

Marches Archaeology

Elford Lowe Farm Elford Staffordshire

Report on an archaeological evaluation

March 2004

Marches Archaeology Series 329

This report is produced by

Marches Archaeology

**Marches House
6 High Street
Clun
Shropshire
SY7 8JB**

Tel:- 01588 640976

Fax:- 01588 640796

e-mail:- marches@archaeology.kc3.co.uk

For:-

**Mr R Hilderley
Elford Lowe Farm
Elford
Tamworth
Staffordshire
B79 9BJ**

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**Elford Lowe Farm
Elford
Staffordshire**

A report on an archaeological evaluation

NGR: SK 1947 0922

**Report by
Jane Kenney**

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Summary

Five evaluation trenches were dug to investigate the area of a possible prehistoric or early medieval cemetery close to Elford Lowe barrow. With the exception of a possible field boundary ditch no features of archaeological interest were found, in particular the evaluation produced no evidence to support the existence of the cemetery, although it is impossible to be sure what lies between the investigated trenches.

1 Introduction

A planning application was submitted to the local planning authority for permission to erect a grain store at Elford Lowe Farm, Elford Road, Elford, Staffordshire (ref. 04/0003/FUL). The site is centred on NGR: SK 1947 0922 (Fig. 1).

The site is adjacent to Elford Lowe barrow (Sites and Monuments Record PRN 116), a Scheduled Ancient Monument (ref: 22418) and within the area of a putative prehistoric or early medieval cemetery (PRN 1131) (plates 1 to 3). The Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor advised that further information was required before the archaeological implications of the application could be adequately assessed and recommended that an archaeological assessment and field evaluation be carried out to provide this information.

The Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor produced a Brief for the archaeological field evaluation and Mr Hilderley (the client) commissioned Marches Archaeology provide the archaeological services described in the Brief. Only the barrow itself is scheduled and the English Heritage Inspector confirmed that Scheduled Monument Consent was not required for the evaluation. The work was carried out on 8th and 9th March and the report was issued on 17th March 2004.

2 Aims and objectives

This archaeological evaluation consists of:

- Desk based assessment
- Field evaluation
- Reporting

An archaeological evaluation aims to “gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality) in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following: the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource; the formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource; the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research” (Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations).

The objectives of this evaluation were to define the character and extent of archaeological remains existing within the area under consideration and to facilitate decisions on further mitigation strategies.

3 Methodology

Documentary research

Primary and secondary sources were consulted in order to inform the fieldwork phase. This involved consulting Staffordshire Sites and Monuments Record, the County Record Office and the William Salt Library. Ordnance Survey maps, tithe maps, estate maps and other historical maps were inspected, previous published and unpublished archaeological reports and archive work were consulted, and aerial photographs were viewed.

Fieldwork

Five trenches were excavated totalling approximately 105m² (see Fig. 2 for trench location). These were distributed over the proposed development area with a bias towards the western end closest to the barrow. The longest trench was placed along the western boundary of the development area. The eastern end of the development area was avoided as a buried electricity cable ran across here.

The upper deposits were excavated by mechanical excavator to a level determined to comprise deposits, features or horizons of archaeological significance or when natural subsoil had been reached. In small sections of trenches 1 and 3 the mechanical excavator was used to dig deeper into the subsoil to demonstrate that it was *in situ* and to test its nature. All features identified were tested by hand excavations. All artefactual material recovered from hand excavation was retained.

The recording system included written, drawn and photographic data. Context numbers were allocated and context record sheets completed. Sections at 1:20 or 1:10 were drawn of the long side of each trench and plans at 1:20 were drawn where necessary. A plan showing the location of the trenches was made using an electronic total station theodolite and this was tied in to the OS map detail and the levels were related to the national ordnance datum. The photographic record was made using black and white negative and colour transparency film.

Office work

On completion of fieldwork a site archive was prepared. The written, drawn and photographic data was catalogued and cross-referenced and a summary produced. The artefactual data was processed, catalogued and cross-referenced and summaries produced.

4 Site description

Elford is situated on the eastern bank of the River Tame. Elford Lowe Farm is to the south of the village on the eastern side of the A513 (Fig. 1). The farmhouse and the barrow of Elford Lowe are both situated on the top of a steep escarpment sloping down to the river. The land also falls away to a stream valley to the north-east so the site is on a low ridge with good views all round.

The underlying bedrock is Mercian Mudstone covered with glacial and fluvio-glacial gravels cut into low terraces by the rivers. The broad flood plains are covered by alluvial silts (Losco-Bradley and Kinsley 2002, 1).

5 Archaeological and historical background

This area near the confluence of the rivers Tame and Trent has been occupied from at least the Neolithic period onwards. An extensive area of cropmarks has been identified on aerial photographs along the western side of the Tame valley near Fisherwick (PRNs 1519-1541). These are generally assumed to be Iron Age, but some could date to the Bronze Age. A ring ditch was excavated at Barton Business Park (PRN 1476) and there are seven Bronze Age barrows at Elford Park and one near Wigginton. Anglo-Saxon cemeteries were discovered near Barton-under-Needwood and Wychnor in the 19th century, and excavations at Catholme revealed a Beaker burial, a prehistoric settlement and an Anglo-Saxon settlement (Losco-Bradley and Kinsley 2002, 3). There are also Roman finds from the Wychnor area and the A38 follows the line of the Roman road known as Rycknield (or Icknield) Street (VCH 1908, 183).

Next to the road, to the west of Elford Lowe Farm, is the barrow that gives the farm its name. Elford Lowe is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County Scheduled number 104, National Scheduled number 22418, PRN 116). It is a bowl barrow, presumed to date to the Bronze Age. The OS card in 1958 records the barrow as 15m diameter and 1.7m high, whereas the amendment to the scheduling entry in 1993 states that it measures 20.5m by 19m and is 2.3m high. The barrow is a grass covered mound constructed of gravel and pebbles with no trace of a ditch (Plate 1). It has suffered from plough damage around its perimeter and there is an oak tree growing on the mound, which could be 300-400 years old and is certainly the same one recorded as growing on the mound in the late 18th century (Shaw 1798, 381).

