



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Observation and Recording Report

Tudor Square

West Street

Ware

Hertfordshire



Quality Check

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Summary

In September 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording at Tudor Square, West Street, Ware, Hertfordshire as a condition of the planning permission for the landscaping of the site. Tudor Square is situated immediately to the southeast of St Mary's Church and during the medieval period formed part of the market square.

Cartographic evidence suggests that buildings were present on the site during the Victorian period and this is reflected in the archaeological remains encountered during this exercise. Several brick foundations were exposed within the stripped area which appeared to have been related to a building or buildings on the site during the late 19th century. These buildings do not appear on Ordnance Survey maps towards the latter half of the 1960s where the area is clearly marked as a car park.

1 Introduction

1.1 In September 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording of Tudor Square, West Street, Ware, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Ware Town Council, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Bertrand & Dodd 2018), and approved by Alison Tinniswood, Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Hertfordshire County Council. The relevant planning application reference is 3/17/2669/FUL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

Tudor Square is located in the centre of the town and civil parish of Ware, and in the administrative district of East Hertfordshire. The square is located at National Grid Reference TL 3572 1438 (Fig. 1).

Description

The square is bounded to the south by West Street, with residential and retail units to the south-west, north, and the east. The grounds of the parish Church of St Mary's is located immediately to the north-west (Fig. 2).

Geology & Topography

The superficial geological deposits in the area are of Kempton Park Gravel Formation (sand and gravel), with bedrock geology of Lewes Nodular and Seaford Chalk Formations (BGS 2016). The overall topography of the area is sloping north to south, with a height of 35.17 – 36.26m AOD (Barker Associates LLP 2015).

Proposed Development

Enhancement of town square including new retaining wall, planters, additional landscaping, seating, new arch and gate to substation and removal of bollards (Fig. 3).



Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

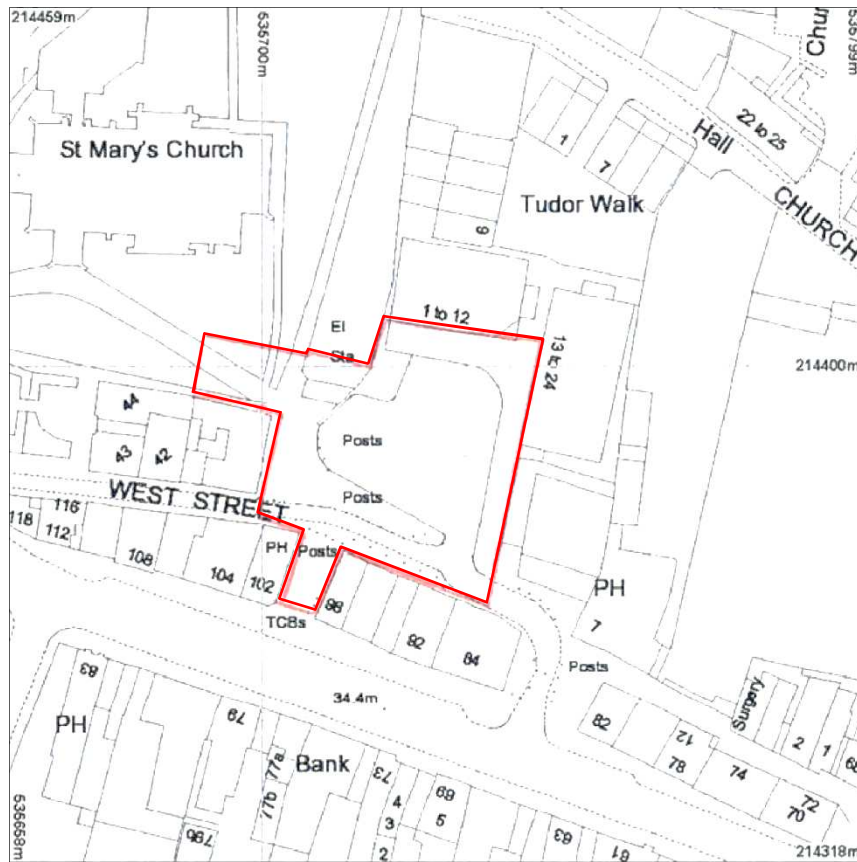


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)

