

Post-Medieval Farmstead at Murrow Bank, Murrow, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



November 2013

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Architecture Ltd**

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Post-Medieval Farmstead at Murrow Bank, Murrow

Archaeological Evaluation


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Summary

An evaluation was carried out at Murrow Bank, Murrow, Cambridgeshire, Grid Ref TF 37538 06300, the fieldwork took place from the 11/11/13 to 12/11/13.

A total of 9 trenches totalling 120 linear metres were excavated within the proposed development area. The trenches revealed remains of post-medieval date. The remains are consistent with farming activity, including ditches and animal burials. The remains appear to relate to a farm that was formerly to the north of development area, and represent the remains of buildings and activities from the outer part of this complex, principally of post-medieval to early modern date. No earlier finds or features were present within the trenches.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Murrow bank, Murrow, NGR TF 37538 06300.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council, supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The underlying bedrock consists of West Walton Formation, Ampthill Clay Formation and Kimmeridge Clay Formation (undifferentiated). These deposits are overlain by alluvial deposits of clay, silt and sand (British Geological Survey, 2013, online). These Flandrian deposits are set within roddons seen throughout the local landscape.
- 1.2.2 The immediate topography of the site and the surrounding area is very flat, the site lies between 1m and 2m AOD. The development area showed some degree of variation in ground levels with a raised area around Trench 5.
- 1.2.3 The B1187 forms the western boundary of the site, running north-south, the focus of the village of Murrow is approximately 500m to the north. The development area itself and the majority of the surrounding area is currently used for agriculture.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric

- 1.3.1 Although extensive cropmarks in the surrounding area may represent prehistoric activity, the only prehistoric finds consist of a few isolated sherds of possible Iron Age pottery (e.g. CHER00264a, CHER01999a).

Roman

- 1.3.2 An extensive area of cropmarks and Roman pottery scatters is located c.1.5km to the north-east of the current site (e.g. CHER 01999, CHER02001, CHER03815, MCB16986), with a smaller pottery scatter and possible field system c.1km in the same direction (CHER03806). In addition an area of Roman salt making activity has been recorded c.600m to the south of the site, along with further pottery scatters (CHER00264, CHER30804). Roman field systems have also been identified c. 3km to the south-east of the site CHER03807).

Medieval

- 1.3.3 No evidence for Saxon activity has been identified in this area, however, several sites have produced medieval finds. Notably an evaluation at Hollycroft farm (c.1km to the north of the current site) revealed medieval ditches (ECB1854). Possible evidence for medieval salt making was recorded c.1.5km to the north-east of the site (CHER07888). In addition, several find spots of medieval pottery, largely close to village of Murrow (e.g. MCB19505) and c.1km to the south of the site (e.g. CCHER00264a, CHER03804) attest to further activity of this date.

Post-Medieval

- 1.3.4 A former farmhouse (formerly Bank House) is still present adjacent and to the north of the site, and 19th century and later cartographic evidence suggests the farm complex stretched into the site from at least the later 19th century onwards (as on the 1888 25" OS map; here Figure 4). The development area was later incorporated into fields (as seen on old-maps.co.uk, online).

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Swann Edwards Architecture Ltd, for commissioning and funding the archaeological works. The site staff were Jon Diffey and Kathryn Nicholls. The project was managed by Paul Spoerry, and the site was monitored by Dan McConnell.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this archaeological investigation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360-type excavator using a 2m toothless ditching bucket. In areas displaying a clear absence of archaeological deposits, a small machine excavated sondage was used to test the character of the natural deposits.
- 2.2.2 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GPS 1200 GPS fitted with 'smartnet'.
- 2.2.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were excavated. Records comprised OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.5 No suitable deposits were identified for environmental analysis.
- 2.2.6 The site conditions and the weather did not inhibit the archaeological works.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The results are presented in trench order, with average topsoil and subsoil depths, unless otherwise stated.

3.2 Trenches 1 - 9

Trench 1

- 3.2.1 The trench contained a topsoil measuring 0.5m in depth, and a subsoil measuring 0.2m. The trench was 10m in length and was located at the north-west corner of the development area, and aligned roughly east to west.
- 3.2.2 A pit (**105**) was seen at the eastern end of the trench. The pit was partially exposed within the trench and the visible portion (perhaps around 50%) measured 1.7m in length and suggested an approximate width of 0.8m. The depth was 0.4m. The pit contained a pig skeleton from an animal around 1 ½ to 2 ½ years of age (App C.1), skeletal evidence showing trauma to the upper mandible, with the trauma occurring anti-mortem. The pit contained two fills (103) and (106), a mid greyish brown, silty clay, and a mid yellowish grey, clayey sand respectively. Pottery from the fills suggested a 17th century date (App B.2). A fragment of later glass recovered within the basal fill (106) is likely to represent an intrusive find.
- 3.2.3 A second pit was investigated at the western end of the trench, the feature was partially excavated and interpreted as contemporary or later.

