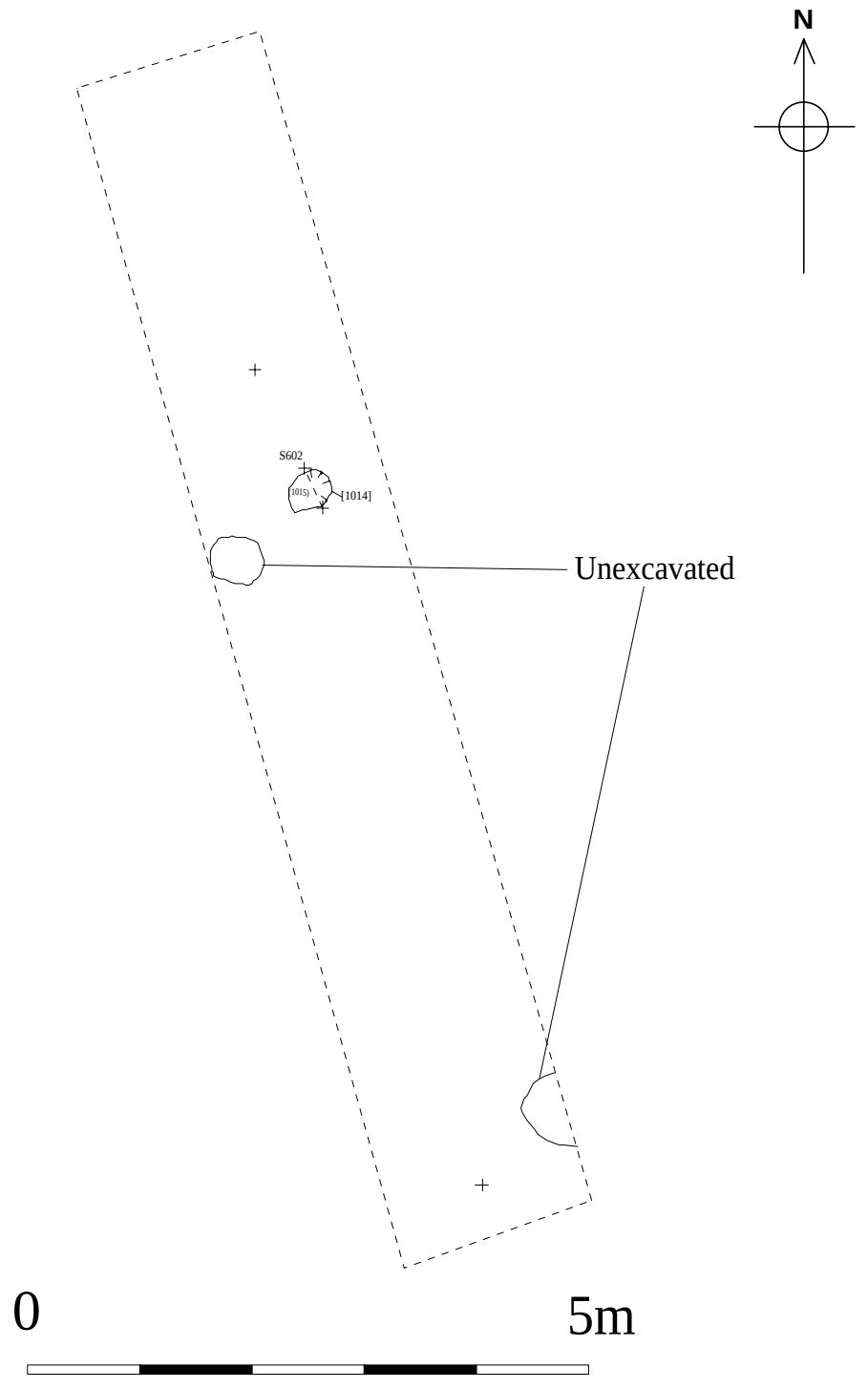
(16m-17.5m not machined because a metal pipe was encountered)

Interval from SE end	0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m
Topsoil depth	0.25m	0.27m	0.26m	0.27m	0.35m	0.30m	0.25m
Subsoil depth	1.04m	1.10m	0.97m	0.90m	0.67m	0.72m	0.75m
Top of natural	1.04m	1.10m	0.97m	0.90	0.67m.	0.72m	0.75m
Base of trench	1.10m	1.10m	1.01m	1.00m	0.83m	0.72m	0.88m
Average depth	47.42m OD						
Contexts	[1014] (1015) [1016] (1017) [1018] (1019) [1020] (1021) [1022] (1023) [1024] (1025)						

