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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

NORTHERN MALTINGS, 16 NEW ROAD,  
WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Level 3

HER Enquiry No: 115/12

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NGR: TL 36030 14345		Report No: 4143
District: East Hertfordshire		Site Code: AS1522
Approved: Claire Halpin		Project No: P3983
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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name		Northern Maltings, 16 New Road, Ware, Hertfordshire.	
<p>In July 2012, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a historic building recording at the Northern Maltings, 16 New Road, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 36030 14345). The recording was commissioned 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 (East Herts Planning Ref. 3/1892/09/FP).</p> <p>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 19<sup>th</sup> century in its use of materials and technology and provided good evidence of the process of malting.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		27 <sup>th</sup> July 2012	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		N	Future work TBC
P. number		3983	Site code AS1522
Type of project		Historic Building Recording	
Site status		Area of Archaeological Significance No. 171 Grade II Listed Building (HHERs 5417, 5418 & 5419; LB No 412384) Ware Conservation Area	
Current land use		Former maltings	
Planned development		Proposed conversion of former maltings building to residential use (installation of 12 residential units)	
Main features (+dates)		19 <sup>th</sup> century maltings	
Significant finds (+dates)			
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish		Hertfordshire	East Hertfordshire Ware
HER/ SMR for area		Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER)	
Post code (if known)		-	
Area of site		c.648.5m <sup>2</sup>	
NGR		TL 36030 14345	
Height AOD (max/ min)		c.35m AOD	
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by		HCC HEU (Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit)	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		Lisa Smith	
Funded by			
<b>Project creation</b>			
Full title		Northern Maltings, 16 New Road, Ware, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Recording	
Authors		Prosser, L. Smith, L. Stoakley, M.	
Report no.		4143	
Date (of report)		September 2012 (Revised 06/03/2014)	

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

### HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

#### SUMMARY

*In July 2012, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a historic building recording at the Northern Maltings, 16 New Road, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 36030 14345). The recording was commissioned 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 (East Herts Planning Ref. 3/1892/09/FP).*

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#### 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2012, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a historic building recording at the Northern Maltings, 16 New Road, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 36030 14345; Figs 1-2). The recording was commissioned 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 (East Herts Planning Ref. 3/1892/09/FP).

1.2 The programme of historic building recording was undertaken in accordance to a brief issued by the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (Alison Tinniswood; HCC HEU; dated 6<sup>th</sup> July 2010), the archaeological advisors to East Hertfordshire District Council and a specification by AS (dated 9<sup>th</sup> July 2010). The project conformed to the English Heritage document *Understanding Historic Buildings; A guide to good recording practice, 2006* and also conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2008).

1.3 The overall aim of the project was to record the standing structure present on the site. Specific aims of the historic building recording were:

- to compile a comprehensive and high quality record of the structure identified for alteration, with analysis and interpretation of that structure in conjunction with an associated documentary survey;
- to provide a review of the local and regional historical context of the building, adequately detailed to place the findings of the archaeological recording in context, and;

- to produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the building in its current form prior to alteration.

### *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** (Figs. 1 – 2)

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 eastern part of High Street, and is an area of predominantly 19<sup>th</sup> 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) lay unused for a number of years and was the subject of an historic building appraisal undertaken by AS in September 2008 (Report No. 3149). 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 648.5m<sup>2</sup>.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### ***Archaeological databases***

3.1 The Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER) was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains in the area which might contribute to understanding the site. The HER database was searched for all known entries within a 250m radius. Those sites of relevance are described below (Section 4) and tabulated in Appendix 1.

#### ***Historical & cartographic documents***

3.2 The source for maps and primary documentary sources was the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS). Relevant documentation and figures are reproduced as Figs. 3-9. The 1845 Tithe map of Ware (Fig. 5) and accompanying apportionment (Appendix 3) were also consulted.

#### ***Secondary sources***

3.3 Secondary material consulted has been referenced appropriately in the bibliography.

#### ***Geological/ geotechnical information***

3.4. Information was compiled from appropriate maps published by the British Geological Survey (BGS) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983). No detailed geotechnical information for the site was available at the time of writing.

#### ***Building recording***

3.5 The site was visited on 27<sup>th</sup> July in order to compile internal descriptions of the building and undertake the photographic work. The written description, analysis and photographic survey were carried out by Lee Prosser and Lisa Smith while the drawing work was completed by Kathren Henry. Floor plans, sections and elevations based upon drawings provided by the client are included with annotations (Figs. 10-11).

3.6 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5cm x 6cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 120mm film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 1000D (10 megapixels) digital camera, duplicating the black and white photography. Where necessary, architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film and supplementary colour photography used 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Fig. 10).



## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### ***Topography, geology and soils***

4.1 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.

4.2 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 (BGS 1978). Soils of the Fladbury I series (813b) predominate, described as calcareous and variously affected by flooding and groundwater.

### ***Archaeological and historical background***

#### ***Pre-historic***

4.3 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 discovered 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 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC.

4.4 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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***

4.5 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.

4.6 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***

4.7 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> or early 11<sup>th</sup> 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).

