

91 HIGH STREET, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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91 HIGH STREET, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>91 High Street, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire: An archaeological evaluation</i>		
<i>In May 2008, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of 91 High Street, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3919 8653). It is proposed to redevelop the site, following demolition of the previously fire-damaged 91 High Street and construct eight new residential dwellings with associated parking, landscaping, services and access.</i>			
<i>The desk-based assessment showed the potential for multi-period remains. The evidence suggests that it was likely that Chatteris was occupied in the mid to late prehistoric period with a settlement possibly close to the site. Roman occupational evidence has been found in Chatteris and indicates that a settlement may have been located near to the High Street. There was no evidence to suggest Chatteris was occupied in the early Anglo-Saxon period but a settlement was likely to have originated after the construction of St Mary's Abbey in the 11th century. The medieval settlement grew around the religious house and it may have extended as far as Slade Lode moving south along the High Street, close to the site. The post-medieval period brought growth to the town which is shown by the abundance of building in this period particularly along the High Street, including within plot No. 91.</i>			
<i>The trial trench evaluation revealed a small number of features, primarily post holes, brick foundations, and a small gully, within the south-western portion of the site. These features appeared modern and were most likely associated with the 19th century structures that formerly occupied the site.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>May 16-29, 2008</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N/A</i>
P. number	<i>3107</i>	Site code	<i>AS1137</i>
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status			
Current land use	<i>Residential housing</i>		
Planned development	<i>Demolition of a fire-damaged house and the construction of eight residential dwellings with associated services.</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>1 masonry feature, 4 post holes, 3 pits, 2 gullies: Modern</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Fenland</i>	<i>Chatteris</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridgeshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>0.07 ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 3919 8653</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 5m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Gary Brogan / Richard Greene</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr D Irving</i>		
Full title	<i>91 High Street, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire: An archaeological evaluation.</i>		
Authors	<i>Greene, R, Unger, S.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3098</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>May 2008</i>		

91 HIGH STREET, CHATTERIS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In May 2008, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of 91 High Street, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3919 8653). It is proposed to redevelop the site, following demolition of the previously fire-damaged 91 High Street and construct eight new residential dwellings with associated parking, landscaping, services and access (Planning ref: F/YR07/1284/F).

Desk-based assessment showed the potential for multi-period remains. The evidence suggests that it was likely that Chatteris was occupied in the mid to late prehistoric period with a settlement possibly close to the site. Roman occupational evidence has been found in Chatteris and indicates that a settlement may have been located near to the High Street. There was no evidence to suggest Chatteris was occupied in the early Anglo-Saxon period but a settlement was likely to have originated after the construction of St Mary's Abbey in the 11th century. The medieval settlement grew around the religious house and it was likely it extended as far as Slade Lode moving south along the High Street, close to the site. The post-medieval period brought growth to the town which is shown by the abundance of building in this period particularly along the High Street, including within plot No. 91.

The trial trench evaluation revealed a small number of features, primarily post holes, brick foundations, and a small gully, within the south-western portion of the site. These features appeared relatively modern and were most likely associated with the 19th century structures that formerly occupied the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2008, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trenching evaluation on land at 91 High Street, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3919 8653; Figs 1-2). The investigation was commissioned by Lee Bevens Associates Ltd on behalf of their client Mr D Irving in order to comply with a planning condition for a proposed residential development. It was proposed to demolish the previously fire-damaged 91 High Street and to construct eight residential dwellings with associated parking, landscaping, services and access (Planning ref: F/YR07/1284/F).

1.2 The desk-based assessment was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by CAPCA (dated 05/03/2008) and a specification prepared by AS (dated 05/03/2008) and approved by CCC CAPCA. The archaeological evaluation followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (both revised 2001), as well as those highlighted in the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation also aimed to identify area of previous ground disturbance on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)

2.1 The site is located in the town of Chatteris within the Fenland District of Cambridgeshire. Chatteris lies *c.* 10km south-west of the market town of March and approximately 15km north-west of the cathedral city of Ely. The fenland drainage system lies close to Chatteris with Vermuyden's drain running *c.* 2km-north east of Chatteris and the Old Bedford River approximately 6km south-east of the town.

2.2 The site is located to the north of the High Street within the town conservation area. The site is known to be located close to an Iron Age and Roman settlement excavated in New Street (CHER CB15323) and medieval settlement evidence was discovered at Slade Lode to the north of the site (CHER CB15741). The site is close to numerous 19th century roadside townhouses which line the High Street. The Old Brewery House is located to the south of the site. The frontage of the site was until recently occupied by the fire-damaged remains of No. 91 High Street. The remainder of the land consists of overgrown scrub.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within Huntingdon comes from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched for all

known entries within a 1km radius of the site. Entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted in Figure 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2. Significant HER entries from beyond the 1km radius have also been discussed where relevant.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

3.2.1 The principal source for these types of evidence was the Cambridgeshire Archive (CA), Cambridge. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figures 4-6.

3.3 Secondary sources

3.3.1 The principal sources of secondary material were the Cambridgeshire Archives as well as AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

3.4.1 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. No detailed geotechnical information was available at the time of writing.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 The site is located within former fenland and lies on relatively low land at approximately 5m AOD. The solid geology of Chatteris consists of Upper Jurassic Ampthill or Kimmeridge Clay overlain by drift deposits of chalky boulder clay with some peat, silt, sand and river gravels (British Geological Survey 1991). The soils of Chatteris have largely been unsurveyed due to their urban location. The surrounding soils are of the Waterstock association consisting of deep permeable loamy soils variably affected by groundwater. These soils can only support short term grassland and cereal and some root vegetables in drier areas (SSEW 1983).

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 The earliest recorded find in the parish of Chatteris is a Palaeolithic axe found by Baden Powell in the 1950's (Hall 1996, 84). More occupational evidence has been attributed to the Neolithic period. Horseley Fen and Ferry Burrows are both produced Neolithic evidence (Hall 1996, 84). The Bronze Age is also well represented in the parish with a substantial number of metalwork finds and barrows discovered, particularly at Honey Hill (Hall 1996, 89). Evidence of Iron Age settlement is much

more concise with six probable occupation sites and two cropmark sites which may originate from this period (Hall 1996, 93).

4.2.2 Closer to the site, numerous archaeological investigations in the town have produced prehistoric remains. Two evaluations in Chatteris have indicated that prehistoric activity was occurring close to the modern centre. An investigation at 36 Bridge Street (CHER 11898; *c.* 500m north-west of the site) produced a large shallow feature with Iron Age pottery within. Another evaluation to the north of the church (CHER 15323) revealed Bronze Age vessels which may have been associated with undated burials. A recent excavation (associated with CHER 15323 but not included in the HER table) took place at 3-15 High Street, *c.* 300m south of the site (Gdaniec, K. pers.,comms, 2008). This produced a wealth of archaeology with Bronze Age and Iron Age features recorded (Gdaniec, K. pers.,comms, 2008). A Bronze Age beaker and collared urn with remains of antler were discovered in a pit and postholes and ditches dating to the early and late Iron Age were also revealed (Gdaniec, K. pers., comms, 2008). In close proximity to this excavation (*c.* 375m south-east of the site), an evaluation in 2006 on New Road recorded Iron Age evidence (CHER MCB17496). A number of inhumations with part of a possible settlement were discovered in the north of the site and other occupational evidence, with possible ritual deposition of animal remains was revealed to the south (Thatcher 2006). Due to the absence of Roman or medieval evidence revealed during this evaluation, there have been suggestions that inhabitation of Chatteris moved location to the south in the later periods. The evidence from Chatteris does suggest reasonable occupation in the middle to late prehistoric period. The evidence revealed from both 3-15 High Street and New Road is moderately close to the site which may suggest that prehistoric finds may be encountered.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.3 Outside the centre of Chatteris, Roman remains are in abundance with numerous sites at Honey Hill and other locations revealing cropmarks and containing remains of Roman date (Hall 1996, 94). Several of the local Iron Age occupation sites continued into the Roman period although some what scaled down in size (Hall 1996, 94). The evidence indicates that one settlement or several farmsteads were likely to have been present in this area and due to its distance from the saltern industry, it is assumed that the economy was based on stock rearing (Hall 1996, 94).

4.2.4 In closer proximity to 91 High Street, a recent discovery during excavation at 3-15 High Street suggests a settlement may have been close by. Not only were enclosures and structures revealed at this site but industrial features dating to the 2nd to 4th centuries were also discovered (Gdaniec, K. pers., comms, 2008). This is one of few excavations in Chatteris to reveal Roman features; two other locations in the parish have revealed Roman features. The site which revealed prehistoric remains to the north of the church (CHER 15323; *c.* 500m south-east of the site) revealed a large ditch which yielded large domestic sherds of 1st century AD pottery. The only other find was the discovery of a Roman coin on New Road (CHER CB14730). The relative proximity of the site to 3-15 High Street may suggest that there may be some potential for evidence of Roman date to exist within the site.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (AD 411 – 1539)

4.2.5 There are no remains in the parish which date to the early Anglo-Saxon period. This may be due to a particularly high water table in this period which may have made the land uninhabitable or the area may have been dominated by the probable settlement at Ely in this period. The first documentary reference to Chatteris dates to 974 AD. Possible place name interpretations may include ‘hill fort’ or ‘wood stream’ as interpreted by Reaney in 1943 (Hall 1996, 94). It seems that the settlement may have originated in the later Saxon period due to the founding of the Benedictine Abbey of St Mary in Chatteris. It is said that the Abbey was founded between 1006 and 1015 as a nunnery, one of several founded by the time of the Norman Conquest (Salzman 1938, 220). Although nothing remains of the Abbey building, fragments of worked stone (CHER 01528) have been found c. 375m north-east of the site, which are thought to have belonged to the Abbey structure. The recent excavation at 3- 15 High Street did reveal remains of Anglo-Saxon activity in the form of ditches, pits and postholes, only 300m south of the site (Gdaniec, K. pers., comms, 2008). It is likely that the settlement originated in this later period although the development of the town may have been in its early stages in the Saxo-Norman period.