Trench 5 was located in a large paddock 150m northeast of St Laurence's Church. It measured 30m x 2.2m and was orientated north northwest-south southeast. The depth varied from 880-1100mm, deepest towards the northwest end of the trench. The trench was divided in two because a metal water pipe was encountered beneath the turf 14m from the northwest end of the trench. The topsoil consisted of a dark brown loam that had rare inclusions of small-medium sub-rounded stones. This varied in depth between 260-350mm and overlaid a dark orangey brown sandy silt subsoil that contained rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. The subsoil varied in depth between 720-1040mm and directly overlaid the natural substratum that consisted of orangey brown sandy gravel that was very dark in places, especially at the northwest end of the trench.

Potentially twelve sub-circular features and a linear feature were observed within Trench 5. Feature [1014] was located 4.5m from the northwest end of the trench. It was circular, measuring 450mm x 400mm and had a depth of 350mm (figure 7). The sides and base of the feature were concave and it was filled by a mid greyish brown clayey silt deposit (1015) that contained inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. A single sherd of sandy ware pottery was recovered from this context that is thought to be Early Roman in date. A similar unexcavated feature was located 400mm west of feature [1014] and it is possible that together they may form part of a posthole structure.

Figure 7 Features present at the northern end of Trench 5



The linear feature [1022] was located towards the southeast end of the trench. It spanned the width of the trench and was orientated northwest-southeast, measuring 500mm in width and it had a depth of 200mm (figure 8). The sides were shallow and concave and the base was also concave. It was filled by a light brown sandy clay deposit (1023) that contained rare inclusions of small rounded stones. A single flint flake was recovered from this deposit that may suggest the feature represents a heavily plough truncated prehistoric gully.

The remaining ten features (of which four were excavated) formed a linear alignment on a north northwest-south southeast alignment that extended along the bulk of the trench and bisected the gully feature [1022] although no physical relationship between the features was present (figure8).

Feature [1016] was circular in plan, measuring 900m in diameter and had a depth of 250mm. The sides of the feature were straight, with an incline of *c*.45° and the base was concave. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty sandy clay deposit (1017) that contained occasional medium sub-angular stones and rare charcoal flecks. A very small sherd of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and a flint flake were recovered from this context.