Trench 2

- 3.2.4 Trench 2 was located on the northern side of the development area, east of Trench 1 on a roughly north-east to south-west alignment. The trench measured 20m in length and contained topsoil and subsoil, of depth 0.42m and 0.18m respectively.
- 3.2.5 The trench contained high levels of later post-medieval disturbance with large amounts of building rubble within the topsoil and subsoil, as well as within large pits. The building debris matched the brickwork and roof slates seen in the adjacent standing former farm building.
- 3.2.6 A ditch (**100**) ran the full length of the trench on a ENE-WSW alignment. The total width of the ditch was seen within Trench 3 and measured 2.7m, with a depth of 0.55m (Section 1, Figure 3). The ditch contained a single backfill (101), a dark greyish brown, silty clay. Pottery recovered from the deposit dated the infilling of the feature to the late 18th or early 19th century.
- 3.2.7 The trench contained a pit. The pit (**102**) was located centrally within the trench partially exposed beneath the northern section of the trench. The pit contained two fills (103) and (104), the basal fill (104) was a mid greyish yellow, silty sand, and contained partial, semi-articulated, juvenile cattle remains (App. C.1). The second fill (103) was a mid brownish grey, silty clay. Partly within the deposit and covering the entire feature were several large stones (see Plate 2). The largest of the stones measured 0.89m in length, 0.43m in width and 0.15m in depth.

Trench 3

- 3.2.8 Trench 3, east of Trench 2, contained a topsoil of depth 0.5m and a subsoil measuring 0.15m. The trench was located at the north-east corner of the development area on a north to south alignment. Ditch **100** ran along the line of Trench 2 and was seen to continue through to Trench 3. No other features or significant archaeological deposits were present within the trench.

Trench 4

- 3.2.9 This trench was located centrally on the eastern side of the site on a east-west alignment. The topsoil was 0.38m deep and the subsoil 0.17m deep at the eastern end of the trench. The deposits were thicker at the western end of the measuring 0.40m of topsoil, and 0.29m of subsoil. A distinctly raised area of ground was seen at the northern end of Trench 5, and the western end of Trench 4. Building debris seen throughout the soils suggested the higher ground was the result of soil movements of post-medieval or later date. A possible large pit (**121**) was seen in the western end of the trench and finds from the surface of the feature confirmed a 17th century date.

Trench 5

- 3.2.10 The area of raised ground was seen at the northern end of the trench where the topsoil measured 0.24m and the subsoil was 0.45m deep. The topsoil at the southern end of the trench measured 0.16m and the subsoil here measured 0.21m. The trench was north-south aligned and located at the centre of the development area. Two post-medieval pits were identified at the northern end of the trench. Pottery from the southernmost of the two pits (**109**), dated the feature as 17th century.

Trench 6

- 3.2.11 Trench 6 was located in the south-east corner of the development area, on a roughly north-west to south-east alignment. The trench had a topsoil of depth 0.35m and subsoil of 0.15m. The trench contained a large pit (**107**) at its south-western end. The pit had a width of at least 2.7m, and it probably extended further to the south-east. Pottery from the dark reddish brown, silty clay fill (**108**) dated the pit as mid 16th-mid 17th century.

Trench 7

- 3.2.12 The trench was located centrally, at the southern end of the development area, on a roughly north-south alignment. The topsoil within the trench measured 0.3m thick and the subsoil measured 0.15m thick. The only feature within the trench was a small ditch (**111**) running on an east-west alignment. The ditch measured 0.6m wide and was 0.17m deep and had a falt bottom (Section 2, Figure 3). The ditch contained a single backfill (**112**) a mid greyish brown, silty clay. A small amount of CBM and animal bone was seen within the fill and it seems likely that this feature is contemporary with others on the site.

Trench 8

- 3.2.13 Trench 8 was located to the north-west of Trench 7 and contained a topsoil of depth 0.33m and a subsoil of 0.1m. The trench was aligned north-west to south-east. A large pit (**113**) was seen at the south-eastern end of the trench. The dark greyish brown, silty clay fill (**114**) contained pottery dating to the 17th century. A high frequency of clay pipe fragments were found on the surface and within the top soil in the vicinity of the trench.

Trench 9

- 3.2.14 Trench 9 was located on the western edge of the development area and ran on a roughly north-east to south-west alignment. The trench had a topsoil measuring 0.50m thick and a subsoil measuring 0.15m thick. A total of three features were seen in the trench. A wide shallow ditch was excavated in the south-western half of the trench. The ditch (**119**) measured 1.75m in width and 0.3m in depth and ran on a roughly north-south alignment. The dark greyish brown, clayey silt fill (120) contained pottery which dated to the mid 16th to mid 17th centuries.
- 3.2.15 To the north east of Ditch **119** a second ditch (**117**) ran on a slightly different NNW-SSE alignment. The ditch measured 0.85m in width and 0.29m in depth and had a similar fill to other features within the trench and dated to the mid 16th to late 18th centuries. A final, possible, ditch appeared to run on a similar alignment to Ditch **117**. The ditch was not excavated but surface finds dated the fill as late 18th to early 19th century.

