

13 RAILWAY LANE, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

CHER: ECB 4399

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	34 Railway Lane, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire		
<p><i>In April 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 13 Railway Lane, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire. The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of four residential dwellings. The site lies within an area of Chatteris first developed during the medieval period and was considered to have good archaeological potential.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed three modern pits (F1037, F1041 and F1071), in addition to undated pits and postholes sealed by deposits of post-medieval and modern made ground. Significant finds from the site comprise a residual Neolithic flint core and two pieces of worked bone. The latter are horse radii and are thought to have functioned as sledge runners, possibly of post-medieval date.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	April 2015		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	6174	Site code	ECB 4399
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	None		
Current land use	Residential		
Planned development	Additional residential properties		
Main features (+dates)	Modern: Pits; service trench; ?drain Undated: Pits; postholes		
Significant finds (+dates)	Neolithic (residual): Flint core ?Post-medieval: Worked bone sledge runners Modern: Pottery		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	Fenland	Chatteris
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CCC HER)		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	c. 800m ²		
NGR	TL 39252 86238		
Height AOD (min/max)	c. 5m		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Gareth Barlow		
Funded by	GLE Structural Limited		
Full title	34 Railway Lane, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation		
Authors	Barlow, G. and Mustchin, A.R.R.		
Report No.	4834		
Date (of report)	27 May 2015		

13 RAILWAY LANE, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In April 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 13 Railway Lane, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 39252 86238). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of four residential dwellings. It was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the development (Fenland Council reference: F/YR14/0438/F), based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (requiring a programme of archaeological work).

The site is located an area with good archaeological potential including sites and find spots dating between the Neolithic and post-medieval periods. Archaeological investigations to the south-west of the site revealed Bronze Age, Iron Age and later occupation evidence. Railway Lane occupies part of Chatteris first developed during the medieval period with post-medieval expansion to the north, along the line of High Lane.

In the event the evaluation revealed three modern pits (F1037, F1041 and F1071), in addition to undated pits and postholes sealed by deposits of post-medieval and modern made ground. Significant finds from the site comprise a residual Neolithic flint core and two pieces of worked bone. The latter are horse radii and are thought to have functioned as sledge runners, possibly of post-medieval date.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 13 Railway Lane, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 39252 86238; Figs. 1 and 2). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of four residential dwellings. It was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the development (Fenland Council Ref. F/YR14/0438/F), based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (requiring a programme of archaeological work).

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET; Andy Thomas (dated 02/03/2015)) and a specification compiled by AS (03/03/2015) and approved by CCC HET. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008) and adhered to the relevant sections of Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- to establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*;
- to identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposits within the application area, together with their likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/ alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;
- to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost; and
- to establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area, their location, level and vulnerability to damage by the development.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The town of Chatteris is located in Central Cambridgeshire between the cities of Peterborough and Cambridge (Fig. 1). The site is located within the historic core of Chatteris, on the eastern side of Railway Lane (Fig. 2). It comprises an open yard area (totalling c. 800m²) to the rear of the High Lane (to the west) (DPs 1-2).

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site sits within the urban area of Chatteris at approximately 5m AOD. The surrounding topography is the low lying landscape of the Fenland, characteristically flat and largely created by land drainage in the medieval and post-medieval periods. The NW-SE alignment of Vermuden's Drain is present to the north-east of the site.

3.2 The underlying bedrock is the mudstone of the Upper Jurassic Oxfordian West Walton Formation (British Geological Survey 1991). The overlying soils comprise free draining, slight acidic loamy soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 3)

Neolithic and Bronze Age

4.1 Prehistoric evidence in the vicinity dates from the Neolithic period and includes Neolithic stone and flint axes recorded some 300m to the south-west of the site (CHER¹ 03683). An evaluation c. 200m to the south-east of the site revealed evidence of long-term occupation dating back to the Bronze Age. Finds suggested the presence of a nearby settlement and included pottery, antler and loom weights. This settlement may have been associated with local funerary activity (CHER CB15325).

Iron Age and Romano-British

4.2 An evaluation c. 160m to the east of the site revealed Iron Age settlement evidence including three grave cuts and a series of structural postholes (CHER MCB17496). The focus of settlement appears to have shifted further to the south during the Romano-British period.

4.3 Beyond central Chatteris, Romano-British remains are relatively common with numerous sites, including Honey Hill, revealing cropmarks and finds of this date (Hall 1996, 94). Several local Iron Age occupation sites appear to have endured into the Romano-British period, although on a much reduced scale (*ibid.*). The Roman Fenland was synonymous with the salt-making industry (e.g. Gurney 1986) and it is possible that local settlements/ farmsteads were involved in such activity. Archaeological investigations to the east of the site have revealed large quantities of pottery and a Roman coin (CHER MCB 18462).

¹ Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record

Medieval

4.4 Locally, there are currently no known remains of early Anglo-Saxon date. Chatteris is first documented in AD 974, with possible place name interpretations including 'hill fort' or 'wood stream' (after Hall 1996, 94). It appears that the settlement may have originated with the founding of the Benedictine Abbey of St Mary in the later Anglo-Saxon period (CHER 03832). The abbey is believed to have originated between AD 1006 and 1015 as one of several nunneries established prior to the Norman Conquest (Salzman 1938, 220).

4.5 The core of medieval Chatteris is likely to have been focussed around the Abbey, close to Park Lane – some 370m to the south of the site – where architectural fragments of this period have been found. The Domesday Survey of 1086 notes a reasonably substantial settlement (named as *Cetriz* or *Cateriz*) with two manors, one belonging to Ramsey Abbey and the other to Ely (Martin 1992). Also mentioned is 'woodland for 20 pigs' and 'fisheries for 1500 eels' (*ibid.*).

Post-Medieval/ Early modern

4.6 The dissolution of the Abbey in 1538 is likely to have impacted the town's economy. Chatteris is recorded as having 206 householders in 1563; approximately half of the occupancy of Ely (Salzman 1938, 103). The town expanded in the post-medieval period, however, with a rapid increase in population (numbering some 2393 by the early modern period; *ibid.*). Extant buildings account for much of the town's post-medieval/ early modern heritage. Many date to the 19th century (e.g. CHERs DCB 1550, DCB1551, DCB1553 and DCB1555), with a few earlier survivals (CHER DCB 1558, DCB1563).

Modern

4.7 The Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway line between March and St Ives was opened in February 1848. It ran on a N-S alignment to the west of the town but was closed in the 1960s (CHER 03698).

Cartographic/ Aerial Photographic Evidence

4.8 The earliest cartographic evidence, the Chatteris Inclosure map of 1820, depicts a building within the outline of the current site, set back from the Railway Lane frontage (Fig. 4). This appears to have been replaced before the issuing of the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map in 1888 (Fig. 5). The early structure appears to have been replaced by a longer, irregular building which is depicted again on the 1903 OS map (Fig. 6), and partially on the 1927 edition (Fig. 7). An aerial photograph from 1969 shows slight alterations (Fig.8): the extant garages at the northern boundary exist, as do the small, central outbuildings, while the long structure fronting Railway Lane can just be seen. Additional outbuildings and internal fence lines are also evident.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Four trial trenches (each measuring 25m x 1.60m) were excavated under close archaeological supervision using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Trench locations overlay the footprint of the proposed development (Fig. 9; DPs 3-6).

5.2 Exposed sections were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trial Trench 1 (Figs. 9 and 10; DPs 3, 7-8 and 13)

Sample section 1A; 0.00 = 8.22m AOD		
0.00-0.06m	L1000	Yard surface. Very pale grey concrete slab
0.06-0.12m	L1001	Earlier yard surface. Very pale grey poured concrete
0.12-0.27m	L1002	Modern made ground. Friable, mid brown orange silty coarse sand with frequent brick and concrete rubble
0.27-0.28m	L1003	Pale orange grey cement scree
0.28-0.30m	L1004	Tarmac
0.30-0.38m	L1005	Made ground. Firm, mid brown orange silty sand with frequent medium and small sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.38-0.39m	L1006	Made ground. Firm, dark brown grey silty sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.39-0.55m	L1007	Made ground. Firm, mixed patches of mid brown orange and mid grey brown silty sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.55-0.76m	L1008	Made ground. Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with moderate to frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.76-0.98m	L1009	?Buried soil. Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.98-1.17m	L1010	Subsoil. Firm, dark to mid orange brown silty sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
1.17m+	L1011	Natural. Friable mid brown orange silty coarse sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint

Sample section 1B; 0.00 = 8.20m AOD		
0.00-0.06m	L1000	Yard surface. Very pale grey concrete slab
0.06-0.09m	L1001	Earlier yard surface. Very pale grey poured concrete
0.09-0.26m	L1002	Modern made ground. Friable, mid brown orange silty coarse sand with frequent brick and concrete rubble
0.26-0.43m	L1020	Made ground. Compact, very dark grey brown silty sand with moderate to frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.43-0.65m	L1021	Made ground. Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.05-0.11m	L1012	Topsoil. Friable, pale grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.11-0.19m	L1013	Made ground. Friable, pale brown yellow silty coarse sand with frequent small sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.19-0.40m	L1014	Made ground. Compact, very dark grey brown silty sand with moderate to frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.40-0.63m	L1015	Made ground. Firm, dark orange brown silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint, and occasional lenses of friable, mid brown orange sand and grit
0.63-0.94m	L1009	?Buried soil. Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.94-1.09m	L1010	Subsoil. Firm, dark to mid orange brown silty sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
1.09m+	L1011	Natural. Friable, mid brown orange silty coarse sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint

Description: four undated postholes (F1044, F1046, F1048 and F1050) and a modern garden wall (M1019 (Construction Cut F1018)) were present in Trial Trench 1. The E-W line of a modern service (F1016) traversed the trench.

Construction Cut F1018 was linear, aligned E-W and measured 20.00+ x 0.80 x 0.38m. It had vertical sides and a flat base. Garden Wall M1019 was constructed of pale yellow brown unfrogged bricks (each measuring 220 x 110 x 70mm) of likely 19th century date (see Appendix 2), bonded by very pale grey (near white) mortar with moderate, small angular and rounded flint and rounded chalk inclusions.

Four undated postholes were excavated:

Feature	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill	Finds	Relationships
F1044	Sub-circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.30m x 0.27m x 0.20m)	L1045: Friable, dark brown silty clay	-	Posthole; cut L1011; sealed by L1010
F1046	Sub-circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.22m x 0.18m x 0.13m)	L1047: Friable, dark brown silty clay	-	Posthole; cut L1011; sealed by L1010
F1048	Sub-circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.32m x 0.20m x 0.17m)	L1049: Friable, dark brown silty clay	-	Posthole; cut L1011; sealed by L1010
F1050	Sub-circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.35m x 0.28m+ x 0.13m)	L1051: Friable, dark brown silty clay	-	Posthole; cut L1011; sealed by L1010

Stratigraphic Correlation between Sample Sections 1A and 1B

6.2 Yard Surfaces L1000 and L1001, and modern Made Ground L1002 were recorded in the upper profile of Sample Section 1A and in the upper northern profile

of Sample Section 1B (Fig. 10). In both sections, L1002 sealed sequences of made ground deposits (L1005, L1006, L1007 and L1008 in Sample Section 1A and L1020 and L1021 in 1B). These deposits were compositionally similar and appear to relate to a period of late 18th to 19th century and later deposition. A more complex sequence of deposits was recorded in Sample Section 1A, including shallow Made Ground L1006. A localised cement scree (L1003) and thin layer of tarmac (L1004) also sealed Made Ground L1005 in Sample Section 1A; L1003 and L1004 did not continue into the southern end of Trial Trench 1. In both sample sections, the sequences of made ground deposits sealed ?Buried Soil L1009.

Trial Trench 2 (Figs. 9 and 10; DPs 4, 9-10 and 14-15)

Sample section 2A; 0.00 = 7.87m AOD		
0.00-0.10m	L1029	Topsoil. Friable, very pale grey brown silty sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.10-0.22m	L1030	Made ground. Friable, pale yellow grey silty coarse sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint and CBM rubble
0.22-0.45m	L1031	Made ground. Compact, very dark grey brown silty sand with moderate to frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.45-0.56m	L1032	Made ground. Firm, dark orange brown silty sand with moderate small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.56-0.88m	L1009	?Buried soil. Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.88-1.00m	L1010	Subsoil. Firm, mid to dark orange brown silty sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
1.00m+	L1011	Natural. Friable mid brown orange silty coarse sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint

Sample section 2B; 0.00 = 7.94m AOD		
0.00-0.08m	L1029	Topsoil. Friable, very pale grey brown silty sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.08-0.16m	L1030	Made ground. Friable, pale yellow grey silty coarse sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint and CBM rubble
0.16-0.35m	L1033	Made ground. Brick rubble within very pale yellow grey mortar and crushed brick
0.35-0.61m	L1031	Made ground. Compact, very dark grey brown silty sand with moderate to frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.53-0.70m	L1039	Made ground. Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.70-0.95m+	L1040	Made ground. Mixed patches of firm, mid orange brown silty sand and friable, mid brown orange silty coarse sand with moderate small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.61-0.81m	L1034	Made ground. Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate to frequent sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.81-0.85m	L1035	Made ground. Firm, mid brown orange silty coarse sand with frequent small and moderate sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.85-0.95m	L1036	Firm, mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.95m+	L1011	Natural. Friable mid brown orange silty coarse sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint

Description: Three post-medieval or modern pits (F1037, F1041 and F1071) and three undated postholes (F1065, F1067 and F1069) were present in Trench 2.

Pit F1037 was sub-rectangular in plan (1.90 x 0.41m) with vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1038) was a firm, dark grey brown silty sand. It contained modern (late 18th to 19th century) pottery (5g). The pit was drawn in section and cut Made Ground L1034 and L1039.

Pit F1041 was sub-rectangular in plan (0.55 x 0.20m) with vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1042) comprised firm, mid orange brown silty sand. It contained no finds. The pit was drawn in section and cut Made Ground L1040.

Pit F1071 was sub-rectangular in plan (1.20 x 0.25m+ x 0.38m) with vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1072) was a firm, dark grey brown sandy silt. It contained 19th century CBM and a residual Neolithic core (see Appendix 2). Also present was a selection of cattle feet and limb bones that appeared to have been articulated and may have formed part of a burial (see Appendix 2). The bone was well preserved and displayed no evidence of butchery.

Three undated postholes were excavated:

Feature	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill	Finds	Relationships
F1065	Circular in plan (0.40m x 0.31m) with vertical sides and a concave base.	L1066: Friable, Dark brown, silty clay	-	Posthole; cut L1011; sealed by L1010
F1067	Circular in plan (0.30m x 0.13m) with steep sides and a concave base.	L1068: Firm, dark grey brown, silty sand	-	Posthole; cut L1011; sealed by L1010
F1069	Circular in plan (0.32m x 0.18m) with steep sides and a concave base.	L1070: Firm, mid grey brown, silty sand	-	Posthole; cut L1011; sealed by L1010

Trial Trench 3 (Figs. 9 and 10; DPs 5, 11 and 16-17)

Sample section 3; 0.00 = 8.17m AOD		
0.00-0.12m	L1012	Topsoil. Friable, pale grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.12-0.15	L1052	Made ground. Friable, pale to mid brown orange silty sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.15-0.36m	L1053	Made ground. Compact, very dark grey brown silty sand with moderate to frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.36-0.46m	L1054	Made ground. Firm, mottled dark grey brown/ dark orange brown silty sand with moderate small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.46-0.58m	L1055	Made ground. Firm, dark mid orange brown silty sand with moderate to frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.58-0.94m	L1009	?Buried soil. Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.94m+	L1011	Natural. Friable, mid brown orange silty coarse sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint

Description: Three undated pits (F1022, F1024 and F1026) were recorded in Trench 3. Two pieces of worked bone were found in Pits F1022 and F1026. They were likely used as sledge runners (see Appendix 2).

Pit F1022 was not fully exposed. That part within the trial trench appeared sub-oval in plan (1.75 x 1.70+ x 0.28m). It had moderately sloping to near-vertical sides and a

concave base. Within Segment A, its fill (L1023A) comprised compact, dark brown clay. L1023A contained worked bone (180g). Three fills were present within Segment B. Basal Fill L1043 comprised firm, mid brown silty sand. This shallow fill appeared to incompletely 'line' Pit F1022 although its possible function as a lining is unclear; it certainly would not have served to retain water. It may well have comprised a chance, wind-blown inclusion, possibly introduced into F1022 from the north-east (it was absent from the north-eastern side of this feature (Fig. 10)). Secondary Fill L1028 was a compact, mid greenish grey clay. The gleyic appearance of L1028 suggests that it had formed under anoxic/ waterlogged conditions (Eswarn *et al.* 2003); an environmental sample of this context contained waterlogged plant stems (see Appendix 2). Finds from L1028 comprise 97g of fired clay. L1023B was the uppermost fill in Segment B, but appeared more humic within this segment. Based on the gleyic appearance of Fill L1028 and the organic appearance of L1023B, F1022 was interpreted as a cess pit. Fill L1023 was cut by Pit F1024. Fill L1023B yielded a worked bone sledge runner, possibly linked to wildfowling in the surrounding fens (see Appendix 2).

Pit F1024 was sub-oval in plan (1.02 x 0.55 x 0.16m) with moderately sloping sides and a concave/ flattish base. Its fill (L1025) comprised friable, light brown clayey gravel. It contained no finds. Pit F1024 cut Pit Fill L1023 (F1022).

Pit F1026 was not fully exposed. That part within the trial trench appeared sub-circular in plan (1.80+ x 1.75 x 0.41m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1027) was a compact, dark brown silty clay. L1027 contained a worked bone sledge runner, directly comparable to that from Pit F1022.