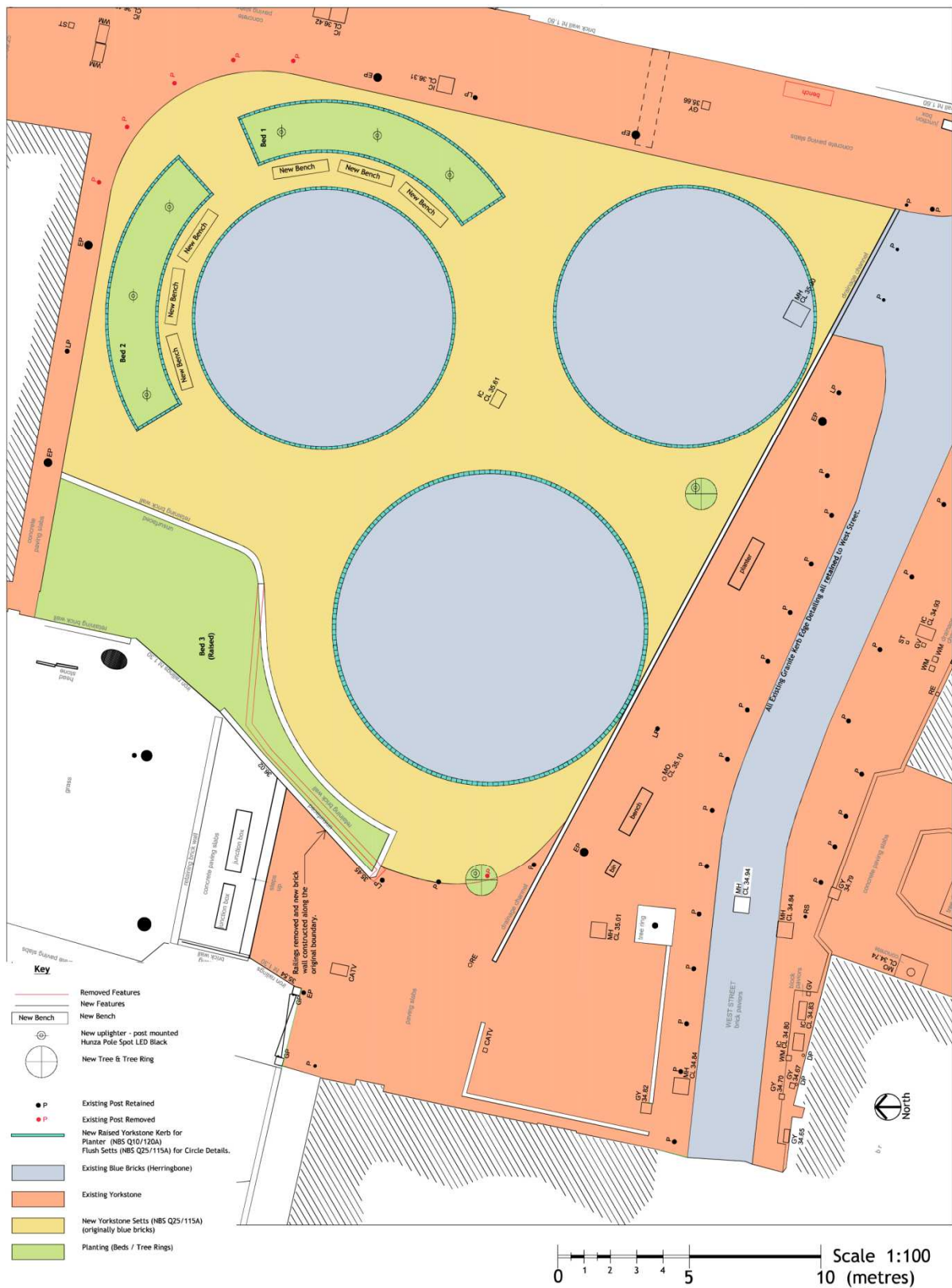


Figure 3: Development plan (scale 1:400)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Bertrand & Dodd 2018) were:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

2.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the WSI, the methods used were as follows:

- Any groundworks or other works likely to have an impact on archaeological deposits or remains were done under continuous and constant archaeological supervision.

2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)



3 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 Ware is a town of continuous habitation from prehistoric times up until the present day (Page 1912; Ware Online 2016). The earliest mention of Ware in text is as 'Waras' in the Domesday Survey, which is thought to originate from the Old English word for 'weirs' (Gover *et al.* 1938; Mills 1991). Archaeological evidence of Saxon occupation has been found centred around Baldock Street, and the remains of a Roman settlement was more recently uncovered at the site of GlaxoSmithKline laboratories on Priory Street. Although often referred to as a borough it never had any charters, and it ceased to be referred to this way after the 16th century (Page 1912).

During the medieval period, the town shifted to the east where it currently is focused, having been located on the Old North Road, then becoming part of the King's Highway during the reign of Henry III (Bryant *et al.* 1998). The town centre had a market square with burgage plots to the south, lining the Lea River, which was used for trade with London (Page 1912; Munby 1977; Kiln & Partridge 1995; Munby 1977; Bryant *et al.* 1998; Ware Online 2016). The positioning of Ware along a main trade and pilgrimage route saw an influx of people to the area which was compensated by the emergence of inns within the town centre (Ware Online 2016). Ware became renowned for its malting industry, although a turnpike was created at Wadesmill in 1663 which curbed through traffic, slowing the tourism industry during the post-medieval period (Bryant *et al.* 1998; Ware Online 2016).

The increase in competition with London and abroad saw the decline of the malting industry in Ware, with the last working malting closing in 1994. The major source of industry in Ware today is the aforementioned GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) laboratory (Bryant *et al.* 1998; Ware Online 2016).

This section has been compiled with information from Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER Search Ref: 279/17), KDK's library, and reputable internet sites.