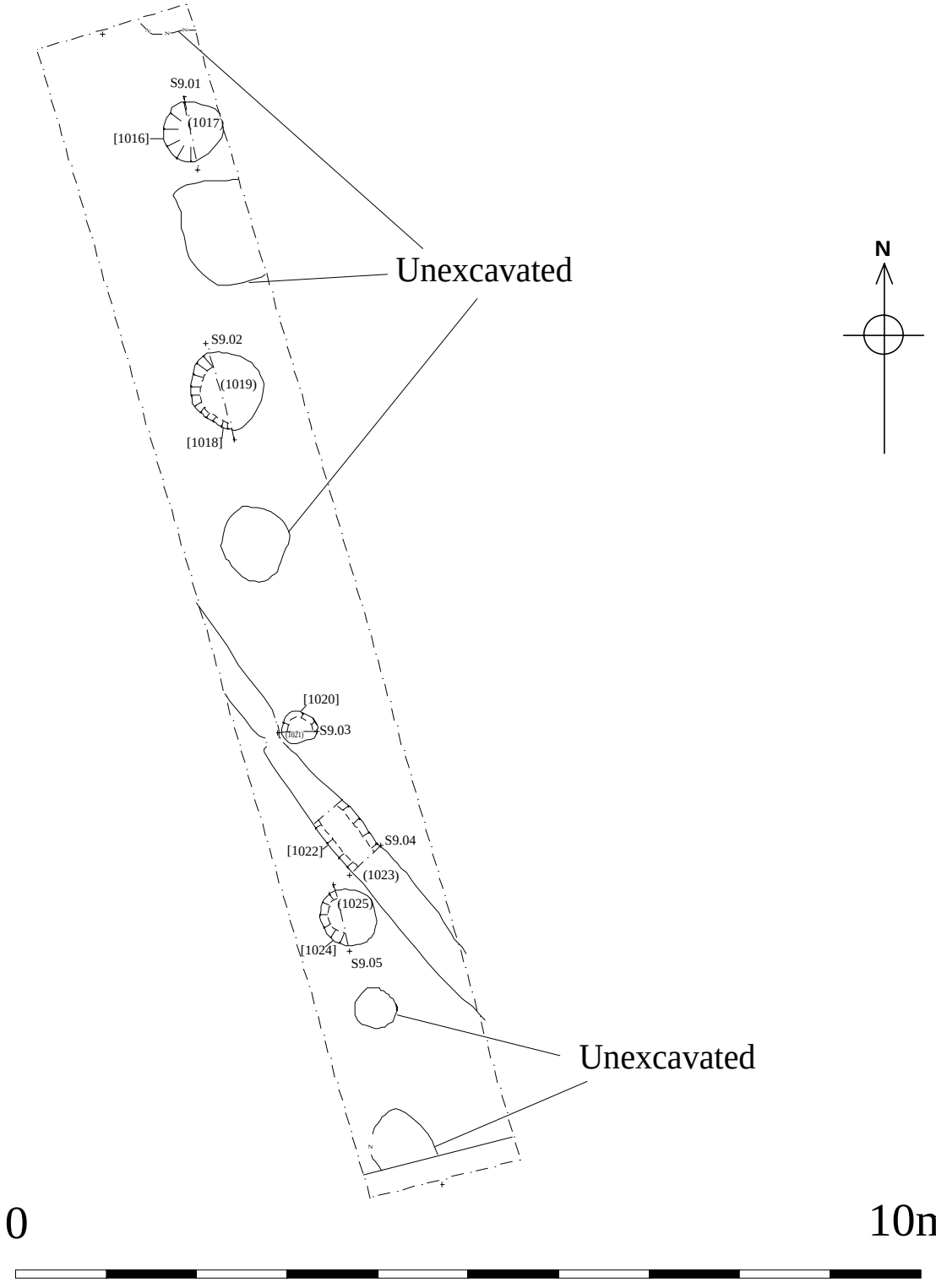
Feature [1018] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1100mm x 1000mm and had a depth of 300mm. The sides were steep with an incline of *c*.60° and these were poorly defined in areas. The base was concave and uneven in places. The feature was filled by a mid orangey brown sandy clay deposit (1019) and contained rare inclusions of medium sub-rounded stones that were more concentrated towards the base. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

Feature [1020] was circular in plan, measuring 450mm in diameter and had a depth of 80mm. The feature was too shallow to ascertain the shape of its sides, but it did have a slightly concave base. It was filled by a light brown silty clay deposit (1021) that contained rare small rounded stones. Two small fragments of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from this context.

Feature [1024] was circular in plan and measured 850mm in diameter and had a depth of 200mm. The sides were straight with an incline of *c*.45° and the base was concave. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay deposit (1025) that contained rare small sub-rounded stones. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

Although only a small quantity of artefactual material was recovered, it was clear that all four of the features that were excavated were archaeological and it seems reasonable to assume that the other unexcavated features are also archaeological in nature. Interpretation of these features is difficult because their extent has not been ascertained and the dating material gathered cannot be effectively relied upon. The features may represent a pit alignment. Pit alignments appear to develop as common landscape features in the Iron Age, although they can have Neolithic and Bronze Age origins. One other interpretation is that the features are postholes that form part of a large timber structure.

Figure 8 Features present at the southern end of Trench 5



4.6 Trench 6

Interval from N end	0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m
Topsoil depth	0.28m	0.25m	0.25m	0.24m	0.22m	0.20m	0.22m
Subsoil depth	0.49m	0.55m	0.49m	0.40m	0.40m	0.47m	0.34m
Top of natural	0.49m	0.55m	0.49m	0.40	0.40m	0.47m	0.34m
Base of trench	0.64m	0.60m	0.54m	0.40m	0.48m	0.52m	0.43m
Average depth	44.74m OD						
Contexts	(1012) [1013]						

