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**NORTHERN MALTINGS, 16 NEW ROAD, WARE,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

HER Enquiry No: 115/12

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TL 36030 14345	Report No: 4261
District: East Hertfordshire	Site Code: AS 1522
Approved: Claire Halpin MlfA	Project No: 3983
Signed:	Date: February 2013

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Northern Maltings, 16 New Road, Ware, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>Between July and October 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological monitoring and recording at the Northern Maltings, 16 New Road, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 36030 14345). The monitoring was commissioned by BRD Tech Ltd on behalf of Goldstage Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the redevelopment of the site comprising the change of use of the former maltings to residential use with the installation of 12 residential units.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 177 as identified on the local plan. AAS No.177 records the presence of late Iron Age and Roman settlements at Ware, and the medieval and post-medieval town. The site lies on periphery of the medieval town core. The Northern Maltings is one of a trio of maltings forming a complex erected in the early 19th century. The building is Grade II listed.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the monitoring revealed only deposits of 19th century and later origin.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>26/07 – 03/10/2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3983</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1522</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 177</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former maltings</i>		
Planned development	<i>Proposed conversion of former maltings building to residential use (installation of 12 residential units)</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Ware</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG12 7BS</i>		
Area of site	<i>648.5m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 36030 14345</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.35m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski, Andrew Newton</i>		
Funded by	<i>Goldstage Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Northern Maltings, 16 New Road, Ware, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4261</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>February 2013</i>		

NORTHERN MALTINGS, 16 NEW ROAD, WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

Between July and October 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological monitoring and recording at the Northern Maltings, 16 New Road, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 36030 14345). The monitoring was commissioned by BRD Tech Ltd on behalf of Goldstage Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the redevelopment of the site comprising the change of use of the former maltings to residential use with the installation of 12 residential units.

The site lies within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 177, as identified on the local plan. AAS No. 177 records the presence of late Iron Age and Roman settlements at Ware, and the medieval and post-medieval town. The site lies on periphery of the medieval town core. The Northern Maltings is one of a trio of maltings forming a complex erected in the early 19th century. The building is Grade II listed.

In the event the monitoring revealed only deposits of 19th century and later origin.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between July and October 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried archaeological monitoring and recording at the Northern Maltings, 16 New Road, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 36030 14345; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by BRD Tech Ltd on behalf of Goldstage Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the redevelopment of the site comprising the change of use of the former maltings to residential use with the installation of 12 residential units (East Herts Planning Ref. 3/1892/09/FP). It followed an initial programme of building recording carried out by AS (Smith *et al* 2012).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to a brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 06/07/2010), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 09/07/2010), and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008), and the

document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the project of archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect historic fabric or buried archaeological remains;
- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme; and
- to secure the analysis, interpretation, publication (if required), long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

Planning policy context

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

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Ware lies c.3km to the north-east of Hertford and 4km to the north-west of Stanstead Abbots in East Hertfordshire. New Road extends north from the High Street and is an area of predominantly 19th century development.

2.2 In its original form, the malting was constructed as one of a trio of parallel malting buildings, of almost identical form. Only minor differences and the results of later modification distinguish them. The southern malting (HHER 5419) has long been converted to other uses and has not previously been the subject of any specific investigation. The central malting (HHER 5418) was unused for a number of years and was the subject of an historic building appraisal undertaken by AS in September 2008 (Wotherspoon 2008). The building on the current site was subject to a historic building recording programme carried out by AS in August 2012 (Smith *et al* 2012). All three maltings are Grade II Listed. The site is located in an urban commercial and residential area bounded by New Road to the west and Kibes Lane to the south. The total area of the development site comprises 648.5m².

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Ware is situated alongside the wide floodplain of the river Lea, which runs a west-east course c. 250m to the south of the site. To the north, the land slopes gently from c. 60m AOD to c. 40m AOD with the malting lying at c. 35m AOD.

3.2 The solid geology of the area comprises (Cretaceous) Upper Chalk with river gravel terraces, overlain by varying deposits of alluvium close to the river and its minor tributaries (British Geological Survey 1978). Soils on the site are those of the Fladbury I association, described as calcareous and variously affected by flooding and groundwater (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 Neolithic archaeological remains in the area are limited to occasional finds of flint implements and include a stone axe (HHER 2096) discovered near the railway line to the south of the site. Residual late Neolithic flint implements (HHER 6439) were recovered during excavations (EHTs 5375 & 4083) at West Street c.200m to the west (Partridge 1979; Chapman 1997). Land at Foxholes Farm on higher ground c.2.5km to the south-west provides evidence of settlement from at least the 3rd millennium BC.