4.2.6 Medieval Chatteris was likely to have been focused around the Abbey, close to Park Street where the architectural fragments were found. The Domesday Survey of 1086 noted a reasonably sized settlement (named as *Cetriz* or *Cateriz*) with two manors, one belonging to Ramsey Abbey and the other to Ely (Martin 1992). The survey also mentions the ‘*woodland for 20 pigs*’ and the ‘*fisheries for 1,500 eels*’ indicating the emphasis on stock rearing. Archaeological evidence suggests that the village was agricultural in character with ridge and furrow remains recorded during an earthwork survey at Manor Park (CHER 08670) to the east of the village and observed at an evaluation at 36 Bridge Street (CHER 11898; c. 500m north-west of the site). It is said that a church was located in the town from 1080, given to St Mary’s Abbey by the Bishop of Ely, but was burnt down in the 1310’s after a great fire. There is no archaeological evidence to support this although St Peter’s and St Paul’s Church, built in the 14th century, is possibly its successor (CHER 03701). The church still possesses some of its original 14th century features although it does have later additions including the chancel, porch and vestry. Chatteris was likely to have been in constant communication with both March and Elm through the river system, specifically Fenton Lode and Slade Lode, the latter only c. 500m north of the site (Hall 1996, 94). An archaeological investigation at Cox’s Lane in 2003 (CHER CB15741) produced settlement deposits from the medieval period which were covered by alluvium, likely to have come from the Slade Lode, indicating flooding to the north of Chatteris was a frequent occurrence. Pits datable to the medieval period were also discovered at the recent excavation at 3-15 High Street which does suggest that this area of the High Street (close to the church) was occupied (Gdaniec, K. pers., comms, 2008). The evidence indicates that medieval settlement may have been located to the north and south of the site and possible riverside activity may be situated close to Slade Lode.

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)

4.2.7 The dissolution of the Abbey in 1538 is likely to have impacted the economy of the town, as it did in most monastic settlements surrounding a religious house. However, the affect could not have been too great with Chatteris having 206 householders in the town in 1563, approximately half of the occupancy of Ely (Salzman 1938, 103). As a fenland town, Chatteris continued the trend of a rapid increase of population in the post-medieval period overtaking Haddenham in the 19th century with 2393 occupants (Salzman 1938, 103). This increase in population was evident by the amount of 18th and 19th century buildings constructed in the town. The High Street was a large development area in the post-medieval period and numerous 18th century roadside cottages were constructed including at No. 94 and No.110 High Street, near to the site (CHER DCB1728 & 2116). Archaeological evidence of post-medieval activity has also been revealed during the excavation at 3- 15 High Street (Gdaniec, K. pers., comms, 2008). The extent of the settlement in this period was illustrated by an evaluation on Bridge Street which revealed post-medieval boundary ditches likely to relate to property boundaries with a wealth of finds (CHER 11898). Other evaluations in the parish have also shown the limitations of the settlement, the investigation at Kingsfield School demonstrated that some land to the west was not developed until the 20th century (HER CB16931). It is likely the site was within the centre of the post-medieval town and the demolished No. 91 High Street dated from at least 1886 and possibly earlier.

4.3 The site

The 2nd edition ordnance survey map of Chatteris was not available in Cambridgeshire Archives.

Inclosure map of Chatteris 1819 (Figure 4)

4.3.1 The inclosure map of Chatteris depicts the High Street as being dominated by roadside properties. The site was shown on a roughly rectangular plot of land numbered 575. Two structures were shown within the site. An L-shaped building was in the south-west corner of the site, possibly part of the current derelict 91 High Street. Adjacent to this building a larger L-shaped building is depicted in the north-west corner of the site. The rest of the land appeared to be undeveloped and was likely to be a garden for the two buildings. The owner of plot 575 was recorded as Robert Bonfield.

1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1886 (Figure 5)

4.3.2 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map was surveyed 77 years later. This map depicts some development on the site. The L-shaped building in the north-west corner of the site is no longer present on this map. However, the smaller L shaped building in the south-west corner appears to have been altered extensively to form one or two of the five square buildings now depicted in the corner. Three of these buildings were shown in a row fronting the High Street. The other two were shown to the rear of the three properties. The majority of the eastern part of the site remained undeveloped but

was divided in the centre by boundaries.

Ordnance Survey Map 1926 (Figure 6)

4.3.3 The site had again substantially altered by 1926. The row of three properties fronting on to the High Street in the south-west corner appeared structurally unaltered. The two buildings to the rear of the row of properties were combined into one linear building. Similarly to the previous maps, the eastern part of the site continued to remain undeveloped at this time. The cartographic sources indicate that the western part of the site was substantially developed in the 19th and 20th centuries and any surviving archaeology is likely to have been truncated. However, the eastern part of the site has remained largely undisturbed which increases the potential for well preserved archaeology in this part of the site.

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)

5.1 The trial trench evaluation was carried out in May 2008 and comprised the excavation of 4 trenches. Trenches 1-4 were excavated on the site in locations approved by CCC CAPCA (Fig. 2). Trench 1 measured 8.0m x 1.70m; Trench 2 measured 19.50m x 1.70m; Trench 3 measured 15.50m x 1.70m; and Trench 4 measured 16.0m x 1.70m.

5.2 The trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under the close supervision of an archaeologist. Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated; thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded by means of *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

6.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 7; DP 1)

Sample Sections:

<i>Sample Section 1: Northeast end, Northwest facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 6.0m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	1003	Make-up. Dark grey black-brown silty clay with building debris and sparse gravel. This section only.
0.10 – 0.13m	1004	Processed mussel and clam shellfish lens. Black silty loam with dense shell fragments. This section only.
0.13 – 0.40m	1000	Topsoil. Dark grey black-brown silty clay.
0.40 – 0.50m	1005	Demolition. Medium yellow orange silty clay with building debris and large flint nodules. This section only.

0.50 – 0.70m	1001	Subsoil. Dark orange-grey brown silty clay with gravel.
0.70m +	1002	Natural Drift. Medium orange brown silty sandy clay with gravel.

<i>Sample Section 2: Southwest end, Northwest facing</i> <i>0.00 = 5.79m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.20 – 0.30m	1005	Demolition. As above.
0.30 – 0.80m	1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.80+m	1002	Natural Drift. As above.

Description: No features were observed within Trench 1. However, Trench 1 appeared to have been heavily truncated by modern utilities and the construction/demolition of buildings that formerly occupied the south-western end of the site. It is highly likely that any archaeology would have been disturbed within this area by previous activity.

6.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 7; DP 2)

Sample Sections:

<i>Sample Section 3: Southwest end, Northwest facing</i> <i>0.00 = 5.68m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	1008	Demolition. Medium orange-grey brown silty clay with building debris and little gravel. This section only.
0.10 – 0.40m	1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.40 – 0.60m	1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.60+m	1002	Natural Drift. As above.

<i>Sample Section 4: Northeast end, Northwest facing</i> <i>0.00 = 5.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.40 – 0.70m	1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.70+m	1002	Natural Drift. As above.

<i>Sample Section 10: Entire Trench, Southeast facing</i> <i>0.00 = 5.68m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	1008	Demolition. As above.
0.10 – 0.20m	1033	Make-up. Dark grey brown silty clay with building debris and gravel. South-west of M1018, this section only.
0.15 – 0.30m	1031	Demolition. Medium yellow brown silty clay with building debris, stones and gravel. South-west of M1018, this section only. 1.50m in length. Abuts L1032.
0.20 – 0.30m	1032	Make-up. Dark blackish-grey brown silty clay with building debris. South-west of M1018, this section only.

		2.0m in length. Abuts L1031.
0.30 – 0.35m	1030	Burning. Black silty clay with charcoal. South-west of M1018, this section only. 3.5m in length.
0.00 – 0.35m	1000	Topsoil. As above. North-east of M1018, this section only.
0.35 – 0.70m	1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.70+m	1002	Natural Drift. As above.

Features:

Feature	Context	Dimensions	Plan/Profile	Fill	Finds/Type
F1006	L1007	1.85m x 0.30+m x 0.10m	Oval, gently sloping sides, regular flat base	Dark black grey brown compact silty clay	-
F1009	L1010	(length not determined) 0.30m x 0.20m	Linear, steeply sloping sides, regular concave base, truncates F1013, F1024 and F1026	Dark black grey brown compact silty clay	-
F1011	L1012	(length not determined) 0.90m x 0.20m	?Oval, moderately sloping sides, regular concave base	Dark orange grey brown compact silty clay with gravel	-
F1013	L1014	0.30m x 0.30m x 0.20m	Circular, steeply sloping sides, regular concave base, truncated by F1009	Dark orange grey brown compact silty clay with gravel	-
F1015	L1016	2.72m x 2.40m x 0.70m	Linear, steeply sloping sides, regular flat base	Dark black grey brown compact silty clay	Bottle (2; complete; machine made, hand blown top)
	L1017	0.30m - 0.50m BTS		Dark black grey brown compact silty clay	-
M1018	-	2.22m x 2.10m x 0.70m	Square, vertical sides, hollow centre, double course of brick,	Centre of feature filled with topsoil and building debris	Brick tank or outhouse

			concrete mortar		
F1024	L1025	0.35m x 0.30m x 0.10m	Circular, possibly oval, gently sloping sides, regular concave base, truncated by F1009	Dark grey brown compact silty clay with gravel	-
F1026	L1027	0.35m x 0.35m x 0.20m	Circular, steeply sloping sides, regular concave base, truncated by F1009	Dark grey brown compact silty clay with gravel	-
M1028	L1027	2.0m x 0.80m x 0.25m	Rectangular, vertical sides, hollow centre, single course of brick, lime mortar	Centre of feature filled with natural subsoil	Brick drain
M1029	L1027	(Length not determined) x 0.13m x 0.50+m	Linear, vertical sides, double course of brick, lime mortar	-	Brick wall remains
F1036	L1037	0.50m x 0.50m x 0.50m	Semi-circular, irregular sides, irregular base	Dark blackish-grey brown compact silty clay with charcoal	Glass, clay, ceramic rubbish (modern)
F1050	L1051	(length not determined) x 0.30m x 0.40m	(Section only), steeply sloping sides, irregular flat base	Dark orange-grey brown compact silty clay with gravel	-

Table 1: Features in Trench 2

Description: Eleven archaeological features were identified within Trench 2, all of which were located within the south-western half of the trench, between two brick features (one of which was recorded). This comprised one linear ditch or gully (F1009), 5 pits (F1006, F1011, F1013, F1024, F1026), one brick feature (M1018), and the trench excavated during the construction of M1018 (F1015). A second, smaller brick feature (M1028) was observed near the south-west end of the trench, and the remains of a brick wall (M1029) were observed at the very end of the trench.