Trial Trench 4 (Figs. 9 and 10; DPs 6 and 12)

Sample section 4; 0.00 = 8.09m AOD		
0.00-0.08m	L1056	Topsoil. Friable, pale to mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.08-0.19m	L1057	Made ground. Friable, pale to mid brown grey silty sand with frequent small and medium sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.19-0.26m	L1058	Made ground. Firm, dark red brown silty sand with moderate small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint and CBM rubble
0.26-0.62m	L1059	Made ground. Compact, mottled of dark red brown silty sand and mid brown orange silty coarse sand with moderate small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.62-0.90m	L1060	?Buried soil. Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint
0.26-0.42m	L1061	Made ground. Compact, mottled of dark red brown silty sand and mid brown orange silty coarse sand with moderate small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint
0.42-0.90m	L1062	?Buried soil. Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint
0.90m+	L1011	Natural. Friable, mid brown orange silty coarse sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint

Description: Trench 4 contained a modern pit (un-numbered) and brick ?drain (M1073). A modern service with in situ water pipe traversed the trench, c. E-W.

The modern pit was machine excavated only. This feature was cut through made ground deposits in the upper trench profile and its fill contained a mix of material

including red brick, crushed concrete and plastic. The date of this feature was agreed during a site visit by the planning archaeologist (Andy Thomas (CCC HET)).

Modern ?Drain M1073 was present in the southern end of Trial Trench 4. It comprised no more than two courses of high fired, unfrosted, pale yellow London Stock bricks (each measuring 220 x 110 x 70mm) bonded by a pale orange grey sandy mortar. The bricks appeared to be laid in some form of header bond. The exposed part of M1073 was rectangular in plan, enclosing an area of at least 0.36m². No construction cut for M1073 was evident, although it was physically 'bedded' into Natural L1011 at the base of the trench. The description and size of the constituent bricks is directly comparable to elements of 19th century and later walling recently excavated at St Ives, Cambridgeshire (Mustchin 2014).

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil (L1012, L1029 and L1056) was uppermost across much of the excavated site. Some variance in the composition of the topsoil was recorded between trial trenches (different context numbers were allocated accordingly). Sequential concrete yard surfaces (L1000 and L1001) were the uppermost deposits recorded in Trial Trench 1. In all trenches, the uppermost material sealed deep sequences (0.56-0.85m) of made ground. The made ground sealed ?Buried Soil L1009 (=1060=1062), comprising firm, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.

8.2 The natural geology (L1011) comprised friable, mid brown orange silty coarse sand with frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint, encountered some 0.90m to 1.17m below the present ground surface.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated below (Table 1).

9.2 The site is located an area with good archaeological potential including sites and find spots dating between the Neolithic and post-medieval periods. Archaeological investigations to the south-west of the site revealed Bronze Age, Iron Age and later occupation evidence. Chatteris occupies an area of locally high ground above the surrounding fenland. Railway Lane is situated within part of the town first developed during the medieval period with post-medieval expansion to the north, along the line of High Lane.

9.3 In the event the evaluation revealed four modern pits, only three of which were numbered and excavated (F1037, F1041 and F1071 (Trial Trench 2)), and

three undated pits sealed by post-medieval and modern made ground deposits. Groups of four and three undated postholes were encountered in the base of Trial Trenches 1 and 2, respectively. In both trenches the postholes were cut into Natural L1011, contained single fills and were sealed by Subsoil L1010. None yielded finds of any description. The postholes were stratigraphically early within the recorded sequence, however, and appeared to predate post-medieval/ modern activity at the site. It is possible that they related to early human activity, perhaps linked to prehistoric sites and find spots in the local area. Prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the site is evidenced by the residual Neolithic flint core from modern Pit F1071 (see below). However, the postholes did not conform to any recognisable structural layout within the confines of the trial trenches and their date cannot be confirmed.

Trial Trench	Context	Description	Spot date
1	1019	Garden wall	Modern
	1044	Posthole	Undated
	1046	Posthole	Undated
	1048	Posthole	Undated
	1050	Posthole	Undated
2	1037	Pit	Late 18 th to 19 th C
	1041	Pit	Modern
	1065	Posthole	Undated
	1067	Posthole	Undated
	1069	Posthole	Undated
	1071	Pit	Modern
3	1022	Pit	Undated
	1024	Pit	Undated
	1026	Pit	Undated
4	-	Pit	Modern
	-	?Drain	Modern
	-	Service (water)	Modern

Table 1: Summary of recorded features

9.4 Undated Pit F1022 was partially revealed within the base of Trial Trench 3. This feature contained a shallow, possible wind-blown silty sand (L1043) sealed by two consecutive fills of gleyic, greenish grey clay (L1028) and humic, dark brown clay (L1023). An environmental sample of Fill L1028 contained waterlogged plant shoots. F1022 was interpreted as a cess pit. This feature type is typical of 'backyard' activity from the medieval period onwards with numerous excavated examples in the literature, including 19th century and later cess pits from Chatteris (Connor 1998).

9.5 Finds of intrinsic interest from the site comprise a residual Neolithic flint core from Pit Fill L1072 (F1071; Trial Trench 2), and two pieces of worked bone from Pits F1022 and F1026 (Trial Trench 3). The bones are horse radii and are thought to have functioned as sledge runners, possibly of post-medieval date. Comparable post-medieval examples are known from the Cambridgeshire site of Stonea (Smithson 1996). However, such finds are also known from Anglo-Saxon/ medieval sites and the date of the current examples remains uncertain.

10 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 The datable features and contexts at the Railway Lane site all belonged to the post-medieval and modern periods. Undated postholes identified within the base of Trial Trenches 1 and 2 may have related to known prehistoric activity in the Chatteris area although their date cannot be confirmed at this stage. Prehistoric activity is evidenced, however, by the residual Neolithic core from modern Pit F1071. Also of interest are the worked bone sledge runners from Pits F1022 and F1026. These may have been linked to post-medieval or earlier wildfowling activity in the surrounding fens. A cess pit identified in Trial Trench 3 is typical of medieval and later 'backyard' activity and is likely to relate to the early development of Railway Lane and its environs.

11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

11.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trial Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pot (Qty)	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other	Other (Qty)	Other (g)
	1008		1	Made Ground	Late 18 th – 19 th	7	67	1432		Glass	2	72
	1009		1	?Buried Soil	Late 18 th – 19 th	3	24			Glass	2	7
	1014		1	Made Ground						Coal		1
	1015		1	Made Ground	Late 18 th – 19 th	1	23	19		Coal		7
	1020	A	1	Made Ground						Glass	3	5
1022	1023		3	Fill of Terminus					180			
1026	1027		3	Fill of Pit					174			
1022	1028		3	Fill of Ditch						F.Clay		97
	1031		2	Made Ground	Late 18 th – 19 th	1	4	613		Glass	1	9
	1032		2	Made Ground				626				
	1034		2	Made Ground	Late 18 th – 19 th	1	4	4				
	1035		2	Made Ground	Late 18 th – 19 th	1	1					
1037	1038		2	Fill of Pit	Late 18 th – 19 th	2	4			Coal Glass	2	34 <1
	1039		2	Made Ground	Late 18 th – 19 th	6	131	4				
1041	1042		2	Fill of Pit				601	20			
	1053		3	Made Ground				16		Slate Fe.Frag	2 1	9 17
	1054		3	Made Ground						Coal		7
	1055		3	Made Ground	Late 18 th – 19 th	2	6			Fe.Frag Coal	1	43 4
	1058		4	Made Ground				418				
	1059		4	Made Ground				106				
1071	1072		2	Fill of Pit				913	883	Str.Flint	1	31
	1073		4	Wall				1693				

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

A single flint core (31g) was contained in Pit F1071 (L1072) in an un-patinated condition. The core was manufactured from a very dark grey to near black, high-quality flint, with a small patch of thin pale orange-brown cortex, suggesting it was sourced from local tertiary deposits derived from the chalk that underlies the area. The core is discoidal (keeled) and has been extensively exploited for the production of small flakes from around the circumference of both faces. The removal of flakes appears very neat and regular, with the size of the core suggesting it has been exhausted. This type of core technology appears in the earlier Neolithic with the neat, systematic reduction supporting a date in this period; however discoidal cores are more common in the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age, and a broad Neolithic date may be more applicable to reflect the level of skill retained by the flint knapper, prior to a preference for cruder hard-hammer striking in subsequent periods.

The Post-Medieval/ Modern Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 24 sherds weighing 264g from one feature and seven layers of made ground. The pottery was examined under a x35 binocular microscope and recorded by context (Table 2). The recording was carried out in keeping with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001), and fabric codes and dating followed those used by the Museum of London. The pottery assemblage would all fit within a late 18th to 19th century date range although it is possible some sherds could be slightly earlier or later.

Context No.	Context Description	Pottery	Date	Comment
1008	Made Ground	1x29g PMR 2x9g TPW 4x29g RWE	Late 18 th - 19 th	PMR: flower pot TPW: 'willow pattern' shallow dish rim (also 1x1g mortar)
1009	Made Ground	1x15g MOCH 1x5g RWE 1x4g ENPO PNTD	Late 18 th - 19 th	MOCH: mug ENPO: flat ware rim, gold blue underglaze Transfer Printing and overglaze hand painted red flowers and gold lines
1015	Made Ground	1x23g TPW	Late 18 th – 19 th	TPW: 'willow pattern' plate
1031	Made Ground	1x4g ENPO	Late 18 th - 19 th	ENPO: lightly abraded
1034	Made Ground	1x4g RWE	Late 18 th - 19 th	
1035	Made Ground	1x1g RWE	Late 18 th - 19 th	RWE: heavily abraded
1038	Pit Fill	1x1g ENPO 1x3g TPW	Late 18 th - 19 th	TPW: 'willow pattern' plate (not same as L1039)
1039	Pit Fill	6x131g TPW	Late 18 th - 19 th	TPW: 'willow pattern' plate
1055		2x6g RWE	Late 18 th +	RWE: abraded

Table 2: Quantification of pottery by feature

Key: PMR: Post-medieval red earthenware 16th+; ENPO: English porcelain mid 18th+; TPW: Transfer Printed Ware late 18th+; RWE: Refined white earthenware late 18th+; MOCH: Mocha type ware late 18th+

The majority of the pottery (19 sherds; 211g), are factory made refined white earthenwares unlikely to predate the late 18th century, of which ten sherds (166g) are Transfer Printed Wares (TPW). This is often referred to as 'willow pattern', although strictly speaking this term only applies to the Chinese Nanking style pattern containing elements of a willow tree, an orange or apple tree, two birds, people on a bridge, a fence, a boat and a teahouse or pagoda (www.willowcollectors.org). Chinese pattern TPW was imported from China and then copied in Britain by the late 18th century and is still manufactured today, and so without makers marks or other evidence such as polychrome transfer printing, it is very difficult to distinguish Victorian and earlier examples from modern ones. However, the depth of the stratigraphy and association with other sherds suggests the earlier date.

The only feature to contain pottery was Pit F1037 (L1038; Trial Trench 2) which contained an abraded fragment of Transfer Printed plate and a small sherd of English porcelain. The pit cut Layers L1039, which contained 6 fragments from an abraded Chinese pattern TPW shallow dish, L1034 which contained a sherd of lightly abraded white earthenware and L1035 which contained a heavily abraded sherd of white earthenware. L1015 also contained a piece of lightly abraded Chinese pattern TPW.

Made Ground L1008 contained the most sherds (seven; 67g), comprising a fragment of flower pot, four sherds of white earthenware – including one with horizontal grooves and a blue band – and two sherds of TPW. One of these has decoration containing trees and the head of a woman and a horse and so may be depicting a pastoral scene; such decoration was at its most popular in the early to mid 19th century. Buried Soil L1009 contained a base/ body sherd of white earthenware from a small jar and a body sherd of mocha ware cup with a yellow body and concentric horizontal lines of cream, both in quite good condition. In addition there was an English porcelain plate rim with underglaze blue transfer-printing and overglaze painted red and gold flowers suggesting a c. mid to late 19th century date. This might suggest that L1008 and L1009 date to around the mid 19th century, subject to residuality.

Made Ground L1055 contained two moderately to heavily abraded sherds of white earthenware, one with underglaze hand painted flowers in polychrome, which would fit a 19th to early 20th century date range. An undecorated sherd of English porcelain came from Made Ground L1031.

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The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 12 fragments (6402g) of late post-medieval to early modern brick (Table 3), predominantly from made ground layers and pit features. The bricks were in a fragmentary and abraded condition, with no complete examples present.

Brick Type	Dimensions	Manufacturing Traits	Fabric	Date	F	W
London Stock	? x 85 x 45mm	Smooth base, regular	Yellow-brown	L18-E20 th C	2	3125
Clinker	195 x 85 x 45mm	Rough base, slightly irregular faces	Pale red (coarse sand/calcareous)	19-E20 th C	2	1514
Flooring	45mm thick	Rough base	White (calcareous)	19 th C	7	1345
Fletton	70mm thick	Sharp arrises	Mid red	M20 th C+	1	418
<i>Total</i>					12	6402

Table 3: Quantification of late post-medieval to early modern brick types by frequency (F) and weight (W, in grams)

The brick fragments were sparsely distributed in the recorded layers and features, suggesting they were re-deposited as rubble. The most well-preserved, as half to three-quarter bricks, were the London Stock bricks contained in Wall M1073 and Made Ground Layer L1008; while the Clinker bricks in Pits F1041 and F1071 appeared to have been subject to a high degree of rolling. The Flooring bricks recovered from Made Ground Layers L1031, L1032 and L1059 were very highly fragmented, while a single fragment of modern Fletton brick was contained in Made Ground Layer L1058.

The Worked Bone

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

Two pieces of worked bone were recovered from the trial trench evaluation at Railway Lane. The two pieces derived from two different contexts: L1023B (Pit F1022) and L1027 (Pit F1026), but were extremely similar in nature. Both were made from horse radii, the piece from L1023B was a distal end and that from L1027 a proximal end; inspection of the bones indicated that they did not fit together, but were from two separate bones. The manner in which they had been worked was, however, almost identical. A considerable amount of trimming had taken place around the articulations to shape or smooth the ends of the bones and a hole had been drilled into the shaft piercing the anterior and posterior surfaces, just above or just below the articulation. On the anterior surface of the shaft the bones were somewhat flattened and quite polished/ smoothed. Use wear was present on the anterior surface along the length of the shaft and the surface of the trimmed part of the bone was also worn on this side but not on the posterior surface of the bone. Examination under a microscope showed the presence of striations on the smoothed surface parallel to the axis of the shaft, indicating a movement along the length of the shaft.

The current favoured interpretation of these bones is that they were used as sledge runners, with the sled attached via wooden pegs and the anterior surfaces running

along the ground. A number of examples are available from continental Europe (e.g. Barthel 1969; Gál 2012) but also from Cambridgeshire Fenland sites (e.g. Riddler 2005; Smithson 1996). MacGregor (1975, cited in Smithson 1996) indicates that such sleds were used by wildfowlers in the fens to cross frozen water in pursuit of birds.

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The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from trial trench excavations at Chatteris. A total of 33 bones came from two contexts. L1042 (Pit F1041) contained a single fragment of pig humerus which was a mid shaft piece displaying cut marks indicative of filleting of meat from the bone. L1072 (Pit F1071) contained a selection of cattle feet and limb bones that appeared to have been articulated and may have formed part of a burial. The recovered bones all belonged to the lower limbs and included the left and right hind legs (tibia, tarsals, metatarsals) and a distal radius, carpals and metacarpals, and a selection of phalanges. These bones were noted as being in excellent condition and no butchery or pathology was noted. Many of the epiphyses present were unfused indicating that the animal was a juvenile.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

Five bulk samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed during trial excavations at 13 Railway Lane, Chatteris. The sampled deposits were predominantly dated to the post-medieval period or were un-dated and presumed to be post-medieval in origin. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 4.

Plant Macrofossils

Small numbers of carbonised plant macrofossils were recorded in four of the five sampled deposits. Cereals, predominantly in the form of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), were represented by occasional specimens. A small number of non-cereal taxa in L1028 (*Rumex* sp., medium Fabaceae) probably represent the remains of arable weeds, as might the presence of sedge (*Carex* sp.). Sedge could also have been gathered from fenland habitats. The single seed of great fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) in L1072 may have originated in sedges brought to the site for thatching or fuel (cf. Rowell 1986).

Although F1022 (L1028) was recorded as a cess pit, no mineralised remains were recovered. Numerous plant stems, which appeared to have been preserved by waterlogging, were present but no waterlogged remains were identifiable to genus or species.

Charcoal

Charcoal was present only in small concentrations. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) was recognised in L1028 but the assemblage was not sufficient for detailed analysis.

Remains of clinker, fuel ash slag and occasional coal fragments were present across the samples. This is likely to reflect the use of coal as a fuel in domestic hearths.

Terrestrial molluscs

Specimens of *Pupilla muscorum* and *Punctum pygmaeum* were present in L1028. The assemblage of terrestrial molluscs is too small for detailed comment.

Contaminants

Modern contaminants in the form of modern rootlets, burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*) and seeds, were present only in small concentrations. This indicates that biological disturbance of the sampled deposits is likely to have been limited.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential

The carbonised remains from Railway Lane were low in density and the cereal remains were mostly poorly preserved. It is likely that they entered the deposits with hearth waste or as incidental inclusions from background scatters of carbonised material on the site. There was no evidence of nearby intensive use or processing of cereals, suggesting that further detailed sampling of deposits at the site is unlikely to produce an analytically viable assemblage of carbonised plant remains.