4.2 Bronze Age and early Iron Age settlement sites have been discovered at Foxholes Farm to the south-west, Moles Farm to the north-west and at the Cole Green bypass to the west of Hertford. An excavation at the GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) site situated along the line of Roman Ermine Street in Ware to the west of the site revealed a large quantity of Bronze Age struck flint and a small assemblage of pottery (Hounsell & Roberts 2003). Evidence of Iron Age settlement comprises largely scattered finds but a major settlement or small town possibly existed by the 1st century BC, acting as a staging point from the south to the important late Iron Age settlement at

Braughing (Bryant *et al* 1998). Rescue excavations to the rear of West Street c. 250m to the west revealed a series of late Iron Age ditches (HHER 9140; HHER 6439) containing pottery (Chapman 1997; Shaw 1997).

Romano-British

4.3 Archaeological investigations at the GSK site c.750m to the west of the site revealed evidence for the presence of a small Roman town. The settlement was established alongside Ermine Street, a major route way which ran from London to Lincoln and York. Archaeological investigations conducted in the vicinity of the Ware Lock c. 700m to the south-west revealed building foundations, a possible timber river frontage and burials. Evidence for iron-working and pottery production has also been identified.

4.4 Evidence of Romano-British settlement is scarce within a 250m radius of the site. A coin of Constantius II (HHER 1539; 337 – 361 AD) was discovered at 25 High Street c.200m to the south-west. A small assemblage of Romano-British artefacts, including roof and flue tiles as well as 'hipposandals', or temporary iron horseshoes, (HHER 1542) was found in Star Street c. 230m to the south-east. Residual Roman finds (HHER 6439) were retrieved during an archaeological evaluation at West Street c. 200m to the west (Chapman 1997).

Anglo-Saxon - medieval

4.5 There is little evidence of earlier Saxon activity in Hertfordshire, although discoveries of several isolated finds reveal traces of early activity in the town. A *sceat* or 8th century Saxon coin and a bronze strap-end were discovered in the High Street (HHER 2119) c. 250m to the west of the site. By the late Saxon period, Ware was already an important estate. Despite its strategic location, the settlement was over shadowed by the growth in importance of neighbouring Hertford in the mid to late Saxon period, which, in the late 10th or early 11th century had become the centre of the new shire from which it is named. Late Saxon pottery (HHER 6439) was recovered from excavations to the rear of West Street c. 200m to the west (Partridge 1979).

4.6 At the time of the Domesday survey the manor of Ware, situated in the Braughing Hundred, was held by Hugh de Grantmesil and was valued at 24 hides (Williams & Martin 2002, 383). The 12th century was a period of tremendous growth and prosperity for the town (HHER 20) with the establishment of a market. The 13th century manorial hall (Place House; HHER 9190) was situated c. 125m to the west of the site. Other surviving 13th century buildings include a timber-framed house (HHER 9141) located 250m to the west.

4.7 Evidence of medieval settlement activity is abundant. Archaeological investigations to the rear of West Street c. 200m to the west (EHTs 5375 & 4083) revealed a small rectangular building (HHER 6439), pits and brick walls as well as a significant quantity of pottery (Borill 1998; Chapman 1997; Partridge 1979). The sites of three burghage plots (HHERs 9168, 9169 &

9170) are situated c. 200m to the north-east (HHERs 9168 & 9169) and it seems that early plots or boundaries extended into the area of the assessment site (HHER 9170). An archaeological evaluation at 31 High Street c. 200m to the south-west (EHT 4089) revealed medieval pottery and tile (HHER 9194; Murray 1994).

4.8 During the 14th century, a Benedictine Priory was established to the west of the site. Ware became a quasi-borough, with unofficial rights and commercial privileges, attracting merchants, travellers and pilgrims. This prosperity continued throughout the 15th and 16th centuries. Ware became a major stopping point, with the proliferation of inns and hostelries becoming known as the 'guested town of Ware', and famous for the Great Bed, which was located in the Saracen's Head Inn (HHER 9355) and even warranted a mention by Shakespeare. Other late medieval inns included Hall House, the George Inn, the Bear Inn and the Cardinal's Hat (HHERs 9310 & 9311, 9312, 9309 & 9356).

Post-medieval & later

4.9 Ware's prosperity continued into the early modern era. Despite the dissolution of the priory and the decline of the pilgrim trade, the town continued to be an important stopping point on the journey north, hosting passing travellers and merchants in inns and taverns such as the Horn Inn, the Raven, the French Horn, the Bull and the Victoria public house (HHERs 9308, 9313, 9322, 9375 & 13490).