F1006 (DP 5) was a shallow pit that contained dark blackish grey-brown silty clay, L1007, which appeared very similar to the topsoil (L1000). It contained modern glass and brick fragments, indicating that the pit was also of modern date.

F1009 (DP 6) was a narrow (0.30m) and shallow (0.20m) ditch, or gully, oriented lengthwise in Trench 1, starting at the brick features M1018 and terminating at the south-west end of the trench. It contained dark blackish-grey brown silty clay (L1010) with flint gravel resting at the bottom. No artefacts were recovered.

F1011 (DP 7) appeared to be a pit, but only a small portion was exposed within the trench, so it may have been a ditch terminus or tree bole. Like F1006, F1011 was long (0.90m) and shallow (0.20m). The fill, L1012, comprised dark orange grey brown silty clay with gravel but no artefacts.

F1013 (DP 8) was a small (0.30m diam. x 0.20m deep) circular pit or possible post hole that had been truncated by F1009. It contained dark orange grey brown gravelly, silty clay (L1014) with no finds.

F1015 (DP 9) was the construction cut for M1018. It was approximately 2.72m x 2.40m and extended approximately 0.70m below the surface. It contained two fill soils which were observed in section along the outer, south-west facing part M1018. The lower, L1016, comprised dark blackish-grey brown silty clay with modern ceramic fragments, and the upper, L1017, comprised medium orange-grey brown silty clay with gravel and building debris.

M1018 (DP 13) was a large square brick feature that appeared to be a septic tank or the foundation of an outhouse (a sewer pipe appeared to be associated with the feature). It was constructed from two courses of brick that formed a square measuring 2.22m x 2.10m (Outer edge), and extended just over 0.70m below the surface (9 to 10 courses of brick). The bricks, which measured 220mm x 110mm x 60mm each, were bonded by a concrete mortar 10 to 20mm thick. The bricks appeared to have been machine made and modern in age. The centre of the feature was hollow but filled in with make-up and demolition soil, which mostly comprised modern building debris. The feature, along with the majority in this trench, appeared to have been associated with outbuildings shown in this area on recent OS maps. It also lies in proximity to structures depicted on the 1886 and 1926 OS maps (Fig. 5 & 6) but its modern appearance suggests that it is not associated with these older structures.

F1024 (DP 10) comprised a small pit (0.35+m x 0.35m x 0.10m) located between the trench wall and F1009. The dark orange-grey brown silty, gravelly clay fill did not contain any finds.

F1026 was a pit very similar in appearance to F1013. It had also been truncated by F1009, was circular in shape, and contained dark orange grey brown gravelly, silty clay (L1027) with no finds.

M1028 (DP 11) appeared to be a brick drain feature. In plan, it was sub-rectangular. It comprised a single course of bricks which appeared to extend 4 courses below the surface. The centre of the rectangle was filled with natural subsoil. It may have been

associated with one of the previous structures at the as depicted on the historic OS maps of 1886 and 1926 (Figs. 5 & 6).

M1029 (DP 12) represented the remains of a brick wall oriented north-west to south-east, it ran parallel with a current wall bordering the site. It comprised a double course of red bricks with a lime mortar and a lime render on the north-east face. It also had a foundation that appeared to include a third course of bricks.

F1036 was a rubbish pit located against the north-east face of M1029. It appeared to cut into L1001, but not L1002; most of it was destroyed by machining. It contained a black silty and loose charcoal rich fill (L1037) that contained modern rubbish including broken bottle glass, white-ware ceramics, and metal fragments.

F1050 was a small pit (0.30m wide x 0.40 deep) which contained a medium orange brown silty clay fill with gravel and large stones. It was observed in section only (Section 10; Fig. 7 (Dwg 6)). It appeared to cut L1001, but not L1007 which was just below it. The fill appeared very similar to L1008, which capped the feature. In fact, the feature was located at the north-east end of the layer L1008, which may indicate that F1050 was associated with L1008.

As with Trench 1, Trench 2 appeared to have been heavily truncated by modern utilities and the construction of walls and structures that formerly occupied the central and south-western end of the site. Evidence of these structures and walls may have been represented by M1028 and M1029. For example, M1029 was in line with a currently standing wall that is oriented north-west to south-east and located just north-east of Trench 1. Therefore M1029 was most likely a part of the current wall at one time, crossing the alley that separates the south-west area of the property from the north-east area. M1028 may have also been associated with this wall, or a structure that once stood against it.

6.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 8; DP 3)

Sample Sections:

<i>Sample Section 5: Southwest end, Southeast facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 4.87m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.30 – 0.60m	1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.60+m	1002	Natural Drift. As above.

<i>Sample Section 6: Northeast end, Southeast facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 4.51m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.45m	1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.45 – 0.75m	1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.75+m	1002	Natural Drift. As above.

<i>Sample Section 9: Entire Trench, Northwest facing</i> <i>0.00 = 4.87m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.45m	1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.20 – 0.35m	1046	Demolition. Dark grey brown silty clay with building debris and large stones. This section only, 2.5m in length.
0.35 – 0.50m	1039	Subsoil. Medium orange grey brown silty clay with gravel.
0.50 – 0.60m	1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.60+m	1002	Natural Drift. As above.

Features:

Feature	Context	Dimensions	Plan/Profile	Fill	Finds
F1019	L1020	1.90m x 0.50+m x 0.75m	Oval, moderately sloping sides, irregular concave base	Dark black grey brown compact silty clay	Brick fragments
F1021	-	0.08m x 0.05m x 0.20m	rectangular, steeply sloping sides, “V” base	No fill, wood stake still present	-
F1040	L1041	(Length not determined) x 0.50m x 0.20m	(Section only), steeply sloping sides, irregular flat base	Dark grey brown compact silty clay	-
F1043	L1044	2.0m x 0.50+m x 0.30m	Irregular (2 adjoining ovals), moderately sloping sides, irregular concave base	Dark blackish grey brown compact silty clay with charcoal	-
	L1045	0.20m		Dark grey brown compact silty clay	A. bone
F1047	L1048	(Length not determined) x 0.40m x 0.50m	(Section only), steeply sloping sides, irregular flat base	Dark black grey brown compact silty clay	-
M1049	-	(Length not determined) x 0.60m x 0.40m	(Section only), irregular sides, concave, irregular base	Grey concrete (foundation)	

Table 3: Features in Trench 3

Description: Six features were identified within Trench 3. F1019 appeared to be a pit below a tree bole, most of which was observed in section. It measured 1.90m long, it extended 0.50m from the south-east facing trench wall, and was 0.75m deep (below the surface). It contained dark blackish-grey brown silty clay (L1020) with gravel and 3 or 4 bricks at the bottom. The fill soil was approximately 0.30m thick, capped by topsoil with heavy rooting and pockets of orange clay.

F1021 (DP 15) was a small stake hole that contained a wood stake which was broken off at the surface. The stake hole measured 0.08m x 0.05m x 0.20m and was cut into the natural subsoil. The wood stake appeared to have been milled and not hand hewn.

F1040 appeared to be a pit cut into L1001, but not L1002. It was seen in section only (Section 9). It contained a dark grey brown silty clay fill (L1041) which did not produce any datable finds.

The north-eastern half of Trench 3 appeared to have been heavily truncated by extensive rooting or large tree boles. F1043 appeared to be a root bole, although it may also have been two adjoining pits. It was a little over 2.5m long, and at least 0.80m wide, but extended beyond the trench wall. It extended 0.30m below the surface of L1002, but it appeared to have been cut slightly into L1001 as well. The deeper of the two adjoining depressions contained two fills. The lower fill, L1044, was 0.10m deep and comprised dark blackish grey brown compact silty clay with charcoal, most likely the result of burning roots. The upper fill, L1045, comprised dark grey brown compact silty clay and contained at least one large animal bone fragment.

F1047 was the construction cut for a concrete foundation, M1049. It comprised a medium orange sandy fill, L1046, which did not contain any finds.

M1049 was a very poorly made concrete foundation. It extended from the surface to approximately 0.40m deep, and was at least 0.60m wide (length was not determined).

6.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 8, DP 4)

Sample Sections:

<i>Sample Section 7: Southeast end, Southwest facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 4.22m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.30+m	1001	Subsoil. As above.

<i>Sample Section 8: Northwest end, Southwest facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 4.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.40 – 0.80m	1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.80+m	1002	Natural Drift. As above.

Feature(s):

Feature	Context	Dimensions	Plan/Profile	Fill	Finds
F1022	L1023	1.70m+ x 0.70m x 0.60m	linear, steeply sloping sides, regular concave base	Dark black grey brown compact silty clay with gravel	-

Table 4: Feature in Trench 4

Description: Trench 4 contained one feature, F1022 (DP 16), which was a ditch that crossed the trench near the south-eastern end. The ditch was cut into the subsoil, L1001. The subsoil L1001 appeared to extend much deeper in this trench, particularly in the centre of the trench, indicating that the trench was excavated through a shallow but wide drainage ditch that has been filled in from years of agricultural/gardening use.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors hindered the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the trial trench evaluation at 91 High Street, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The deposit model across the site varied from north-east to south-west.

8.2 In the south-western part of the site where Trenches 1 and 2 were located, the natural drift of medium orange brown silty clay was capped by subsoil, topsoil, and make-up soil layers that appeared to consist primarily of imported fill material or demolition rubble from many years of repeated development. The north-eastern part of the site did not contain the demolition or make-up layers, but comprised natural followed by a colluvial subsoil capped by topsoil, L1000.