4.8 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 12<sup>th</sup> century was a period of tremendous growth and prosperity for the town (HHER 20) with the establishment of a market. The 13<sup>th</sup> century manorial hall (Place House; HHER 9190; Fig 3) was situated c.125m to the west of the site. Other surviving 13<sup>th</sup> century buildings include a timber-framed house (HHER 9141) located 250m to the west.

4.9 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 burgage 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).

4.10 During the 14<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Ware became a major stopping point, with the proliferation of inns and hostels 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***

4.11 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).

4.12 The 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

4.13 During the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the brewing and malt trade developed as a major industry in the town (HHER 9174; Edwards & Perman 1995). By the late 18<sup>th</sup> 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).

4.14 The assessment site, the Grade II Listed Northern Maltings (HHER 5417; LB ID 412384) comprises one of three former maltings, including the central and southern maltings (HHER 5418 & 5419). The site comprises an early 19<sup>th</sup> century, three-storey rectangular building constructed of yellow-grey stock brick which were operated by Henry Page & Co.

4.15 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).

### **Modern**

4.16 Kelly's Directory reveals that in 1929 the malting industry was still prolific in the early 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

### **Cartographic Sources**

4.17 Oliver's 1695 map (Fig. 4) records the site as approximately located to the rear of an L-plan complex of buildings fronting onto the New Road and Kibes Lane (not labelled). The scale and the accuracy of the map do not allow the site to be specifically located but it lay within the immediate vicinity of the nucleus of the town. A road bridge, the possible precursor to the 19<sup>th</sup> century iron bridge (HHER 5083) is recorded traversing the river Lea to the south-west.

4.18 The 1845 Tithe map (Fig. 5) records the malthouses in their current configuration. An extract from the Tithe apportionment (Plot 118; Appendix 3) records George Escott Smith as a landowner at the location of the central maltings (HHER 5418) with houses, buildings & yards. The gasworks (HHER 5849) are recorded to the south-east.

4.19 By 1880, a small square extension has been constructed on the eastern end of the northern elevation of the northern maltings (Fig. 6). Significant building development has taken place in the immediate vicinity, including Christ Church to the north (HHER 9373) and a school. Three public houses are recorded to the south-west and west as well as a Methodist chapel to the north-west. The Friend's meeting house and burial ground (HHERs 9372 & 12881) are located to the south. The western ends of the northern and central maltings (HHERs 5417 & 5418) are marked with 'P', possibly signifying 'paling'. A large L-plan building is situated immediately west of the site.

4.20 Little further development took place after 1898 (Fig. 7). Malthouses are recorded to the west and to the south-east. Land immediately north of the Northern Maltings (HHER 5417) is marked 'F.P', signifying 'face of paling'. The site remained unchanged in 1923 (Fig. 8) although the large L-plan building immediately west of the site had been demolished by that date.

4.21 Significant changes are recorded on the 1938 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 9). Rows of buildings situated on the northern and southern street frontages of Kibes Lane in earlier maps had disappeared, together with a rectangular building to the east of the site.

## 5 THE BUILDING

5.1 All three maltings underwent modification and partial conversion following the contraction and ultimate demise of the industry in the 1960s and '70s, though have always remained fairly unchanged externally and read as a symmetrical and contemporary group. The southern malting has not been examined, while an earlier technical analysis (Prosser 2008) showed that the central malting was modified with the loss of its lower floors in the 1960s. The northern malting was at that time disused but well preserved, but by the time the present survey commenced, works were well advanced and a considerable degree of soft-stripping had occurred, resulting in the removal of the roof covering and boarding, almost all windows and frames, all doors and the weatherboard cladding at the western, timber-framed end. The kiln roofs were also in the process of demolition, while some remaining sections of the original floor joisting had been removed. A 20<sup>th</sup> century screed to the malting floor on the surviving upper level was in the process of being broken out. As a minor consolation, the survey allowed some physical aspects of the building to be examined in closer detail than would normally be expected.

5.2 In its original form, the building followed all the conventional norms of a 19<sup>th</sup> century malting, being constructed in a mixture of yellow stock brick with weather-boarded upper floors and a slate roof (Plate 1). The bricks are laid in Flemish bond and measure 9" x 4 3/8" x 2 1/2" with 1/2" mortar joints. The external elevations reflect the functional division of the building, with the eastern and western ends each comprising two wide bays representing the beginning and end of the malting process, while the central malting floors were compressed over three storeys, and are expressed externally with shallow windows and divided into bays by pilasters (Plate 2). Two large slated cones mark the position of the kilns, long since removed. In common with many similar buildings, the internal floor arrangement had been partly removed in the 1970s to create usable working spaces, and a steel framework inserted to make good the loss of timber and other supports. Much of the surviving timber is softwood and of Baltic origin, as seen in the central malting.

## Exterior

5.3 The western end of the building would once have housed the steeping tanks marking the start of the malting process, with storage of grain above, taken into the building from carts by a hoist and loading door within the upper gable. The upper part of these two bays is entirely timber-framed. The gable end has a whitewashed brick lower storey pierced by a series of apertures. Removal of the weatherboarding allows the frame to be seen in its entirety, as a series of primary-braces supporting studs of even scantling, pierced in various places by large windows, and a door in the south-west corner. The principal loading doorway also survives at high level directly below the apex. Here the studs are braced by small chocks of wood.