Trench 6 was located 20m north of the platform complex evaluated in 2004 and was within the floodplain area. It measured 30m x 2.2m and was orientated north-south with an average depth of 520mm. The topsoil consisted of a mid greyish brown clayey loam that had rare inclusions of small rounded stones. This varied in depth between 220-340mm and directly overlaid the natural substratum that consisted of a yellowish brown sandy clayey gravel. A single irregular feature [1013] was observed and excavated at the southern end of the trench. The feature was sub-oval, irregular in areas and was only partially exposed in the side of the trench. It measured 2.1m in width and was greater than 200mm in depth. The sides of the feature were irregular. The base was not reached because excavation was abandoned due to water infilling the feature. The feature was filled with a dark brown alluvial deposit (1012) that was rich in organic material with lenses of sand and gravel. The feature had no archaeological characteristics and it likely to be part of an ancient in-filled water channel, containing flood run off material.

4.7 Trench 7

Interval from S end	0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	31m
Topsoil depth	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.25m	0.29m	0.31m	0.31m
Subsoil depth	Not reached	0.90m	0.80m	0.80m	0.76m	0.77m	0.77m
Top of natural	Not Reached	1.35m	1.17m	1.10m	1.08m	1.07m	1.10m
Base of trench	0.58m	1.40m	1.17m	1.12mm	1.08m	1.10m	1.10m
Average depth	45.19m OD						
Contexts	None						

Trench 7 was located 40m east of the River Trent on an area of higher ground within the floodplain area. It measured 31m x 2.2m and was orientated east-west. The depth varied from 1080-1400mm, deepest towards the east end of the trench. The topsoil consisted of a dark brown sandy loam that had rare inclusions of small to medium sub-rounded stones. This varied in depth between 250-310mm and overlaid a mid brown silty sand subsoil that was very loose and had rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. This subsoil varied in depth between 770-900mm. This overlaid another buried layer that extended the whole length of the trench and consisted of a light greyish brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones. This varied in depth from 1070-1350-mm and directly overlaid the natural substratum that consisted of orangey brown sandy gravel. The ground here had clearly built up more than the surrounding area, but it is unclear if this earthwork is natural or artificial. Both the buried subsoil's were very homogenous and no artefacts were found. No archaeological features were located in this trench.

4.8 Trench 8

Interval from S end	0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	27m
Topsoil depth	0.48m	0.36m	0.45m	0.40m	0.46m	0.36m	0.40m
Subsoil depth	0.54m	0.52m	0.60m	0.60m	0.60m	0.54m	0.60m
Top of natural	0.54m	0.52mm	0.60mm	0.60m	Not reached	0.54m	0.60mm
Base of trench	0.65m	0.59m	0.65mm	0.65mm	1.08m	0.55m	0.60m
Average depth	44.33m OD						
Contexts	None						

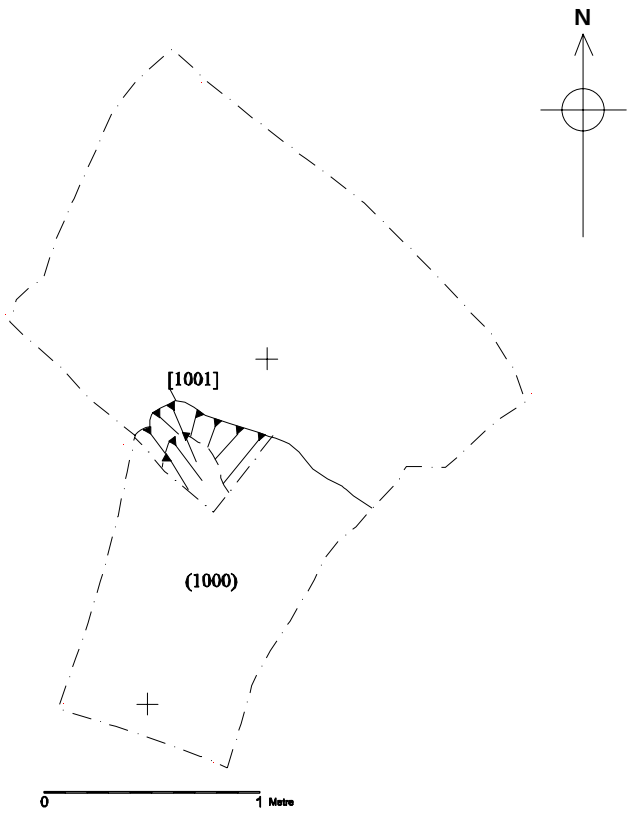
Trench 8 was located adjacent to the village cricket ground. It measured 27m x 2.2m and was north-south orientated. The depth varied from 650-820mm, although the trench was generally flat. The topsoil consisted of dark brown loam with occasional inclusions of small-medium subrounded stones. This varied in depth between 360-480mm and overlaid a dark blackish brown peaty loam with rare inclusions of small-medium subrounded stones. This deposit was highly organic and it is likely that this ground is waterlogged for much of the time. The natural substratum was located directly below the subsoil and consisted of orange and grey sand and gravel. Possible plough marks were observed at the southern end of the trench and a brick/stone lined drain was observed cutting the natural 19m from the west end of the trench. An unnatural step in the sand and gravel was observed beyond the other end of the drain and bricks were located on the gravel along the entire length of the trench. This suggests that the ground has had been subject to fairly recent disturbance and possible truncation. No archaeological finds or features were located in this trench.