Shaw (1798, 381) records the folk legend that Elford and Wigginton Lowes were called Robin Hood's Shooting Butts as they believed that Robin Hood would practice shooting arrows from one to the other, even though they are about 1 mile apart. Elford Lowe is mentioned in Gunstone's list of Staffordshire barrows (Gunstone 1965, 37), but he gives no additional information. The Victoria County History (VCH 1908, 375) describes the barrow as having a diameter of 69ft and a height of 49ft (the latter measurement is presumably an error and should perhaps read 4ft 9").

Elford Lowe barrow was excavated in October 1680 by Robert Plot (Plot 1686, 405). He discovered a layer of black earth at the base of the barrow, probably a preserved ground surface under the mound. He also found a patch of ash, charcoal and burnt bone within the mound, clearly a cremation, but no artefacts were recovered. The OS card (SK 10 NE 9) records that the hollow caused by the dig was still visible in the centre of the barrow in 1958, but it is not clearly defined now. Despite speculating about Saxon battles, Plot himself

recognised that cremation was not a usual Anglo-Saxon rite and suggested that the barrow was of an earlier date.

Shaw records in 1798 (Shaw 1798, 381) that a farmer, Mr Bourne, '*saw the bones of three human skeletons, found a few years since in the gravel-pit near this Low*'. The SMR (PRN 1131) gives the grid reference for this find as SK 1943 0923 bringing it within the area of the proposed development. An 'old gravel pit' is shown on the 1923 map (Fig. 3, inset). The same area is indicated by symbols for scrubby ground on the 1901 map (Fig. 3) and it is probable that this pit is of some age. Unfortunately the County Records Office does not hold the first edition map and none of the 6" maps show the gravel pit. However, the more accurate representation on the 1923 map is probably due to resurveying in this area rather than the pit having been recently dug. This gravel pit is very probably the one in which the inhumations were found. It lies on the western boundary of the proposed development area (Fig. 2).

It is difficult from this brief report to determine what the inhumations represented. Bronze Age barrows are often the focus for either other Bronze Age burials, inhumations or cremations, or for burials of later periods, particularly the early medieval period. While Beaker and early Bronze Age burials are usually inhumations later in the Bronze Age cremations were more usual. Also inhumations were often in stone cists, which are generally mentioned in antiquarian reports even if casual finds by farmers. Anglo-Saxon burials sometimes reused Bronze Age barrows or the barrow was used as the focus of a cemetery. These burials would have been inhumations and would not have been in cists, so the 18th century reference may be more indicative of a Saxon cemetery rather than a Bronze Age one. However, there are other possibilities. Although the present author does not know of a reference it is possible that there was a gallows on the Lowe at some period and that these burials were executed criminals. Suicides were also excluded from churchyard burial and often buried at cross roads or other prominent features distant from the settlement.

The tithe map (1839) although showing the farmhouse at Elford Lowe does not show the boundaries of the fields in which the site and the barrow were situated, as these were not titheable. It does record that this land was held by the Honourable Fulke Grenville Howard. Unfortunately an estate map dating to 1789 and including part of Elford does not cover the site. There is no enclosure map in the County Record Office for Elford, although the award (Q/RDc1) is dated to 1766, and the enclosure map for Comerford (Q/RDc2, dated 1771) to the south does not extend far enough to include the site.

The early maps give an indication that there was a route along this ridge in antiquity. The tithe award schedule (1841) calls a narrow field north of the present site 'ridgeway'. A 1719 map shows the site to be within a strip of common land running along the ridge. The field to the north and east of the commonland is named as 'Ridgeway Field', suggesting that the commonland was known as the Ridgeway.

Aerial photographs from 1963 onwards show the recent development of the farm as well as evidence of earlier agricultural practices. The 1963 photographs show clear traces of ridge and furrow in the fields to the west of the river. The field boundary shown running just east of the Lowe on the early OS maps (Fig. 3) was still there in 1963, but had gone by 1971. The old gravel quarry was still visible in 1963 and faintly visible in 1971, but had been almost entirely obscured by ploughing by 1981. By the latter date the farm buildings had expanded considerably. A track was built along the northern side of the site between 1971 and 1981. A small circular feature with a small rectangular shape inside it was noticed on frame 32 81 265 from 1981. This resembled an enclosed early medieval grave and, as far as could be judged

from the photograph it seemed to lying approximately where trench 1 was placed. However, at a scale of 1:10,000 it is very difficult to judge the nature of such a small feature and it is as likely to be a surface trace of agricultural activity as a cropmark of archaeological importance.

The farmhouse of Elford Lowe (PRN 12542) is a grade II listed (ref. 1784), late 18th century, three storey farmhouse of red brick with a tiled roof. The County Record Office holds some interesting glass negatives showing people in Victorian dress outside the farmhouse, but despite the title of these slides being 'views of Elford Lowe' they clearly refer to the house, not the barrow.

6 The evaluation

Trench 1 (Figs 4 and 5)

Trench 1 measured 24.5m by 1.5m and was aligned north-south along the western boundary of the site, as close to the probable location of the gravel pit as possible.

In trench 1 the topsoil [101], a dark brown silty sand, was no more than 0.1m thick. Beneath this was the ploughsoil [102], a reddish brown slightly clayey sand with up to 20% small pebbles, up to 0.22m deep. The natural sands and gravels were variable with most of the trench covered by [103], a pebbly sand with patches containing more or less pebbles and varying in colour from very pale to strong yellow-orange. In places this overlay [104], a well sorted, soft, deep orange sand.