8.3 The medium orange-brown silty, sandy clay natural drift, L1002 was encountered at a depth of between 0.70m and 0.80m within Trench 1, between 0.60m and 0.75m below the surface within Trenches 2 and 3, and between 0.80m and 1.50m in Trench 4.

8.4 The subsoil layer L1001 was observed directly above L1002, and appeared to be colluvial subsoil that ranged in depth between approximately 0.40m and 0.80m within Trenches 1 to 3, but went as deep as 1.50m in Trench 4.

8.5 Above L1001 was a topsoil layer (L1000) that did not exceed a depth of 0.40m. Within Trench 1, L1000 capped a demolition layer of compacted medium yellow orange silty clay (L1005) with flint nodules and building debris that appeared to slope down from south-west to north-east, and was capped by a layer of black silt

(L1004) and a demolition layer of dark grey brown silty clay with building debris (L1003) that also appeared to slope down from south-west to north-east.

8.6 In the southwest half of Trench 2, between M1028 and M1018, L1002 was capped by a number of demolition and make-up layers, typically between 0.05m and 0.10m thick. L1008 was a 0.10m thick surface layer, and comprised medium orange-yellow brown silty clay with gravel and building debris. Below this was L1033, which was a dark grey brown silty clay layer 0.10m thick. Below L1033 was L1032 and L1031. L1032 was also 0.10m thick, dark blackish brown silty clay, and abutted against L1031, which was a medium yellow brown silty clay demolition layer with gravel and building debris. L1031 was situated just above M1028. Below L1031 and L1032, between 0.30m and 0.35m deep, was L1030, a dense greyish black silty charcoal layer. Below this layer was L1001 which extended to a depth of 0.60m, followed by the natural subsoil L1002. North-east of M1028 the soil layers comprised primarily of natural capped by L1001 and followed by L1000 and partly by L1008.

8.7 Within the north-east half of Trench 3, the topsoil capped a 0.15m thick layer of make-up soil, L1039, which comprised medium orange brown silty, gravely clay. This layer capped L1001, followed by L1002. Also noted in the north-west facing section was a 0.10m thick layer of demolition rubble, L1046, below the topsoil and above the subsoil L1001, as well as above a clay drain pipe. This may have been associated with a former structure and the foundation M1049.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Summary of the archaeology

9.1.1 Trenches 2 through 4 contained small features comprising linear gullies and small pits, which were most likely post holes, as well as brick features within Trench 2 that appeared to be modern in age, and were clearly associated with outbuildings shown on relatively later 19th century and recent maps of the site. The gullies and post holes also appeared modern, although no datable finds were recovered from the fill of these features.

9.2 Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history

9.2.1 The desk-based assessment of the site noted that it was likely that Chatteris was occupied in the mid to late prehistoric period with a settlement fairly close to the site. Roman occupational evidence has been found in Chatteris and a medieval settlement was likely to have originated after the construction of St Mary's Abbey in the 11th century. The post-medieval period brought growth to the town which is shown by the abundance of building in this period particularly along the High Street, including within plot No. 91, which was confirmed with evidence of post-medieval period activity encountered during the evaluation, especially within Trenches 1 and 2.

9.2.2 The historic maps of 1886 and 1926 depict two small structures or walls in the area of the south-west end of Trench 2. The remains of these structures may be represented by M1028 and M1029. M1018 is not represented on any historic map, which is expected since it was most likely constructed during the early 20th century.

The additional features in Trench 2 appeared to be modern in age, although they did not contain any datable material.

9.2.3 The features within Trench 3 appeared to be primarily tree bole or rooting related. F1043 may have been a pit, but the heavy amount of truncation by roots, made this a doubtful assumption. F1040 appeared to be a pit which contained modern bricks and brick fragments, and then later used as a hole for planting a tree or bush. The feature M1049 and the demolition layer L1046 appeared modern in age as well.

9.2.4 The feature within Trench 4 was most likely also relatively modern, especially since it was cut into the subsoil, L1001. No additional evidence of features was observed in this trench, which contained the deepest layers of subsoil above the natural.

9.3 Interpretation of the site: geology and topography

9.3.1 The site is within the former fenland 'island' of Chatteris and lies on relatively low land at approximately 4m to 5m AOD. The site is sloped from south-west to north-east, with the majority of the site was levelled with make up soil to accommodate former structures. The north-east end of the site contained colluvial subsoil that extended to a considerable depth, and it appeared that a gently sloping drainage had been in-filled and levelled first with subsoil and later with topsoil.

9.4 Preservation of the archaeology

9.4.1 Archaeology identified during the trial trench evaluation was relatively modern or greatly disturbed by modern development.

9.5 Finds and environmental evidence

9.5.1 Finds included fragments of brick, modern ceramics, and bottles, all of which indicate that the features were most likely from the 19th century, which would correspond with the age of the buildings that formerly occupied the site.

9.6 Research potential

9.6.1 Evidence from the evaluation has confirmed development of the site from the late nineteenth century onwards, as identified by the preceding desk-based research. It would appear that archaeological features identified during trial trenching are relatively modern, and any archaeology pre-dating the nineteenth century has most likely been disturbed or destroyed by development during the mid to late twentieth century. Further excavation at the site is unlikely to reveal more than the evaluation has already demonstrated.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Cambridge County Archaeological Store (CCAS). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a *c.* 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

HER No.	NGR TL	Description
<i>Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)</i>		
11898	3895 8691	BUFAU undertook an investigation at 36 Bridge Street. Three sherds of Iron age pottery were revealed from a large shallow feature. For further remains, see medieval and post-medieval 11898.
CB15323	39501 86147	An evaluation at land north of the Church revealed large sherds of Bronze Age vessels found possibly in association with a burial. The group of pottery, remains of an antler and possible loomweight were rapidly re-buried. It is similar to a close by barrow and may be the remains of a barrow. See Roman CB15323 for further remains.
MCB17496	3944 8625	An evaluation on New Road identified three Iron Age grave cuts with supine burials and a series of postholes relating to a post-built structure with a hearth and several related features. Ditches, pits, faunal remains, pottery and worked stone were found to the south of the site, all of Iron Age date. No other later finds were discovered indicating Roman and Saxons settlement may have moved south.
<i>Roman (AD 43- 410)</i>		
CB14730	39375 86311	Roman coin found at 21 New Road.
CB15323	39501 86147	An evaluation at land north of the Church revealed a large ditch containing pottery from the 1 st century AD from a domestic pot. See prehistoric CB15323 for further remains.
<i>Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (AD 410– 1550)</i>		
01528	393 869	Four worked stone of which one is a lintel and two others from a column were discovered in the parish probably from the former Abbey of St Mary.
03701	3945 8615	St Peter and St Paul's Church. A 14 th century church with later additions although the tower and nave arcades are still of 14 th century date but many other features restored. In the 19th century, the churchyard became full and new one was opened in New Road. An investigation into the vaulted tombs took place in 1994 but showed no walkway and damage to the tombs was likely from tree rooting. This is a Grade I listed building.
08670	3948 8657	A survey of earthworks at Manor Park revealed that it was part of an extensive open field agricultural system with extensive ridge and furrow seen across the site.

11898	3895 8691	BUFAU undertook an investigation at 36 Bridge Street. Ridge and furrow remains were discovered on site. For further remains, see prehistoric and post-medieval 11898.
CB15741	38999 86755	An evaluation at Cox's Lane/Chapel Lane revealed deeply stratified late medieval and post-medieval soil horizons with sporadic phases of alluvial encroachment from the adjacent Slade Lode. No evidence of earlier or domestic settlement indicating the land may have been an area of low-lying ground leading to Slade Lode, subject to flooding.
<i>Post-medieval and modern (AD 1550 – present)</i>		
11898	3895 8691	BUFAU undertook an investigation at 36 Bridge Street. Post-medieval boundary ditches and finds were discovered. For further remains, see prehistoric and medieval 11898.
MCB16931	3889 8621	An evaluation at Kingsfield School revealed several shallow features and a small pit indicating an area of post-medieval quarrying suggesting this part of Chatteris was not occupied before the 20th century.
ECB127	39161 86893	An evaluation found that, despite the potential, no known remains were found on land to the north east of 7 Dock Road. The site was pasture land until recent times.
ECB128	39646 86043	An evaluation of land north west of St Martin's Road discovered irregular features which were all likely to be natural in origin.
ECB1879	39069 86714	An evaluation at 9 Bridge Street revealed modern overburden and Victorian rubbish pits. No roman or medieval artefacts were found.
ECB1999	38776 86059	An evaluation on Station road revealed a large area of levelling associated with the construction of the 19 th century railway.
<i>Undated</i>		
CB15012	39160 86696	An evaluation at Black Horse lane revealed an undated drainage ditch or field boundary.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Location
1819	Chatteris Inclosure map E/Q/RDZ	-	CA
1886	1 st edition ordnance survey map XXI.12	1:25000	CA
1926	Ordnance survey map XXI.12	1:25000	CA

APPENDIX 3 LISTED BUILDING DATA

The following listed buildings are those that lie within *c.* 1km of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). The locations of the buildings are shown in Fig. 3a. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

Her no.	NGR TL	Name	Grade	Description
<i>Post-medieval (AD 1550 – 1900)</i>				
DCB1930	39039 86586	No. 130 High Street	II	A late 18 th century single storey row of houses and shop.
DCB1593	39106 86757	Kent House	II	The house dated to 1789 and had two storeys with an attic. Originally built as the parish workhouse.
DCB1594	39019 86681	No. 8 Bridge Street	II	A cottage dating to <i>c.</i> 1800 with one storey and an attic.
DCB1724	39410 86083	No.1 High Street	II	A house dated to 1762 with two storeys and an attic.
DCB1604	39376 86082	No. 3 High Street	II	A house built circa 1830 with two storeys with mid 19 th century alterations.
DCB2101	39398 86122	No. 11 & 13 High Street	II	A late 18 th century farmhouse with later alterations.
DCB1725	39372 86170	Chatteris House	II	No. 17 High Street was built in 1828, a grand house with three storeys and a basement.
DCB1605	39277 86306	No.49 High Street	II	A mid 19 th century two storey house.
DCB1726	39300 86335	Charles Cole and Vermiculite (Chatteris Ltd)	II	A 19 th century brewery owned by Charles Cole and Vermiculite with two storeys.
DCB2102	39226 86375	No. 59, 61 and 61A High Street	II	18 th century dwellings and a shop built early 18 th century and altered at a later date.
DCB2110	39188 86450	No. 81 and 83 High Street	II	Late 17 th century cottage which is now two dwellings and was refronted in the 19 th century.
DCB1572	39130 86520	No 97 High Street	II	An early 19 th century shop with two storeys.
DCB2111	39123 86529	Row of three cottages t the rear No 97 in Porters Yard	II	An early 19 th century row of three cottages incorporating an earlier timber framed building.
DCB1573	39125 86530	No 99 and 99A High Street	II	An early 19 th century house with one storey.
DCB1574	39096 86566	No 105 High Street	II	A 17 th century cottage with one storey and an attic with an original L plan and a wing added later.
DCB2112	39055	No. 133 High	II	An early 19 th century house with one