4.10 The 17th and 18th centuries brought new improvements to the town, influenced by the rapidly expanding metropolis of London to the south. Infrastructural projects within Ware included the canalisation of the river Lea and the construction of several bridges (HHER 5083). This resulted in greater navigability and also accessibility to the town.

4.11 During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the brewing and malt trade developed as a major industry in the town (HHER 9174; Edwards & Perman 1995). By the late 18th century, Ware was producing c. 5,000 quarters of malt a week for numerous London breweries and in 1880 there were c.80 maltings in the town (Branch Johnson 1970; Buchanan 1972). Such was the scale of the industry that many dwellings were replaced by malting and rear garden plots were utilised as well. Within a 250m radius of the site, there once stood over 30 maltings, the majority located on either the High Street to the south-west or Star Street to the south-east (HHERs: 5408, 5409, 5410, 5417, 5418, 5419, 5423, 5424, 5425, 5426, 5427, 6269, 6270, 6273, 9371, 9376, 9377, 9379, 9380, 9381, 9382, 9383, 9384, 9385, 9386, 9387, 9388, 9389, 9390, 9391, 9392, 9393, 9399, 9400 & 9403).

4.12 An archaeological evaluation (EHT 5525) at the site of a former malting at No 12 High Street (HHER 9371) to the south-east of the site uncovered what appeared to be a cellar floor from one of the maltings as well as a ditch (HHER 13160; Ilson & Williams 2007). Other nearby buildings include a corn mill (HER 5814) and a brew house (HER 9273). Several maltsters were

influential members of the turnpike trusts and river navigations. Consequently a number of wharves were constructed; including Common Wharf (HHER 12562) situated 200m to the south as well as a basin for barges (HHER 12022). A gasworks (HHER 5849) situated 190m to the south-east was established in 1830 and two churches (HHERs 9364 & 9373) were built c. 200m to the west and 10m to the north respectively. The 1898 Kelly's Directory records several maltsters and corn merchants along the High Street, including Henry Page & Co, John Page and William Page (Kelly's 1898, 211).

4.13 Kelly's Directory reveals that in 1929 the malting industry was still prolific in the early 20th century, with numerous maltings and brew houses present on the High Street and Star Street, including Henry Page & Co, John Page & Son and William Page & Son (Kelly's 1929, 250). Frederick and Thomas Page are recorded at the George public house (HHER 9309) situated 200m to the south-west of the site.

The site

4.14 The Grade II Listed Northern Maltings (HHER 5417; LB ID 412384) is one of three former maltings, including the central and southern maltings (HHER 5418 & 5419). The site comprises an early 19th century, three-storey rectangular building constructed of yellow-grey stock brick which were operated by Henry Page & Co. The building was subject to historic building recording programme carried out by AS in August 2012 (Smith *et al* 2012). Technical analysis confirmed that the northern malting is broadly identical in date and form to the central malting, which was the subject of an earlier investigation by AS. It was constructed around 1830-40 and operated into the 1960s, before modification as a car repair workshop. Parts of the lower two floors were removed during this conversion. By the time of the recording, many elements of the fabric had been removed, including the roof covering, weatherboarding, most fixtures and fittings and sections of the surviving original floors, while the kiln roofs were in the process of demolition. Soft stripping allowed elements of the underlying structure to be seen in more detail. The building is typically early 19th century in its use of materials and technology and provided good evidence of the process of malting.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1. The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

5.2 The principal element monitored was mechanically-excavated ground reduction within the interior of the building (Fig. 2).

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 The interior of the building was overlain by modern concrete floor which was gradually removed prior to the excavations. The partial removal of the floor revealed modern made ground (L1000; 0.10 – 0.20m thick) as the uppermost deposit. Below L1000 was a thick (0.44m+) layer of made ground (L1001). Clay pipe stems and china fragments were present in L1001. In the eastern part of the site two layers of made ground (L1002 and L1003, each c. 0.10m thick) were also present below L1001. One sherd of post-medieval (17th – 18th century) pottery was recovered from L1002. The natural geology was not encountered.

6.2 Deposits present on the site were recorded in sample sections presented below.

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 7): east part of the site, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 35.46m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Made ground. Mixed brown, grey and white, loose, silty sand and chalk with frequent CBM fragments.
0.10 – 0.54m+	L1001	Made ground. Light to mid greyish brown, compact, silty sand with occasional CBM fragments and small stones.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 9): central part of the site, east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 35.27m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1000	Made ground. As above.
0.14 – 0.52m+	L1001	Made ground. As above.

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 10): central part of the site, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 35.19m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Made ground. As above.
0.10 – 0.44m+	L1001	Made ground. As above.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the medieval and post-medieval archaeology as the site lies on periphery of the medieval town core. It also had a lesser potential for late Iron Age and Romano-British remains.