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Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Trench	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Flot (ml)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains		
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal > 2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules			
1	1028	1022	Fill of Cess Pit	3	20	20	100%	43	X	-	Trit (1)	X			X	Quercus sp.	X	P. muscorum, P. pygmaeum	X	-	X	-	-	-	Indet. Carb/clinker (X), Waterlogged stems (XX)	
2	1045	1044	Fill of Posthole	1	10	10	100%	6	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	Indet. Carb/clinker (X), Fuel ash slag (X)	
3	1049	1048	Fill of Posthole	1	10	10	100%	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	Indet. Carb/clinker (X)	
4	1066	1065	Fill of Pit	2	10	10	100%	8	X	-	Trit (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	Indet. Carb/clinker (XX)	
5	1072	1071	Fill of Pit	2	10	10	100%	20	X	-	Trit (1), NFI (2)	X		Cladium mariscus (1)	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	Indet. Carb/clinker (X)

Table 4: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from 13 Railway Lane, Chatteris. Abbreviations: Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain)

APPENDIX 3

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

HER	NGR	Description
Prehistoric		
MCB19246	TL 393 857	A rolled and stained primary flake was found at South Park Lane in 1960. Currently located in Wisbech museum.
Neolithic		
03683	TL 39 86	Stone axe. Exact location not known. Made out of dolomite.
12004	TL 395 858	Neolithic polished flint hand-axe found on Elms Farm Council estate in a drain grating. In good condition other than a coup Chips.
MCB15979	TL 40040 86325	1. Neolithic polished flint axe with recent tip damage. Length: 194mm Width: 69mm Thickness: c.60mm Asymmetrical cross section: flat on one side and domed on the other. Found in garden of 3 Delve Terrace, New Road
MCB16699	TL 40033 86326	Neolithic axe found in garden at reported depth of 3 ft. Picture in file. Black, polished stone.
CB15325	TL 39501 86147	1. An evaluation revealed features containing prehistoric and Roman remains. Large sherds of late Bronze Age vessels were found possibly associated with burial. The group of pottery, with remains of antler and a possible loom weight appear to have been rapidly reburied. The location of the site is similar to Bronze Age barrows nearby, and it is possible that the site may find the remains of a barrow. A large ditch was found containing pottery dating from the 1st C AD. The presence of relatively large unabraded sherds from domestic vessels indicates settlement close to the development site. No medieval features were found despite the site's location, close to the centre of medieval Chatteris. 2. Following a preceding evaluation, an area excavation was undertaken across the site in 2001 recording seven broad period occupation, early and late Iron Age pits, ditches and enclosures, Roman channels and boundary ditches, Saxon timber structures, medieval pits and post medieval structures. Pits containing fragments of Collared Urns, Beaker ware and animal bone were excavated, suggesting a domestic Bronze Age site was nearby but there was no evidence of settlement on the site. The Collared Urn fragments were not found with any cremated bone or other evidence of funerary activity. Recent research has suggested Collared Urn was extensively used in domestic contexts. Three undated crouched burials (there were no grave goods associated with the three burials) were excavated in the southern part of the site which may be Bronze Age too. Close to one of the crouching burials was a shallow pit containing Beaker pottery dating from the later part of the Beaker period - around 2600-1800BC.
Iron Age		
MCB17496	TL 3944 8625	An evaluation identified significant archaeological remains in the NE and southern part of the development site. The remains of the NE part of the site consisted of three grave cuts, contained what appeared to be supine burials, a series of postholes for part of a post built-structure, hearth and several isolated features. The postholes, which contained sherds of early Iron Age suggest that some form of settlement was present on the site, that may have been bounded to two NE-SW aligned ditches identified. A series of features were also identified in the southern area, consisting of ditches and pits containing deposits of faunal remains, pottery and worked stone. The well-preserved skeletal remains of two pigs, one buried in conjunction with five piglets, were recovered from two ditch terminals, suggesting deliberate deposition. No finds dated to later than the Iron Age recovered, which suggest a shift in habitation towards the south during the Roman and Saxon periods.
MCB18461	TL 3951 8616	1. An evaluation revealed features containing prehistoric (see CB15323) and Roman remains. A large ditch was found containing pottery dating from the 1st C AD. The presence of relatively large unabraded sherds from domestic vessels indicates settlement close to the development site. 2. Following a preceding evaluation, an area excavation was undertaken across the site in 2001 recording seven broad period occupation, including Bronze Age burials and pits, early Iron Age pits, Saxon timber structures, medieval pits and post medieval structures. The excavated features suggest that activity intensified on the site during the Late Iron Age and early Roman period rectangular enclosure (possible forming part of a paddock or field system) was excavated in the north-eastern corner of the. This enclosure had an entrance approximately 1m wide in the north-eastern side. Pits and postholes also dated to this period were found, also at the northern end of the site.

Romano-British		
CB14730	TL 39374 86311	Roman coin.
MCB18462	TL 3948 8616	1. An evaluation revealed features containing prehistoric and Roman remains. A large ditch was found containing pottery dating from the 1st C AD. The presence of relatively large unabraded sherds from domestic vessels indicates settlement close to development site. 2. Following a preceding evaluation, an area excavation was undertaken across the site in 2001 recording seven broad period occupation, including Bronze Age burials and pits, early and late Iron Age pits, ditches and enclosures, Saxon timber structures, medieval pits and post medieval structures. A large number of drainage channels and boundary ditch features (of ten showing signs that they were re-cut) were excavated, many containing considerable amounts of discarded animal bone and other settlement debris.
MCB18463	TL 3947 8611	1. Preliminary evaluation of the site produced significant quantities of Bronze Age and Roman remains prompting full area excavation of the site in 2001 (see CB15323 and MCB18461). 2. Following a preceding evaluation, an area excavation was undertaken across the site in 2001 recording seven broad period occupation, including Bronze Age burials and pits, early and late Iron Age pits, ditches and enclosures, Roman channels and boundary ditches, medieval pits and post medieval structures. The remains of rectangular post-built Saxon buildings were identified in the south-western corner of the site close to the church along with a number of rubbish pits associated with them
MCB18482	TL 3866 8696	1. Evaluation identified several quarry pits dating to the mid-late Roman period. The quantity of pottery recovered from the suggest they were used as rubbish dumps after quarrying ceased, and imply the presence of a settlement in the vicinity.
Medieval		
01508	TL 3930 8598	Red brick drainage pipe approx length 42.5 cms, diam 14 - 11 cms tapering to 8.5 cms. Found in close proximity to the site is the former St Mary's Abbey .
01528	TL 393 869	Four worked stones of which one is a lintel and two others possibly from columns.
03700	TL 3931 8585	Site of the Abbey of Chatteris. Founded between 1006 when Edroth became Bishop of Dorchester (the first professed Abbot Ramsey) and his death at Assandune in 1016. Co-founded with his sister Aelfwen, wife of Athelstan, ruler of E Anglia. Any connection between Ramsey and Chatteris was severed when Henry 1 gave to the church of Ely the abbey of Chatteris, with its possessions and feudal rights.
03701	TL 3946 8607	1. Mostly by Sir Arthur Blomfield's firm in 1909 -1910. But the nave arcades and the comparatively small W tower are of the The W tower has diagonal buttresses and a doorway with a triple chamfered surround without capitals and a lancet window ab 4 & 9. An investigation was carried out into the vaulted brick tombs in the churchyard for listing purposes. The aim was to see walkway was present on top of the tombs & to recommend conservation work regarding the future of the monument. The sur section of the tombs consists of 8 vaulted tombs. Excavation revealed that there is no walkway , that the drains present app be part of the structure, that soil was inf filled to the base of the tombs and between them, and that tree root damage to the to is likely . 5. Correspondence regarding the listing of the tombs; post-excavation results are that the tombs are not listed. 6. 'Along the south wall of the Churchyard is a series of arched brick vaults, some of which are empty , known as the cataco They were erected by the Rev d. M. A. Gathercole, the Vicar (d.1886) because the churchyard was full. A number have entrance closed by inscribed tombstones. It was about this time there was trouble over...the burial of Non Conformists, and a Syndic was formed to lay out a cemetery where 'Clerical intolerance could have no voice', which was opened circa 1850.' 7. 'During (Gathercole's) time the Churchyard became full and a new Churchyard was opened in New Road, but he had the b vaults known as the 'Catacombs' built, to ensure himself a good burial place, and his memorial stone can be seen there'.
03832	TL 3931 8586	1. (TL/3931/8586) Nunnery (NR) (Benedictine) (site of) (NAT) (TL/3940/8574) Wall (NR). 2. The Benedictine Abbey of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Chatteris was founded by

		<p>Ednoth, bishop of Dorchester (1006-16) an formerly abbot of Ramsey , with the collaboration of his sister Aelfwen. All the buildings were burnt down in 1306-10. There 14 nuns in 1379 and 13 in 1535-6. The abbey was dissolved in 1538.</p> <p>3. Full history, authority 4.</p> <p>4. A mansion was built on the site in the 17th century , but this and the nunnery have vanished except for a few walls. Some last remains were pulled down to make way for the Empress Cinema in 1935 (4).</p> <p>5. A portion of the old wall of the nunnery still exists and bounds parts of East Park Lane and South Park Lane.</p> <p>6. An evaluation has shown that possible medieval features survive towards the rear of the property , but the front has been disturbed by 19th & 20th C drains, cess pits and levelling. The site may be within the precincts of the Priory. The features for which were much truncated, but include possible structural features such as a posthole and an L shaped gully . 2 large sherds of unabraded medieval pottery were recovered from these features.</p>
08670	TL 3948 8657	<p>1. Ridge and furrow in fields E of High lane and N of New Road, in field surrounded by apparently original headland stopped with hawthorn hedges. Larger field contains a possible intersection of Medieval field boundaries, although this is uncertain because ridge and furrow follow same orientation (NNW - SSE).</p> <p>2. The earthworks were surveyed in advance of residential development, with the object of producing as complete a plan as possible of the cultivation system. The area of the earthworks is known as Manor Park, although the nearest recorded manor some 800m to the S on East Park Road. A 19th century ornamental "parkland" style gate and rail still survive on the S boundary to site. suggesting that the fields may once have been enclosed as parkland perhaps associated with the Listed Building on New Road, once enclosed by a high-walled garden, now containing the disused packing station. The park of "Manor Park" is probably a Post Medieval place name or may possibly refer to earlier manorial emparkment of the area. The earthworks represent at length 3 furlongs or distinct groups of ridge and furrow. The furlongs are divided into a series of lands generally orientated N to S, curve slightly to the left to form the more common reverse "S" formation. The furlong located in the NE of the survey area orientated NNE to SSW and is defined by a narrow ditch along its S and W sides. The N boundary to the system is thought beyond the curved hedgeline which dates to at least the 1819 enclosures. The narrow ditch may mark the early enclosure of furlong which, when enclosed, was probably left to pasture and further defined by a hedgeline. The SE furlong appears to be by the high garden wall to the S. A small sub-rectangular pond has been inserted into the centre of one of the ridges, probably provide water for stock and is most probably a post-enclosure or modern feature. The furlongs to the W are divided into two systems lying at right angles to each other. Adjacent to the SW boundary of the site are four lands orientated W to E. Immediately to their N is a rectangular levelled area within a N - S orientated furlong. This may be a later modification to provide a stand ricks or stacks within the Medieval fields. To the N this group of lands is defined by a series of scarps with a well-defined headland boundary separating the furlong from the adjacent system to the NE. The furlong and scarp systems may have provided later access points to the fields. See plan in Survey.</p> <p>3. AP assessment along the route of the Chatteris to Haddenham water pipeline mapped the areas of medieval cultivation remains around Chatteris. Most of the features have been levelled by arable cultivation, with a few pasture fields retaining earthwork remains.</p>
CB15351	TL 39250 85840	Stonework in the rear garden, is reputed to be the gateway of the nunnery.
CB15741	TL 39000 86755	An evaluation revealed deeply stratified late medieval and post-medieval soil horizons, with sporadic phases of alluvial encroachment from the adjacent Slade Lode. No evidence for earlier medieval domestic settlement was identified. No substantial evidence for early domestic settlement was present within the assessment site, and it is suggested that the site was an area of lower-lying ground leading to the Slade Lode and occasionally subject to flooding by the Lode.
MCB15978	TL 39333 85802	Building material from 40 Victoria Lane, Chatteris, including fired brick and three pieces of tracery. Finder reported found seen in garden.
MCB18464	TL 3952 8612	<p>Preliminary evaluation of the site produced significant quantities of Bronze Age and Roman remains prompting full area excavation of the site in 2001 (see CB15323 and MCB18461).</p> <p>Following a preceding evaluation, an area excavation was undertaken across the site in 2001 recording seven broad period occupation, including Bronze Age burials and pits, early and late Iron Age pits, ditches and enclosures, Roman channels and boundary</p>

		ditches, Saxon timber structures and post medieval structures. A small number of pits containing medieval pottery large quarry pit towards the southern part of the site were excavated.
MCB20081	TL 3931 8586	A single trial trench was excavated and revealed a series of insubstantial walls and between three and five articulated burials. The walls may be associated with the burials, although a more substantial footing at the northern end of the trench could relate to the abbey buildings. This suggests that the proposed development is located within a secular or general cemetery, within the abbey precinct. No finds post-dating the medieval period were recovered, suggesting that the burials are medieval and are like to be associated with the monastic phase of the site. More than one phase of burial was evident and all are of articulated burial interred in the Christian manner with heads to the west and arms to the side, no evidence of coffins were found.
DCB1592	TL 39466 86082	Church of SS Peter and Paul C14 West Tower, nave, aisles and chancel. Repaired and altered 1910. Coursed rubblestone with Barnack stone dressings. West Tower of 3 stages with restored stepped battlements, small leaded spire and diagonal buttressing. Newel stair with 2 quatrefoil cusp openings at south-east angle. String-courses between stages. West door with continuous moulding and jamb shafts with moulded bases to 2 centred arch and label. First stage with lancet window. Two trefoil openings in 2 centred arch with label and stops to each facet of belfry stage. Interior of tower has large, plain 2 centred arch to blind openings in north and south walls. East wall with similar arch and doorway with deep mouldings and jamb shafts with moulded capitals and bases. Label with one head stop. Above the doorway is a C15 niche with trefoil head and flanking square shafts, diagonally set, with pinnacles. Stoop recess to right hand of doorway. Plain tiled roof to nave with parapet to gable end. Clerestory with 6 circa 1910 windows of 2 cinquefoil lights in 2 centred heads with moulded labels. Aisles widened and extended in 1910 to flank chancel. Leaded roofs. South aisle with eight 2 stage buttresses and five 3 light windows with cinquefoil heads. Four centred arches with labels, 2 with original head stops. East end of south aisle has 2 C14 trefoil light windows in 2 centred heads and one circa 1910 three cinquefoil light window with vertical tracery in 4 centred head. Two porches to south aisle. One to south-west. C15 with diagonal buttressing. Pedimented gable end with moulded coping. One to south-east circa 1910. Pedimented gable end. Four centred, moulded stone arch to entry. Chancel roof of plain tiles with parapet to gable end. Circa 1910 east window of 5 cinquefoil lights with flowing tracery in 2 centred head. North aisle with 5 circa 1910 three light windows with cinquefoil heads. Four centred heads and labels. One C14 three cinquefoil window in 4 centred head with label with head stops to west end of north aisle. Interior of nave now of 6 bays, one to east added circa 1910. Octagonal columns with moulded capitals and bases. Two centred arches of 2 orders with labels with head terminations, some original. C14 chancel arch, re-erected circa 1910. Two centred arch with label and 2 moulded bases. Upper and lower doorways to rood stair restored. C14 font, plain octagon and shaft.
Post-medieval		
01509	TL 3924 8535	Salt glazed ale jug found in the wall of the house at 34 London Road. Presented by Mrs. Graves.
03685	TL 3969 8567	In good condition. Grassed over. Good brick entrance
12046	TL 398 856	Late 18th century house with extensive outbuildings and cupola. By the middle of the 19th century, three large fields to the ? were planted to form a small park., with strip boundary plantations to the north and south. A mid- 19th century icehouse surveyed in the north of the fields amongst the trees. There is a semi-circular drive to the house through a 19th century brick wall.
CB14949	TL 3939 8592	Non-conformist chapel, inscribed "erected 1838" on plaque. Gable end to road. Gault brick with Barnack stone dressings. S roof. Pedimented gable end with finial and ball pendant. Saw-tooth eaves cornice. Road elevation has canted corners with 2 s buttresses to each angle terminating in blunt pinnacles. First floor range of 2 fixed light windows with glazing bars intersecting heads flanking similar 3 light window in Gothic arches with moulded labels and stops. Ground floor with similar windows in square headed arches with moulded labels and stops. Side entry.
MCB16931	TL 3889 8621	An evaluation revealed revealing several shallow features and a small pit, believed to be the remains of post-medieval quarrying. It is suggested that this part of Chatteris Island was probably not occupied before the 20th century.
MCB17157	TL 3926 8576	Founded by the first General Baptist congregation in Chatteris which started holding meetings at a hired barn in Lyon's Yard West Part Lane. The present chapel was built in 1835. A daughter chapel of this also existed on the Forty Foot Bank, established in 1860, rebuilt in 1889 and closed before the Second World War. Two further chapels