3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

There is archaeological evidence of prehistoric occupation in Ware as early as the palaeolithic, with implements being found in Ware dating to this period (Page 1912). Excavations to the west of the proposed development site have uncovered remains of habitation from the late Mesolithic (Kiln & Partridge 1995; Bryant *et al.* 1998; Ware Online 2016). Pits, postholes and curvilinear gullies demonstrating the presence of huts, windbreaks and drainage gullies were uncovered during these excavations, suggesting an occupation site the size of a small village (Kiln & Partridge 1995). Neolithic implements were also found on the same site, as well as others around Ware (Page 1912; Bryant *et al.* 1998).

Archaeological investigations have recovered Bronze Age pottery of the 'beaker' type in Ware (Munby 1977; Ware Online 2016), and Bronze Age flint cores and scrapers were also found on an archaeological site near the River Lea, suggesting a continuity of settlement between these periods (Kiln & Partridge 1995).

Excavations at GSK during an on-going programme of site redevelopment have yielded further evidence of both Mesolithic and Neolithic activity on the site. Concentrations of Mesolithic flint tools were recovered from tree throws, and the components of a Neolithic flint tool kit were recovered as intrusive artefacts in Roman features, during an excavation in 2011 (Kaye 2011).

A possible Neolithic round barrow was identified on the west of the GSK site along with 4 Bronze Age cremations (Kaye 2009).



3.3 **Iron Age** (600BC - AD43)

Due to its geographical position, Ware was most certainly an important town during the Iron Age, and excavations have shown that there was a significant Late Iron Age settlement along the north bank of the River Lea (HER 9162) (Kiln & Partridge 1995). Late Iron Age artefacts found suggest that this settlement covered the area from Ware Lock to West Street (*ibid.*). Rectilinear ditches dated to this time period have also been discovered in Ware, and there is some suggestion that they are boundary ditches outlining the extent of a settlement (HER 9140) (Bryant *et al.* 1998). The remnants of a probable Iron Age roundhouse were also recorded during an excavation on the side of the GSK site (Kaye 2010). It consisted of a shallow drip gully and 20(?) postholes, though no artefactual evidence was recovered and its date is based on stylistic layout.

3.4 **Roman** (AD43 - c.450)

Ware is positioned along the Roman road of Ermine Street, which stretched from London to Lincoln, then on to York, and there is significant evidence of a small town being positioned here during the Roman period (Page 1912; Kiln & Partridge 1995). Early excavations in the area revealed Roman artefacts in Bury Field, to the west of the development site (Page 1912), with later ones showing evidence of buildings and workshops, and kilns (Bryant *et al.* 1998). At Ware Library in the 1970s, c.80m to the south-west of the proposed development site, a posthole structure and pits dating to the late Roman period were discovered (HER 6500; EHT 4118). Excavations on the south side of the River Lea also uncovered buildings, chalk rafts, and a possible wharf, with finds including a slave shackle, and fine Samian ware (Kiln & Partridge 1995).

Also of significance are several cemeteries that have been discovered in Ware, on the outskirts of the Roman town. In the 1970s two cemeteries were discovered. One of these was a Christian burial ground containing both lead-lined coffins, as well as evidence of wooden coffins unearthed in a sporting field to the west of Ermine Street. The second was a pagan cemetery excavated on the eastern side of Bury Field, dated to the 1st or 2nd century (Kiln & Partridge 1995). A subsequent large and enclosed cemetery was also excavated near Park Road in the 1990s, uncovering at least 20 burials (Bryant *et al.* 1998).

The GSK site lies approximately 250m west of the development area and has the remains of Roman Ermine Street transecting the site. Excavations from 2009 onwards have enhanced the findings of the 1970s and provided a more detailed picture of the settlement type and extent. It is now clear that there was more than just "Ribbon Development" along the line of the Roman road. Excavations in the northeast corner of the site recorded what appears to be a crossroads. To the east is a cemetery excavated near Park Road, to the north, south and west are shops, workshops or houses and a large variety of industrial works. The western arm of the crossroads may have led to a cemetery currently being excavated by KDK (Summerfield-Hill 2015).

3.5 **Saxon** (c.450 - 1066)

Saxon structures and artefacts have been found to the east of the Roman town at Ware, suggesting that the settlement moved to the east sometime after the Roman period (Bryant *et al.* 1998, Ware Online 2016). Excavations on Baldock Street in the 1980s have indicated that a village-sized Saxon settlement was centralised in this area, and orientated north to south (Kiln & Partridge 1995; Bryant *et al.* 1998), and later phases uncovered at the GlaxoSmithKline site also suggest a continuous occupation of the area from the Roman to the Saxon periods (Kiln & Partridge 1995). Archaeological investigation undertaken at the library uncovered floor surfaces, postholes and 6th – 8th century pottery sherds, while further excavations along the



river frontage in 1987 exposed Saxon structures and a fine bronze strap (HER 10050) (Kiln & Partridge 1995).