8.2 In the event the monitoring revealed only made ground. The latter likely accumulated during the construction of the building, in particular L1001 which was probably of the early 19th century origin. No archaeological features were present. The post-medieval pottery sherds recovered from the made ground (L1002) may have been residual.

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Ware Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Goldstage Ltd for funding the work and Mr Alistair Allan of BRD Tech Ltd for commissioning the project and for his assistance.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 250m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HHER	NGR TL	Description
Iron Age		
9140	3578 1436	Late Iron Age ditches and pottery were discovered during excavations in 1979 behind West Street.
Romano-British		
1539	3588 1421	Coin of Constantius II found at 25 High Street.
1542	362 142	'Hipposandals' and roof and flue tiles found in Star Street.
Anglo-Saxon		
2119	3579 1433	Mid 7 th century sceat found at 2 West Street, Ware.
Medieval		
20	358 144	Medieval & post-medieval town of Ware. The market is documented from 1199.
6439 EHT 5375 EHT 4083	3578 1438	Salvage excavation in 1979 revealed a small rectangular building, interpreted as a storeroom. Sherds of late medieval pottery were associated with the floor of the building. Part of the foundations for the western outhouse for the post-medieval inn was linked to the medieval structure. A single medieval pit containing 13 th -14 th century pottery was found 12m north of the building. In the northern part of the site were brick walls, remains of chalk floors, and an area of fired clay related to a former malthouse and malt kilns. Archaeological recording east of the above, for an extension to Tesco, revealed medieval and post-medieval occupation and a few residual finds indicating late Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman activity nearby. The northern half of the site contained features of post-medieval and later date, but in the southern half a thick garden soil and associated pits in the centre of the area was dated to the 13 th and 14 th centuries, and post-medieval chalk floors were preserved. In the medieval period this was probably a backyard area, with a single primary pottery group indicating domestic buildings nearby. Intensified use of this area in the late 15 th -16 th centuries is indicated by a gravel layer, a pit lined with pegtiles and several deep pits, which are probably quarry pits, and a flint wall on the Church Street frontage. This is interpreted as a major rebuilding of frontages and construction of chalk floored buildings to the rear, during the 16 th century, though the uppermost surviving chalk floors relate to 18 th century buildings. In the 19 th century a malt house stood on the east side of the northern part of the site but no features could be directly related to this building.
9141 EHT4103	3578 1433	13 th century timber-framed house. Excavation within the rear of the building in 1979 revealed a well-preserved sequence of occupation and structural deposits dating from the 12th to the 20th century. Finds included an Anglo-Saxon sceat coin [2119], medieval and post-medieval pottery, and a small collection of

		post-medieval domestic utensils. Grade II LB 412411.
9168	3577 1438	Medieval burgage plot, east of church and north of Market Place, Ware.
9169	3586 1448	Medieval burgage plot, east of Priory.
9170	3601 1432	Medieval burgage plot, east of New Road.
9190	3592 1435	Late 13 th to early 14 th century hall and manorial site, Place House.
9194 EHT4089	3584 1423	Medieval & post-medieval occupation at 31 High Street.
9309	3587 1426	Site of the George Inn, 29 High Street. First mentioned in the 1490s and one of the principal inns of the town in the 16 th and 17 th centuries. It housed the Great Bed of Ware in the 18 th century. Demolished in 1833.
9311	3584 1428	Hall House, 37-41 High Street. Late 15 th century, altered in the 17 th century and converted to an inn in the 18 th century. It may have been the Flower de Luce inn.
9312	3580 1430	The Bear Inn, 49-51 High Street.
9355	3592 1424	The Saracen's Head Inn (High St) is recorded at approximately this location in 1479, when it was referred to as ' <i>The Sarsynhede</i> '.
9356	3593 1422	The Cardinal's Hat Inn (High St) is recorded at approximately this location in 1479.
Post-medieval		
5083	3596 1417	Road bridge over the River Lea. Possibly the site of the iron bridge over the River Lea at Ware built by George Stephenson in 1845.
5408	3585 1448	Alina Maltings, north side of Church St. Linked with HHER 5409.
5409	3587 1448	Alina Maltings, north side of Church St. Linked with HHER 5408.
5410	3580 1436	Site of malting, Church St.
5417	3602 1434	Northern Maltings, New Road, Ware (the site). Three maltings (see also [5418, 5419]), each of brick and still with their rotating cowls (the only surviving examples in Ware). Double coal fired kilns dismantled. 'Chas Wells' on some of the tie plates. Once used by Henry Page & Co Ltd, the occupancy is now taken by Thorn Electrics who use it as a store. In a similar condition as at the Johnson survey except windows have been added to the malt store. The range is early 19 th century, in yellow-grey stock brick, Flemish bond, partly colourwashed and partly rendered. The North and South maltings have roofs of corrugated asbestos. Each malting has three floors, and three double kilns, with malt stores at the east end. The North and Centre maltings retain their hoists or lucams. The South and Centre maltings are linked by an iron canopy between the kilns. Each kiln is surmounted by a conical roof clad in old tiles, with rotating corrugated iron cowls, and iron vanes and motifs. Grade II LB 412384.
5418	3602 1432	Three maltings (see also [5417, 5419]), each of brick and still with their rotating cowls (the only surviving examples in Ware). Grade II LB 412384.
5419	3602 1431	Three maltings (see also [5417, 5418]), each of brick and still with their rotating cowls (the only surviving examples in Ware). Grade II LB 412384.
5423	3616 1423	Site of maltings, 15-21 Star Street. Demolished.
5424	3616 1423	Site of maltings, 15-21 Star Street. Demolished.
5425	3616 1423	Range of 3 maltings (see also [5423, 5424]), all of brick with timber ends. Demolished.
5426	3615 1415	Omega Maltings, southern building, Star Street, Ware.