3.3 Finds Summary

- 3.3.1 The excavation produced a small pottery assemblage of 53 sherds, the condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded, the majority of the pottery ranges in date between late 16th century and early 19th century.
- 3.3.2 A small assemblage of animal was recovered from the site, including evidence for two partially articulated animal burials.
- 3.3.3 A total weight of 0.445kg of ceramic building material (CBM) fragments was collected from features, the CBM collected consisted of small fragments and was found in association with pottery. Parts of the site contained large amounts of building debris consisting of bricks and slate tile matching the adjacent former farm house.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 The site is located in an area with a high frequency of small roddons or former tributaries of the palaeo-Nene system (Hall 1996). The local network of roddons to a certain extent governs the preferred areas for construction of both houses and roads in the area. Although extensive Roman remains are known from this general area of 'siltland', the immediate area around the site may have been too wet for occupation prior to the post-medieval period. The Fenland Survey suggests prior to the post-medieval period the site would have been at the very edge of the wetlands (Hall 1996). The site may have been more suited to animal grazing, rather than more intensive agricultural practices or habitation, up until perhaps the 17th century.
- 4.1.2 The archaeological remains seen on the site, such as the evidence of animal burials, are indicative of activities associated with farming.
- 4.1.3 The raised area of ground seen within Trenches 4 and 5, coincides with what appears to be an area of 17th pitting, possibly relating to waste disposal. Burial of waste at the location may be the cause of the thicker soil deposits. Evidence for waste disposal through pitting was also seen across the site.
- 4.1.4 The provenience of the large stones covering Pit **102** is unclear, it appears they would have been robbed from a older structure, rather than been imported solely to cover the burial of an animal. The purpose of the stones seems most likely to be an precaution to prevent disturbance of the buried remains, perhaps preventing other animals from digging up the burial. this may have been necessary if the buried remains were diseased. No evidence of disease could be discerned on the faunal remains recovered from the burial.
- 4.1.5 Figure 4 shows the trenches overlying a representation of the 1888 25" OS Map (old-maps.co.uk, online). The majority of trenches lie within small fields, however, Trench 2 lies across the supposed position of a large outbuilding. No features that can be categorically associated with this building were identified, however, the large amounts of building rubble present in the field soil in this trench presumably derive from the demolition of this structure. It is possible that Pit **102**, containing an animal burial and covered by large stones, represents a feature previously within this building.
- 4.1.6 None of the other boundaries indicated on the 1888 OS Map have been identified in the trenches and in fact none of the ditches or other features seen in the trenches can easily be associated with any mapped boundary or structure. It is thus possible that some of the features that are dated through the presence of a small number of late 16th to 18th century pottery sherds, had ceased to be visible or to function as ditches by the later 19th century. Equally it is likely that the 19th century mapping is not as accurate as might be expected, and this may also explain the lack of a match-up.

4.2 Conclusion

- 4.2.1 All the features investigated within the evaluation were dated to the post-medieval period. The finds suggest activity dating from the end of the 16th century at earliest, through to the early 19th century, with the remains representing activities and structures peripheral to a farmstead. Some of the features may pre-date the farm buildings seen on 19th century maps. Those buildings and boundaries seen on the 1888 OS Map appear to have been in use until the beginning of the 20th century (following map

regression for later maps not shown here). By this time the farmyards were restricted to fields to the north of this site and/or the main farm building seems to have been converted to solely residential use.

4.3 Recommendations

- 4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench containing post medieval archaeology				Avg. depth (m)		0.7
				Width (m)		1.6
				Length (m)		10
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
-	Layer	-	0.5	Topsoil	-	-
-	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
105	Cut	0.8	0.4	Pit	-	-
106	Fill	0.8	0.2	Pit	Y	17th C
Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench containing post medieval archaeology				Avg. depth (m)		0.6
				Width (m)		1.6
				Length (m)		20
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
-	Layer	-	0.42	Topsoil	-	-
-	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
100	Cut	2.7	0.55	Ditch	-	-
101	Fill	2.7	0.55	Ditch	Y	L18th- E19th C
102	Cut	>1	0.43	Pit	-	-
103	Fill	>1	0.25	Pit	Y	17th C
104	Fill	>1	0.18	Pit	Y	-
Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench containing post medieval archaeology				Avg. depth (m)		0.65
				Width (m)		1.6
				Length (m)		10
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
-	Layer	-	0.5	Topsoil	-	-
-	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
100	Cut	2.7	0.55	Ditch	-	-

101	Fill	2.7	0.55	Ditch	Y	L18th- E19th C
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Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench containing single post medieval feature.					Avg. depth (m)	0.64
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	10
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
-	Layer	-	0.39	Topsoil	-	-
-	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
121	Cut	>2.1	-	Pit (Not Excavated)	-	-
122	Fill	>2.1	-	Pit (Not Excavated)	Yes	17th C

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench containing single post medieval feature.					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
-	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
-	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
109	Cut	1.95	-	Pit (Not Excavated)	-	-
110	Fill	1.95	-	Pit (Not Excavated)	Yes	17th C

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench containing single post medieval feature.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	10
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
-	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
-	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
107	Cut	>1.7	-	Pit (Not Excavated)	-	-
108	Fill	>1.7	-	Pit (Not Excavated)	Yes	M16th-M17th C

Trench 7						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench containing post medieval archaeology				Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
				Width (m)	1.6	
				Length (m)	20	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
-	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
-	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
111	Cut	0.6	0.17	Ditch	-	-
112	Fill	0.6	0.17	Ditch	-	post medieval or later