Further evidence of the importance of Ware before the Conquest is the value of the manor, which was valued at £50 at the time of King Edward's reign when it had been held by Anschil, or Eskil, of Ware (Page 1912; Williams & Martin 2002). One of the three hunting parks designated in Hertfordshire during this time was located at Ware (Glendinning 1989; Williams & Martin 2002), and late in the Saxon period Ware was a substantial settlement; worth more in taxes than nearby Hertford (Ware Online 2016).

3.6 *Medieval* (1066 - 1500)

The earliest mention of Ware in text is as 'Waras' in the Domesday Survey, thought to originate from the Old English word for 'weirs' (Gover *et al.* 1938; Mills 1991). By the time of the Domesday Survey, Ware Manor had dropped in value to £45, and was valued at 24 hides (Page 1912; Williams & Martin 2002). After the Conquest, the land belonged to Hugh de Grandmesnil and had land for 38 ploughs, 2 mills, and woodland for 400 pigs (Williams & Martin 2002). Nothing of the two mills survives today (Bryant *et al.* 1998). Although frequently referred to as a borough, it did not have any charters, send members to Parliament, nor appear before the itinerant justices by jurors separately from the hundred (Page 1912).

In 1078, de Grandmesnil obtained a charter to found a priory, which became known as the 'alien house'. Shortly after this, Ware Manor passed to Hugh de Grandmesnil's great-granddaughter, Parnel, who married Robert Earl of Leicester in 1168 (Page 1912; Ware Online 2016). Parnel and her son used the position of this priory to create the layout of the town as it is today (Ware Online 2016). The course of the old road was diverted to run parallel to the River Lea, crossing the water much farther east than previous routes, and there was a settlement shift to the east of the Saxon settlement (HER 20) (Page 1912; Kiln & Partridge 1995). The new High Street that was created accommodated a triangular-shaped market square, shops and a fair, and burgage plots were formed between the road and the river (Munby 1977; Bryant *et al.* 1998; Ware Online 2016). Henry III declared the new river crossing to be part of the King's Highway, and around this time royal charters for a market and an annual fair were granted (Bryant *et al.* 1998, Ware Online 2016). A charter was also granted to the town for a toll for all vessels using the river to travel to London, and for all vehicles using the new Ware Bridge (Ware Online 2016). From the 13th century onwards, Ware was considered by most counts to be the largest place in the hundred, with Hertford referred to in 1343 as 'Hertford by Ware' (Page 1912).

Although Ware was situated on the Old North Road, the River Lea held great importance in the area for trade between Hertford and Ware, and London, and was often a cause of friction between the Hertfordshire towns. There is mention that the original 12th century Ware bridge over the river was demolished by the men of Hertford in an effort to ensure boat traffic would divert through Hertford instead of Ware (Page 1912; Kiln & Partridge 1995; Bryant *et al.* 1998). Ware frequently placed obstacles in the river, blocking passage of Hertford ships to London, and in 1275 the lord of the manor erected a weir between Ware and Hertford. A series of commissions followed throughout the medieval period, issued to remove blockages from this section of the river by various objects (Page 1912).

The manor at Ware was located at what is now known as Place House in the 11th century, with the current building being constructed by the Wake family in the late 13th/early 14th centuries (Bryant *et al.* 1998). The manor changed hands many times during the medieval period after the death of Parnel de Grandmesnil sometime before 1212, ending with Margaret Countess of Richmond (Page 1912). Ware manor had many high profile manorial holders and owners during this time, demonstrating the importance of the town to the state. These included Saer de Quincy Earl of Winchester (who held the manor between 1212 and 1219), Queen Eleanor



(from 1285 – 1290), Thomas Lord Wake (from 1300 – 1349), Richard Earl of Warwick the ‘Kingmaker’ (from 1408 – 1471), and Queen Anne (from 1471 – 1485) (*ibid.*).

Closely tied to the history of the manor at Ware are the Grade I Listed Church of St Mary (HER 1692, 6429 & 30525), the ‘alien’ priory (HER 4013), and the friary (HER 9176) (Page 1912). There is evidence from a chart in 1081 and from the Domesday Survey of a church in Ware; however the current building is thought to date from the 13th century. There have been alterations to the building in the 14th, 15th and 19th centuries (Bryant *et al.* 1998). The alien house that Hugh de Grandmesnil established after the Norman Conquest was suppressed in 1414 by Henry V, and the building was most likely demolished close to this time (Page 1912; Bryant *et al.* 1998). Based on current archaeological evidence, it is thought the most likely site for this building was opposite the friary on Baldock Street (Bryant *et al.* 1998). The friary (now known as ‘The Priory’) is located between High Street and the River Lea, and was founded in 1338 by Thomas Lord Wake who held the manor at Ware during this time (Page 1912; Bryant *et al.* 1998). A medieval well was found on the site when Ware Museum was extended (HER 13061).