5427	3612 1416	Omega Maltings, northern building, Star Street, Ware.
5849	3611 1424	Site of gas works, Star Street. Built in 1830.
6269	3583 1425	Maltings (Galbourne Engineering west building), 41 High Street, Ware.
6270	3584 1424	Malting (Galbourne Engineering east building), 35 High Street, Ware.
6273	3584 1441	Site of malting, Sucklings Yard, 38 Church Street, Ware.
6863	3603 1422	Enfield Highway Co-Op bakery, Star Street, Ware.
9174	3582 1440	Later 19 th century town of Ware.
9273 EHT4479	3594 1436	Brewhouse behind Tavern Cottage, 23 New Road. Remains of a late 19 th century brewery.
9307	3590 1425	21-23 High Street, Ware. Building of three storeys and eight bays dating from the 17th century.
9308	3588 1426	27 High Street. Late 16 th century inn building. The Horn Inn.
9310	3586 1427	Building once an inn. 16 th century. Adjoins site of the George Inn [9109] and may have been used as extra accommodation.
9313	3579 1430	53-55 High Street. A 16th century timber-framed building known as the Raven inn.
9322 EHT4503	3584 1431	The French Horn Inn, 56 High Street. 16th century.
9364	3586 1435	Independent Chapel & congregational church. 1816 chapel, rebuilt as Congregational church in 1859, in decorative Romanesque style. Grade II LB 412376.
9365	3578 1432	19 th century cornmarket. 1827.
9371 EHT5525	3597 1424	Malster's house with yard & malthouse, 12 High Street. 18 th century house of the Burr family, maltsters & Quakers; later a shop.
9372	3602 1426	Site of Friend's meeting house, Kibes Lane. 1732-1880s.
9373	3600 1438	Christ Church, New Road. 1858-9 Anglican church.
9375	3578 1430	Site of Bull Inn, 57 High Street. Site of inn first documented in a manorial survey of 1542. May have also been the site of the Royal Post Station at Ware from 1536.
9376	3598 1426	Maltings, Kibes Lane. L-plan maltings. Probably mid-19 th century.
9377	3601 1422	Site of maltings, Star Street.
9379	3600 1419	Site of three maltings, Common Wharf.
9380	3606 1423	Site of maltings, Star Street.
9381	3608 1423	Site of maltings, Star Street.
9382	3608 1423	Site of maltings, Star Street.
9383	3610 1422	Site of two maltings, Star Street.
9384	3598 1410	Site of maltings, Amwell End.
9385	3586 1421	Site of maltings, rear of 27 High Street.
9386	3590 1420	Site of maltings, 19-21 High Street.
9387	3591 1420	Site of maltings, rear of 13 High Street.
9388	3591 1420	Site of maltings, rear of 11 High Street.
9389	3593 1420	Site of maltings, rear of 7 High Street.
9390	3593 1420	Site of maltings, rear of 5 High Street.
9391	3579 1425	Site of maltings, rear of 51 High Street.
9392 EHT1256	3580 1425	Site of maltings, rear of 47 High Street.
9393	3581 1424	Site of maltings, rear of 45 High Street.
9399	3588 1430	Site of maltings, 5-8 Leaside Walk, East Street. Site of 19 th century S-plan maltings.
9400	3589 1431	Site of maltings, Dolphin Yard.