	86661	Street		storey and an attic.
DCB1575	39406 86092	George Hotel	II	A mid 18 th century two storey building.
DCB2113	39373 86118	No 8 High Street	II	An early 19 th century cottage with late 19 th century shop to ground floor.
DCB1576	39373 86118	No 8A High Street	II	An early 19 th century cottage with late 19 th century shop to ground floor.
DCB1577	39358 86113	No 12 & 14 High Street	II	The house is an 18 th century structure which was converted into shops in the mid 19 th century. The building is designated at grade I.
DCB2114	39324 86156	No 18 High Street	II	A mid 18 th century house with two storeys and an attic.
DCB1578	39280 86242	No 42 High Street	II	A mid 19 th century double pile house and shop.
DCB2115	39269 86265	No 48 & 50 High Street	II	A late 18 th century house with a mid 19 th century shop front.
DCB1727	39198 86362	No. 74 High Street	II	An early 19 th century house with three storeys.
DCB1579	39178 86420	No. 84 High Street	II	A late 18 th century house with two storeys and an attic.
DCB1728	39159 86448	No 94 High Street	II	A late 18 th century row of cottages.
DCB2116	39104 86514	No. 110 High Street	II	Late 18 th century cottages with outshut to rear and one storey.
DCB1580	39094 86523	No. 112 High Street	II	An early 19 th century cottage with outshut to rear and one storey.
DCB2036	39436 86034	No. 9 Market Hill	II	A mid 19 th century house with two storeys.
DCB1591	39381 86049	No 18 Market Hill	II	A late 18 th century house which was refronted in the early 19 th century.
DCB2033	39383 86060	No 20 & 20A Market Hill	II	A late 17 th century house and now shop. Timber framed with two storeys.
DCB1734	39496 86042	Wall	II	A wall which lies 20m south east of St Peter and St Paul's Church dated to 1781.
DCB2121	39488 86265	No.10 New Road	II	An early 19 th century cottage ornee, two storeys, with thatched roof and is L-plan in shape.
DCB1550	39472 86291	No. 38-40 New Road	II	A mid 19 th century two storey row of cottages.
DCB2135	39348 86292	No 15 & 17 New Road	II	Three storey houses built in c. 1830 with two storeys and an attic.
DCB1551	39452	No 35, 37 & 39	II	Mid 19 th century houses with central

	86292	New Road		cartway and cottage to left hand.
DCB2136	39568 86290	No 41, 43 & 45 New Road	II	Mid 19 th century row of cottages built in two periods with two storeys.
DCB1552	39504 86306	No 47 New Road	II	An early 19 th century farmhouse with two storeys and a rear outshut.
DCB1553	39577 86304	No 49 New Road	II	A mid 19 th century two storey house.
DCB1740	39244 86147	No. 3-5 Railway Lane	II	Late 18 th century cottages with two storeys.
DCB1558	39201 86326	Burnsfield House	II	Late 18 th century cottage in an L-plan and raised to two storeys in 19 th century
DCB1571	39477 86065	Six headstones	II	A row of six ornamental headstones running south of the porch at St Peter and St Paul's Church. All of 18 th century date.

APPENDIX 4 CHATTERIS INCLOSURE AWARD 1819 (E/Q/RDZ)

Plot no.	Owner	Occupier	Plot name	Land type	Area (a.r.p)
569	Thomas Smith	-	House and Yard	-	0.0.22
571	Thomas Smith	-	House and Yard	-	1.0.32
572	William Shepherd	-	Cottage and Yard	-	0.0.10
573	James Darton	-	House and Yard		0.1.35
575	Robert Bonfield	-	House and Yard	-	0.3.8
576	John Lavender	-	House and Yard	-	0.2.10
577	Thomas Lemon	-	House and Yard	-	0.1.10
579	Richard Ruston	-	House, Yard and orchard (Slade End)	-	0.2.8
580	John Carrington Dunn	-	House and Yard	-	0.1.16
581	John Simpole	-	House and Yard	-	0.1.30
582	Widow Hudson	-	House and Yard	-	0.1.30
583	John Mash	-	House and Yard	-	0.0.38
584	John Merry West	-	House and Yard	-	0.0.24
585	William Smith	-	House and Yard	-	0.0.38
586	William Smith	-	House and Yard	-	0.0.10

APPENDIX 5 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	Other
1015	1016	2	Fill of Construction Trench	19th - 20th	(1), 2g	Glass Bottles (2), 755g

APPENDIX 6 SPECIALISTS REPORTS

The pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered one abraded sherd weighing 3 grams of modern factory made refined white earthenware.

APPENDIX 7 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	91 High Street, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire
County: Cambridgeshire	District: Fenland
Village/Town: Chatteris	Parish: Chatteris
Planning application reference:	F/YR07/1284/F
Client name/address/tel:	Mr D Irving
Nature of application:	Residential development
Present land use:	An existing fire-damaged house
Size of application area: 0.07 ha	Size of area investigated: 0.07 ha
NGR (8 figures):	TL 3919 8653
Site Code:	AS 1137
Site director/Organisation:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological evaluation
Date of work:	
Location of finds/Curating museum:	CCC Archaeology Store
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: 19 th and 20 th century
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In May 2008, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of 91 High Street, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3919 8653). The assessment was commissioned in advance of works to redevelop the site, (Planning ref: F/YR07/1284/F).</p> <p>The desk-based assessment showed the potential for multi-period remains. The evidence suggests that it was likely that Chatteris was occupied in the mid to late prehistoric period with a settlement close to the site. Roman occupational evidence indicates that a settlement may have been located near to the High Street. There was no evidence to suggest Chatteris was occupied in the early Anglo-Saxon period but a settlement was likely to have originated after the construction of St Mary's Abbey in the 11th century. The medieval settlement grew around the religious house and it is likely it extended as far as Slade Lode moving south along the High Street, close to the site. The post-medieval period is shown by the abundance of building in this period particularly along the High Street, including within plot No. 91.</p> <p>The trial trench evaluation revealed a small number of features, primarily post holes, brick foundations, and a small gully, within the south-western portion of the site. These features appeared modern in age and were most likely associated with the 19th century structures that formerly occupied the site.</p>
Author of summary: Greene, R.	Date of Summary: May, 2008

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1: Post Excavation, Trench 1, view NE.



DP 2: Post Excavation, Trench 2, view NE.



DP 3: Post Excavation, Trench 3, view NE.



DP 4: Post Excavation, Trench 4, view NW.



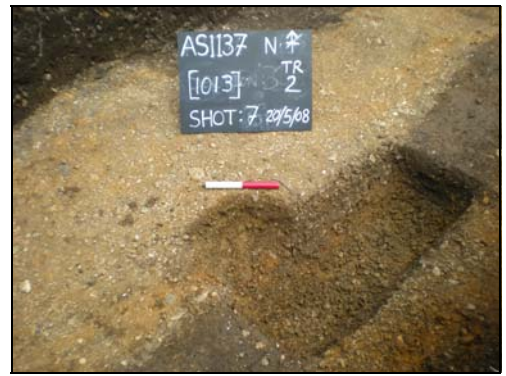
DP 5: F1006, Trench 2, view NW.



DP 6: F1009, Trench 2, view NE.



DP 7: Section 3 and F1011, Trench 2, view SE.



DP 8: F1013, Trench 2, view N.



DP 9: F1015, Trench 2, view NE.



DP 10: F1024, Trench 2, view SE.



DP 11: M1028, Trench 2, view NW.



DP 12: M1029, Trench 2, view SW.



DP 13: M1018, Trench 2, view NE.