After 1066, the main use for the road was military access, however after c.1400, trade and tourism in the form of ‘the pilgrimage’ saw the use of this major thoroughfare used by the general public. Ware was even mentioned in Chaucer’s ‘Canterbury Tales’, and was along a pilgrimage route to the shrine of the Virgin Mary in Norfolk (Bryant *et al.* 1998; Ware Online 2016). This began to transform the town, as the buildings along the riverside of the High Street became inns; places for the pilgrims and travellers to rest (Ware Online 2016). In the 15th century there were at least 10 inns, 9 of which were located on High Street: George Inn, Saracen’s Head, Crown Inn (HER 9359), Catherine Wheel Public House (Grade II Listed, HER 9327), Cardinal’s Hat Inn, Falcon Inn (Grade II Listed and later known as the Bear Inn; HER 9312), White Hart Inn (Grade II Listed, HER 9328), Bell Inn (Grade II Listed, HER 9329), and Christopher Inn (Grade II* Listed, HER 9326) (Bryant *et al.* 1998).

3.7 *Post-medieval* (1500 - 1900)

Although the town continued to prosper, there is no evidence of significant growth, and there is a possibility that this prosperity began to decline as, after the 16th century, Ware was no longer referred to as a borough (Page 1912; Bryant *et al.* 1998). In 1849 it was placed under control of the Local Board, followed by the Local Government Act of 1894 (Page 1912). During the early post-medieval period, the main route to the north still passed through Ware, and inns continued to be built to house the travellers. Some of these are still surviving from the 16th and 17th century. At this time the Great Bed of Ware was housed in the Saracen’s Head to tempt travellers into the inns at Ware (Page 1912; Bryant *et al.* 1998; Ware Online 2016). The bed moved from inn to inn during the 19th century, even getting a mention in William Shakespeare’s ‘Twelfth Night’ (Healey 1982; Glendinning 1989; Bryant *et al.* 1998).

Malting became the primary trade of Ware from the 17th century, and the passage of people and wagons through the town caused the roads to become nearly impassable. A turnpike was created in 1663 in Wadesmill to curb this, which saw travellers begin to find alternative routes (Bryant *et al.* 1998; Ware Online 2016). Trade with London was still done via the River Lea (Ware Online 2016), and by the 18th century there were over 70 maltings in the town (Glendinning 1989). Many of these maltings were situated on High Street, immediately to the south of the proposed development site (HER 5415, 5416, 6268, 6271, 6272, 6673, 9391, 9394, 9395, & 9396). A new iron bridge was built in 1845 over the River Lea (Page 1912; Kiln & Partridge 1995).

The manor continued to change hands at a rapid pace after the death of Margaret Countess of Richmond in 1509, with the long list of manorial holders during this period. The Fenshawe family held the manor from the early 1570s until 1668 (Page 1912; Munby 1977). By the end



of the post-medieval period Mr W. F. Parker was the manorial holder of Ware, and his family had held the manor since 1858. After the Dissolution, the site of the friary passed to Thomas Birch, who had ties to the manor at that time, and most of the buildings were demolished shortly after 1538 (Page 1912; Bryant *et al.* 1998).

The High Street as it is today, shows high levels of post-medieval occupation (HER 9137; EHT 4091 & 4523), and offers many post-medieval buildings. Still extant from the 16th century are the former Horseshoe Inn (Grade II Listed, and later known by many other names; HER 9331), part of the Checker Inn (Grade II Listed, HER 9332), Star Inn (Grade II Listed, HER 9330), Raven Inn (Grade II Listed, HER 9313), the French Horn Inn (Grade II* Listed, HER 9322), and the Horn Inn (later known as the White Horse Inn). From the 17th century, the building of the Royal Oak Inn (Grade II Listed, HER 9325) and former inns at 21 - 23 High Street, and 31 High Street can still be seen. Extant buildings constructed mainly in the 18th century on High Street include the Coach and Horses Inn (HER 9324), the Fox and Goose Public House (HER 9357), and the Old Punch House (HER 9358); all Grade II Listed (Bryant *et al.* 1998). There are several 17th century houses on Cribb Street, including the Green Dragon, the Albion (HER 9306), and the Red Cow Inn, and the former 16th century Black Swan Inn can be found on Baldock Street (Page 1912; Bryant *et al.* 1998).

3.8 *Modern* (1900 - present)

The former 18th century manor house that stood in Ware Park was destroyed by fire in 1911 (Page 1912). Many of the former inns were converted into shops in the 20th century after the creation of the turnpike halted passing trade in the town (Bryant *et al.* 1998; Ware Online 2016).

In 1921, a war memorial (Grade II Listed, HER 30526) was placed in the West Churchyard. In 1932, a World War II communications and command post was built (HER 13044), and this was incorporated into Ware Museum in 2001.

A decline in the malting industry in Ware followed increasing competition from London and abroad until the beginning of 1994 when the last working malting, Paul's at Broadmeads, closed, ending the 600-year-old industry in Ware (Bryant *et al.* 1998; Ware Online 2016). The main source of industry in Ware is now the GlaxoSmithKline laboratory on Priory Street (Ware Online 2016).

Annual fairs and events are still held in the town; an annual Dickensian Evening is held in the town centre of Ware around Christmastime, to celebrate the works of Charles Dickens, and the Ware festival is held annually during the summer (Ware Online 2016).