The remains of a modern slurry pit confused the middle of the trench, but at the northern end an older feature was identified. This was a linear cut [106] with a gradually sloping northern side and steeper southern side. Its base was flat and the feature was aligned approximately east-west. The southern edge ran more north-east to south-west and curved slightly, but this is probably due to erosion of the cut edge and does not indicate the main alignment of the feature. This feature was filled by soft mid brown silty sand [105] with up to 10% small pebbles and flecks and lumps of charcoal. It was difficult to interpret this feature when so little could be seen in plan. It might be a field boundary ditch pre-dating the Parliamentary Enclosure boundaries in this area, but it could be related to gravel digging in the area. The absence of eroded sands in the fill as seen in the features in trench 5 supports the former rather than the latter hypothesis.

Trench 2 (Figs 6 and 7)

Trench 2 measured 20m by 1.5m and was aligned north-west to south-east. The topsoil [201] over trench 2 was up to 0.1m deep, and covered a layer of hard standing [202] made of degraded tarmac with small stones and some topsoil. Surviving below the hard standing was up to 0.22m of ploughsoil [203]. This was a reddish brown slightly clayey sand with up to 20% small pebbles and it had been compacted by the hard standing. The upper part of the natural deposits below the ploughsoil had been altered by soil processes and appeared as brown slightly silty sand containing c. 30% small pebbles mottled with pale, leached sand [208]. This had a diffuse interface with the unaltered natural [209], which was orange brown sand with up to 50% small pebbles. These deposits were the natural river terrace sands and gravels.

Cut into the natural were two features. One was a linear cut [205] running roughly east-west, curving north at the eastern end, and filled by stony dark brown sand [204]. The other was a

small sub-circular cut [207] with poorly defined sides and also containing a fill of stony dark brown sand [206]. Both these features contained brick and tile fragments and [207] contained a small sheep's mandible. The inclusion of these recent artefacts suggests that these features are recent disturbance.

Trench 3 (Fig. 8)

Trench 3 measured 6.5m by 1.5m and was aligned south-west to north-east. No topsoil had built up over this trench so the first layer was the hard standing [301], which was up to 0.25m deep. Below this only a trace of compacted ploughsoil [302] survived. The natural was an orange pebbly sand [303], which was firm and moderately sorted. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 4 (Fig. 9)

Trench 4 measured 10.0m by 1.5m and was orientated roughly east-west. In trench 4 there was only 0.16m of topsoil [401] over the orange pebbly natural sand [402]. The complete lack of ploughsoil suggests that this area has been levelled off sometime in the recent past. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 5 (Figs 10 and 11)

Trench 5 measured 9.0m by 1.5m, was orientated north-south and was much deeper than the other trenches. A thin layer of topsoil [501] covered the hard standing [502], together up to 0.24m deep. The ploughsoil [503] was up to 0.4m deep and sealed a confused hollow cut into the natural sand [510] and gravel [512]. Although the hollow was essentially a single feature it has been recorded as several separate cuts as there seem to have been several sequential digging events, the edges of which were difficult to define in plan. Cut [509], with steep upper sides, gradual lower sides and a flat base, seemed to be the earliest event. This was filled by compact dark brown silty sand with c. 20% pebbles and small flecks of lime [508], then coarse reddish brown sand with few stones [507]. The hollow then seems to have been recut by a shallow steep sided cut [513] filled by brown silty sand [506] similar to [503]. Another shallow hollow [505] also cut the fill of [509]. This was filled by a compact dark brown sandy loam [504] similar to [508] and red-brown coarse sand [517] indistinguishable from [507].

Deposits [504] and [508] had a fairly high organic content and resembled fairly recent topsoil, and fill [506] produced a sherd of late 18th or 19th century white glazed pottery, so these hollows appear to be quite recent in date. The only contradiction to this was a broken flint blade from [504], but it is assumed that this was residual. It seems most likely that this complex of hollows is the result of gravel digging in the 19th century or later. Even more recent disturbance was represented by a steep sided pit [515] in the south-western corner of the trench filled by a mix of sand, topsoil and red clay [514] and containing brick pieces.

Finds

Very few finds were recovered. The features in trench 2 produced late post-medieval tile fragments and part of a sheep's mandible, and the fill [506] of one of the gravel digging hollows in trench 5 produced a sherd of 19th century pottery. However, the fill [504] of another hollow in this trench contained a broken blade made on fine grey-brown flint. This is assumed to be residual in this context but hints at prehistoric activity in the area. A flint tool was also found on the soil surface to the west of trench 4 (SF1 on Fig. 2). The area of the site and between the site and the barrow was walked over quite intensively but no further pieces of flint were found. The flint tool is a thick flake removed from a platform edge (Fig. 12). It is in

dark grey-brown flint with some cortex still attached. The distal end has fairly steep retouch to make a blunt point, apparently too blunt to be a borer. The tool could not be a scraper as the under side is not flat and it would not perform this function. Neither flint artefact is diagnostic of period, but with the proximity of the barrow it is surmised that the activity responsible for these pieces was of Bronze Age date.

7 Discussion and conclusions

Despite trench 1 being positioned close to the probable location of the burials found in the late 18th century no evidence of a cemetery was discovered in the evaluation trenches. The linear feature in trench 1 [106] could be a heavily eroded field boundary ditch dating to the medieval or early post-medieval period, but without further work to follow its line in plan this cannot be demonstrated. The curving southern side of the feature could hint that it was part of a ring ditch, but in this case the return of the ditch would have been seen within the trench. The hollows in trench 5 appear to be the result of fairly recent gravel digging. Mr Hilderley, the farmer, confirmed that there have been livestock burials in this area and other recent disturbance.