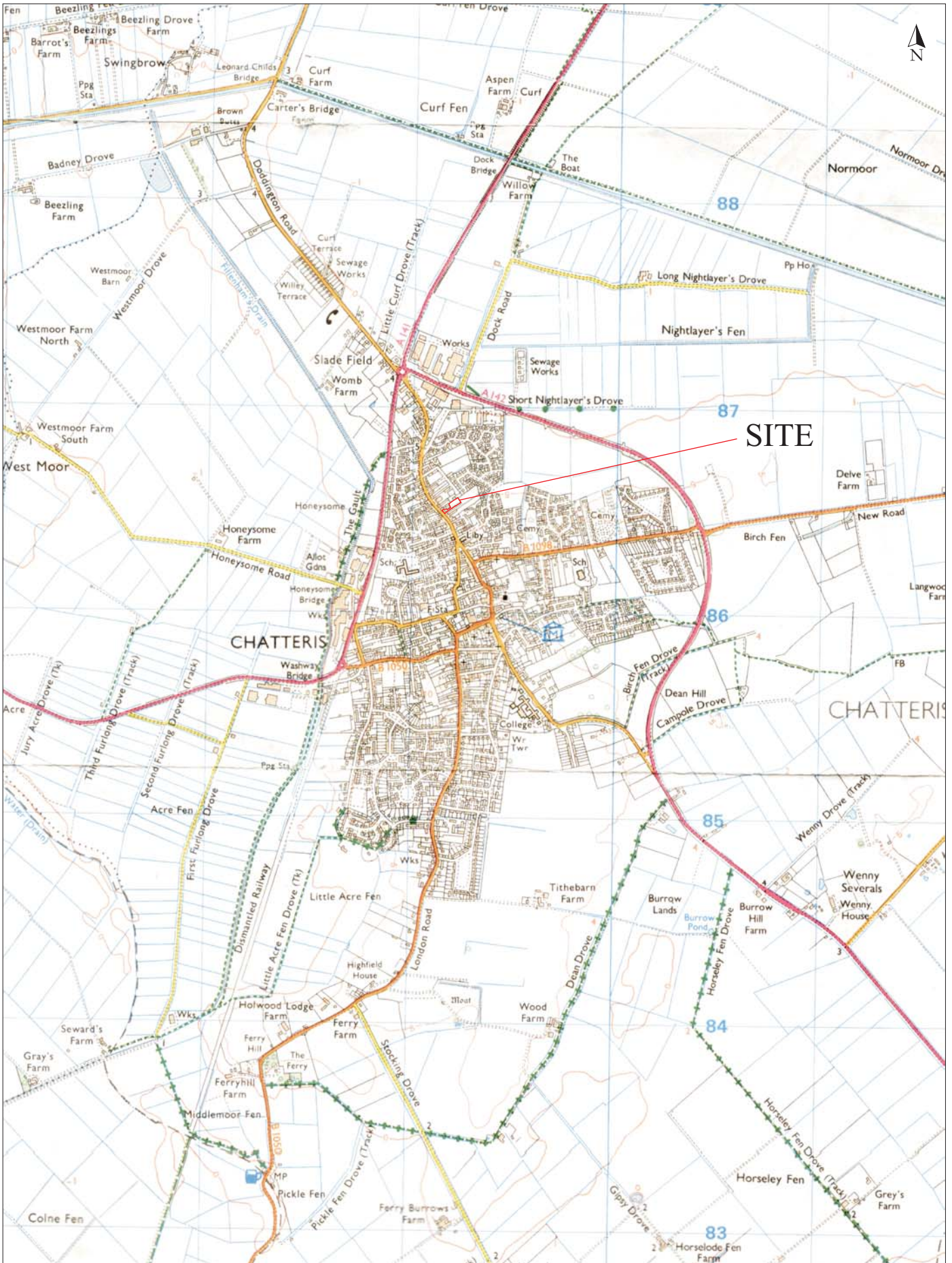
DP 14: F1026, Trench 2, view SE.



DP 15: F1021, Trench 3, view NE.



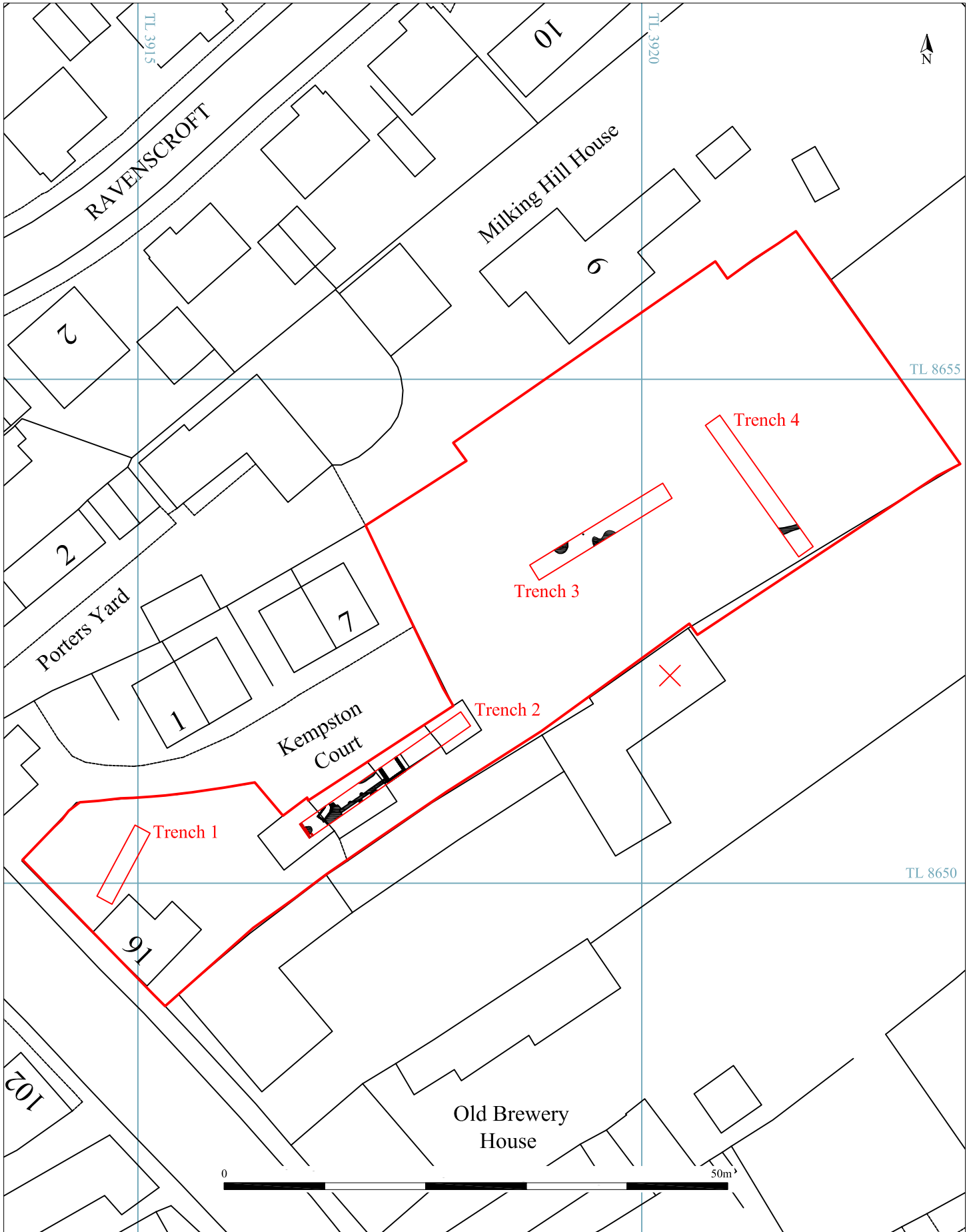
DP 16: F1022, Trench 4, view SW.



SITE

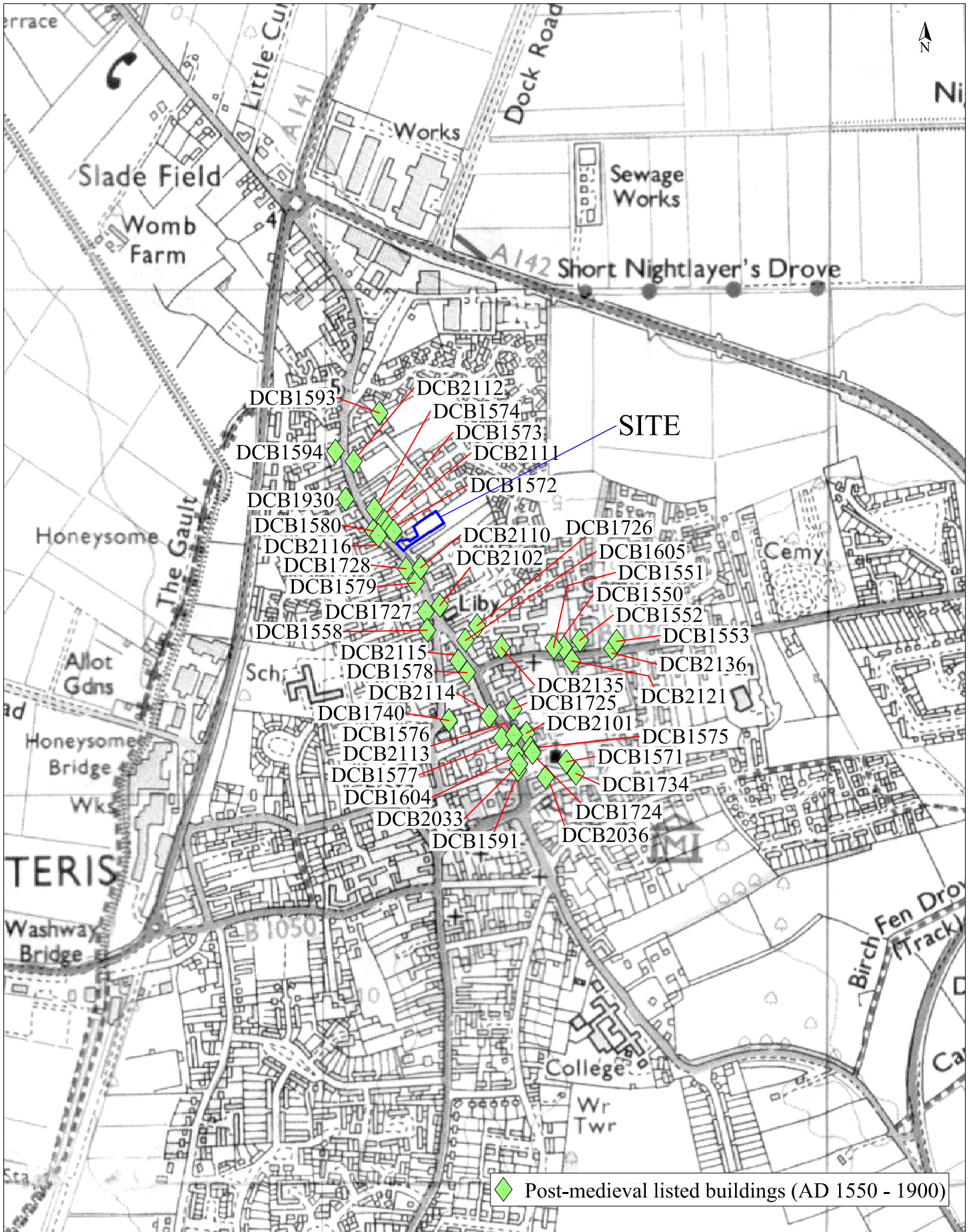
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