3.9 *The Known Archaeology & History of the Site*

Medieval (1066 - 1500)

In the 13th century when the Ware settlement shifted to the east of the Saxon settlement, provision was made for a market square off the new High Street (Page 1912). It is thought that the market square encompassed the proposed development site, an area of what is now High Street, West Street and East Street, with a triangular area to the east, and an oval area to the west (Bryant *et al.* 1998); however other sources state that the market was thought to be triangular in shape, with its base at the Church of St Mary (Page 1912; Munby 1977). During the 13th century a royal charter for a market was granted by Henry III to Ware (Bryant *et al.* 1998, Ware Online 2016), although there is evidence that a market was originally granted to the Lord of the Manor in 1199, and was to be held on Tuesdays (Page 1912; Bryant *et al.* 1998). Additional markets for cattle and corn were established on Wednesdays and Fridays, interestingly the same days as their rival, Hertford, however this was most likely stopped during the time of Edward I (*ibid.*).



Throughout the medieval period, the proposed development site originally may have had moveable stalls, although by the 15th century these stalls had become permanent in the market place (e.g., HER 9367 & 9368) (Bryant *et al.* 1998). Cloth, produce, corn, barley, and malt were likely traded at this market throughout the medieval period (*ibid.*).

Post-medieval (1500 - 1900)

Late in the 19th century, a building was constructed on the eastern edge of the market square; the area immediately east of the proposed development site. An attempt was made to establish a corn market (Grade II Listed, HER 9365), however this failed, and the building was converted into the town hall (Page 1912).

During the post-medieval period, the north side of the market place was encroached upon by groups of houses (e.g., HER 15373, 15601 & 30661), and it is evident on the Ordnance Survey maps dating from the late 19th century that this continued until only a small square area was left in front of the town hall (Page 1912; Old-Maps 2016).

Modern (1900 - present)

In the early 20th century the market was no longer held (Page 1912), and the site was built over until it was converted into a carpark between 1960 and 1964 (Old-Maps 2016). It is unclear when the area became what is now known as Tudor Square, however there is a now a market held here every Tuesday (East Herts Council 2016; Information Britain 2016).



Figure 4: HER data plan (scale as shown, site marked with star)



4 Results

Introduction

All areas where archaeological remains were likely to be impacted on were excavated using a 3 tonne machine fitted with a 0.45m and 1.80m toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision (Fig. 5-6; Plate 1-5). Service trenches were excavated around the north, east and partially the west border of the development site. In addition, two areas were stripped to the north of the site where new flower beds were to be installed and two small areas were excavated where new trees were to be planted. A retaining wall and iron railings were removed to the west of the site. The removal of these features was not monitored as they were unlikely to cause below ground disturbance.

The excavations only breached made ground in a few small areas and therefore the probability of encountering archaeological features was very small.

The contexts encountered are listed below.

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
100	Layer	D: 0.33m	Light orangey yellow sharp builders sand for flattening the ground for brick work above.
101	Layer	D: 0.11m	Dark greyish brown made ground which comprised a very silty sandy clay and contained a high proportion of modern detritus including brick, tarmac and plastic.
102	Wall	D: 0.07m	Remnants of a possible post-medieval wall orientated SSE-NNW in the made ground layer of Service Trench 2. Red brick bonded with a dense lime mortar. Coursing unclear due to how little was visible. Bricks roughly 6.5cm high.
103	Layer	Unknown	Possible subsoil. Mid brownish grey fairly firm silty chalky clay containing frequent fragments of chalk. Observable in small patches within the trenches.
104	Wall	D: 0.07m	L shaped structure. E-W course - 2.54 x 0.82m the wall then turns northwards to N-S course 2.92 x 0.40m. Top cemented. Coursing unclear.

Description

The bases of two brick walls were exposed during this investigation. The first was located in service Trench 2 close to the eastern boundary of the site (Fig. 5; Plate 6). It comprised a row of degraded red brick covered in a firm, stony lime mortar. The bricks appeared to be slightly slanted but were too degraded to take accurate measurements from or to derive a coursing pattern. The wall was orientated south southeast-north northeast.

A second brick feature was observed in the northwest area of the site. This structure was L-shaped and comprised a thick east-west course measuring 2.54 x 0.82m and a thinner north-south course which measures 2.92 x 0.40m (Fig. 5; Plate 7-8). The bricks measured 21 x 10.5cm (8¼ x 4 ½") but once more a coursing pattern could not be ascertained due to a thin layer of concrete covering the upper surface of the bricks, which appeared similar to those of (102).