		were founded by Strict Baptists the first was the Salem Chapel, at Hive End, Huntingdon Road, which closed in the 1980s. The second was the Zion Chapel on Park Lane which has subsequently closed.
MCB18465	TL 3946 8617	Preliminary evaluation of the site produced significant quantities of Bronze Age and Roman remains prompting full area excavation of the site in 2001 (see CB15323 and MCB18461). Following a preceding evaluation, an area excavation was undertaken across the site in 2001 recording seven broad period occupation, including Bronze Age burials and pits, early and late Iron Age pits, ditches and enclosures, Roman channels and boundary ditches, Saxon timber structures and medieval pits. A variety of post medieval features were found in the northern western parts of the site and are associated with the most recent use of the land as a farm and slaughter-house.
MCB18481	TL 3868 8700	Evaluation revealed evidence for intensive, large scale post- medieval quarrying on the site. The quarrying appears to have been quite formalised, with the rectangular pits laid out in rows, and may have been associated with road building as seen on other sites. A further phase of quarrying took place in the mid 20th century, covering a large area. A low density of post medieval ditches were also recorded.
MCB19100	TL 3923 8653	1. An archaeological evaluation at Tern Gardens, Chatteris revealed post medieval yard activity associated with the properties fronting the High Lane. An area to the northeast of the site was observed to have been disturbed by the construction and insertion of a pond in modern times.
MCB19106	TL 3959 8645	Created in 1850 the cemetery had laid out avenues and paths in the 1886 OS map. In addition it is well timbered and according to local sources was originally planted as an arboretum, this intent still exists in part. This cemetery is the earlier of two on New Road (was New Lane) see MCB19107. There are two cemeteries in New Road, both to the north of the road and a further burial ground existed to the south of road opposite the general cemetery (Meeks Cemetery)
MCB19107	TL 3995 8652	Formed in 1856 the cemetery had two mortuary chapels on the 1886 OS map both of which survive until at least the 1926 map but only one now appears to be present. This cemetery is the second of two on New Road (was New Lane), see MCB1 The cemetery has been extended on the west side some time after the 3rd edition OS map. The cemetery was started in 1856 and originally covered 6 acres, with an entrance lodge and two mortuary chapels. Although the original site was a narrow rectangle the paths were curvilinear. The cemetery has since been enlarged on the western side and several paths have been lost. The road frontage is still lined with plane trees planted when the cemetery was opened in 1 Similar to other cemeteries of this date, trees were planted for botanical interest.
MCB20072	TL 3901 8670	Two trial trenches were excavated revealing one ditch of possible late medieval ditch. Evidence of post medieval activity also uncovered including wall foundations and floors.
DCB1550	TL 39472 86291	Mid C19 row of cottages. Two storeys. Gault brick, pantile roof. Three ridge stacks. Dentil eaves cornice. Six window range at both floor levels; 6 windows still retain their original hung sashes with glazing bars. Five house doors, side entry to end cottage. Included for group value.
DCB1551	TL 39452 86292	Mid C19 houses with central cartway and cottage to left hand. Two storeys with 2 ranges to rear. Yellow gault brick, slate roofs, end stacks. Range 4 hung sash windows with glazing bars in cambered arches at first floor. Two large hung sash windows flank cartway. Cottage door with 2 glazed panels. One casement in segmental arch. Included for group value.
DCB1552	TL 39504 86306	Early C19 farmhouse, (1823 dated guttering). Two storeys and rear outshut. Yellow gault brick, slate roof. End stacks. Range of 4 hung sash windows with margin glazing bars at first floor. Doorway to left of centre in double-recessed round-headed arches and reeded architrave. Six panelled door, semi-circular fanlight. Canted window to right hand with moulded cornice. Shaped garden wall terminating at corners with piers with stone pediment caps.
DCB1553	TL 39577 86304	Built 1849. House of 2 storeys. Yellow gault brick, modern tile hipped roof, end stack to left hand. Symmetrical range of 3 hung sash windows with glazing bars in cambered arches at first floor. Similar windows flank central doorcase with pilasters, plain entablature with moulded cornice. Rectangular fanlight, 4 panelled door. Moulded eaves cornice.
DCB1554	TL 39281 85940	Late C18. Two storeys and attics. Yellow local brick. Modern tiled mansard roof, end stacks. Three dormers with hung sash windows and glazing bars. Two hung sash windows with glazing bars in moulded architraves flank central, canted oriel window with hung sashes and glazing bars at first floor. Central doorway. Doorcase, with fluted pilasters, enriched broken pediment and flush-panelled reveals. Semi-circular door.

		Inserted canted bay window to left hand. Single hung sash window with glazing bars to right hand. C19 rear wing with internal stack and slate roof.
DCB1555	TL 39377 85947	Circa 1840 house. Gault brick. Hipped, slate roof of shallow pitch. Two storeys. Symmetrical 3 window range of hung sashes with glazing bars and margin lights in cambered brick arches. Two similar larger windows to ground floor. Doorcase of pilasters with plain entablature and later doorhood of carved brackets supporting triangular pediment. Panelled double doors.
DCB1556	TL 39349 85932	Mid C19 house. Gault brick. Slate roof. Two storeys. Two hung sashes with glazing bars in cambered arches at first floor. Two similar windows at ground floor. Doorway to right hand with fanlight, now sealed, in semi-circular headed arch. Panelled door.
DCB1557	TL 39286 85898	Mid C19 house and shop. Gault brick. Slate roof. Two storeys. Flat arches to 2 hung sashes with glazing bars in moulded architraves. Ground floor left hand mid C19 shop front with panelled door. Shaped architrave of pilasters with plain entablature. Cambered arch to 2 hung sashes with central mullion to ground floor right hand. Iron lamp bracket above shop door. Included for shop front.
DCB1558	TL 39201 86326 22	Late C18 cottage raised to 2 storeys in C19. L-plan. Local later gault brick, slate roof with ridge and end stacks. Two hung sash windows with glazing bars in segmental arches at first floor, similar windows flank central door of 2 glazed panels and 4 panels.
DCB1559	TL 39599 85949	Circa 1830 house. Gault brick. Hipped, slate roof of shallow pitch. Two storeys. Symmetrical 3 window range, of hung sashes with glazing bars in flat arches of gauged brick. Panelled door with 2 glazed upper panels with margin lights.
DCB1560	TL 39619 85962	Circa 1830 house. Gault brick. Hipped modern tile roof of shallow pitch. Two storeys. Symmetrical 3 window range of hung sashes with glazing bars in flat arches. Door of 4 fielded and 2 flush panels. Fanlight with glazing bars in semi-circular headed arch.
DCB1561	TL 39207 85900	Mid C19 house. Two storeys. Gault brick, slate roof hipped to left hand. Raised front wall and deep eaves cornice with Greek Revival motif. End stacks. Central doorway with double recessed round-headed arch. Six panelled door with semi-circular fanlight. Cambered arches to. 3 hung sash windows with glazing bars at first floor and 2 similar windows at ground floor
DCB1562	TL 39177 85937	Circa 1800 house. Two storeys with attics. Local brick, mansard roof with modern tiles. End stacks. Three dormer windows with hung sashes. Symmetrical range of 3 modern casement windows at first floor. Two modern casement windows flank central doorway with modern door. C19 brick and slate, 2 storey extension to rear.
DCB1563	TL 39144 85969	Late C18 house. Two storeys and attics. Local brick, old plain tile roof. Shallow, tumbled parapet gables, end stacks. Saw-tooth eaves cornice. Three dormer windows. Symmetrical range of 3 hung sash windows with margin glazing bars in cambered arches at first floor. Two similar windows flank central door of 4 panels and 2 flush panels, fanlight in round headed arch. Doorcase of semi-circular fluted pilasters, broken pediment, and panelled reveals. C19 two storey rear extension, brick, and slate roof.
DCB1564	TL 38910 85983	Dated 1807 on plaque. Cottage, one storey and attics. Local brick, red pantile mansard roof. Range of 4 dormer windows with hung sashes and glazing bars. Three similar windows in segmental arches at ground floor. Two doorways. Once the miller's cottage. An octagonal tower mill and adjacent barn to the north were demolished recently.
DCB1565	TL 38847 85945	Dated 1852 on plaque. Two storey houses. Gault brick, hipped slate roof. Central stack and end stack. Four hung sash windows in flat headed arches with key-block at first floor, and 2 at ground floor. Double recessed round headed arches with key block above 2 doorways. Two doors of 4 panels and 2 flush panels with round-headed fanlights. Bay windows to right and left hand.
DCB1566	TL 39693 85609	Late C17 or early C18. Red brick. Roof at 2 levels, plain tiles and pantiled. Parapet to south gable end. C19 stable, interior intact.
DCB1567	TL 39455 85799	Circa 1830 house. Gault brick. Hipped, slate roof of shallow pitch. Two storeys. Facade to Wenny Road With 3 hung sashes with glazing bars in flat arches. Central doorcase of elliptical, engaged columns with plain entablature. Four panelled door with rectangular fanlight. Range of 4 similar Windows to side elevation.
DCB1568	TL 38794 85432	C18 cottage. One storey and attics. Timber-framed rough-cast, thatched roof, end stacks. Gabled dormer window. Two casement windows, and door with 4 fielded and 2 flush panels, in segmental arches. The only building to survive from the 1864 fire which destroyed this part of the town.
DCB1569	TL 39217 85773	C18. L-plan house. Two storeys. Local brick, rendered. Red pantile roof with parapet gables and end stacks. Two dormer windows; 2 hung sash windows with glazing bars in flat arches at both floor levels. Doorway to left of centre with door of 4 fielded panels and 2 glazed panels.

DCB1570	TL 39427 85732	C18 house. Two storeys. Local brick, old plain tile roof and modern tile. Tumbled parapet gables, end stacks. Symmetrical range of 3 hung sash windows with glazing bars in segmental arches at first floor. Two similar windows flank central doorway. Door and doorcase modern.
DCB1571	TL 39477 86065	MARKET HILL 1 5139 Row of six headstones running south of south porch of Church of TL 383852 7/111 Ss Peter and Paul II (i) Headstone, mid C18 of limestone in bas-relief. Angel with trumpet of victory above deceased rising from coffin. Below is rectangular raised and fielded panel flanked by two angels, one with Book of Knowledge, the other with Crown of Glory. (ii) Headstone, 1730, of limestone. Two engaged ionic columns with entablature and segmental pediment. The tympanum with winged cherubs head as risen soul. Circular panel with inscription, now indecipherable. (iii) Headstone, similar to (ii), but with Rococo foliate ornament. (iv) Headstone, limestone, probably Ketton, c1730. This and (v) are larger. Shaped head with a glory of a winged angel with a crown of honour and a sunray. Below is a shouldered panel with rosettes to corners, flanked by scrolls and drops of fruit and flowers. (v) Headstone, mid C18. Limestone probably Ketton. Similar to (iv) with winged angel above circular panel with leaf border and flowers to corners. (vi) Headstone, mid C18. Limestone. Two naïf winged angels with trumpets of victory supporting a crown of honour. Two female figures with emblems as caryatids flank the inscription
DCB1572	TL 39130 86520	Early C19 shop. Two storeys. Gault brick colour-washed, red pantile mansard roof. End stacks. Two dormers with horizontal sliding sash windows. Shop windows with plain pilasters and entablature flank central doorway.
DCB1573	TL 39125 86530	Early C19 house. One storey and attic. Rendered brick, red pantile mansard roof, parapet gables, end stacks. Two gabled dormers with horizontal sliding sashes. Two hung sash windows with margin glazing bars flank central panelled door. Brick and pantile range to rear with outshut and end stack.
DCB1574	TL 39096 86566	C17 cottage. One storey and attics, original L-plan with later rear wing to right hand. Thatched roof hipped to left hand. Brick parapet gable to right hand and end stack. Rendered brick casing to possible timber-frame. Two horizontal sliding sash windows in dormers. Central plank door with flanking modern windows. Chamfered main beams, inglenook hearth.
DCB1575	TL 39406 86092	Mid C18. Narrow gault brick. Slate roof with parapet gables and end stacks. Two storeys and attics. Five hipped dormers with later hung sashes with central vertical glazing bar. Band above first floor. Range of 5 similar, larger sashes in cambered arches with projecting key blocks at first floor. Later door to left hand with flat doorhood.
DCB1576	TL 39373 86118	Early C19 cottage with mid C19 shop to ground floor. Gault brick. Slate roof of shallow pitch. Two storeys. One hung sash with glazing bars in moulded architrave at first floor. Shopfront and doorway with shared architrave of pilasters with plain entablature. Passageway to right hand.
DCB1577	TL 39358 86113	House, erected in the C18 and converted to two shops in the mid C19. Built of brick, now colour washed, it has a slate covered, gabled roof on two levels, with a central brick ridge stack, truncated. PLAN: The lane front range is rectangular in plan with ranges to both No. 12 and No. 14 extending from the rear. EXTERIOR: The main elevation is two storeys high and of two bays with a further short bay adjoining at an angle, standing on King Edward's Road. The upper floor is lit by early/mid C19 hung sash windows with moulded architraves, 8 over 8 on High Lane and 6 over 6 on King Edward's Road. The sashes are not horned, save that to the left which has later sashes within an earlier architrave. At ground-floor level there are two mid C19 shop fronts with foliate console brackets above plain piers. They have modern doors and large plate glass windows. To the right there is a large, mid/late C19, 8 over 8 shop window. To the rear is an early C19, reeded window frame, probably with later, 8 over 8, glazing bars. INTERIOR: No. 14 has been opened up at ground-floor level such that few interior fittings of historic interest survive in the main body. However, in an addition to the rear a mid C19 cast-iron fireplace survives and C19 door with small-pane lights. At the upper level no fireplaces survive and a partition separates the High Lane element of No. 14 from the added bay on King Edward's Rd. On the line of the partition there are boxed in attic stairs which give access to the roof over the High Lane section of no. 14. The door into the boxed-in, attic stairs has C18, H hinges and a sprung latch. These may be reused, as the stair could have been reconfigured when the King Edward's Road bay was

		added in the C19 or when the property was divided. Nevertheless, their presence is some indication that the building has C18 origins as suggested in the 1983 listing. Interior of No. 12 not inspected. HISTORY: Chatteris is a small town on the western border of the Isle of Ely. Given that Nos. 12 and 14 High Lane have mid C19 shop fronts, it is interesting to note that the market, having been discontinued some time before 1808, was revived again in 1834. By 1851 it was well attended and the centre of a fair trade in corn, coinciding with a conversion of the surrounding countryside from pasture to tillage. In 1851 the town was gas-lit and was said to contain some handsome houses and good shops. Although it acquired some small industries, Chatteris' importance is as an agricultural and shopping centre. Nos. 12-14 High Lane was erected as a single property in the C18. Close to the market place and the church, it is in a prominent location and was converted to two shops in the mid C19. Map evidence indicates that No. 12 was extended to the rear between 1888 and 1902.
DCB1578	TL 39280 86242	Mid C19 double pile house and shop. Gault brick. Slate roof of shallow pitch. End stacks. Three storeys. Cambered arches to range of 3 hung sashes with glazing bars to second floor and 3 similar, larger sashes to first floor. Mid C19 shop front of 3 bays with pilasters to each and plain entablature. Included for shop front.
DCB1579	TL 39178 86420	Late C18 house. Gault brick. Slate roof with parapet, parapet gable ends and band at eaves height. End stacks. Two storeys and attics. Three hipped dormers with casements with glazing bars and moulded architraves. Two hung sashes with glazing bars in cambered arches on either side of bow oriel window with glazing bars and dentilled cornice. Ball pendant to corbel. Central doorcase of fluted pilasters with entablature of decorated frieze, frieze band and triangular pediment. Door of 4 fielded and 2 flush panels with semi-circular arched fanlight. Panelled reveals. Interior with moulded cornices and doors with raised and fielded panels. Square section balusters to open-string staircase.
DCB1580	TL 39094 86523	Early C19 cottage with outshut to rear. Gault brick with lower courses of narrow brick. Pantiled roof of steep pitch with dentil eaves cornice. End stacks. One storey and attics. Three dormers with horizontal sliding sashes with glazing bars in segmental headed arches on either side of door, with 4 raised and fielded and 2 flush panels in moulded architrave
DCB1581	TL 38830 85797	Early C19 house. Two storeys. Local brick, red pantile roof with end stacks. Central door in segmental arch. Two hung sash windows with moulded architraves at ground floor, similar but smaller windows at first floor.
DCB1582	TL 39069 85767	Early C18 cottage raised to 2 storey height in C19. L-plan. Local brick and gault brick, modern tile roof. Ridge stack. Range of 3 hung sash windows with moulded architraves in segmental arches at first floor, 2 similar windows at ground floor. Door to left of centre with 4 panels and 2 flush panels.
DCB1583	TL 39254 85672	Pair of late C18 cottages. Mainly red brick with gault brick details to doors and windows. Pantiled roof of steep pitch with tumbled parapet gables. End stacks. Two storeys. Cambered arches to 2 hung sashes with central glazing bar at first floor. Two similar sashes at ground floor on either side of 2 panelled doors.
DCB1584	TL 39268 85522	Mid C19 house. Gault brick. Slate roof with one ridge and one end stack. Two storeys. Three window range of hung sashes with glazing bars in cambered arches. Double recessed arch with key block to central doorway. Late C18 rear range of red brick and gault brick. Pantiled and cement tiled roof with internal stack. One storey and attic.
DCB1585	TL 39229 85584	Mid C19 house, Gault brick. Hipped, slate roof with dentil eaves cornice. Two storeys. Road frontage has 4 window range of hung sashes with glazing bars in flat, moulded arches. Ground floor with 4 full length casements with fixed headed lights and louvred shutters. Side entry with Gothic arch to porch.
DCB1586	TL 39234 85514	Mid C19 house. Gault brick. Slate roof. Two storeys. Three window range of hung sashes with glazing bars in flat arches. Double recessed arch to central doorway with door of 2 flush and 4 glazed panels in moulded architrave with narrow pulvinated frieze. Semi-circular arched fanlight. Modern shop to right hand.
DCB1587	TL 39224 85296	Pair of mid C19 small, octagonal garden buildings, one to south of No 48 and one to north of No 46. Possibly gamekeeper's larders. Coursed rubblestone with brick quoins. Hipped, slate roofs. Ventilation loops to each facet.
DCB1589	TL 39416 86010	Circa 1830 house. Gault brick. Slate roof with dentil eaves cornice. Two storeys. Symmetrical 3 window range of hung sashes with glazing bars in moulded architraves. Cambered brick arches to ground floor windows. Semi-circular headed arch to doorway. Reeded doorcase with boss enrichments to capitals and key block. Door of 4 raised and fielded and 2 flush panels with semi-circular headed arched fanlight with glazing bars.
DCB1590	TL 39383 86007	Mid C19 range of shops with public hall to rear. T-plan. Gault brick. Slate roof with parapet and triangular pediment to slightly projecting centre bay. Two storeys. First floor