The present trenches did not reveal any potential graves. It is possible that the trenches missed any graves, but nothing has been found in this area by the farmer during digging or ploughing, further suggesting that any potential cemetery does not extend this far. It is possible that if there is a cemetery that it is restricted to the area immediately around the barrow, and that the inhumations found in the gravel pit represented the eastern limits of the cemetery. However, it is also possible that the burials were isolated and not part of a formal cemetery. The chance of either a Bronze Age or Anglo-Saxon cemetery around the Lowe does remain, but as long as the evidence for this relies entirely on the chance finds of poorly recorded burials in the 18th century nothing can be assumed.

The two flints found suggest some prehistoric activity in the area, but there was no evidence of a flint scatter suggestive of settlement or other intensive activity. The isolated pieces found could either have been disturbed from the barrow during Plot's excavation or discarded by the barrow builders.

8 References

Maps

1719, Map showing T Darlaston's land, Elford (CRO D5750/7/1)

1789, A map and survey of the estate belonging to the Honourable Lionel Damer situated at Tamhorne, Fisherwick, Wigginton and Elford in the county of Stafford (CRO D (W) 1746/161 p2)

1839, Plan of the titheable and glebe lands in the parish of Elford in the county of Stafford (CRO D3094/3/7)

1841, Tithe award schedule (CRO D3094/3/8)

Glass negative slides of Elford Lowe (CRO D874/11/10)

Ordnance Survey County Series 6" map, Staffordshire sheet LIII.SW, 1887, 1902, 1925

Ordnance Survey County Series 25" map, Staffordshire sheet LIII.14, 1901, 1923 (CRO does not hold the first edition map)

Aerial photographs held by the SMR

HSL UK, run 17, film 63, frames 6212-6214, 10th June 1963

HSL UK, run 16, film 63, frames 6122-6120, 10th June 1963

Meridian Airmaps, 115 71, frame 200, 12th July 1971

Meridian Airmaps, 32 81, frames 264-5, 2nd August 1981

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Gunstone, AJH, 1965, An archaeological gazetteer of Staffordshire. Part 2: the barrows.
North Staffordshire Journal of Field Studies. Vol. 5, p20-63

Losco-Bradley, S and Kinsley, 2002, Catholme: an Anglo-Saxon settlement on the Trent
gravels in Staffordshire. *Nottingham Studies in Archaeology* vol. 3

Plot, R, 1686, *The Natural History of Staffordshire*

Shaw, S, 1798, *The History and Antiquities of Staffordshire* vol. 1

VCH 1908, *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: a history of Staffordshire*. Vol.
1

9 Archive

The site code is ELF04a. The archive consists of:

- 22 context sheets
- 5 trench sheets
- 1 drawing index sheet
- 8 field drawings on 3 sheets
- 1 sheet of survey notes
- 5 finds sheets
- 1 small finds index sheet
- 1 small find record sheets
- 3 photo record sheets
- 1 film of black and white photographic negatives
- 2 films of colour photographic transparencies
- 1 box of finds

The archive is currently held by Marches Archaeology awaiting transfer to the Potteries Museum, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent: accession number 2004.LH.35.

Appendix I

List of contexts

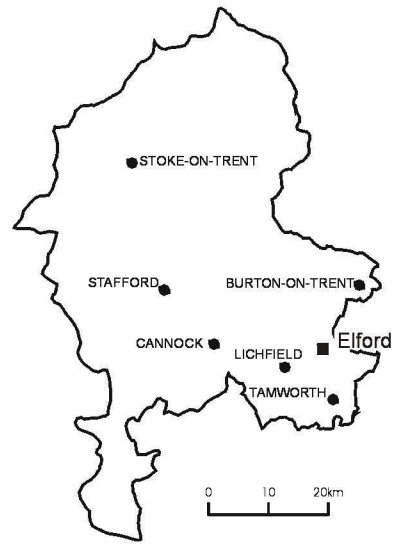
Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
101	T1	Dark brown silty sand with c. 20% small pebbles.	Topsoil
102	T1	Reddish brown slightly clayey sand with up to 20% small pebbles.	Ploughsoil
103	T1	Yellow-orange pebbly sand, moderately sorted, firm.	Natural gravel
104	T1	Well sorted, soft, deep orange sand.	Natural sand
105	T1	Soft mid brown silty sand with up to 10% small pebbles and flecks and lumps of charcoal.	Fill of 106
106	T1	Linear cut with gradually sloping north side and steeper south side, base flat. Aligned approx. E-W.	Ditch
201	T2	Dark brown silty sand with c. 20% small pebbles.	Topsoil
202	T2	Old degraded tarmac with small stones and some topsoil.	Hard standing
203	T2	Reddish brown slightly clayey sand with up to 20% small pebbles. Quite compact under the hard standing.	Ploughsoil
204	T2	Dark brown sand with c. 30% small stones. Contained tile fragment.	Fill of 205
205	T2	Linear cut running c. E-W, curving N at E end. Rounded E terminal. N side gradual, S side steep. Flat base.	Recent disturbance, wheel rut?
206	T2	Dark brown sand with c. 30% small stones. Contained sheep's jaw and tile pieces.	Fill of 207
207	T2	Small sub-circular cut with poorly defined sides.	Recent disturbance
208	T2	Brown slightly silty sand containing c. 30% small pebbles. Mottled with pale, leached sand. Diffuse boundary with 209.	Altered natural
209	T2	Orange brown sand with up to 50% small pebbles, although in places it is pure sand with no pebbles.	Natural river terrace sands and gravels
301	T3	Old degraded tarmac with small stones and some topsoil.	Hard standing
302	T3	Reddish brown slightly clayey sand with up to 20% small pebbles. Quite compact under the hard standing.	Ploughsoil
303	T3	Orange pebbly sand, firm, moderately sorted.	Natural sands and gravels
401	T4	Dark brown silty sand with c. 20% small pebbles.	Topsoil
402	T4	Orange pebbly sand, firm, moderately sorted.	Natural sands and gravels
501	T5	Dark brown silty sand with c. 20% small pebbles.	Topsoil
502	T5	Old degraded tarmac with small stones and compacted topsoil.	Hard standing
503	T5	Reddish brown slightly clayey sand with up to 20% small pebbles. Quite compact under the hard standing.	Ploughsoil
504	T5	Dark brown sandy loam with c. 20% small pebbles. Quite compact and quite organic. Recent appearance, but only produced a flint blade.	Fill of 505
505	T5	Irregularly shaped cut with fairly gently sloping sides.	Probably change in filling regime of hollow rather than a true cut. See 509
506	T5	Brown silty sand with c. 10% small pebbles. Similar to 503 but more friable. Produced late post-medieval pot.	Fill of 513
507	T5	Coarse reddish brown sand with few stones.	Fill of 509. Erosion from clean gravel sides of hollow?
508	T5	Dark brown silty sand with c. 20% pebbles. Compact. Contains small flecks of lime. Similar to 504.	Fill of 509