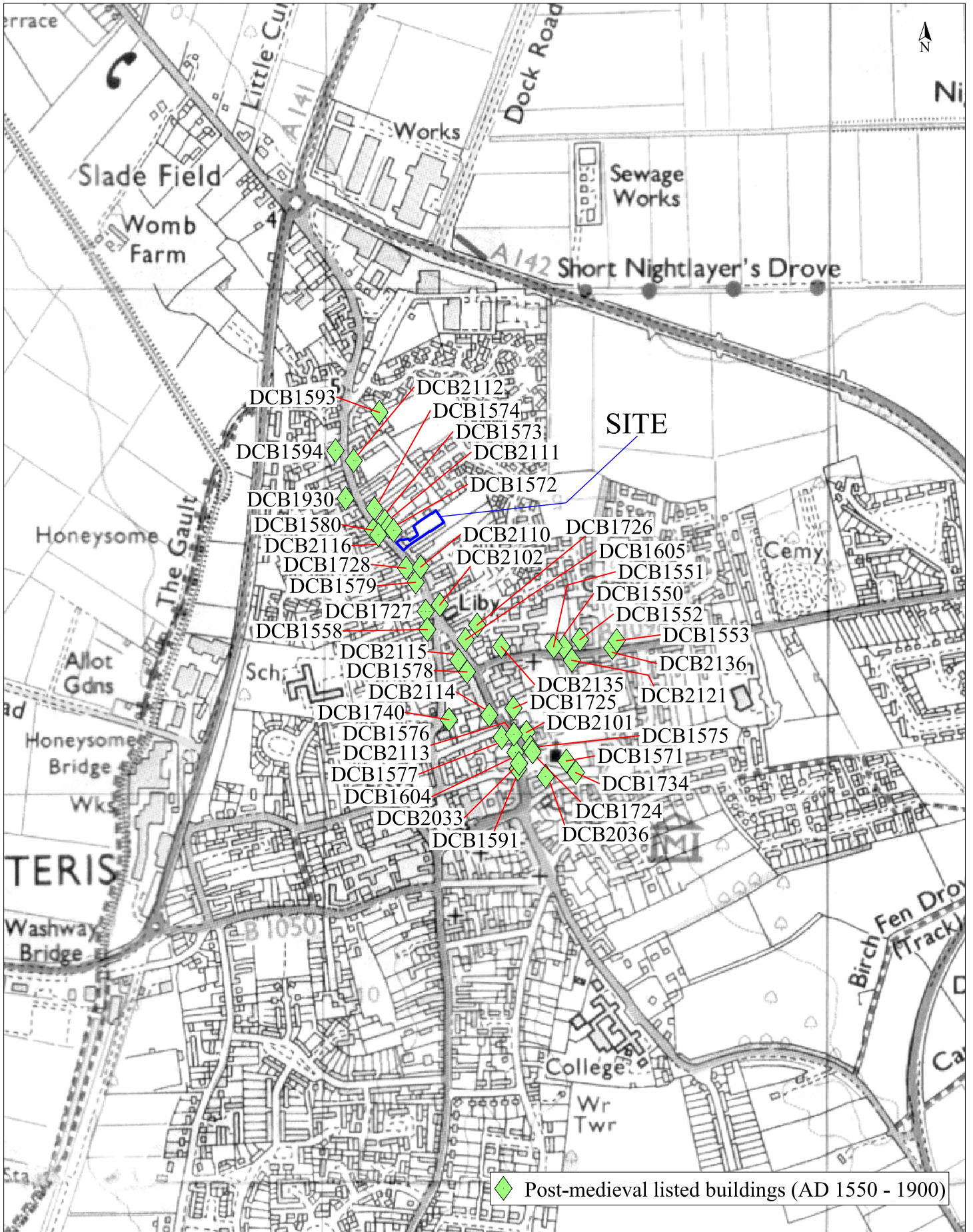
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A4



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Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4

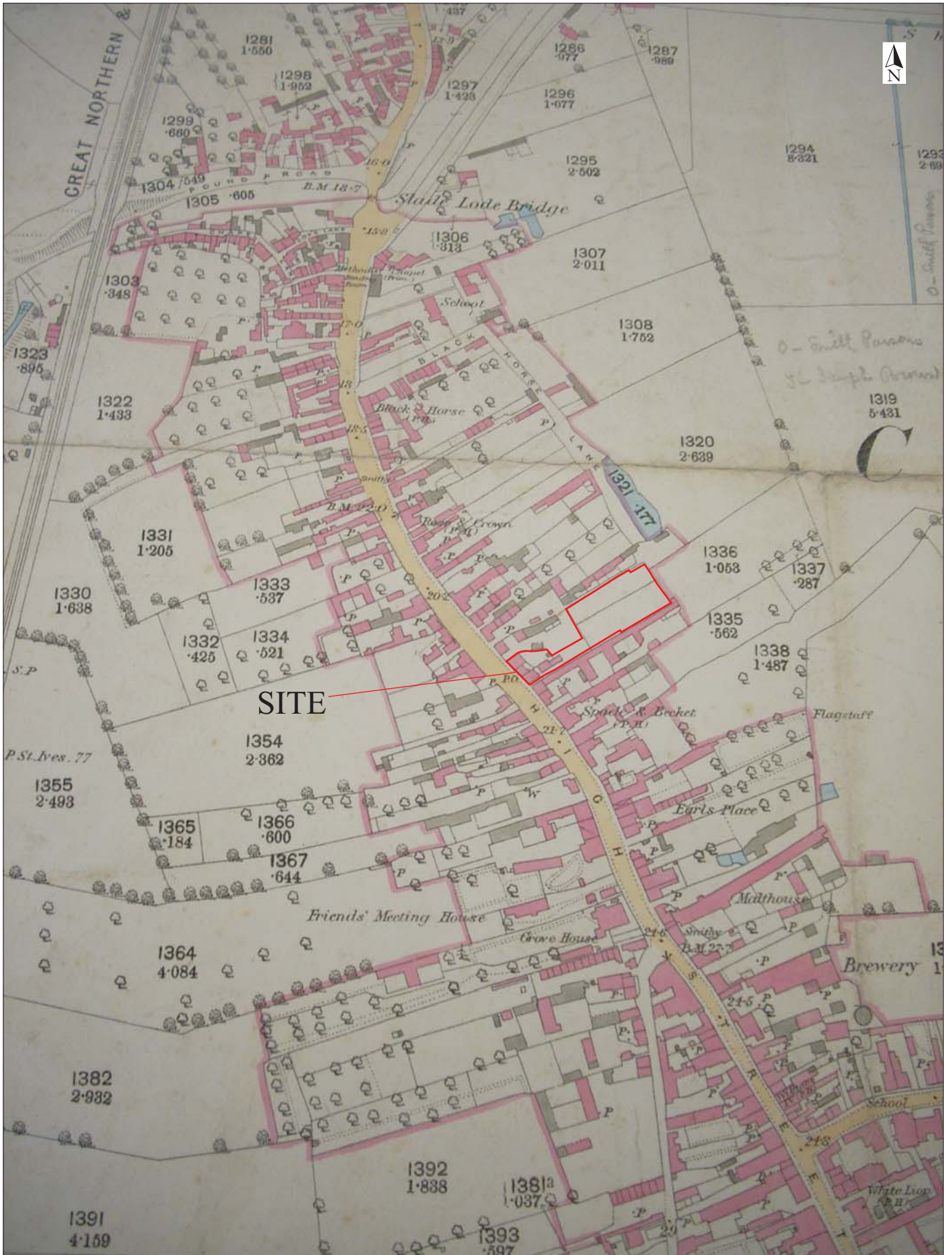


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Fig. 3a HER Data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4



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Fig. 4 Inclosure map, 1819
Scale unknown