		has 7 window range of hung sashes with central glazing bar. Pilasters to corners and 3 centre bays with plain entablature. Ground floor with similar pilasters and entablature. Modern shop fronts. Central double doors with rectangular fanlight. (The public hall is not included).
DCB1591	TL 39381 86049	Late C18 house refronted earlier C19. Gault brick. L-plan. Slate roof with parapet with 3 rectangular recessed panels and saw-tooth cornice. Tumbled gables and end stacks. Two storeys. Symmetrical elevation of 3 modern hung sashes in cambered arches. Ground floor windows with glazing bars. Door with 2 fielded and 2 flush panels with rectangular fanlight.
DCB1593	TL 39106 86757	Dated 1789 on plaque. House of 2 storeys and attics. Yellow local brick with red brick quoins and dressings to windows. Red pantiled roof. Five gabled dormers, end stacks. Saw-tooth eaves cornice. Symmetrical range of 6 windows at first and ground floors all with modern casements. Central blind window above central doorway with modern 4 panelled door. Original outshut to right hand. Interior: Two large inglenook hearths with pine mantle beams. Built by the parish as a workhouse from bricks made of clay from the Slade and fired locally
DCB1594	TL 39019 86681	Circa 1800 cottage. Brick, roughcast rendered. Pantiled mansard roof. One storey and attics. Two dormers with hung sashes with central glazing bars. Cambered, rendered arches to 2 similar sashes at ground floor. Central doorcase of moulded architrave with boss enrichments to frieze, dentilled cornice and triangular pediment. Door of 6 raised and fielded panels.
DCB1597	TL 39514 86016	Early C19 house. Gault brick. Modern tile roof with dentil eaves cornice. End stacks. Two storeys. First floor with 2 hung sashes with glazing bars on either side of smaller hung sash with lights in semi-circular headed arch. Ground floor with 3 similar, larger hung sashes and 2 doors, each with 2 raised and fielded and 2 flush panels in moulded architraves.
DCB1598	TL 38763 85827	Late C18 house. Two storeys. Local brick, red pantiles. Tumbled parapet gables, end stacks. Two first floor hung sash windows in moulded architraves. Segmental arches to 2 larger hung sash windows at ground floor, flanking central doorway with segmental arch and moulded architrave.
DCB1599	TL 39385 85917	Non-conformist chapel, inscribed "erected 1838" on plaque. Gable end to road. Gault brick with Barnack stone dressings. Slate roof. Pedimented gable end with finial and ball pendant. Sawtooth eaves cornice. Road elevation has canted corners with 2 stage buttresses to each angle terminating in blunt pinnacles. First floor range of 2 fixed light windows with glazing bars intersecting at heads flanking similar 3 light window in Gothic arches with moulded labels and stops. Ground floor with similar windows in square headed arches with moulded labels and stops.
DCB1600	TL 39406 85904	Mid C19 row of 3 houses and shops. Gault brick. Hipped, slate roof of shallow pitch. Octagonal end stacks. Two storeys. Range of 3 hung sashes in flat arches to first floor. No 4 with double fronted shop window, originally bowed, in moulded architrave. Central shop door with glazed upper half with glazing bars and rectangular fanlight. No 6 with smaller shop front and door to right hand in moulded architrave. No 8 with 4 panelled door with fanlight with glazing bars in semi-circular headed arch.
DCB1601	TL 39412 85889	Mid C19 house and shop. Gault brick. Hipped, modern tile roof. Two storeys. Flat, red brick arches to one blind opening and 2 hung sashes with glazing bars to left hand. Double fronted shop with pilastered architrave supporting plain entablature with ramped frieze. Central doorway.
DCB1602	TL 39446 85912	Early and late C18 cottage with gable end to road. Brick, rendered. Pantiled roof with parapet gables and sawtooth eaves cornice. Ridge stack. One storey and attics. Side elevation with 3 gable dormers with modern casements. Ground floor with 4 modern casements, 2 C18 panelled doors and one C19 panelled door. Gable end with 2 C19 hung sashes with margin lights. C19 weatherboarded workshop at rear. Pantiled. Two storeys. Large first floor window with vertical glazing bars.
DCB1603	TL 39426 85741	Early C18 cottage. One storey and attic. Red local brick, red pantiled roof, and central stack. Two gabled dormers with horizontal sliding sash windows with glazing bars. Doors to right and left hand in segmental arches. Two horizontal sliding sash windows with single glazing bars in segmental arches at ground floor. Single storey brick and pantile range to left hand.
DCB1604	TL 39376 86082 22	Circa 1830 house. Gault brick. Slate roof with end stacks. Two storeys. Cambered arches to 2 hung sashes with glazing bars on either side of central, flat roofed, canted oriel window with similar sashes. Central, reeded doorcase with boss enrichments. Door of 4 raised and fielded and 2 flush panels. Semi-circular headed fanlight. Mid C19 double fronted shop with central doorway to right hand. Architrave with pilasters and plain entablature.

DCB1605	TL 39277 86306	Mid C19 house. Two storeys. Gault brick, hipped slate roof. Three stacks. Symmetrical range of 3 hung sash windows with glazing bars in cambered arches at first floor. Two similar windows flank central doorway with door of 2 panels and 2 glazed panels, rectangular fanlight. Band between storeys.
DCB1724	TL 39410 86083 22	House dated 1762 on plaque to right hand gable end. Narrow, gault brick. Later, part fish-scale patterned tiled roof with parapet gables and crested ridge tiles. End stacks. Two storeys and attics. Two hipped dormers. Symmetrical 3 window range of hung sashes with glazing bars with moulded architraves in cambered arches. Door with 4 raised and fielded panels and 2 glazed upper lights in shouldered architrave. Flat door canopy with small metal brackets.
DCB1725	TL 39372 86170	Built 1828. Three storeys and basement. Yellow brick, hipped slate roof; stone bands between storeys; internal stacks. Three central bays slightly project with pediment and blind oval in tympanum. Eight stone steps lead up to central portico, supported by 2 Greek-Doric columns, frieze with triglyphs and projecting cornice. Fine mahogany door with carved central panel, in door case with panelled reveals, and rectangular fanlight. Cast iron decorated balustrades to sides of portico and balconette above. Similar balustrades formed balconettes to each of 4 original casement windows at first floor. Two large showroom windows replace these. Symmetrical 5 window range of hung sashes with glazing bars at second and third floors with one central casement window with glazing bars to balconette at first floor. Interior: fine Greek Revival decoration to friezes and cornices of first floor rooms with plaster centre pieces. Open string stair of 6 flights and 2 landings, with stone steps, cast iron balustrade, and mahogany hand rail. Central cupola. Original doors. Sale catalogue November 1909 describes room details and plan.
DCB1726	TL 39300 86335	C19 Brewery. Two storeys, gault brick, slate roof. Rectangular sectioned chimney stack in south-east corner originally detached. Blind arcade in east facing wall with ranges of windows in segmental arches.
DCB1727	TL 39198 86362	Circa 1820 house. Gault brick. Hipped, slate roof of shallow pitch with boarded eaves and acorn pendant decoration. Three storeys. Band between first and second floors. Three windows range of hung sashes with glazing bars in flat arches. Side entry.
DCB1728	TL 39159 86448 20	Late C18 row of cottages. Mainly red brick with early C19 gault brick gable end to road. Pantiled roof of steep pitch with gable end parapets. Internal stack.
DCB1729	TL 38938 85788	C18 cottage raised to 2 storeys in C19. Local brick and gault brick. Slate roof with end stacks and dentil eaves cornice. Two hung sash windows with margin glazing bars in moulded architraves at each storey. Central door with 4 panels and 2 flush panels.
DCB1730	TL 39235 85632	Mid C19 house. Gault brick with red brick to side elevations. Slate roof of shallow pitch. Two storeys. Three window range of hung sashes with glazing bars in cambered, gauged brick arches. Double recessed arch to central doorway with door of 4 fielded and 2 flush panels. Band between floors.
DCB1731	TL 39222 85311	Pair of mid C19 cottages. Narrow coursed rubblestone with Barnack stone dressings to quoins and Window architraves. Slate roof, hipped to road. One storey. Road elevation with one casement with fixed headed light in Gothic arch. Side entry with door in moulded architrave.
DCB1733	TL 39379 86028	C18 house with roof raised C19. Colour-washed brick. Corrugated iron roof with internal stack. Two storeys. Cambered arches to range of 3 modern casements at first floor and one hung sash with glazing bars at ground floor. Four panelled door with 2 glazed upper lights. Two later shop fronts to right hand.
DCB1734	TL 39496 86042	Inscribed "1781 W Holden, V R Crainsditch, F Smith, Ch Wardens". Mainly red brick. About 8 ft high.
DCB1740	TL 39244 86147	Late C18 cottages. Two storeys. Local brick, pantiled roof with tumbled brick parapet gables, central stack. Range of 4 hung sash windows in cambered arches at first floor, 2 similar windows at ground floor. Modern doors to right and left hand.
DCB1742	TL 39165 85912	Early C18 cottages. One storey and attic. Range to left hand of 2 storeys. Local brick, red pantile roof, ridge stack. Windows much altered. Two dormers, one horizontal sliding sash window, at first floor. Two ground floor windows, and canted bay with hung sashes and glazing bars to right hand. Included for group value.
DCB1744	TL 39654 85599	Late C18 house. Narrow, gault brick. Plain tiled roof with parapet gables. End stacks. Two storeys. Symmetrical 5 window range of hung sashes with glazing bars in cambered arches. Doorcase of fluted pilasters with entablature of decorated frieze, continuous frieze band and triangular pediment. Door with 6 raised and fielded panels with semi-circular arched fanlight with, glazing bars. Panelled reveals. Interior has original doorcases and cornice mouldings to ground floor rooms. Original open-string staircase of 2 flights with turned balusters. Modern range to rear.
DCB1747	TL 38787 85730	Late C18 house. Two storeys, and one storey and attic. L-plan local brick, pantiled roof. Tumbled brick parapet gables, end stacks. Two hung sash windows with margin glazing

		bars in segmental arches at first floor and 2 similar windows at ground floor. Central door with rectangular fanlight.
DCB1751	TL 39243 85797	Mid C19 house. Two storeys. Gault brick, hipped slate roof. End stack. Slight central projection to facade with pediment. Symmetrical range of 3 hung sash windows with glazing bars in cambered arches at first floor. Similar windows flank central 6 panel door, and semi-circular fanlight, in double recessed, round-headed arches.
DCB1930	TL 39039 86586	CHATTERIS HIGH LANE TL 383852 (west side) 1006- /7/10000 No.130 II Includes: Nos. and 2 WHALLEYS YARD. Row of houses and shop. Late C18. Colour washed brick with triple-roll pantile roofs and 2 brick ridge and 2 side stacks, one truncated. Single storey and attic. Gable faces High Lane. Single-window range with small 15-pane shop window to right, part-glazed door to left and 2-light casement over. Long 4-window range to Whalleys Yard, a door and 2-light and single-light casements to No.2, then 10/1 sash and C20 door to No.1, then 3/3 sash and small 12-pane window to No.130. Three 2-light tilting dormers over. 3 small windows to right-hand side.
DCB2021	TL 39208 85747	Circa 1800. Two storey house. Local brick with red pantile roof and end stacks. Two modern windows at both floor levels, and modern central door. Hung sash window with margin glazing bars in round headed arch above doorway. C19 back range to right hand, gault brick, slate roof.
DCB2022	TL 39367 85714	Mid C19 double-pile house. Two storeys. Local brick, slate roof, end stacks. Dentil eaves cornice, Symmetrical range of 3 hung sash windows with glazing bars at first floor. Two hung sash windows with glazing bars in cambered arches flank central door of 4 panels and 2 flush panels. Doorcase with plain pilasters and entablature. Single storey range to left hand, brick and slate. Late C19 garden wall.
DCB2023	TL 39221 86025 22	C18 cottage. One storey and attic, possibly timber-framed, and rendered with brick foundations, corrugated iron roof. Ridge and end stacks, one dormer window. Two hung sash windows with glazing bars to right hand. One 3 light horizontal sliding sash window to left hand. Gable end door. Later C19 lean-to extensions to rear. Once the "Boars Head" Public House.
DCB2025	TL 38987 85934	Early C19 houses. One storey and attics. Local brick, red pantile mansard roof. End stacks. Two dormers with horizontal sliding sash windows with glazing bars. Two hung sash windows with glazing bars in segmental arches at ground floor. Two doors with 6 and 4 panels in segmental arches.
DCB2026	TL 39699 85552 22	Early C19 long wall. Gault brick. Two piers with pedimented stone caps of south end.
DCB2027	TL 39475 85766 22	Early C19 house. Gault brick slate roof with dentil eaves cornice. Two storeys. First floor has cambered arches to 2 hung sashes with margin lights on either side of blind central window opening. Two similar windows at ground floor. Semi-circular headed arch to central doorway. Panelled door with sealed fanlight.
DCB2030	TL 39342 85924	Mid C19 house. Gault brick. Slate roof. Two storeys. Two hung sashes with glazing bars in cambered arches at first floor. Two similar windows at ground floor. Doorway to right hand with fanlight in semi-circular headed brick arch. Panelled door.
DCB2032	TL 39585 85945	Circa 1830 house. Gault brick. Hipped slate roof of shallow pitch. Two storeys. Band between floors. Symmetrical, 3 window range of hung sashes with glazing bars in flat arches. Doorcase of pilasters and plain entablature. Four panelled door with rectangular fanlight. Panelled reveals.
DCB2033	TL 39383 86060	Late C17 house, now shop. Timber framed with herring-bone pattern brick infill in rear wall. Rough cast rendered. Slate roof with gault brick, end stacks. Two storeys. Two gabled dormers with later casements. First floor has 2 modern casements and one C19 casement with ovolo mullion. Central projecting bay over flat canopy with cornice and carved frieze. Raised and fielded panelling to soffit. Modern shop windows to ground floor.
DCB2034	TL 39231 85473	Late C18 or early C19 L-plan house. Gault brick. Plain tiled roof with tumbled parapet gables and saw-tooth eaves cornice. End stacks. Two storeys and attics. Three flat roofed dormers. Symmetrical 3 window range of hung sashes in cambered arches. Central doorway with doorcase of reeded, engaged columns with entablature with boss enrichments to frieze, continuous frieze band, dentilled cornice and triangular pediment. Panelled door and reveals. Modern bow window to right hand. Interior with early C19 open-string staircase of 3 flights with square section balusters.
DCB2035	TL 39418 86000	Circa 1830 house and shop. L-plan. Gault brick. Hipped slate roof of shallow pitch. Dentil eaves cornice. Two storeys. Two hung sashes with glazing bars in moulded architraves at first floor. One similar sash window to ground floor left hand. Shop window with central mullion and 4 hung sashes with glazing bars. Door to right hand. Open-sided porch with sloping roof to shop and entry. Side elevation with similar

		windows and 2 doors, each with 4 raised and fielded and 2 flush panels.
DCB2036	TL 39436 86034	Mid C19 house. Gault brick. Slate roof with saw-tooth eaves cornice. Two storeys. Two hung sashes with margin lights in cambered arches. Panelled door with small, rectangular fanlight
DCB2037	TL 38790 85761	Mid C19 house. Two storeys. Yellow gault brick, slate roof. End stack and ridge stack. Range of 4 hung sash windows with glazing bars at first floor. Range of 3 similar windows in cambered arches at ground floor. Modern door to left hand.
DCB2038	TL 39270 85590	Late C18 house with later parallel range to rear. Modern tile roof with tumbled parapet gables and saw-tooth eaves cornice. End stacks. Two storeys and attics. Three dormers with hung sashes with glazing bars. Symmetrical, 3 window range of later hung sashes with glazing bars in cambered arches. Two later canted bays with hung sashes to ground floor. Doorcase of pilasters with plain entablature. Later door of 2 flush and 4 glazed panels with semi-circular fanlight with glazing bars. Panelled reveals. Garden front left hand wall has one pier of similar brick with stone, ball finial. About 8 ft high. Similar pier to right hand now reduced.
DCB2039	TL 39460 85890	Late C18 house with later parallel range to rear. Modern tile roof with tumbled parapet gables and saw-tooth eaves cornice. End stacks. Two storeys and attics. Three dormers with hung sashes with glazing bars. Symmetrical, 3 window range of later hung sashes with glazing bars in cambered arches. Two later canted bays with hung sashes to ground floor. Doorcase of pilasters with plain entablature. Later door of 2 flush and 4 glazed panels with semi-circular fanlight with glazing bars. Panelled reveals. Garden front left hand wall has one pier of similar brick with stone, ball finial. About 8 ft high. Similar pier to right hand now reduced.
DCB2039	TL 39460 85890	Early C19 house. Gault brick. L-plan. Pantiled roof, hipped at angle. Internal stack with moulded capping. Two storeys. Three late casements with original mullions and architraves at first floor. Brick drip moulds with stops to 2 similar windows at ground floor. Central doorway.
DCB2040	TL 39435 85951	Late C18 L-plan house. Gault brick with red brick details to doors and windows. Plain tiled roof with dentil eaves cornice and tumbled parapet gables. End stacks. Two storeys. Three window range of hung sashes with margin lights in cambered arches. Central door with 2 glazed upper panels and rectangular fanlight. Late C18 wing to right hand. Gault brick. Plain tiled roof. One similar hung sash to first floor. Single storey wing to right hand. Red brick, rendered. Modern shop front.
DCB2098	TL 39408 85900	Mid C19 house. Gault brick. Hipped, slate roof of shallow pitch. Octagonal end stacks. Two storeys. Flat arches to 2 hung sashes with margin lights to first floor and 3 similar windows to ground floor. Side entry.
DCB2099	TL 39415 85881	Mid C19 house. Gault brick. Slate roof with dentil eaves cornice. Two storeys. Two hung sashes in rusticated architraves with voussoirs with projecting key blocks at first floor. Carriageway to left hand with panelled wood lintel. One small oriel window with 2 fixed lights and hipped roof. Side entry.
DCB2100	TL 39453 85894	Early C19 house. Gault brick. Slate roof. Two storeys and attics. One dormer with horizontal sliding sash with glazing bars. Two similar windows to first floor in cambered arches. Central doorway with moulded architrave in cambered arch.
DCB2101	TL 39398 86122	Late C18 former farmhouse. Colourwashed brick, with red brick to part of rear wing. Plain tile roof with tumbeed parapet gables and saw-tooth eaves cornice. Ridge stack. Two storeys. Cambered arches to range of 4 hung sashes with glazing bars in moulded architraves at first floor. Later door to left hand with rectangular fanlight in cambered arch. Late C19 shop to right hand with part of architrave intact. One bracket with lions head boss enrichment.
DCB2102	TL 39226 86375	C18 dwellings and shop, of 2 building periods with 2 ranges to the rear. Early C18 building to left hand: 2 storeys. Red and yellow local brick in chequered pattern. Steeply pitched slate roof, 2 flat roofed dormers with horizontal sliding sash windows. Range of 3 hung sash windows in moulded architraves at first floor and similar windows at ground floor in flat arches. Band betweenstoreys. Later building to right hand: 2 storeys with attics. Local brick. Slate roof, steeply pitched, with gabled dormer window. End stack and ridge stack. Hung sash window with glazing bars at each floor level. Main doorway to left hand with moulded architrave and pediment, and 6 panelled door. Later inserted door to right hand of original.
DCB2103	TL 39240 85921	Mid C19 house and shop, incorporating an earlier C18 building. Two storeys. Yellow gault brick and local brick. Slate roof, end stacks. Range 3 hung sash windows with margin glazing bars at first floor. Shop window of 5 lights with glazing bars forming rounded heads, and similar rectangular fanlight to 4 panelled door, share a common entablature and are flanked by plain pilasters. Earlier single storey range of local brick and pantiles to rear. Interior: lobby with house door of 6 panels and rectangular fanlight. Internal shop door with large glazed panel and margin glazing bars.