Trench 8						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench containing post medieval archaeology				Avg. depth (m)	0.44	
				Width (m)	1.6	
				Length (m)	10	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
-	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
-	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
113	Cut	-	-	Pit	-	-
114	Fill	-	-	Pit	Y	17th C

Trench 9						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench containing post medieval archaeology				Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
				Width (m)	1.6	
				Length (m)	10	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
-	Layer	-	0.5	Topsoil	-	-
-	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
115	Cut	-	-	Ditch	-	-
116	Fill	-	-	Ditch	Y	L18th-E19th C
117	Cut	0.85	0.28	Ditch	-	-
118	Fill	0.85	0.28	Ditch	Y	M16th-end of 18th C

119	Cut	1.75	0.3	Ditch	-	-
120	Fill	1.75	0.3	Ditch	Y	M16th-m 17th C

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

B.1.1 The excavation generated three shards of vessel glass, all recovered from the animal burial pit **105**. Context 103 produced two shards of weathered green bottle glass, while context 106 produced a single thick shard of clear, relatively colourless glass. The shard shows little weathering and is not closely datable but most likely from a 19th century or later bottle.

Context	Form	Count	Weight (kg)	Date
103	Vessel; iridescent olive green glass body shards from a bottle	2	0.028	Possibly 18th-19th century
106	Vessel; clear near colourless glass	1	0.006	19th century or later

Table 1: Glass

B.2 Pottery

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.2.1 The excavation produced a small pottery assemblage of 53 sherds, weighing 2.846kg, recovered from 10 contexts. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded. The average sherd weight from individual contexts is moderate to high at approximately 53g.

Methodology

B.2.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.

B.2.3 Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis. The archives are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

- B.2.4 Ditch **100** produced a mix of post-medieval and early modern fabrics including a single sherd of Refined White Earthenware (possibly Creamware) and fragments from several Post-medieval Redware vessels.
- B.2.5 Two contexts from animal burial pit **105** produced pottery, context 103 produced a relatively large sherd from a Bourne D-type ware jar or jug and an abraded sherd from a Tin-Glazed Earthenware bowl that had lost most of its tin glaze. Context 106 produced a single sherd of Post-medieval Redware.
- B.2.6 Pit **107** produced 13 sherds (0.389kg) of post-medieval pottery including the splayed base from a Post-medieval Redware drinking vessel and Bourne D-type ware sherds that give the full profile of a shallow flared bowl, the context dates from the mid 16th to mid 17th century.
- B.2.7 From pit **109** six sherds (0.037kg) of post-medieval pottery were recovered, including two slip-decorated sherds from Metropolitan-type Slipware bowls, the base from a post-medieval Black-Glazed ware drinking vessel and a small sherd from a Tin-Glazed Earthenware bowl hand painted with cobalt blue. Overall the context dates to the 17th century, as does pit 113 which produced two large sherds of Post-medieval Redware and a base sherd from a Metropolitan-type Slipware vessel.
- B.2.8 Pit **115** produced both post-medieval redware sherds and the complete profile from a late 18th-early 19th century Creamware rounded bowl. Pit **117** produced a small body sherd from a Post-medieval Redware bowl and pit **119** produced both Post-medieval Redware and Bourne D-type ware sherds.
- B.2.9 The largest single assemblage was recovered from pit **121**, which produced 11 sherds weighing 0.672kg. The majority of these sherds are from a Frechen Bartmann jug, of which part of the face and medallion survive. Also present are Bourne D-type vessels, post-medieval redware and a Staffordshire-type Slipware sherd. Overall the context dates to the 17th century possibly the early to mid 17th century.
- B.2.10 The assemblage is domestic in origin, these sherds represents rubbish disposal on the site, the unabraded sherds of Bourne D found alongside the Post-medieval Redware sherds suggest the overall assemblage is mid 16th-17th century with a small number of 17th century features and several late 18th-early 19th century features. The unabraded nature of some of the sherds indicates they may have been found close to their place of primary deposition.

Summary Pottery Catalogue

Context	Full name	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range	Context Date Range
101	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl	3	0.137	1550-1800	Late 18th-early 19th century
	Post-medieval Redware	Jar	2	0.022	1550-1800	
	Refined White Earthenware	Bowl	1	0.000	1770-1900	
	Staffordshire-type Slipware	Bowl/Jar	1	0.012	1600-1800	
103	Bourne D-type ware	Jug/Cistern	1	0.062	1430-1650	17th century
	Tin-Glazed Earthenware	Bowl	1	0.008	1600-1800	
106	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl	1	0.017	1550-1800	Mid 16th-end of the 18th