4.9 Geotechnical Test Pits

From the watching brief conducted for the fourteen geotechnical pits, only Test Pits 25 and 30 produced any archaeological deposits. Test Pit 25 was located 12m to the south of Trench 3 and measured 2.1 x 2.79m. Here, a large feature [1001] with a sub-circular edge was partially exposed with an area that measured 1000mm x 1500mm (figure 9). Only a small corner of the feature was sample excavated for dating because the true shape of the feature had not been determined from the area exposed and the feature was not going to be damaged by the geotechnical pit. The side of the feature was steep and straight with an incline of c.70° and a break of slope to a 20° incline. The base was not reached. The feature was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay deposit (1000) that contained occasional inclusions of small rounded stones and rare charcoal flecks. A single sherd of Early Roman pottery was recovered from this context. The feature is likely to either be a ditch or large pit and is likely to be associated with the activity recorded in Trench 3.

Test Pit 30 was located adjacent to Main Street and here a reasonable quantity of medieval pottery dating between the twelfth to fourteenth centuries was recovered from the topsoil, although no evidence of any features was found. The test pit was located directly adjacent to the known medieval core of Walton on Trent and the material recovered may represent the spreading of domestic refuse onto the fields. The high density of pottery may suggest that the topsoil has been left relatively undisturbed in this area since that time.

Figure 9 Test Pit 25 showing the partially exposed feature [1001]



5. DISCUSSION

The trial trenching at Warren Farm has shown that archaeological deposits are located within the application area, although their depths suggest that they have been subject to moderate plough damage. Trenches 2,3,4 and 5 were located on the higher ground of the site (between 47.41-52.50m OD) and all revealed archaeological features dating between the Mid-Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods. These features included small gullies and a larger ditch feature that are suggestive of activities relating to a small farmstead settlement. Similar sites have been discovered elsewhere along the Trent Valley, for example sites at Rampton, Hemington, Willington, Hoveringham and Lockington.

Trench 5 produced the densest clustering of features, where a prehistoric gully was bisected by a linear alignment of pits or postholes of uncertain date although no physical relationship was present. Two small postholes that date to the Early Roman period were also recorded in this trench. Here there are clearly different phases of activity, but in view of the lack of stratigraphic relationships and the difficulty in closely dating undiagnostic Iron Age pottery, it is difficult to provide a clear sequence of phasing.

Trenches within the flood plain area towards the River Trent (between 44.32-45.19m OD) did not reveal any clearly archaeological deposits. An irregular feature containing organic material was observed in Trench 6. It may prove to be an ancient river channel.

6. ARCHIVE

The archive consists of: -

8 Trench Recording Sheets
11 Black & White Photographs and a Contact Sheet
9 Permatrace Sheets
1 A4 Context record
25 A5 Context sheets
1 A4 Photograph index
1 A4 Drawing index

The archive will be deposited with Derby Museum and Art Gallery under accession number 2005-621.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 The Pottery and Miscellaneous Finds *D. Sawday*

The pottery, forty five sherds, weighing 626 grams, was examined under a binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to the ULAS pottery reference collection and fabric series (Connor and Buckley 1999).

The four sherds of Iron Age pottery from contexts (1002), (1017) and (1021), are tempered with quartz and rock and, presumably, could be middle or late Iron Age in date. Similar material from Leicestershire is dated from the middle Iron Age (Marsden 1998).