DCB2104	TL 39358 85934	Mid C19 house. Gault brick with stone details to windows, doors and quoins. Hipped, slate roof of shallow pitch with scroll modillions to eaves. Two storeys and attics. One central dormer with canted bay with hung sashes with glazing bars. Hipped roof. Five window range of hung sashes with glazing bars in moulded stone architraves. Centre bay with similar hung sash with side lights in architrave of pilasters, plain entablature and open triangular pediment. Band between floors. Ground floor windows with shouldered architraves. Five stone steps lead up to central doorway with 6 panelled double door with semi-circular fanlight. Doorcase of pilasters with plain entablature and dentilled cornice. Recessed wing to left hand.
DCB2105	TL 39261 85894	Circa 1840 house. Gault brick. Hipped, slate roof. Two storeys. Three window range of hung sashes in flat arches with later louvred shutters. Double recessed, semi-circular headed arch to central doorway. Door with 2 glazed upper panels and semi-circular headed fanlight. Three octagonal brick piers to front garden wall.
DCB2106	TL 39692 85672 22	Early-mid C19 icehouse. Brick, plaster rendered. Brick entry.
DCB2107	TL 39469 85778 22	Early C19 house. Gault brick. Slate roof with dentil eaves cornice. Two storeys. Cambered brick arches to 3 hung sashes with margin lights and one blind window opening. Doorcase of fluted pilasters with entablature with decorated frieze, continuous frieze band and triangular pediment. Door of 6 raised and fielded panels with semi-circular fanlight with glazing bars. Panelled reveals. Passageway with semi-circular headed arch to left hand.
DCB2108	TL 39213 85864	Late C18 house. Two storeys. Local brick, red pantile roof with tumbled parapet gables and end stacks. Two modern windows at first floor, 2 similar windows flank modern door
DCB2109	TL 39223 85707	Early C19 house. Three storeys. Local yellow brick, slate roof. End stacks. Symmetrical ranges of 5 hung sash windows with glazing bars at first and second floors. Four similar hung sash windows in cambered arches at ground floor. Central doorway; doorcase with semi-circular reeded pilasters and broken pediment. Six panel door, semi-circular fanlight.
DCB2110	TL 39188 86450	Late C17 cottage now 2 dwellings, and refronted in C19. One storey and attics. Colour-washed brick, pantile roof. 2 horizontal, sliding sash, dormer windows. Two hung sash windows with glazing bars in cambered arches, flank door with 4 fielded panels and 2 flush panels in a moulded architrave. Modern shop window and door to right hand. Fire plaque above door. Inglenook hearth.
DCB2111	TL 39123 86529	Early C19 row of 3 cottages incorporating earlier timber-framed building. Gault brick, red pantile roofs. Two storeys. Gabled dormer windows, hung sash windows in segmental arches.
DCB2112	TL 39055 86661 22	Early C19 house. One storey and attic. Yellow gault brick, red pantile roof, with parapet gables and 2 gabled dormers with hung sashes. Two hung sash windows with glazing bars in segmental arches flank central plank door. Lean-to to left hand. Two storey range to rear with earlier projecting wing. Finger lane plaque on wall. "Black Horse Lane".
DCB2113	TL 39373 86118 22	Early C19 cottage with late C19 shop to ground floor. Gault brick. Slate roof of shallow pitch. Two storeys. One hung sash with glazing bars in moulded architrave at first floor
DCB2114	TL 39324 86156	Mid C18 house. Mainly red brick, with colourwashed facade. Plain tile roof with tumbled gable ends. End stack. Two storeys and attics. One dormer. Three window range of hung sashes with glazing bars in moulded architraves. Cambered arches to ground floor windows. One later canted bay to right hand. Original central doorway with cambered arch. now sealed.
DCB2115	TL 39269 86265	Late C18 house. Local brick with part colourwashed facade. Part old plain tile roof with tumbled parapet gables. Two storeys. Cambered arches to 2 modern hung sashes and 2 hung sashes with glazing bars. Mid C19 shop front and entry to left hand with architrave of pilasters with plain entablature. Recessed door to shop with panelled reveals. Late C19 shop to No 50 with carved brackets to architrave. Included for shop fronts.
DCB2116	TL 39104 86514	Late C18 cottage with outshut to rear. Gault brick. Tiled, mansard roof. Internal stack. One storey and attics. Two gable dormers. Two hung sashes with glazing bars in segmental headed arches on either side of door, with 4 raised and fielded, and 2 flush panels in similar arch.
DCB2117	TL 39230 85363	Inscribed on plaque "Seymour Place, 1847". Terrace of 5 cottages. Narrow, coursed rubblestone with stone dressings. Low pitched, Welsh slate roof with gabled ends. Ridge stacks. Two storeys. Band between floors. Five window range. Doorways and windows have rusticated architraves with flat arches with voussoirs and key blocks. Modern doors and windows, except for hung sashes with glazing bars to 40 and 42, and door of 2 raised and fielded and 2 flush panels to No 40.
DCB2119	TL 39414 86016	Circa 1830 house. Gault brick. Slate roof with dentil eaves cornice. Two storeys. Symmetrical 3 window range of later hung sashes. Later rendering to window and door

		arches. Reeded doorcase with boss enrichments. Door of 4 raised and fielded and 2 flush panels. Semi-circular headed arched fanlight with glazing bars.
DCB2120	TL 39378 86026	Late C17 or early C18 house. Red brick, part rendered and colour-washed. Applied timber framing to front. Slate roof with modillion eaves cornice and parapet gables. End stacks. Two storeys with band between floors. Range of 3 horizontal sliding sashes with glazing bars in moulded architraves to first floor. Two hung sashes with glazing bars in cambered arches at ground floor. Central doorway with later flat hood. Two early C18 elliptical openings, now sealed, to right hand gable end.
DCB2121	TL 39488 86265	Early C19 cottage ornee. Two storeys, L-plan with outshut and lean-to at rear. Colour-washed brick. Thatched roof, end stacks with pairs of octagonal shafts. Symmetrical facade with 2 casement windows at both floor levels each with leaded lights in Gothic arched heads. Open, thatched porch, door with iron studs.
DCB2135	TL 39348 86292	Circa 1830. Three storey houses, with outshut of 2 storeys and attic. Gault brick, slate roof, end stacks. Ranges of 4 hung sash windows with margin glazing bars at each storey in cambered arches. Two doorways. Doorcases with panelled reveals continuing with reeded decoration in round headed arch. One original 4 panelled door with 2 glazed panels. Semi-circular fanlights.
DCB2136	TL 39468 86290	Mid C19 row of cottages of 2 building periods. Two storeys. Gault brick, slate roof, ridge and end stacks. Side passageways and 3 house doorways in round headed arches. Cambered arches to range of 4 hung sash windows with glazing bars at both floor levels. Blind windows above doorways. Included for group value.
DCB2137	TL 39357 85985	Mid C19 house and shop; early C18 range to rear. Two storeys, double pile. Gault brick, slate roof, end stacks. Dentil eaves cornice. Range of 3 hung sash windows with margin glazing bars at first floor. Two similar windows to left hand of two 4 light shop windows flanking recessed doorway. Shop window and doorway share a common entablature with 3 shaped frieze-panels, shaped side panels and pairs of console brackets. Range to rear; 2 storeys, red local brick, red pantile roof. Two hipped dormer windows with old plain tile roof and leaded light casements. Two hung sash windows with glazing bars. Chequered brick band between storeys.
DCB2154	TL 39250 85676	Cottage. Early C18. Red brick with corrugated tile roof and brick end stack. Single unit plan. Single storey and attic; single window range of boarded 4/8 sash and plank door to right. Boarded Lincolnshire dormer above has damaged horizontal sliding sash window. Right end adjoins Nos. 11 and 13. Rear has plant door and small single-light window to right INTERIOR: Ground floor retains chamfered bridging beam with ogee end stops and open fireplace with bressumer into the surviving opening of which has been inserted C19 a smaller open fireplace and range. Leading to the single attic room is the unusual survival of a ladder-stair, boxed-in and with simple top balustrade. Wide floor boards to attic and plank doors. The plastered and papered-in roof is probably original.
Modern		
03698	TL 3559 7870	The Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway line between March and St Ives was opened in February 1848 and was closed to goods traffic on 28/12/1964 and was closed completely on 06/03/1967.
MCB20085	TL 3910 8683	An archaeological evaluation consisting of one trial trench was carried out and revealed only modern features. A buried soil was preserved in the rear, north-eastern, half of the site containing finds of post-medieval and modern date.
Undated		
01504	TL 386 856	A natural stone with a shallow depression on its flat surface. Approx 31 x 22 cms. Presented by B Smith, Washway Farm Chatteris. Grid ref for farmhouse only.
09481	TL 4014 8586	Traces of a circular enclosure visible on RAF APs. It is about 60.0m in diameter and there is an entrance on the S side. The interior appears to be slightly raised.
12047	TL 396 860	Vicarage Gardens. Housing encroachment. Parkland with a few trees still there.
CB15012	TL 39160 86694	An evaluation revealed an undated drainage ditch/field boundary.
Multi-period		
11898	TL 3895 8691	In January 1996 BUFAU undertook an investigation on land behind Bridge Lane. Five trenches were excavated. Features discovered were post-medieval property boundary ditches; 3 sherds of Iron Age pottery from a large shallow feature in trench possible ridge and furrow from trench 5. Other finds included water rolled flints and post-medieval pottery, glass and clay pip fragments.
MCB19976	Not displayed	A single trial trench evaluation revealed two medieval pits containing pottery of 12th-14th century. A post-medieval structure was uncovered and appears to be a small chamber, and a robbed out wall foundation trench which cuts into the medieval pit.
MCB20124	TL 3920 8645	Evaluation undertaken to the rear of the existing late 17th century cottage revealed pits of probable late medieval to

	<p>early post-medieval date sealed by soil layers indicative of cultivation. One pit partially uncovered towards the High Lane was at least 3 metres across and thought to be an extraction pit or rubbish pit. Sherds of 15th to 17th century date were recovered from its fills. Other pits further away from the High Lane contained 12-14th century pottery. The soils were overlain, in the area furthest from the High Lane, by layers of probable 18th (but possibly 19th) century date, associated with a possible robber trench. The latter stratigraphy may have been associated with a structure shown on the OS map of 1888.</p>
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APPENDIX 4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Description	Fig No.	Scale	Location
1820	Inclosure map of Chatteris	3	60 chain: ¾ mile	CALS
1888	First Edition Ordnance Survey map; sheet XX.12&16	4	25": 1 mile	CALS
1903	Second Edition Ordnance Survey map; sheet XX SE	5	6": 1 mile	CALS
1927	Ordnance Survey map sheet; XX SE	6	6": 1 mile	CALS
1969	Aerial photograph; 474	7	10.5": 1 mile	CALS

APPENDIX 5 INCLOSURE AWARD

No	Situation	Landowner	Quantity (A. R. P)
631	House & Yard	William Ruston Senior	0. 1. 16
635	Houses	William Matsey and Sarah, his wife	0. 1. 16
637	House & Yard	John Refs Senior	0. 1. 5
638	House & Yard	John Refs Senior	0. 1. 10
639	House & Yard	George Brooks	0. 0. 32
640	House & Yard	Eleanor Smith	0. 0. 24
641	House & Yard	Edward Smith	0. 1. 11
642	House & Yard	George Brooks	0. 1. 26
643	Close	Edward Smith	3. 0. 35
644	Close	John Jlett	0. 3. 55
645	Close, Barn, Yard & Garden	John Smith (Bailiff) & John Carrington Drum	1. 3. 23
646	House & Yard	John Carrington Drum	0. 1. 29

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP1: General site shot, SE corner looking NW



DP2: General site shot, SW corner looking NE



DP3: Trial Trench 1 (post-excitation), looking N (1m scales)



DP4: Trial Trench 2 (post-excitation), looking SW (1m scales)



DP5: Trial Trench 3 (post-excavation), looking SW



DP6: Trial Trench 4 (post-excavation), looking NW



DP7: Sample Section 1A (1m scale)



DP8: Sample Section 1B (1m scale)



DP9: Sample Section 2A (1m Scale)



DP10: Sample Section 2B (2m scale)



DP11: Sample Section 3 (1m scale)



DP12: Sample Section 4 (1m scale)



DP13: Undated Postholes F1044, F1046, F1048 and F1050 (post-excavation), looking N (0.5m scale)



DP14: Posthole F1065 (post-excavation), looking N (0.5m scale)



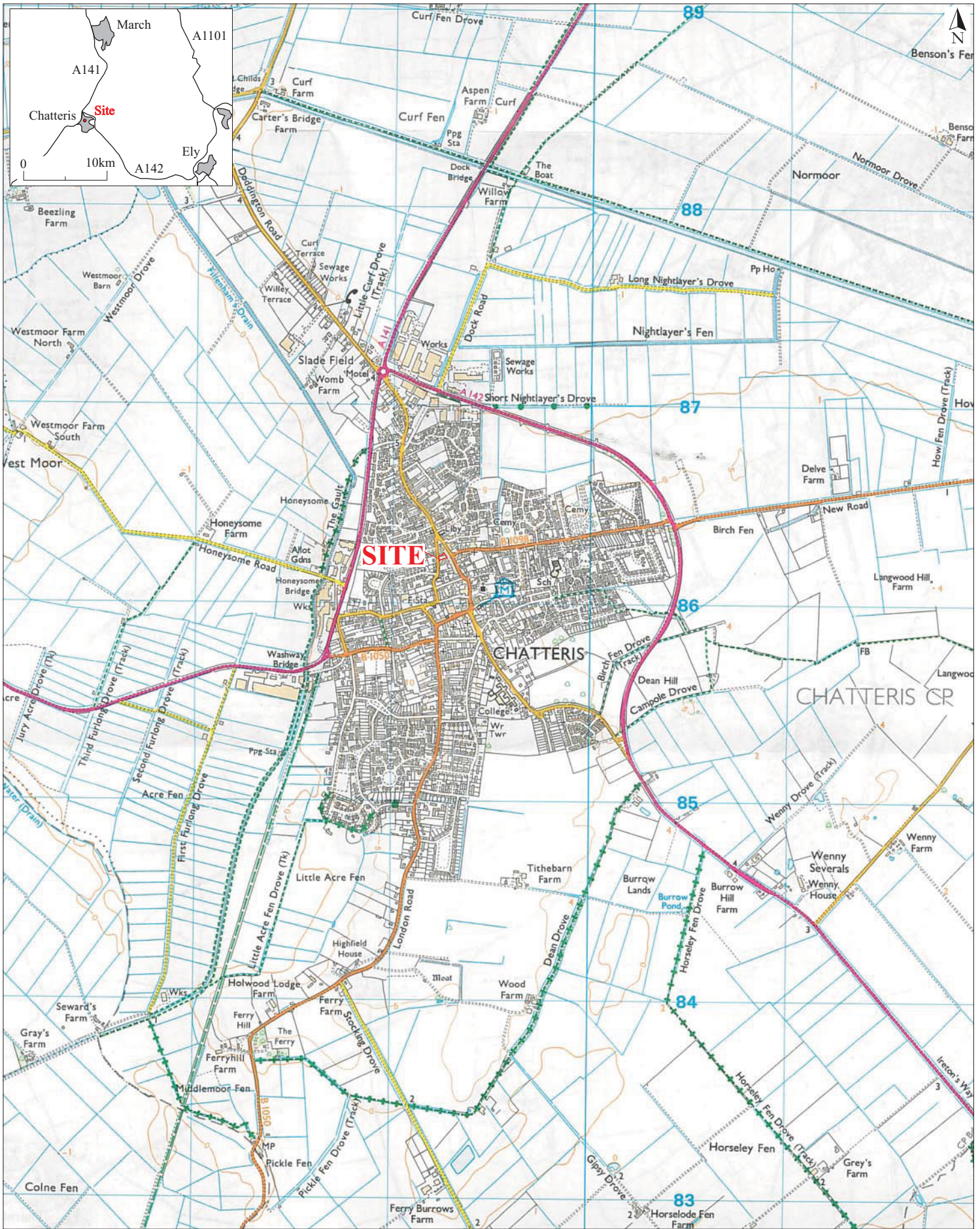
DP15: Pit F1071 (post-excavation), looking S (1m scale)