Context	Full name	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range	Context Date Range
						century
108	Post-medieval Redware	Jar/Drinking vessel	2	0.068	1550-1800	Mid 16th-mid 17th century
	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl/Jar	3	0.060	1550-1800	
	Bourne D-type ware	Bowl-Flared bowl (complete profile)	4	0.164	1430-1650	
	Bourne D-type ware		2	0.068	1430-1650	
	Bourne D-type ware		2	0.029	1430-1650	
110	Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware	Bowl	1	0.133	1600-1700	17th century
	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl	1	0.040	1550-1800	
	Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware	Drinking vessel	1	0.019	1600-1700	
	Metropolitan-type Slipware	Bowl	1	0.094	1600-1700	
	Metropolitan-type Slipware	Bowl: Flared bowl, near complete profile	1	0.048	1600-1700	
	Tin-Glazed Earthenware	Bowl	1	0.003	1600-1800	
114	Metropolitan-type Slipware	Bowl	1	0.076	1600-1700	17th century
	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl	2	0.072	1550-1800	
116	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl	1	0.039	1550-1800	Late 18th-early 19th century
	Creamware	Bowl: Rounded bowl, complete profile	6	0.960	1770-1830	
118	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl/Jar	1	0.003	1550-1800	Mid 16th-end of the 18th century
120	Bourne D-type ware	Bowl	1	0.019	1430-1650	Mid 16th-mid 17th century
	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl /Jar	1	0.018	1550-1800	
122	Bourne D-type ware	Bowl	1	0.060	1430-1650	17th century
	Bourne D-type ware	Jug/Jar	1	0.251	1430-1650	
	Frechen	Bartmann jug	7	0.276	1530-1700	
	Post-medieval Redware	Bowl	1	0.075	1550-1800	
	Staffordshire-type Slipware	Bowl/Jar	1	0.010	1600-1800	
Totals			53	2.843		

Table 2: Pottery Dating Summary Catalogue

B.3 Clay Pipe

by Carole Fletcher

B.3.1 The excavation generated a small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe stems and bowls (0.027kg), recovered from various contexts. The largest group was unstratified material recovered from Trench 8, which produced two near-complete bowls. These date to the

17th century. The remainder of the material recovered are stems and are not closely datable.

Context	Number of Stem Fragments	Number of Bowl Fragments	Weight (kg)	Bowl type	Decoration	Date
120	1		0.001			Not closely datable
122	1		0.011			Not closely datable
99999	4		0.019			Not closely datable
		1	0.006	Oswald-type 4	Rouletted around rim of bowl	c.1600-1640
		1	0.011	Oswald-type 17		c.1640-1670

Table 3: Clay Pipe

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

C.1.1 Thirty eight fragments of animal bone were recovered from the evaluation with 30 fragments identifiable to species. Six contexts contained identifiable material. The total weight of the assemblage was 200g. Context **104** contained five juvenile cattle vertebrae. Further cattle remains were recovered from contexts **112 & 122** in the form of a juvenile radius/ulna and adult mandible fragments respectively. Sheep goat remains were confined to a single mandible from context **110** from an animal around 3-4 years of age at death. Horse 1st and 2nd phalanges were recovered from context **108**. Context **106** contained a partial pig skeleton from animal around 1 ½ to 2 ½ years of age, consisting of all upper and lower limbs along with cranial fragments. The condyle on the left mandible is missing with evidence of infection and extensive resultant new bone growth extending onto the surface of the ramus itself. Temperomandibular lesions such as these have been seen in individuals with arthritis, although no other lesions were seen on any other part of the skeleton. It is therefore likely that this condition was the result of trauma to the joint.

C.2 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

C.2.1 A total of 0.025kg of shell of marine molluscs were collected from PIT **107**. The shell does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed.

Context	Type	Weight (kg)
108	Oyster: <i>Ostrea edulis</i>	0.018
108	Mussel: <i>Mytilus edulis</i>	0.007

Table 4: Shell

APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Oswald, A., 1975 Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist. *British Archaeological Reports* 14

APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text"/>		
Project Name	Post Medieval Farmstead at Murrow Bank, Murrow		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text" value="11-11-2013"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="12-11-2013"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Unknown"/>

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="WSMMRB13"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text" value="F/YR12/0276/F"/>
HER No.	<input type="text" value="ECB4066"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5"/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="Rural Residential"/>

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
<input type="text" value="Farm"/>	<input type="text" value="Post Medieval 1540 to 1901"/>	<input type="text" value="Ceramic"/>	<input type="text" value="Post Medieval 1540 to 1901"/>
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

Project Location

County	<input type="text" value="Cambridgeshire"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	<input type="text" value="Fenland"/>	<input type="text" value="Murrow Bank,
Parson Drove,
Cambs. PE13 4"/>
Parish	<input type="text" value="Wisbech St Mary"/>	
HER	<input type="text" value="Cambridgeshire"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text" value="3725.987 m²"/>	National Grid Reference <input type="text" value="TF 37538 06300"/>

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	CCC
Project Design Originator	OA East
Project Manager	Paul Sperry
Supervisor	Jonathan House