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation
509	T5	Cut with steep upper sides and gradual lower sides and flat base.	Probable gravel digging hollow. Probably lower part of cut 513.
510	T5	Stone free sand, varies from yellow-brown to very pale. Has patches of stones in places.	Natural sand
511	T5	Brown sand with c. 30% pebbles. Also includes patch of red-brown sand and gravel.	Altered natural
512	T5	Red-brown sand and gravel with 50% small pebbles.	Natural gravel
513	T5	Steep cut seen in E facing section but not in W facing section.	Probable gravel digging hollow.
514	T5	Mix of sand, topsoil and red clay. Contains brick.	Fill of 515
515	T5	Steep sided pit dug in SW corner of trench	Recent disturbance
516	T5	Brown sand with flecks of charcoal and few stones.	Lower fill of 509
517	T5	Red-brown coarse sand similar to 507. Few stones.	Fill of 509/505

Appendix II

List of finds

Context 204	1 sherd roof tile	post-medieval
Context 206	2 sherds roof/floor tile	post-medieval
	1 sheep mandible	post-medieval
Context 504	1 flint blade	prehistoric
Context 506	1 pot sherd	post-medieval
Unstratified	1 flint tool (SF1)	prehistoric



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AL52622A

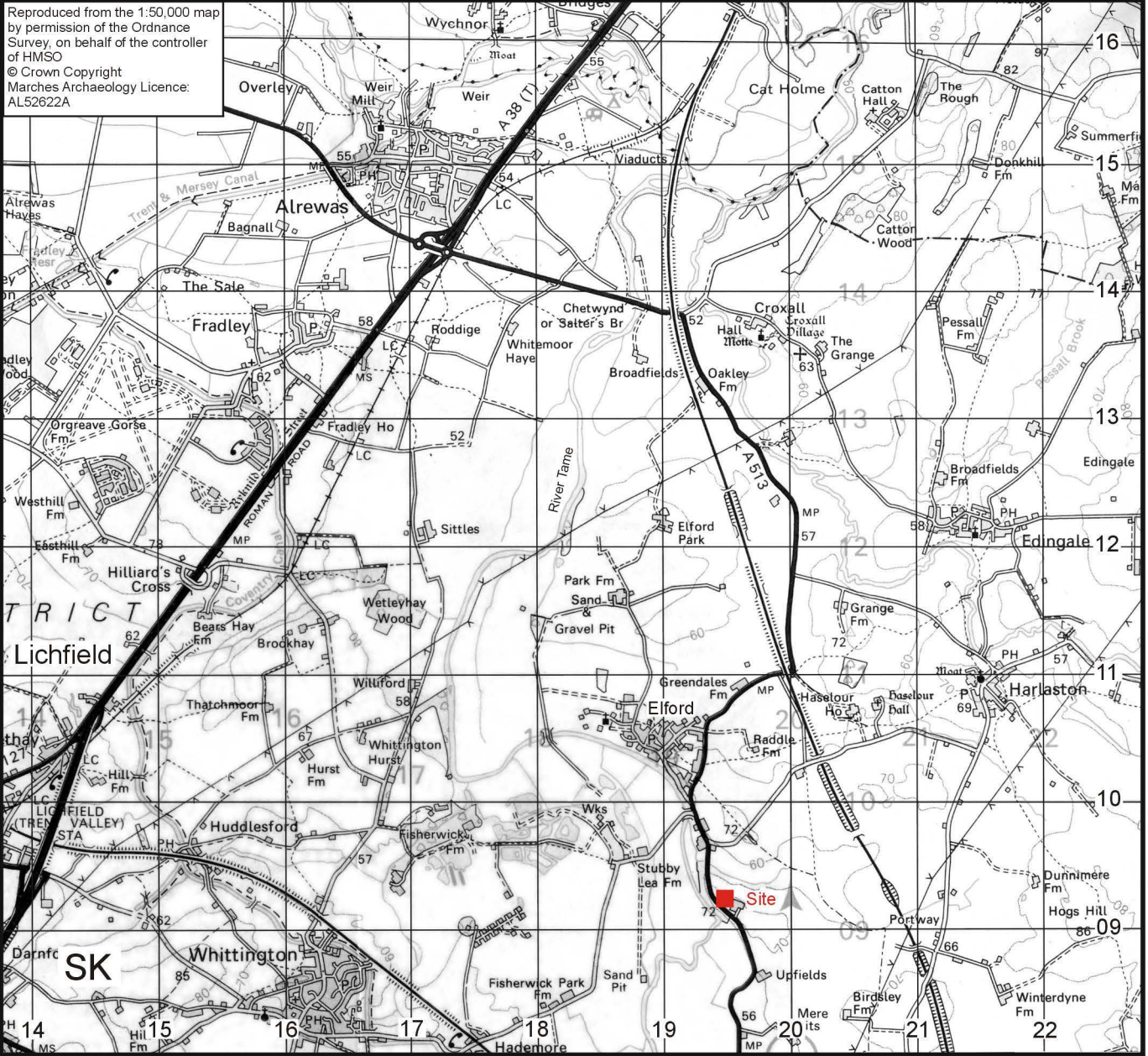


Fig. 1: Location of site

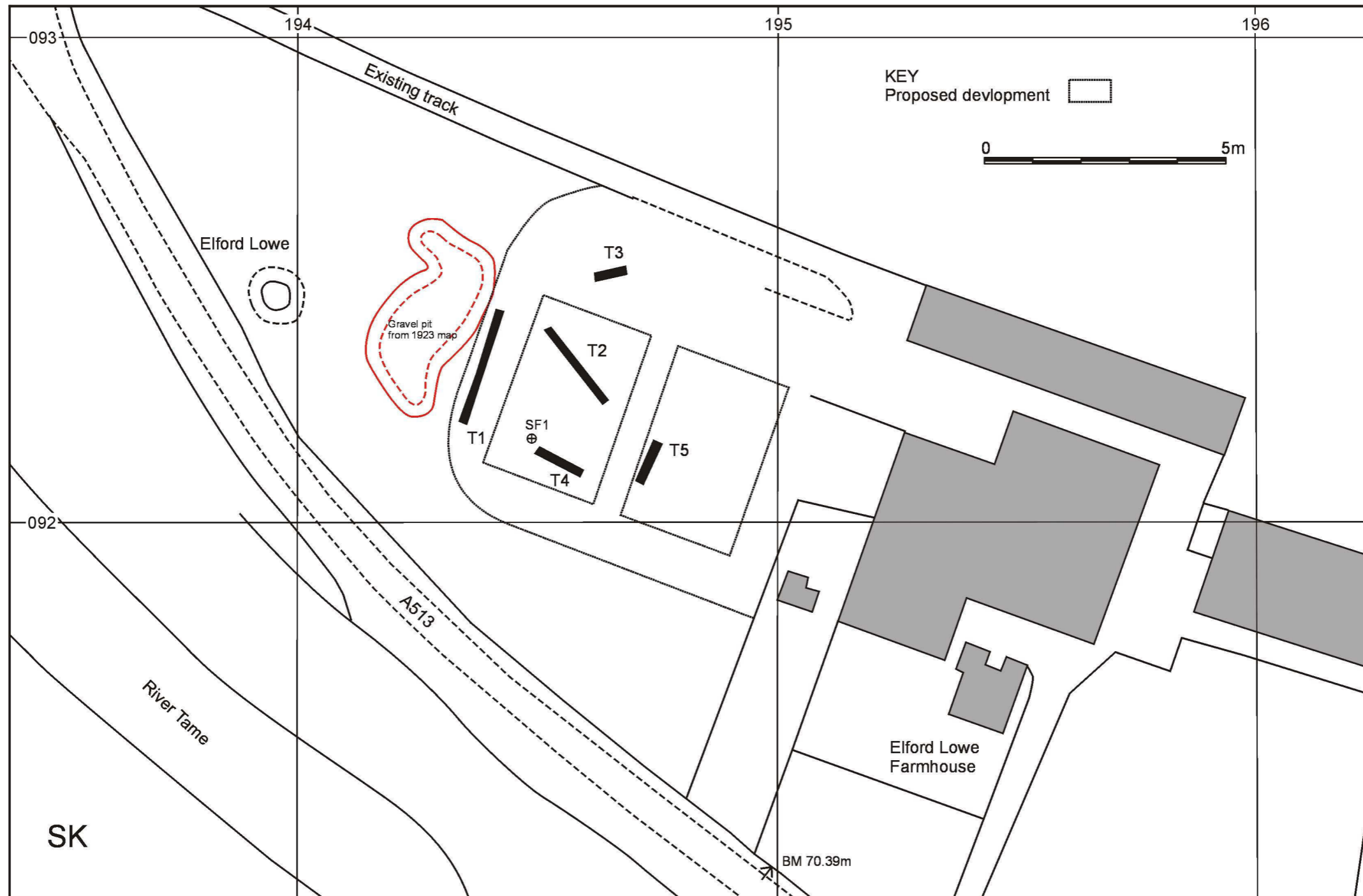


Fig. 2: Location of trenches

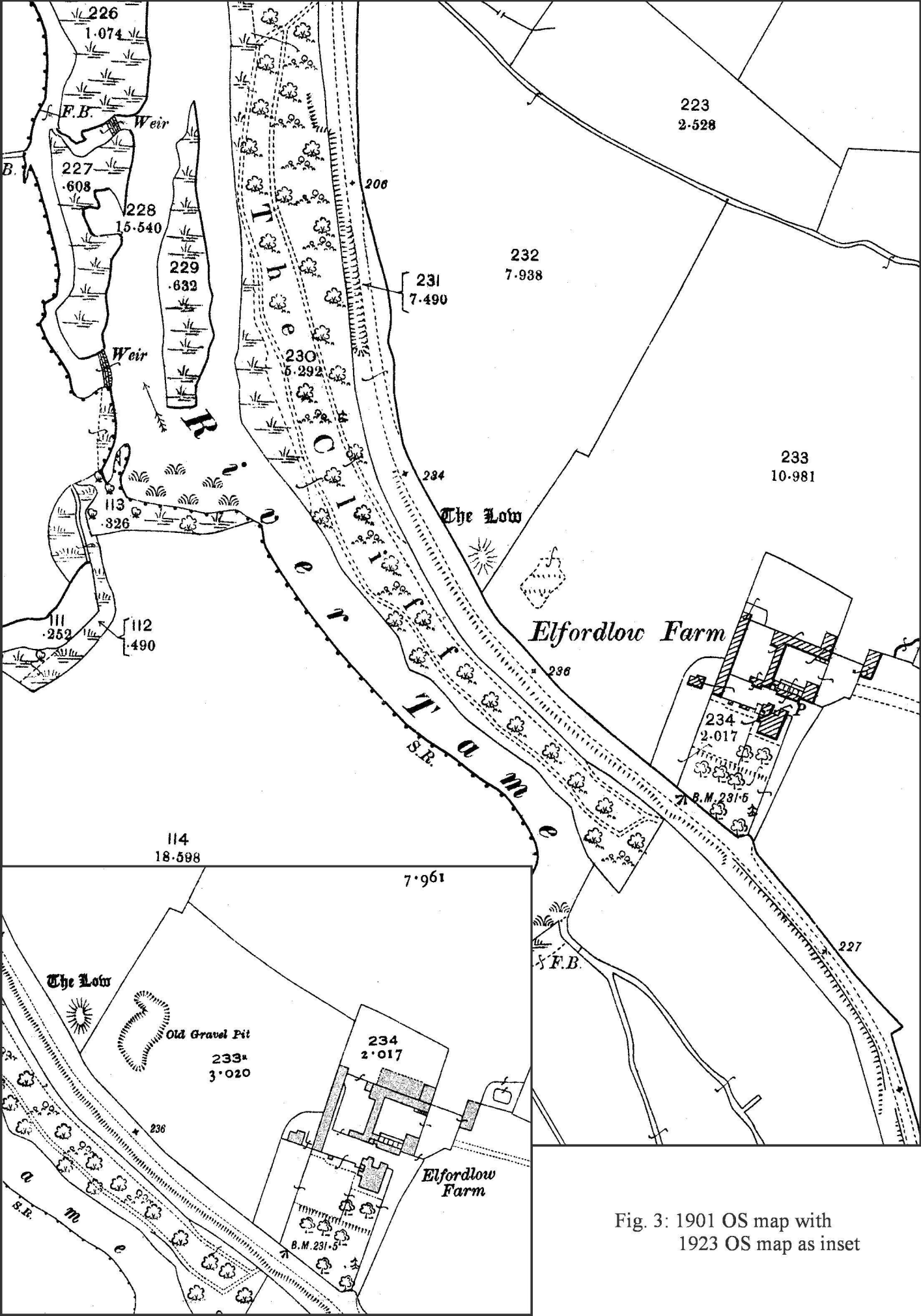


Fig. 3: 1901 OS map with 1923 OS map as inset

1:50

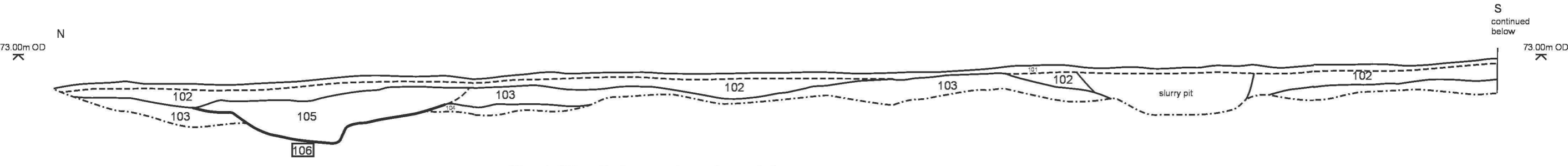


Fig. 4: West facing section of trench 1

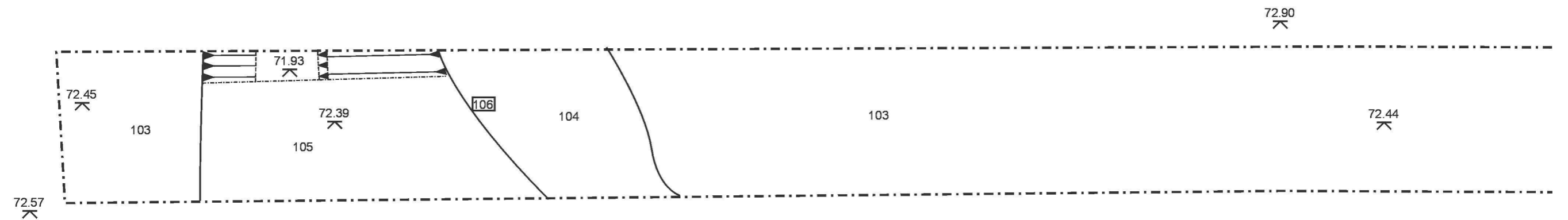
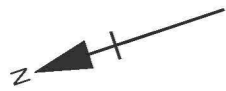
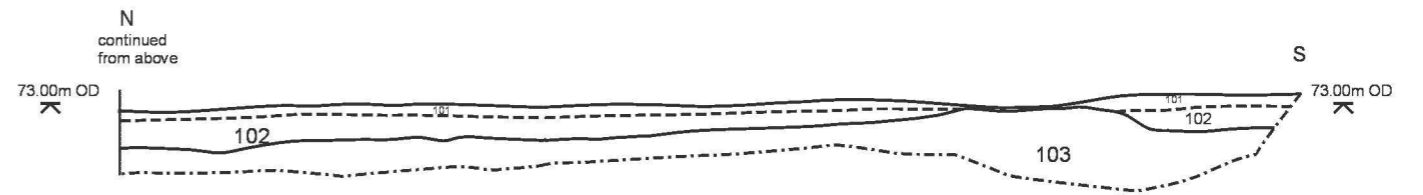