DP16: Pit F1022 (post-excavation), looking SE (1m scale)

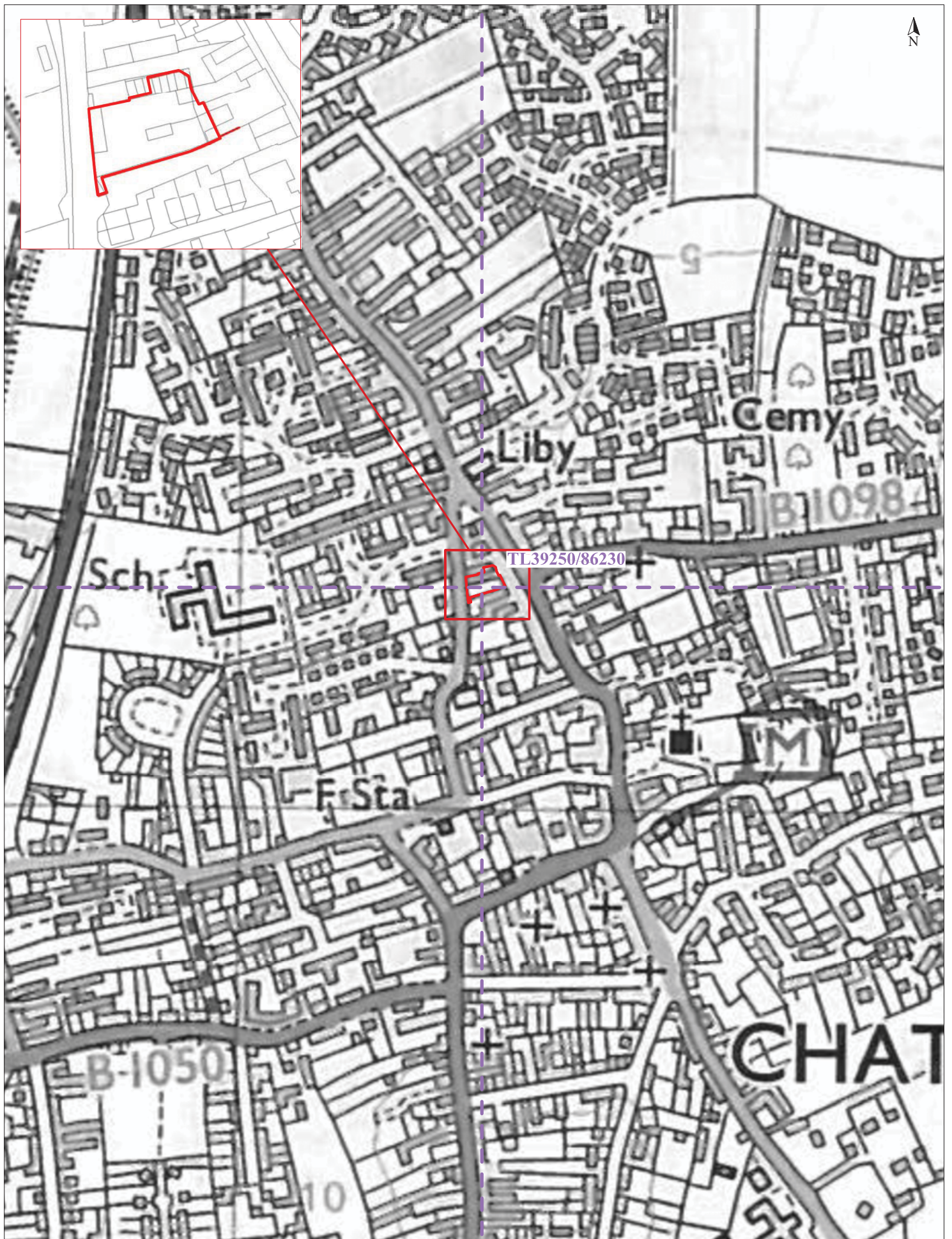


DP17: Pit F1026 (post-excavation) looking SE (1m scale)



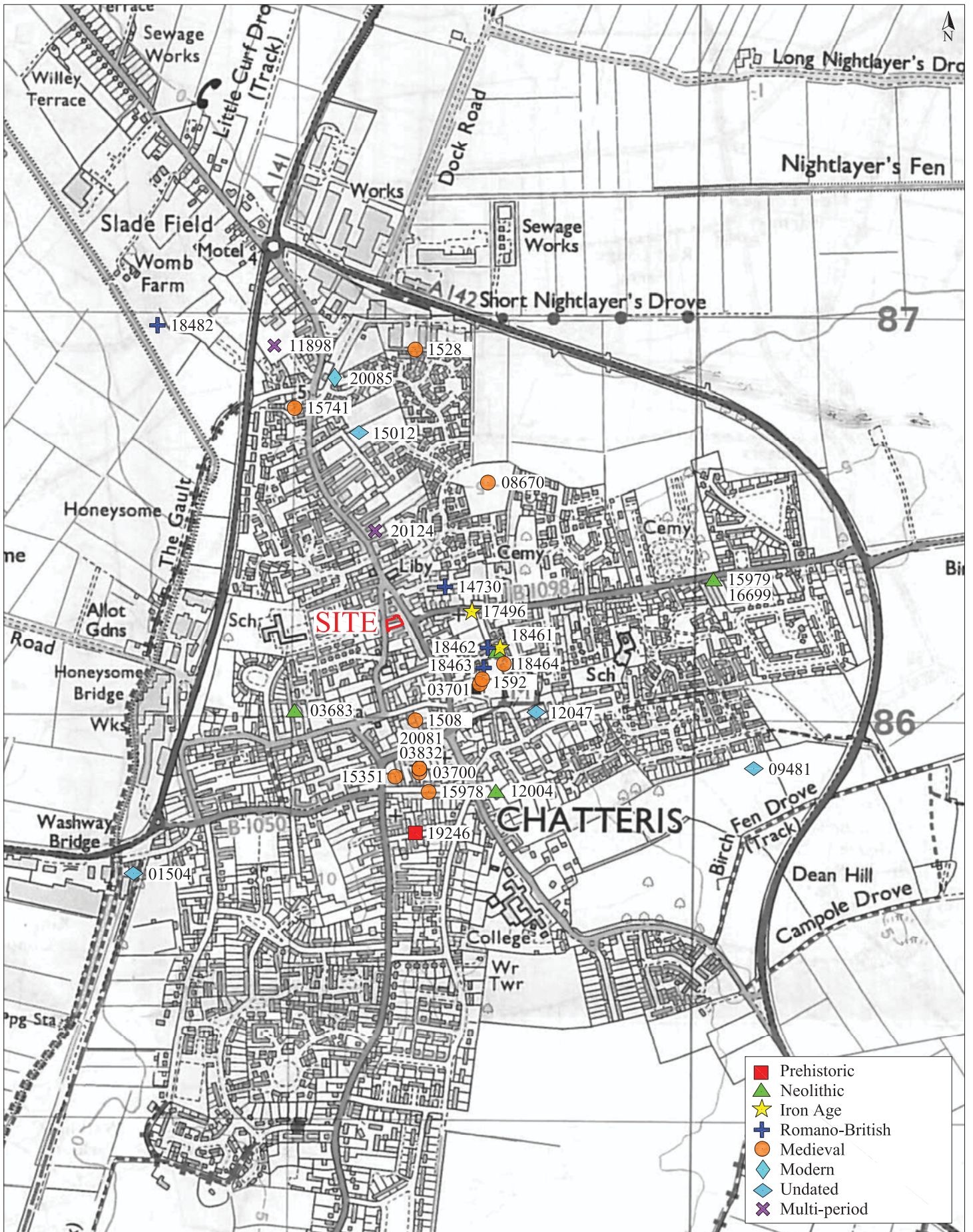
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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (P6174)



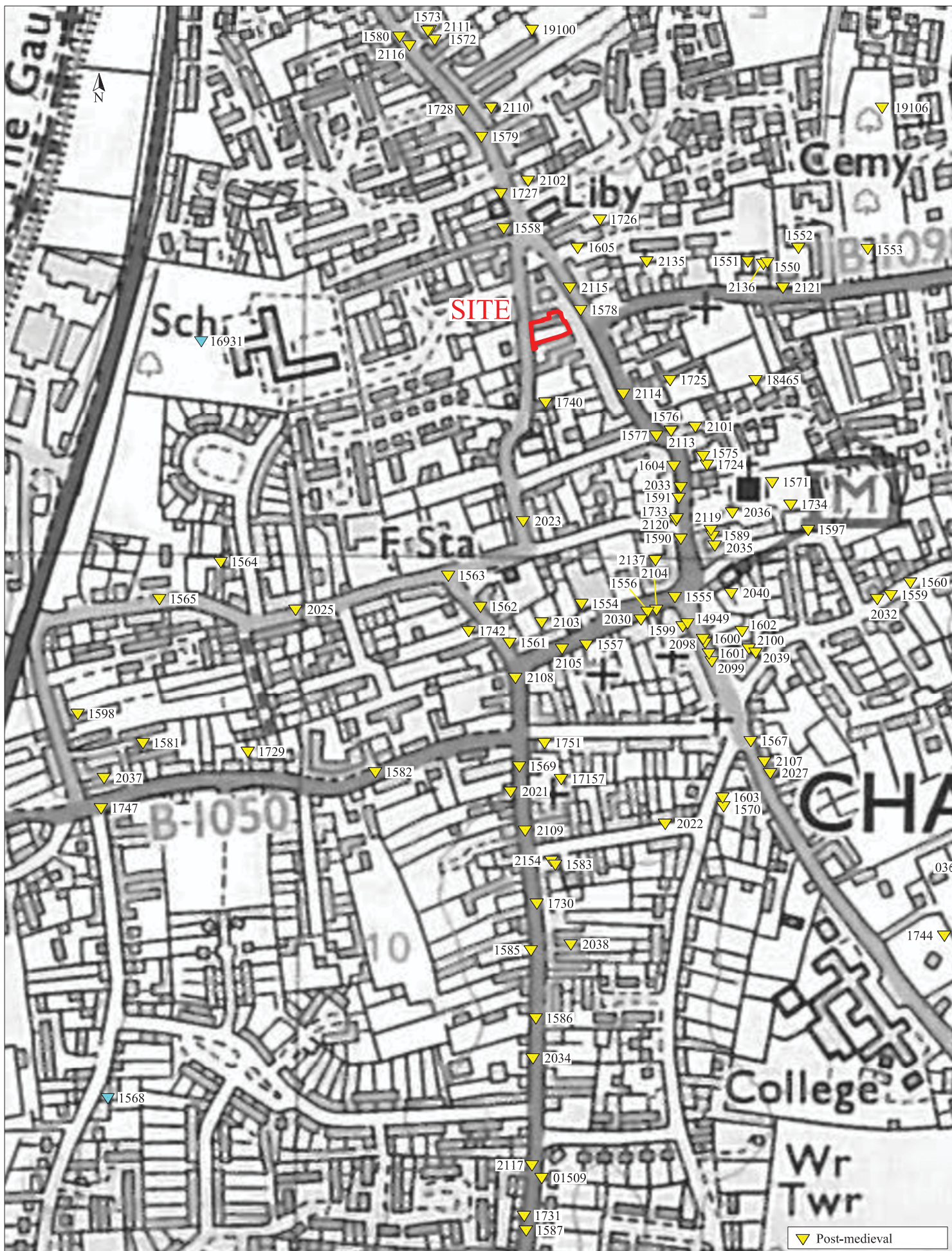
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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:5000 at A4
Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (P6174)



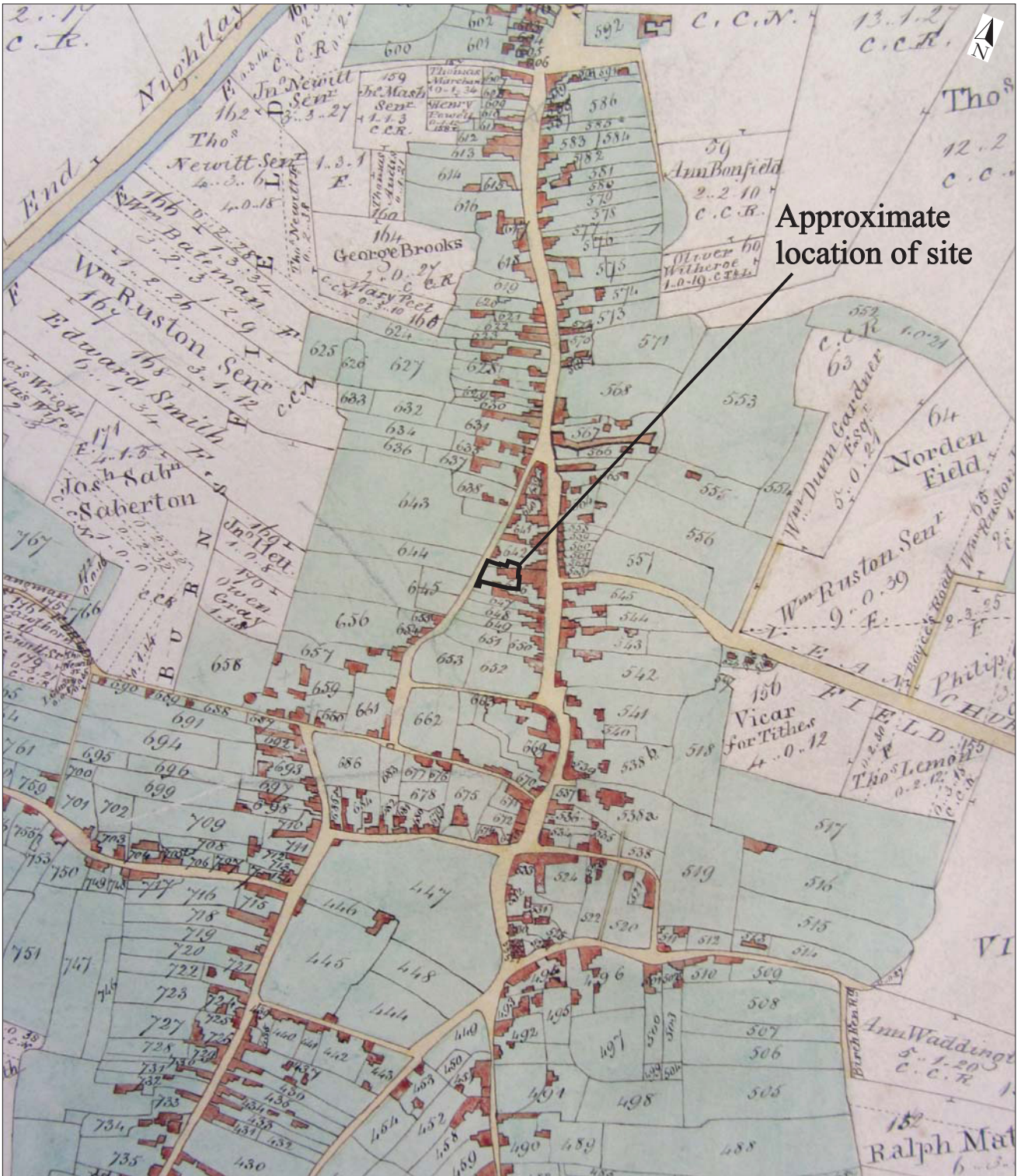
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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3A HER Data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4
 Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (P6174)