Project Archives

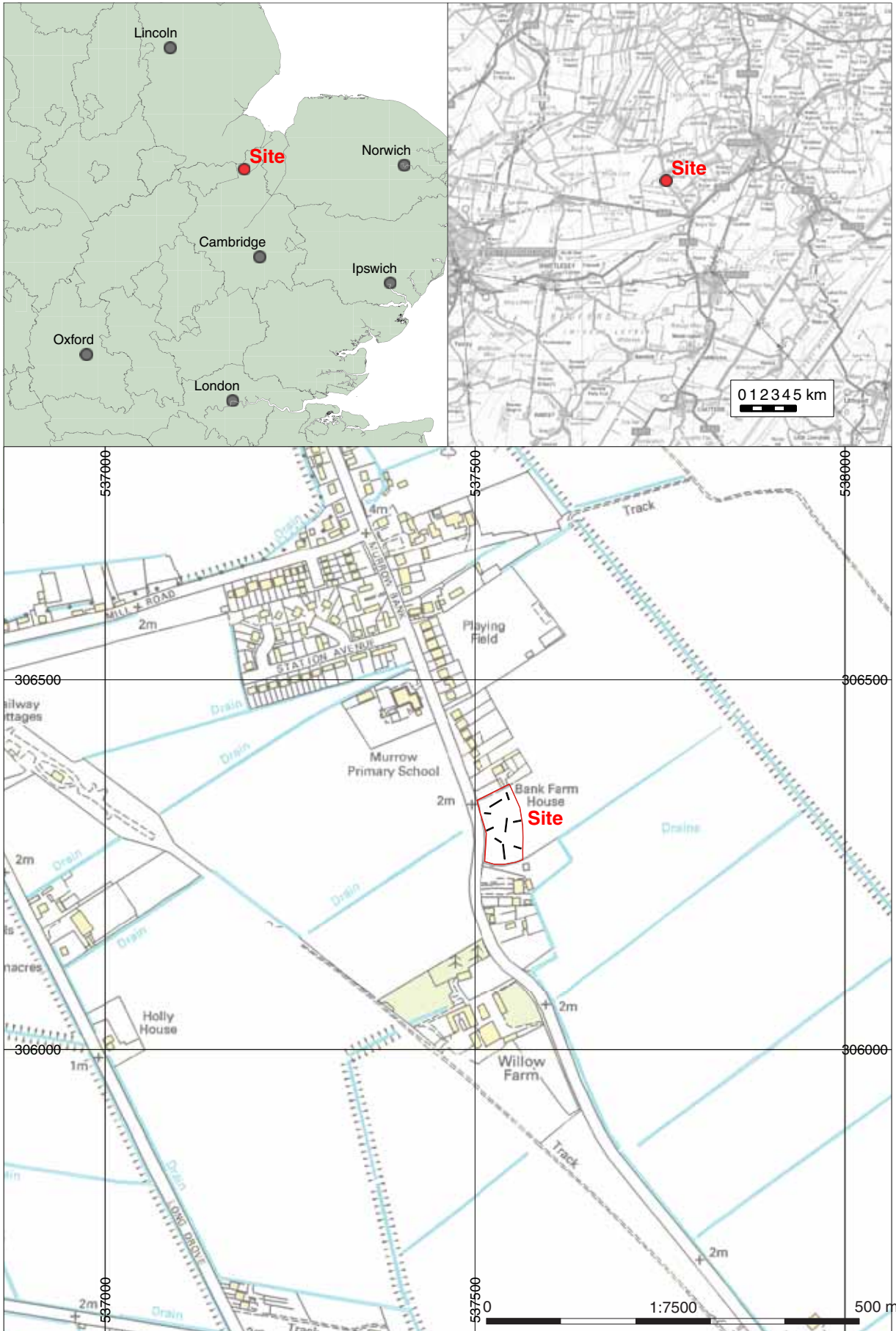
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Cambs. Stores	OA East (Bar Hill)	Cambs. Stores
WSMMRB13	WSMMRB13	WSMMRB13

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
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Digital Media	Paper Media
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<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