9403	3579 1436	Site of maltings, Church Street.
9781 EHT4298	3581 1436	Post-medieval occupation, Church Street. A post-medieval floor comprising successive layers of compacted chalk. The number of pegtiles 'denotes...a succession of rebuildings, or at least re-roofings, of buildings on the properties'. 16 th – 17 th century pottery was found beneath the floor.
12562	3603 1418	Common wharf, off Star Street.
12881	3601 1426	Friend's burial ground, Kibes Lane. In use 1732-1863.
13160 EHT5525	3599 1423	Post-medieval ditch, Star Street. A ditch tentatively dated to the late 16 th to 18 th century was found during an evaluation.
13289	3586 1430	46-48 High Street. 17 th century house. Grade II LB 412342.
13490	3609 1419	The Victoria PH, 2-4 High Street. 17 th century timber-framed house Grade II LB 412396.
16397	3593 1429	1A – 2B East Street. 17 th century town house. Grade II LB 412308.

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	3 (Context, Drawing, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	4
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	1
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	29

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Northern Maltings, 16 New Road, Ware, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: Ware
Planning application reference:	East Herts Planning Ref. 3/1892/09/FP
Client name/address/tel:	Goldstage Ltd
Nature of application:	Proposed conversion of former maltings building to residential use (installation of 12 residential units)
Present land use:	Former maltings
Size of application area: c. 650m ²	Size of area investigated c. 400m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 36030 14345
Site Code:	AS 1522
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
Date of work:	26/07 – 03/10/2012
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Ware
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: -
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>Between July and October 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological monitoring and recording at Northern Maltings, 16 New Road, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 36030 14345). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Alistair Allan of BRD Tech Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the redevelopment of the site comprising the change of use of the former maltings into residential use with the installation of twelve residential units.</p> <p>The site lies within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 177, as identified in the local plan. This records the presence of a late Iron Age and Roman settlements at Ware, along with the medieval and post-medieval town. The site lies on periphery of the medieval town core area. The Northern Maltings is one of a trio of maltings forming a complex erected in the early 19th century. The building is Grade II listed.</p> <p>In the event the monitoring revealed only deposits of the 19th century and later origin.</p>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: February 2013

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Northern Maltings, western façade. Looking east-north-east.



DP 2. Northern side of the building. Looking east.



DP 3. Eastern façade of the building. Looking west.



DP 4. Southern side of the building. Looking north-east.



DP 5. Interior of the building before removal of the floor. Looking east-south-east.



DP 6. Eastern part of the building. Looking north-west.



DP 7. Eastern part of the building. Sample section 1. Looking east.



DP 8. Central part of the building. Looking north-west.



DP 9. Central part of the building. Sample section 2. Looking east.