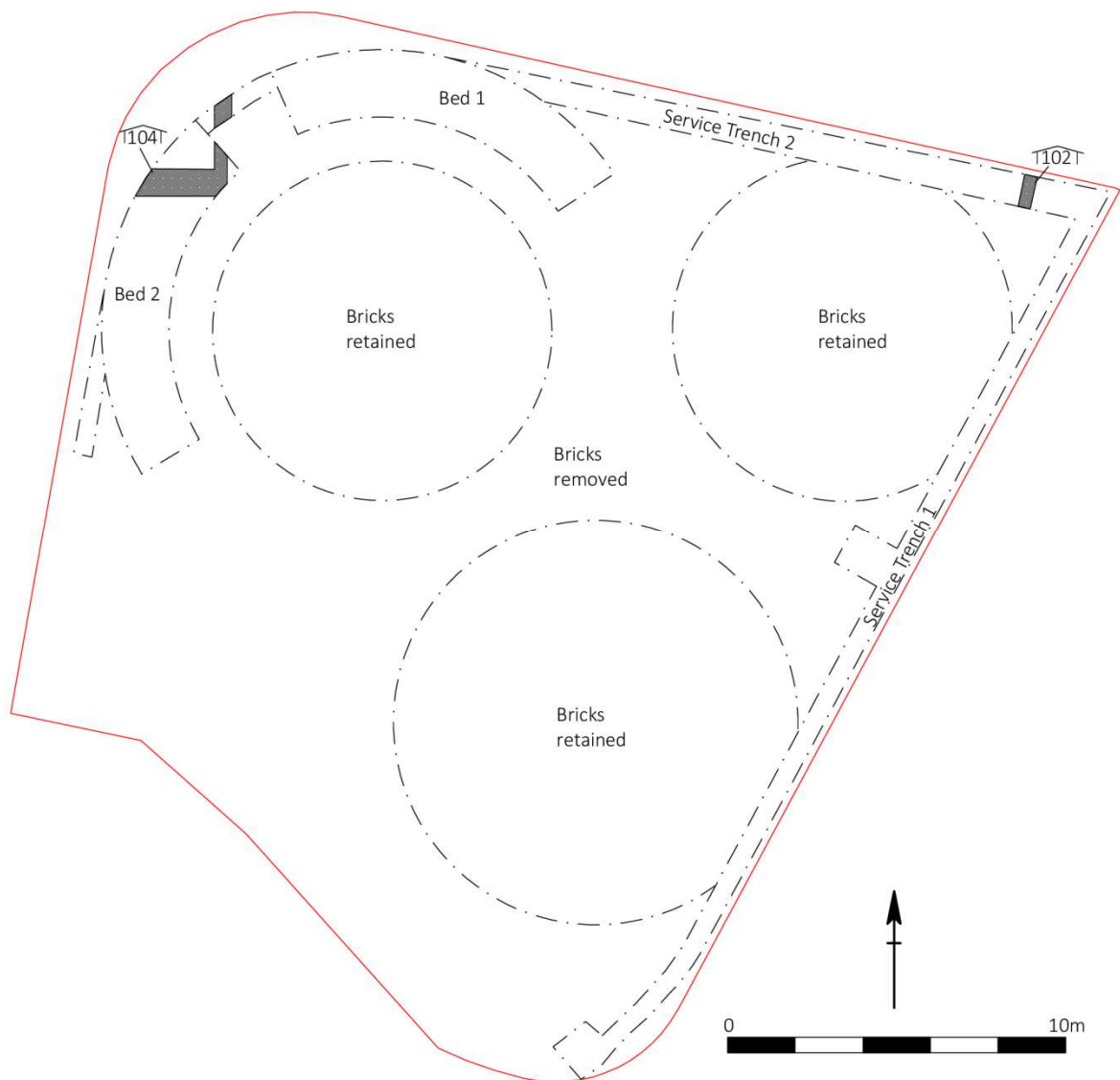


Figure 5: Areas of site which have been excavated (scale 1:200)



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking east



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking southwest



Plate 3: Trench 1 stratigraphy, looking south

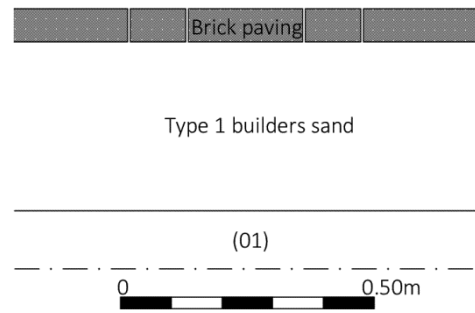


Figure 6: Representative site stratigraphy (scale 1:15)



Plate 4: Bed 1, looking southwest



Plate 5: Bed 2, looking southwest



Plate 6: Wall (102), looking southeast



Plate 7: Wall (104), looking north



Plate 8: Wall (104), looking southeast



5 Conclusions

Tudor square is located immediately north of Ware's High Street and adjacent to the parish Church of St Marys which lies to the northwest. The site is believed to have been part of the medieval market and in more recent years has played host to a number of community events.

Ordnance Survey maps show that buildings existed on the site during the latter half of the 19th century and remained there until the construction of a carpark in the 1960s. The partial remains of a building, or buildings, were exposed during this Observation and Recording exercise but not enough for there to be any indication of their dimensions or use. The style of brick and the mortar used in their construction would indicate that they were late post-medieval in date.

No further archaeological remains were encountered during this exercise. This may be, in part, down to the depth of excavation as the ground reduction only reached below the made ground in a few small areas, and therefore it is possible that archaeological features remain *in situ*.