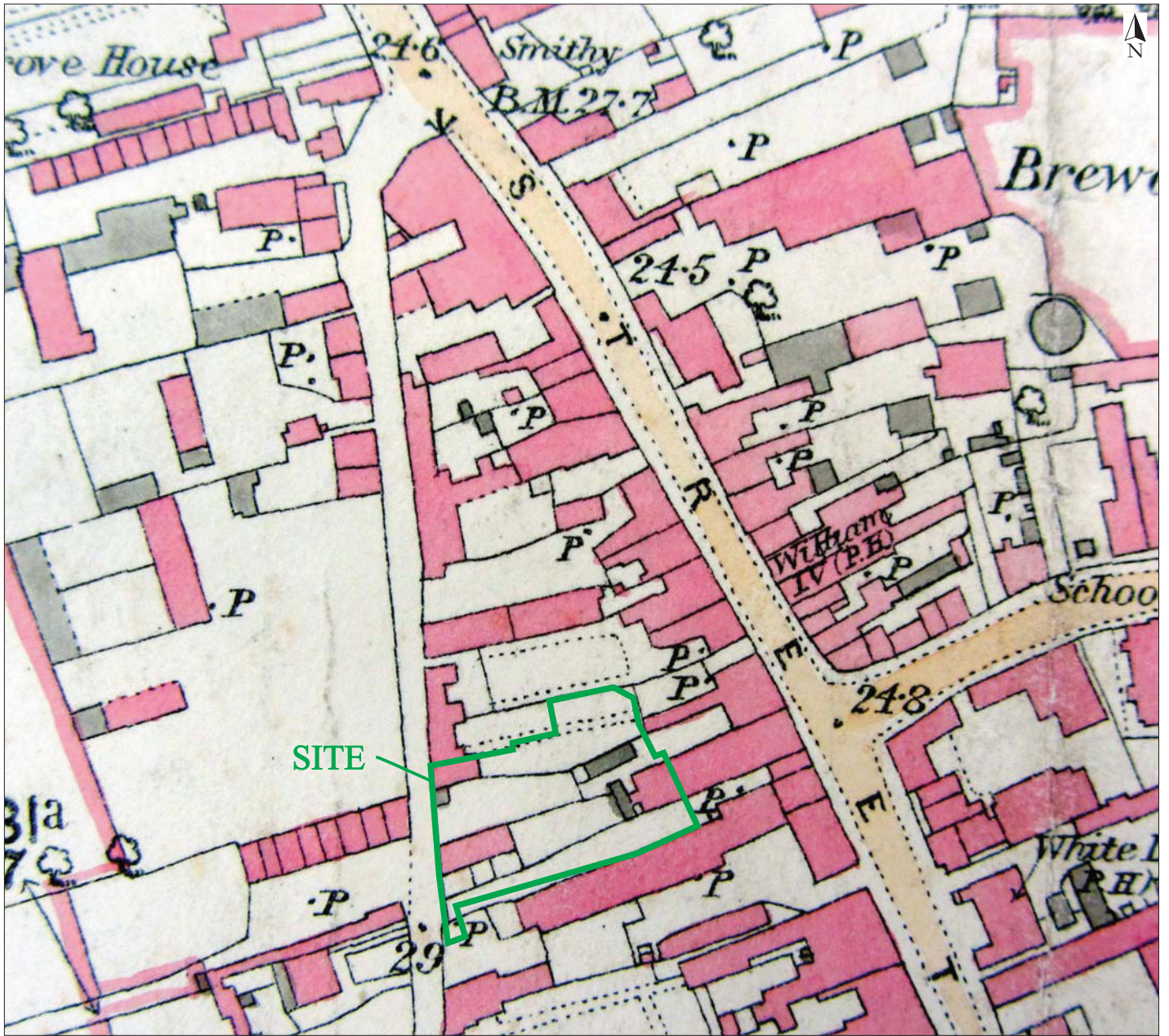


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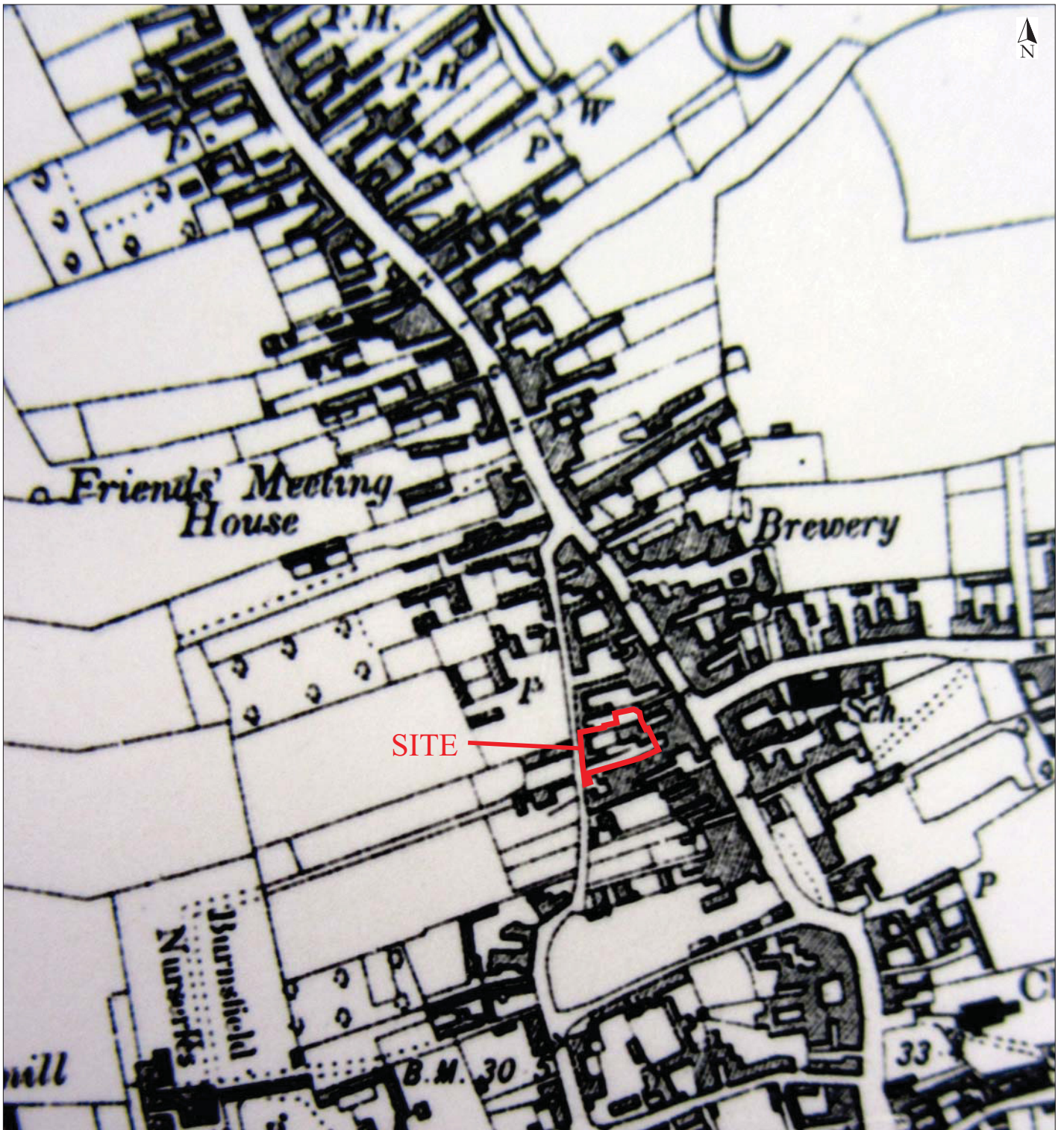
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3B Post-medieval HER Data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4
 Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (P6174)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 1820 Inclosure map of Chatteris
Not to scale
Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (P6174)



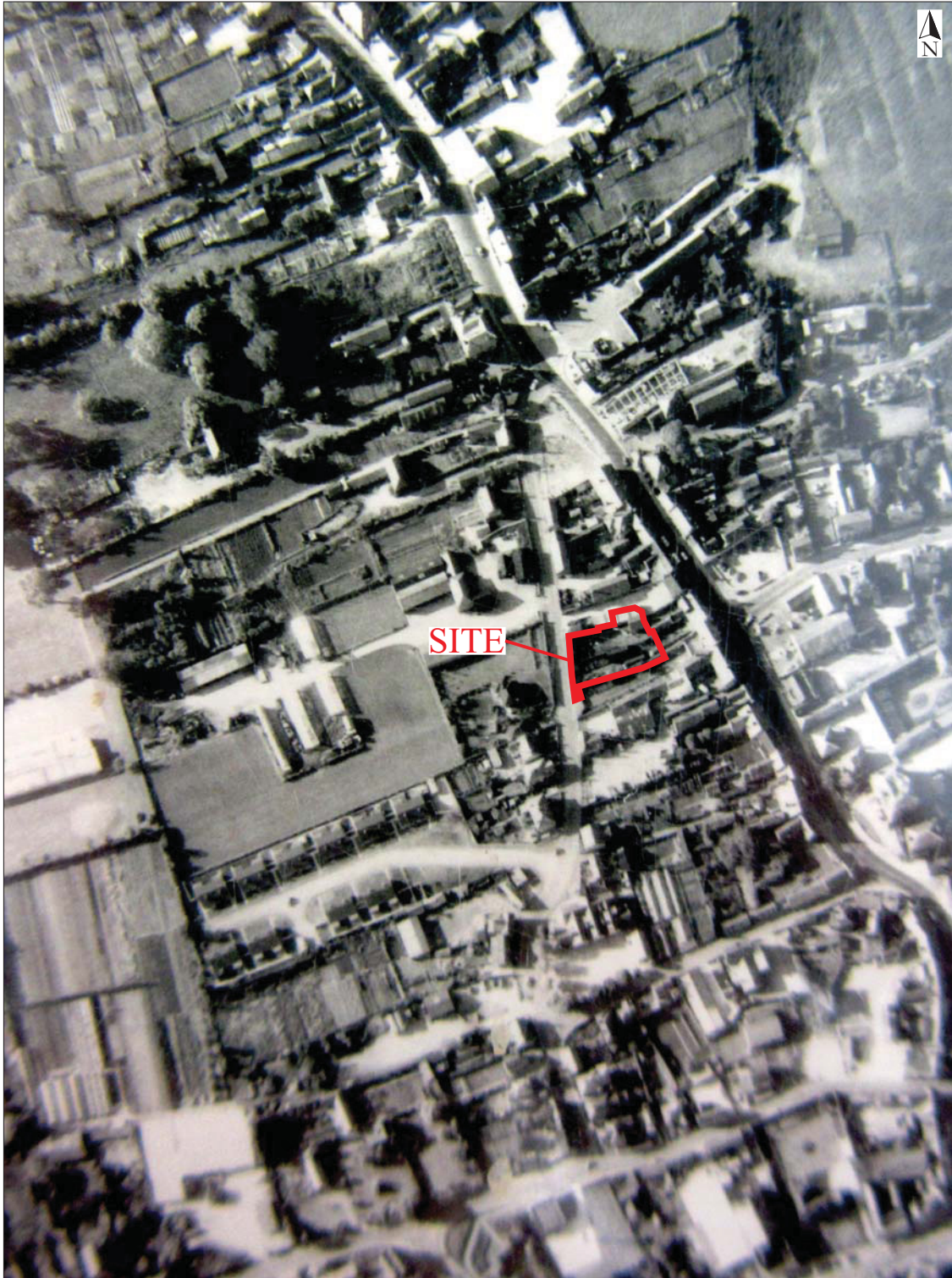
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 1st Ed. OS map, 1888
Not to scale
Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (P6174)



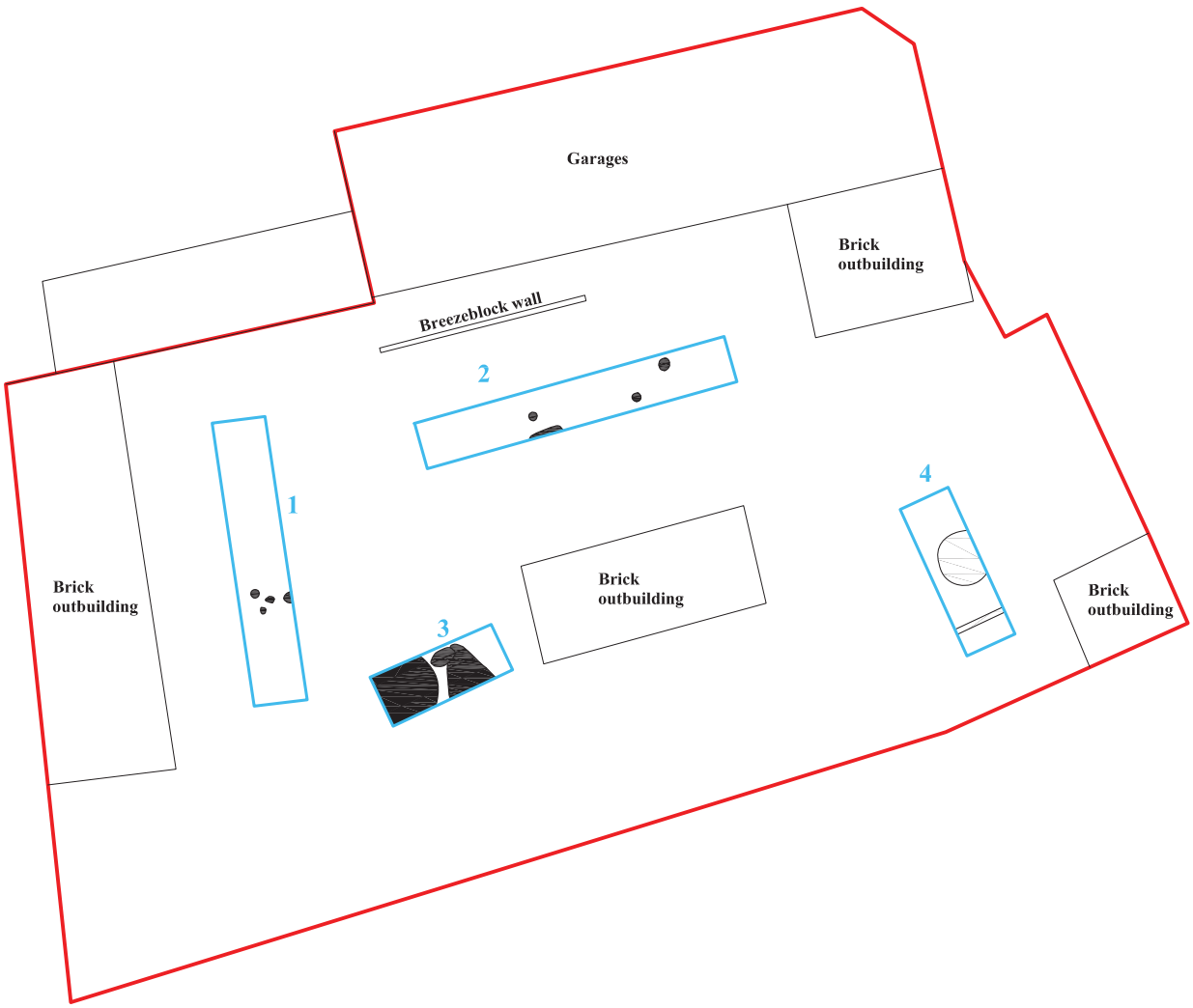
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 2nd Ed. OS map, 1903
Not to scale
Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (P6174)



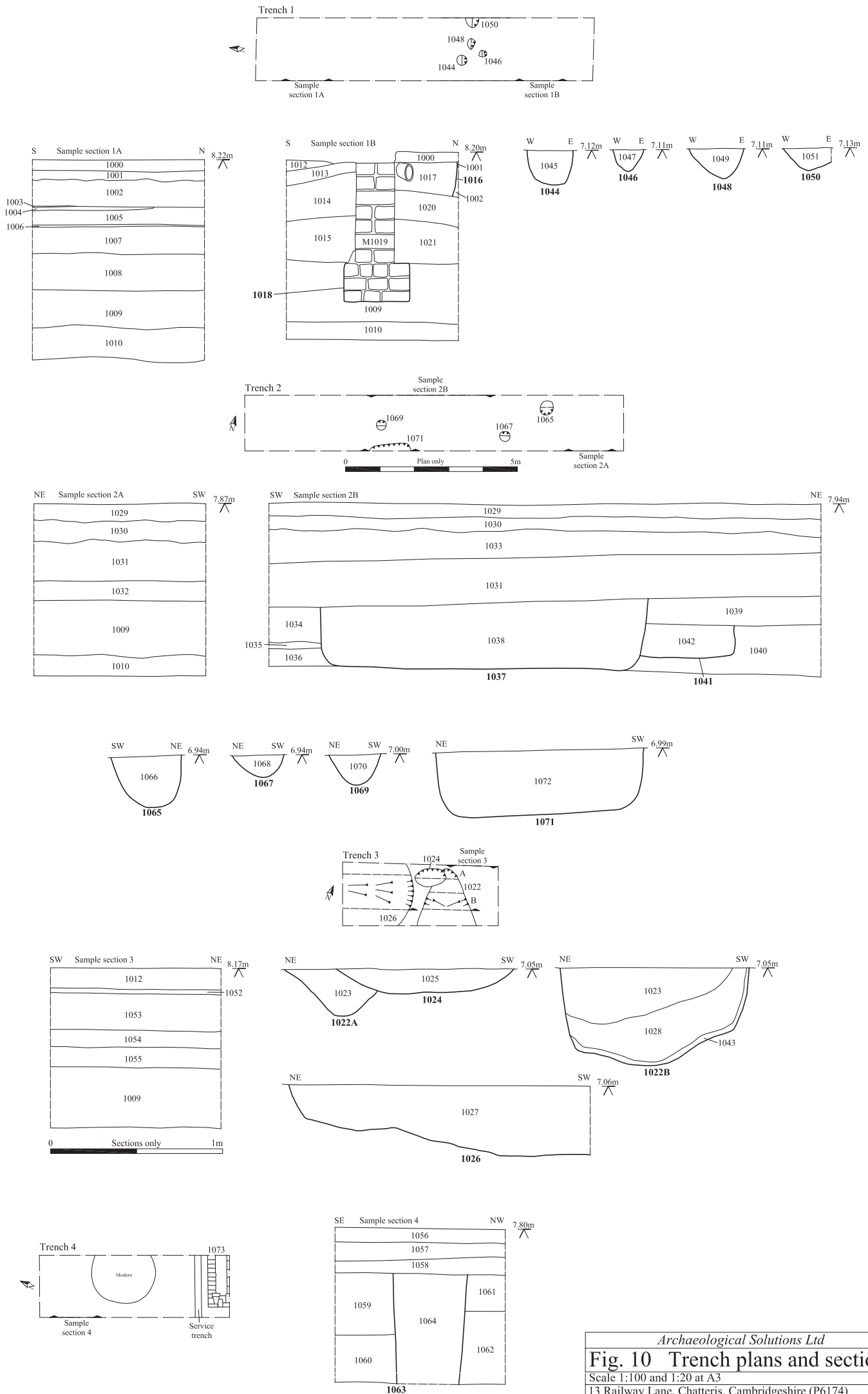
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 OS map, 1927
Not to scale
Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (P6174)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 8 Aerial Photo, 1969
Not to scale
Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (P6174)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 9 Site plan
Scale 1:250 A4
13 Railway Lane, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (P6174)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
 13 Railway Lane, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (P6174)