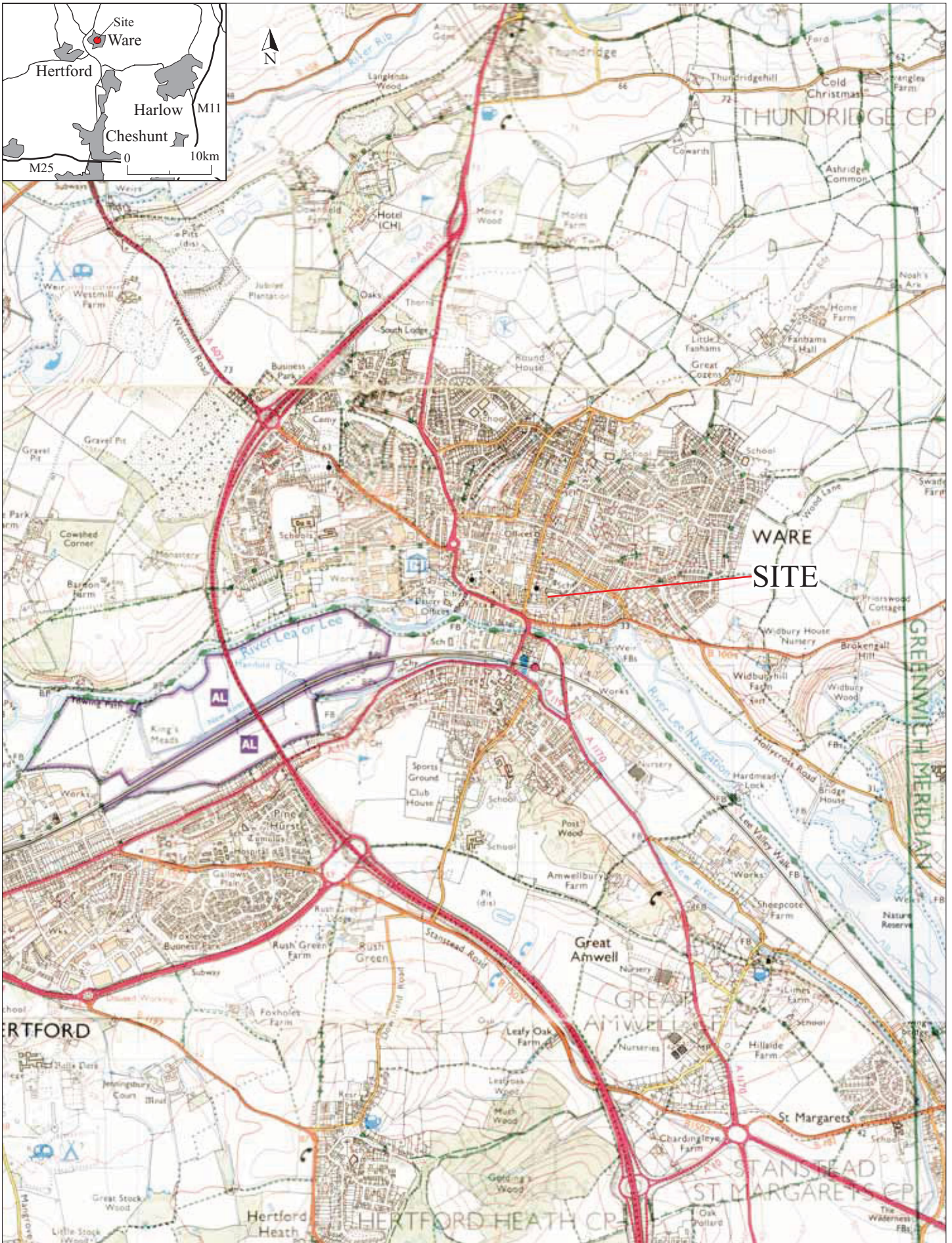
DP 10. Central part of the building. Sample section 3. Looking west.



DP 11. Central/east part of the building. Looking east.