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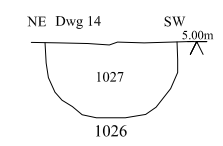
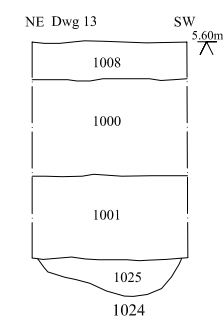
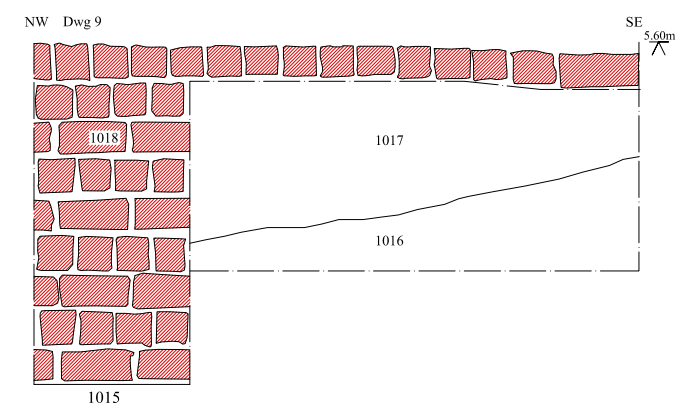
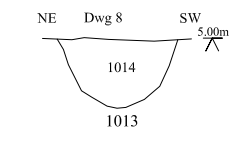
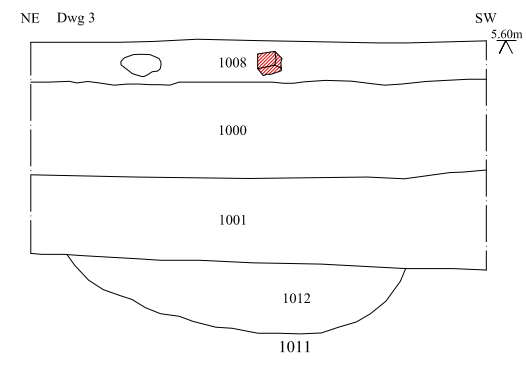
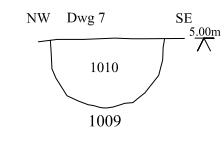
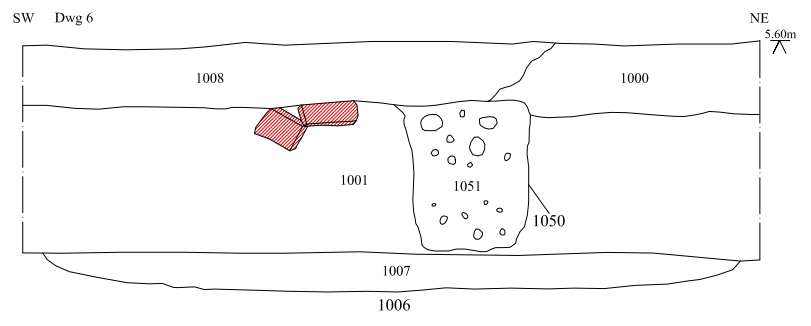
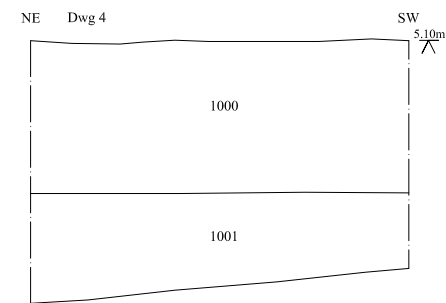
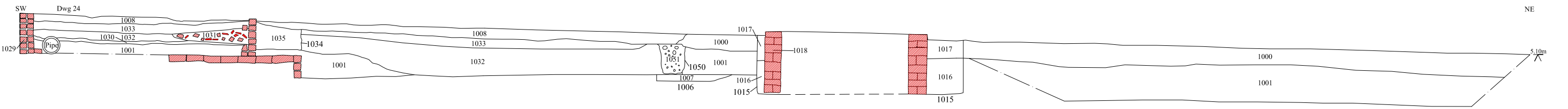
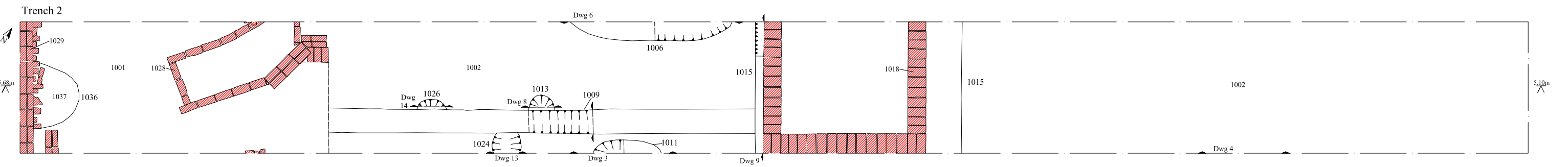
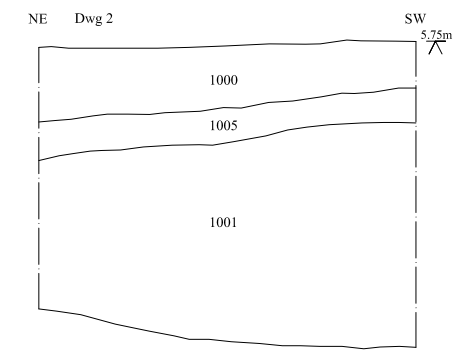
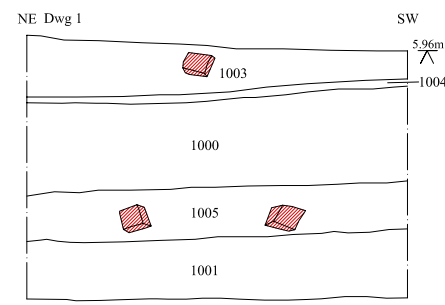
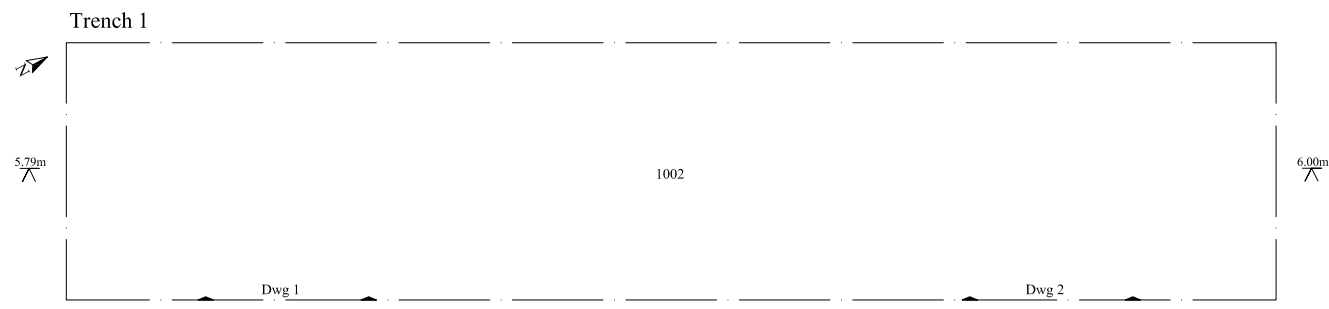
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Fig. 5 1st edition OS map, 1886
 Not to scale (reproduced from 25" to 1 mile)



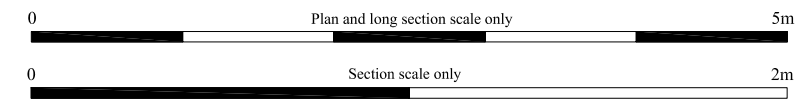
SITE

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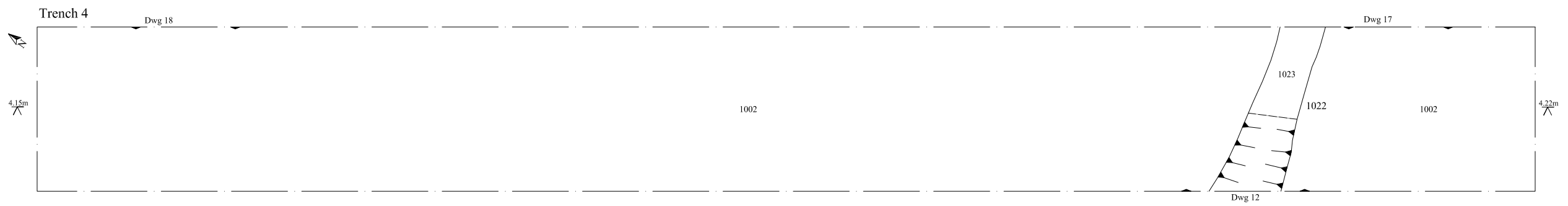
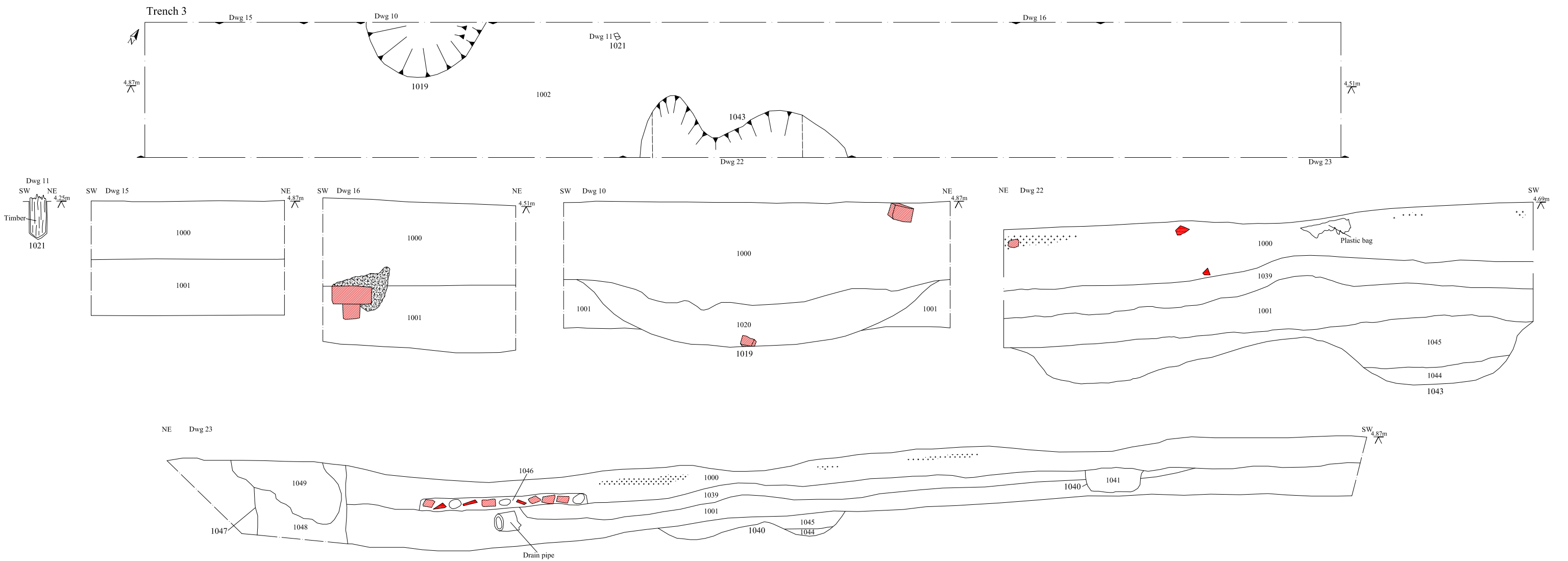
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Fig. 6 2nd edition OS map, 1926
 Not to scale (reproduced from 25" to 1 mile)



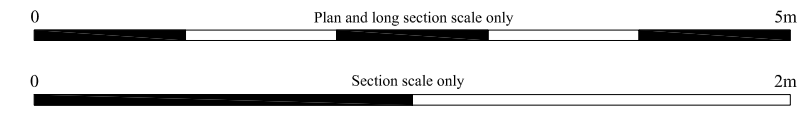
Tile
Brick



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Fig. 7 Trench plans and sections
Scale: long section and plan 1:50 and sections 1:20 at A3



- Brick
- Concrete
- Gravel
- Tile



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Fig. 8 Trench plans and sections
 Scale: long section and plan 1:50 and sections 1:20 at A3