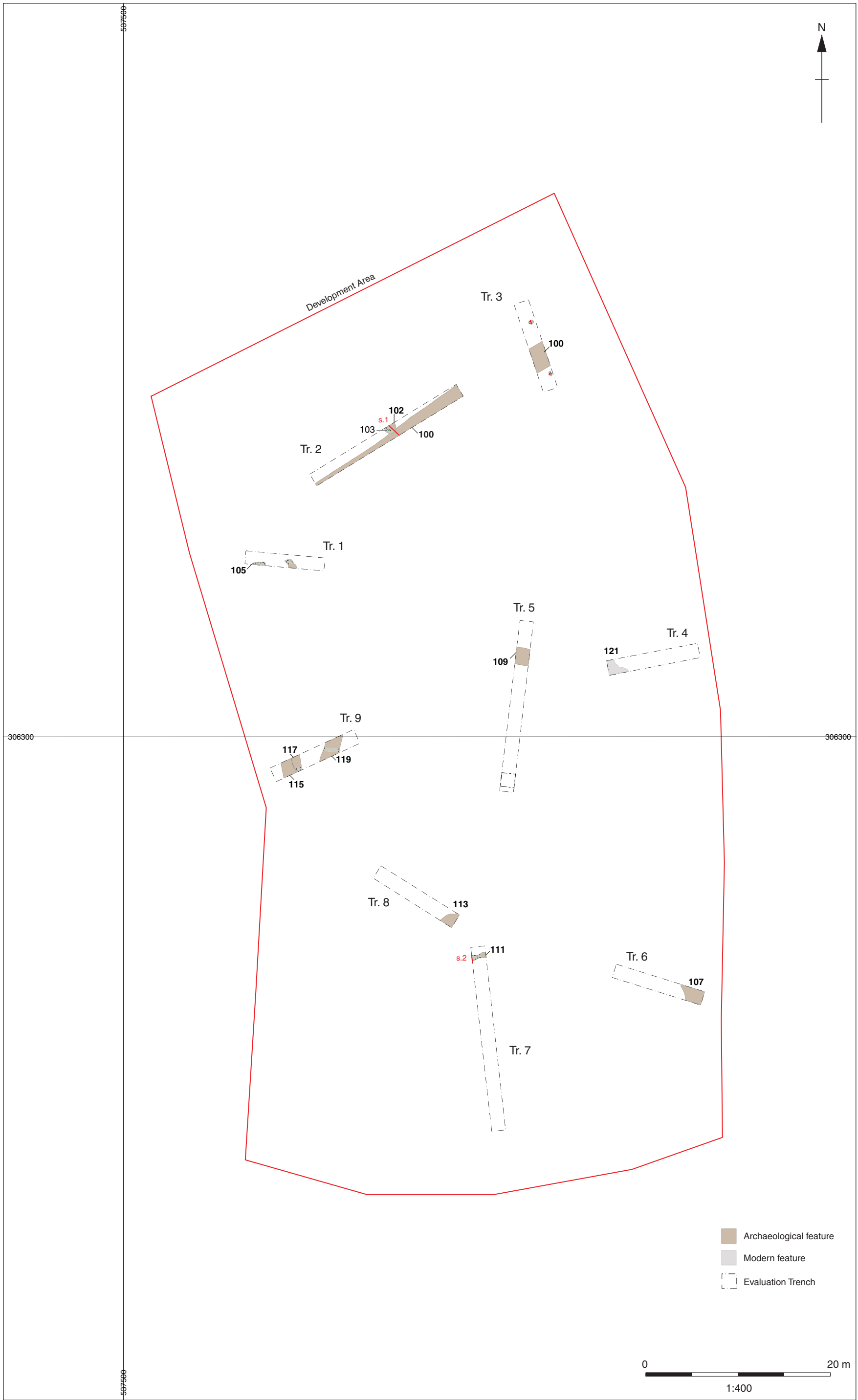


Figure 2: Plan of trenches

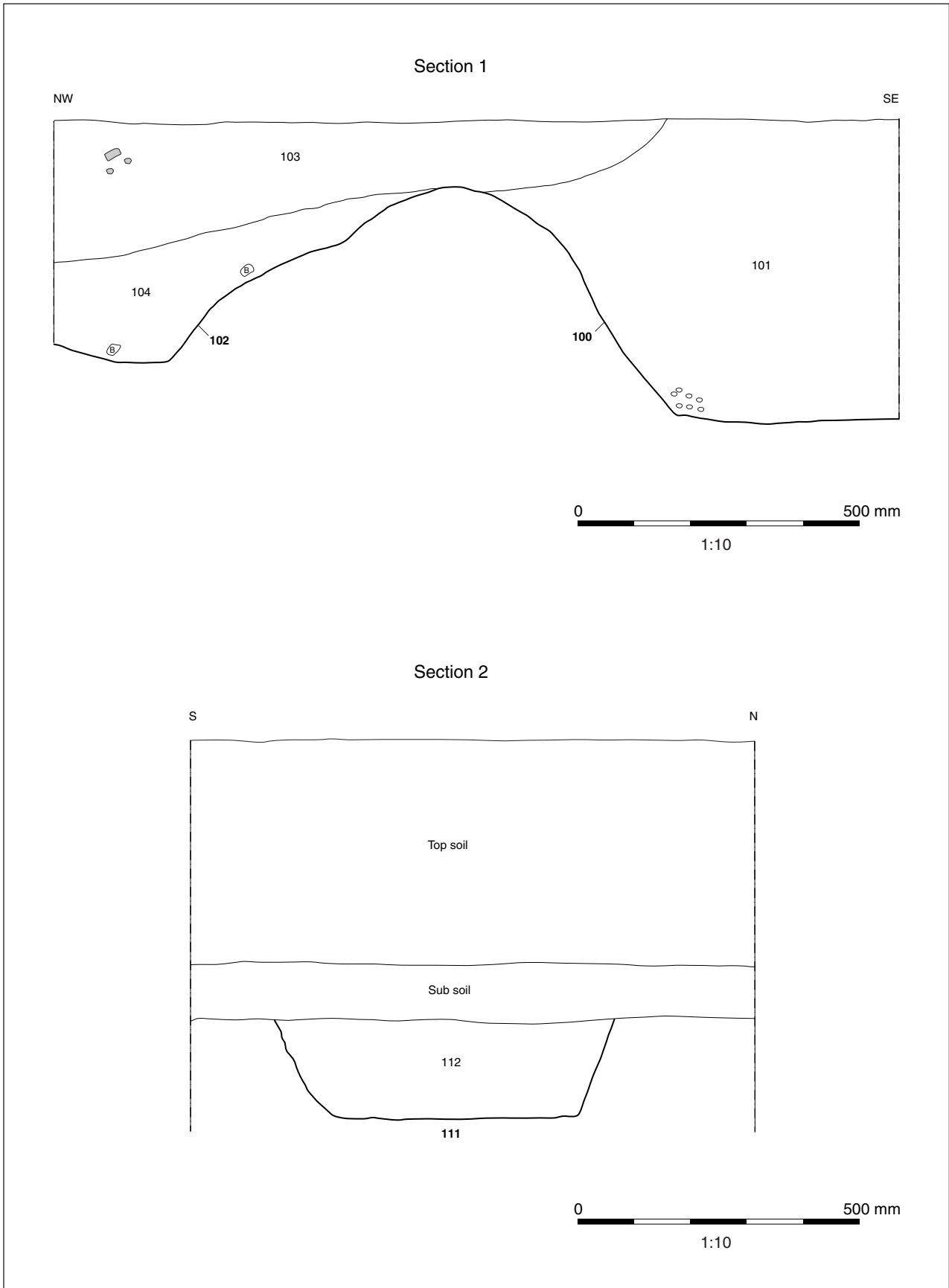


Figure 3: Sections

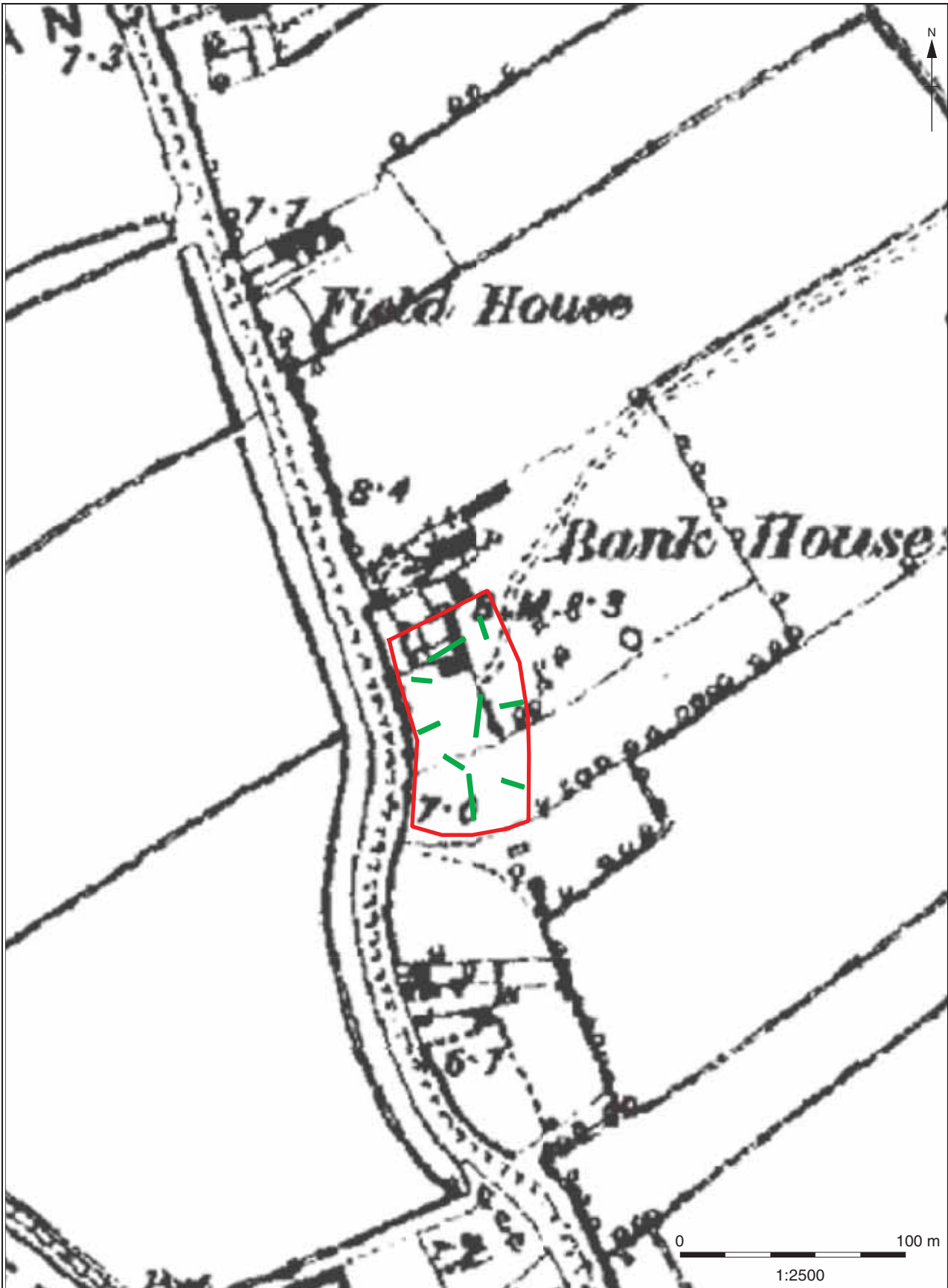


Figure 4:



Plate 1: Pit 102 and Ditch 100, taken from west.



Plate 2: Two of the large stones covering feature 102.



Plate 3: Trench 5 sondage cut, through natural deposits, taken from east



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