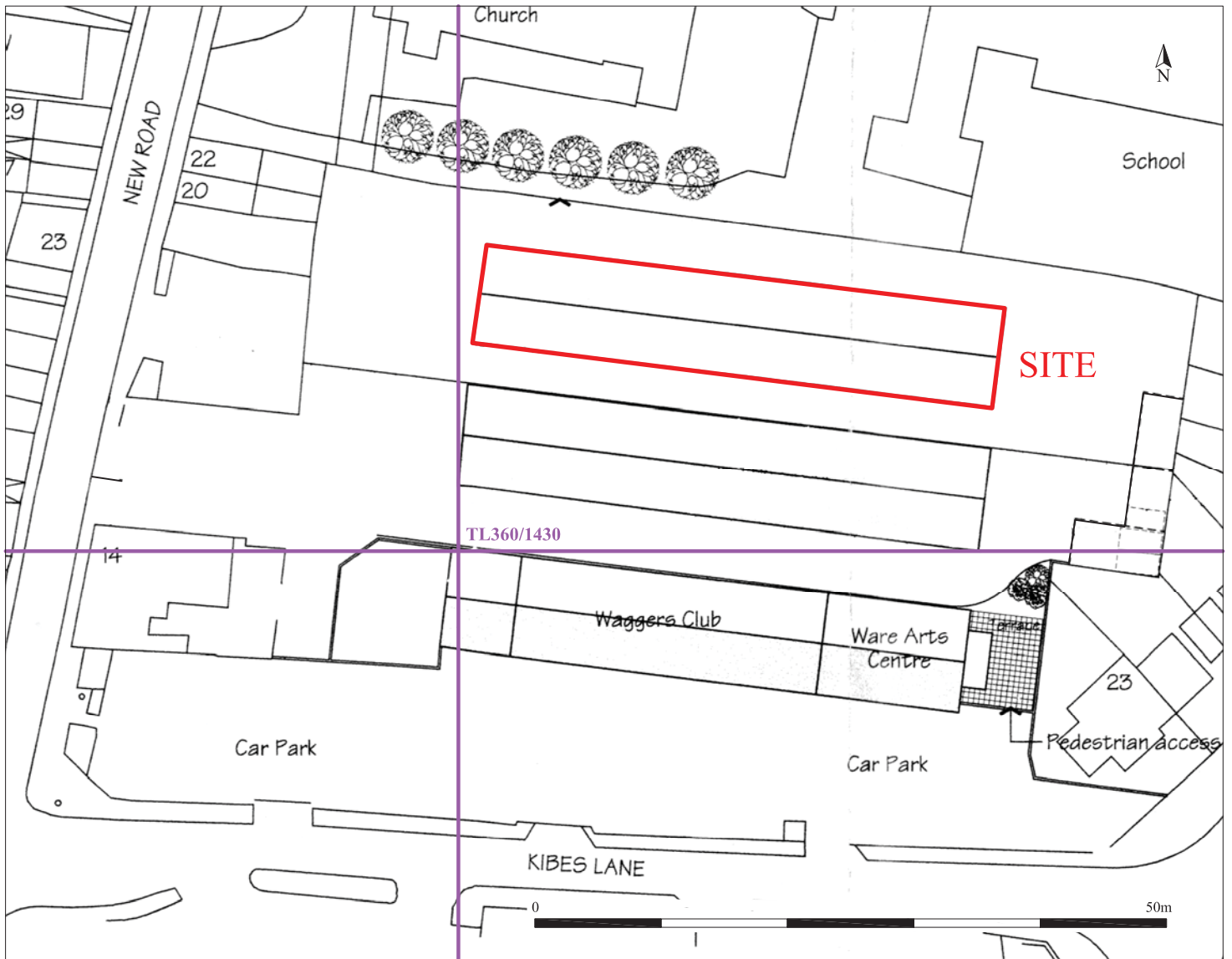


DP 12. Western end of the building. Looking south-west.



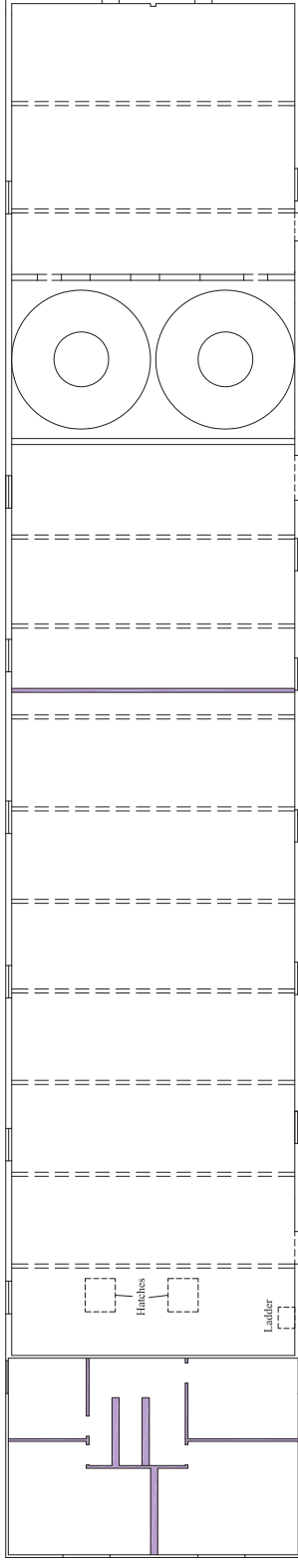
Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

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



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

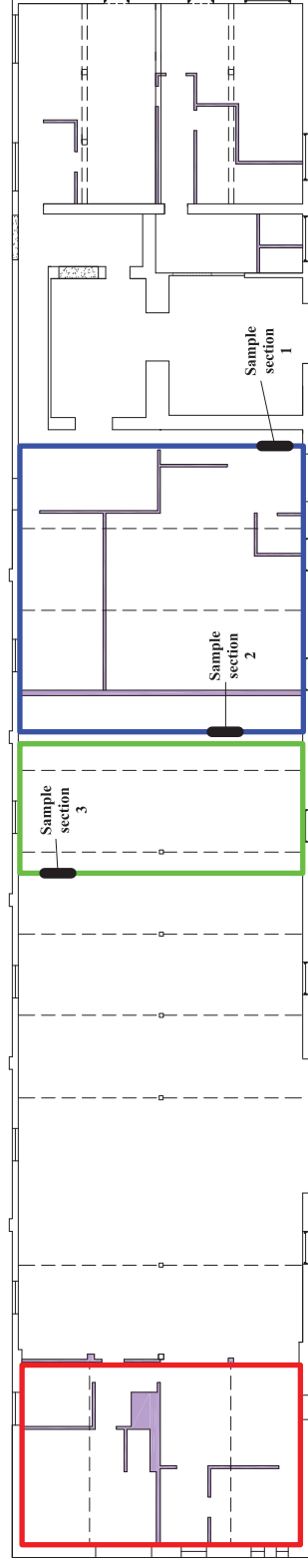
First floor plan



0 15m

Blocked aperture Walls removed prior to survey

Ground floor plan



Monitored 26/07/12

Monitored 03/10/12

Monitored 17-19/09/12

0 1m