Fig. 5: Plan of north end of trench 1

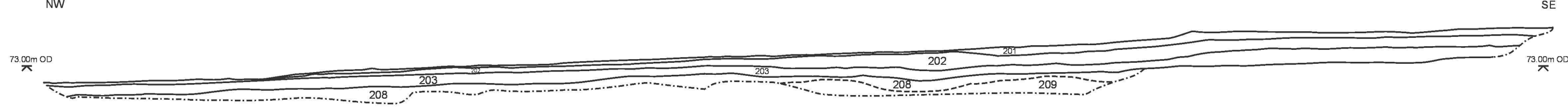


Fig. 6: South-west facing section of trench 2

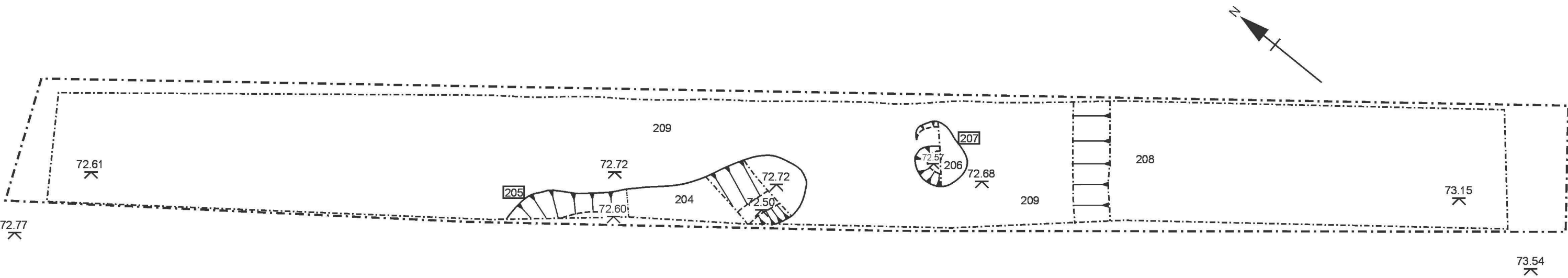


Fig. 7: Plan of trench 2



Fig. 8: North-west facing section of trench 3



Fig. 9: North facing section of trench 4

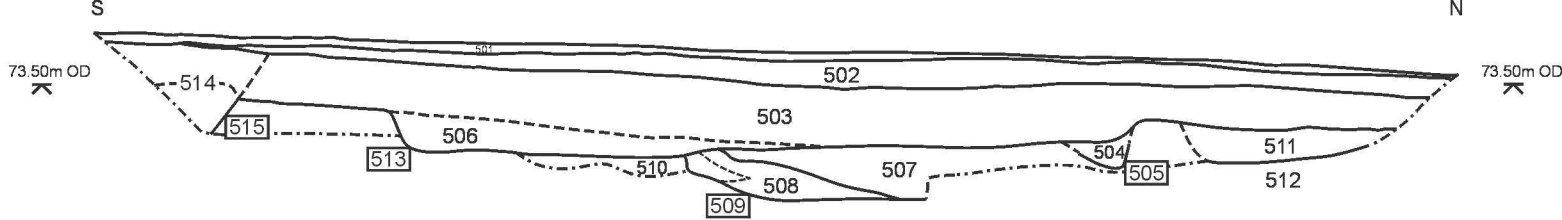


Fig. 10: East facing section of trench 5

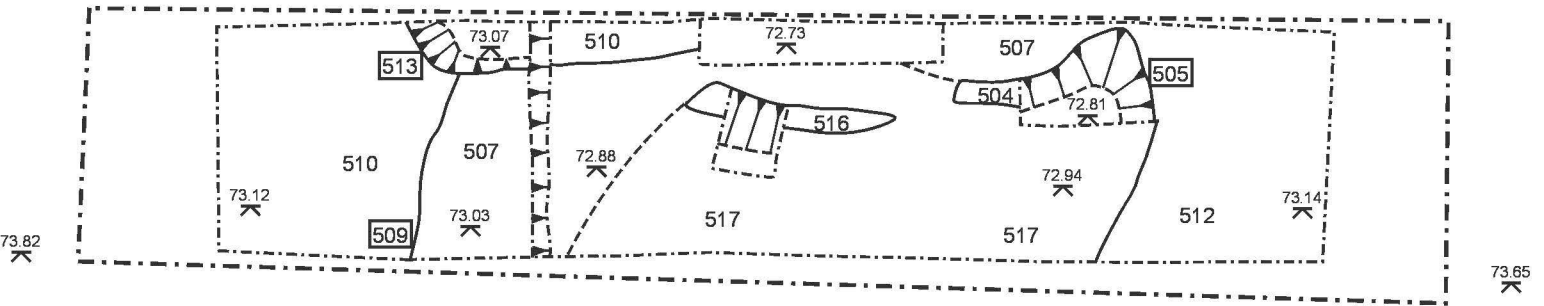
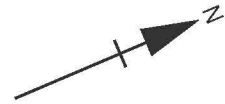


Fig. 11: Plan of trench 5

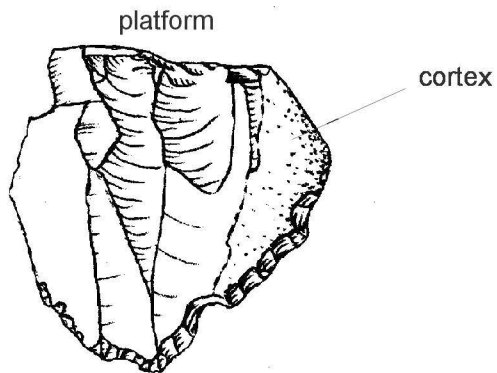


Fig. 12: Sketch of flint tool SF1 (scale approx. 1:1)



Plate 1: Elford Lowe barrow,
looking north-west



Plate 2: The site from the barrow,
looking east



Plate 3: The barrow from the site,
looking west