Thirteen sherds from a single vessel, a jar in Roman Grey ware, dating from the second century AD, were recovered from context (1004) (N. Cooper, pres. comm.). Six Sandy ware sherds, also thought to be early Roman in date were found in contexts (1004), and (1015) and from unstratified levels in trenches 5 and 30

The rest of the pottery, twenty two sherds from an unstratified context in trench 30, is medieval in date. The earliest material is a relatively soft fired wheel thrown ware, the fabric suggesting a Splash Glazed, or Splashed ware, though there was no evidence of glaze on these particular sherds, dating from the twelfth or early to mid thirteenth century. Two more wheel thrown sherds are densely gritted and finely made and finished, and may be fourteenth century in date. The remaining pottery, catalogued here as a Coarse Sandy ware, probably lies within the Cream Sandy ware, Grey Gritty ware and Orange Gritty ware tradition, found in south Derbyshire and dating from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The wares are all hard fired and wheel thrown and contain moderate to abundant quartz, (up to *c*. 0.4 mm), and are thought to be the have products of as yet unknown pottery production centres (Cumberpatch 2004, 88).

The relatively large average sherd weights of the Iron Age, Roman and medieval pottery, 18.7, 13.7 and 13.1 grams respectively, suggest that archaeological levels may survive relatively undisturbed in the vicinity.

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Context	Ware	Sherd nos.	Weight grams	Comments
POTTERY				
1002 [1003]	Iron Age	1	68	Quartz tempered thick walled body sherd. ? Fabric Q1
1004 [1005]	Grey ware	13	200	Minimum one vessel, a jar rim & body, Roman, 2nd C. AD
1004 [1005]	Sandy ware	1	22	Wheel thrown unclassified Roman ware
1014 [1015]				
1015 [1014]	Sandy ware	2	9	Early Roman?
1017 [1016]	Iron Age	1	1	
1021 [1020]	Iron Age	2	6	Rock Tempered
Tr. 5	Sandy ware	1	10	Early Roman?
Tr. 25	Sandy ware	2	20	Early Roman?
Tr. 30	Brown Sandy ware/Splashed ware	5	52	Body sherds, dark grey core, light brown surfaces, sparse rounded quartz and, ? iron ore inclusions, wheel thrown.
Tr. 30	Coarse Sandy ware	8	103	Bowl, flat topped rim, wheel thrown, green glaze internally, knife trimmed lower body exterior, light orange body
Tr. 30	Coarse Sandy ware	2	40	Jar, everted rim with internal bevel, wheel thrown, off white body
Tr. 30	Coarse Sandy ware	5	47	Wheel thrown light grey body sherds, knife trimmed exterior basal angle.
Tr. 30	Medieval Sandy ware	2	48	Finely made and finished, moderate quartz, orange body, grey core,
MISCELLANEOUS				
1004 [1005]	Tooth – dog or deer?	1		
1017 [1016]	Flint Flake	1		
1023 [1022]	Flint Flake	1		

APPENDIX 2: Context summaries

Walton on Trent. Evaluation. DBYMU 2005-621				
Context	Cut	Below	Area	Description
1000	1001		TP25	Fill of feature
1001		1000	TP25	Cut of Feature
1002	1003		TR2	Fill of gully
1003		1002	TR2	Cut of gully
1004	1005		TR3	Fill of ditch?
1005		1004	TR3	Cut of ditch?
1006	1007		TR3	Fill of linear/natural?
1007		1006	TR3	Cut of linear/natural?
1008	1009		TR4	Fill of gully
1009		1008	TR4	Cut of gully
1010	1011		TR4	Fill of gully
1011		1010	TR4	Cut of gully
1012	1013		TR6	Fill of pit/natural?
1013		1002	TR6	Cut of pit/natural
1014		1015	TR5	Cut of posthole
1015	1014		TR5	Fill of posthole
1016		1017	TR5	Cut of posthole
1017	1016		TR5	Fill of posthole
1018		1019	TR5	Cut of posthole/pit
1019	1018		TR5	Fill of posthole/pit
1020		1021	TR5	Cut of posthole
1021	1020		TR5	Fill of posthole
1022		1023	TR5	Cut of gully
1023	1022		TR5	Fill of gully
1024		1025	TR5	Cut of posthole
1025	1024		TR5	Fill of posthole