As no features were recorded, the research aims of the project could not be furthered on this occasion.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Ware Council for commissioning this report. Thanks are also due to Isobel Thompson of Hertfordshire County Council for providing Historic Environment Records and other relevant documents and to Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council for monitoring the project. We would also like to thank Jill Rowlingson of Ware Council and Richard and Tom of D. Honour and Son landscape Ltd for their assistance on site.

The fieldwork was carried out by Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA and Barney King. The report was written by Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA, and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



7 Archive

- 7.1 The project archive will comprise:
1. Written Scheme of Investigation
 2. Initial report
 3. Monitoring sheets
 4. Site drawings
 5. Client's site plans
 6. List of photographs
 7. B/W prints & negatives
 8. CDROM with copies of all digital files.
- 7.2 The archive will be deposited with Ware Museum.



8 References

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Appendix 1: Photograph List

Shot	B&W	Digital	View	Subject
1	X	X	NW	Wall (102)
2		X	SE	Wall (102)
3	X	X	SSW	Service Trench 2
4		X	ESE	Service Trench 2 stratigraphy
5	X	X	E	Structure (104)
6		X	N	Structure (104)
7	X	X	SE	Bed 2
8		X	E	Bed 2
9		X	SW	Bed 2
10	X	X	N	Bed 1
11		X	SW	Bed 1
12	X	X	S	Trench 2
13	X	X	E	Trench 1
14		X	S	Stratigraphy
15		X	E	Trench 2
16		X	NE	Removed wall. Planter stratigraphy
17	x	X	NE	Stripped area to the northwest
18	x	X	SE	Trench 1 and Tree 1
19	x	X	NW	Trench 1
20	x	x	SSW	Tree 2



Appendix 2: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Tudor Square, West Street, Ware, Hertfordshire	Project Site Code	186/WTS
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-236002	Event/Accession no	TBC
OS reference	TL 3572 1438	Study area size	79.69 sq m
Project Type	Observation and Recording	Height (mAOD)	35.17 – 36.26
Short Description	<p>In September 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording at Tudor Square, West Street, Ware, Hertfordshire as a condition of the planning permission for the landscaping of the site. Tudor Square is situated immediately to the southeast of St Mary's Church and during the medieval period formed part of the market square.</p> <p>Cartographic evidence suggests that buildings were present on the site during the Victorian period and this is reflected in the archaeological remains encountered during this exercise. Several brick foundations were exposed within the stripped area which appeared to have been related to a building or buildings on the site during the late 19th century. These buildings do not appear on Ordnance Survey maps towards the latter half of the 1960s where the area is clearly marked as a car park.</p>		
Previous work	None	Site status	None
Planning proposal	Enhancement of town square including new retaining wall, planters, additional landscaping, seating, new arch and gate to substation and removal of bollards.	Current land use	Market square and thoroughfare
Local Planning Authority	East Hertfordshire Council	Planning application ref.	3/17/2669/FUL
Monument type	Brick foundations	Monument period	Post-medieval
Significant finds	None	Future work	None
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	-	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye	Director/Supervisor	Laura Dodd
Sponsor/funding body	Barker Associates LLP		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	22.08.2018	End date	14.09.2018
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Ware Museum	-	
Paper		Report, WSI, Paper fieldwork sheets, B&W photographs and negatives	
Digital		CD-Rom containing all digital files incl. fieldwork sheets and digital photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Observation and Recording Report: Tudor Square, West Street, Ware, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume	186/WTS/2.1		
Author(s)	Laura Dodd MSc ACiFA		
Page no's	24	Date	08.10.2018



Appendix 3: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Sheet

Site name and address: Tudor Square, West Street, Ware, Hertfordshire		
County: Hertfordshire	District: East Hertfordshire	
Village/Town: Ware	Parish: Ware	
Planning application reference: 3/17/2669/FUL		
Client's name, address, & tel. no: Ware Town Council		
Nature of application: Enhancement of town square including new retaining wall, planters, additional landscaping, seating, new arch and gate to substation and removal of bollards.		
Present land use: Market square and thoroughfare		
Size of application area: 654.64 sq m	Size of area investigated: 79.69 sq m	
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 3572 1438	Site code: 186/WTS	
Site director: David Kaye BA ACIfA	Organization: KDK Archaeology Ltd	
Type of work: Observation and Recording		
Date of Work: Start: 22.08.2018	Finish: 14.09.2018	
Curating museum: Ware Museum		
Related HER no's:	Periods represented: Post-medieval	
Relevant previous summaries/reports:		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>In September 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording at Tudor Square, West Street, Ware, Hertfordshire as a condition of the planning permission for the landscaping of the site. Tudor Square is situated immediately to the southeast of St Mary's Church and during the medieval period formed part of the market square.</p> <p>Cartographic evidence suggests that buildings were present on the site during the Victorian period and this is reflected in the archaeological remains encountered during this exercise. Several brick foundations were exposed within the stripped area which appeared to have been related to a building or buildings on the site during the late 19th century. These buildings do not appear on Ordnance Survey maps towards the latter half of the 1960s where the area is clearly marked as a car park.</p>		
Author: Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA	Date: 08.10.2018	