5.4 On the south elevation, a single door of domestic proportions gives access at lower level to the western end. The malting floors extend through six bays, expressed by brick pilasters, and pierced on three levels by a regular arrangement of shallow windows with segmented arches. The bays are not entirely uniform; four large central bays are flanked by narrow outer bays; the second bay from the west having been altered with the introduction of a high-set concrete lintel.

5.5 The kiln bay was originally plain, but has been much mutilated in modern times with corbelled out walls and a steel lintel, inserted to form a wide aperture. Damage to the wall reveals an orange brick core disguised by yellow facing brickwork.

5.6 The eastern two bays formed the dispatch and storage area for the finished malt product (Plate 3). The brickwork here is fairly plain, apart from an inserted window at ground floor level. A modern steel staircase gives access to the first floor. Here, the door is flanked by a small original three-light window, set beneath the eaves which had yet to be stripped out. An early, top-hung internal shutter survived. This is noted in more detail, below.

5.7 The eastern gable is entirely of brickwork to wall-plate level, with timber above to the apex (Plate 4). Two original doorways with high arches, latterly narrowed to domestic proportions lie on either side of a central partition to give access to two rooms at ground floor level. This arrangement is similarly preserved on the southern maltings. A modern three-light casement window has been inserted to the south of the doorways, while at upper level in the gable, two small two-light windows are present, but not seen on the other maltings. The elevation is otherwise blank apart from a pattern of circular and oval pargett plates, several embossed with the name of 'Charles Wells of Ware' – an ubiquitous mark found on many local maltings.

5.8 At the time of the survey the two cowls had been removed from the kiln roofs and set aside for reinstatement, allowing close inspection (Plate 5). The cowl itself has a metal frame around a large metal spindle which pivoted on a gasket set on a structural collar within the kiln roof. Riveted L-section steel spokes extend from the base to support a series of ribs clad in corrugated sheet metal. Much of the structure appears to be a modern refurbishment though the ribs are of some age.

5.9 The northern elevation follows its southern counterpart, but with fewer interventions. The two bay dispatch building at the eastern end is pierced by two modern casement windows. A small arch-headed window was converted to a doorway leading to a corridor between the dispatch building and the kilns before being in-filled with modern blockwork in turn.

5.10 The kiln bay preserves a single original three-light window at upper level, and retains its simple frame and mullions. Five elliptical pattress plates once supported the kiln floor, though now only a single example survives. The kiln and dispatch end of the building have latterly been painted.

5.11 The six bays of the central area remain fairly untouched apart from a door inserted in the eastern bay.

### Interior

5.12 Soft stripping had denuded the building of most surviving fixtures and fittings related to the malting process, but slight traces could still be discerned. The original steeping tanks at the western end were probably removed in the 1960s but the lower part of the wall retains a reinforcing off-set (Plate 6), which was further exposed by reduction of the floor level, to reveal a foundation of yellow brick, a thick layer of pebbly mortar, a single base-course of orange brick and a thick cementitious layer which probably formed the floor of the tanks.

5.13 The floor to the storage area above is supported by two very robust bridging joists (7" x 7") of Baltic pine, roughly chamfered, carrying common-joists (7" x 2½") which are spaced 12 inches apart. The central joisting had, at the time of the survey been sawn though and lost. Additional support was given by cast-iron circular stanchions, but only one remained in situ – the position of another was marked by a cut in the joist. There was no safe access to the upper floor though areas of original floor-boards survive.

5.14 As noted above, the external timber-framing was exposed all round at upper level, while redundant mortices also survived in the tie-beam of the roof to indicate that the area had once been divided into two separate rooms (Plate 7).

5.15 The roof, which is of king-post construction, is described in more detail below. Above the western end, it differed slightly from the normal construction in having no raking struts, but instead small strutting extended to the principal-rafters with further supports braced two ways from the purlin to the tie-beam (Plate 8). Iron rods have been treaded through the tie-beams for extra strength. Some fittings and yokes at the apex suggest the presence of hoisting gear above the central doorway.

5.16 Three original floors with low head-room once formed the malting area of the building, but the lowest level was removed around 1970 to allow conversion to modern uses. Little trace of this now survives except for blocked pockets on the outer walls, where the original joists once rested on a continuous timber bearer immediately above the windows.

5.17 The central floor remains mostly intact, though the two eastern bays had been removed before the survey commenced. Two longitudinal bridging joists carry north-south common joisting. One timber preserves good Baltic shipping marks in the soffit. These were once supported from the lower floor by cast-iron stanchions, which were presumably removed when the floor came out in the 1970s. Timber bolsters and pockets indicate their original position, normally at the point where the joisting sections were scarfed. In the south-west corner, marks indicate the position of a vertical, fixed ladder which extended through the floors via hatches.

5.18 Head-room in the upper malting floor, which lies within the open roof space would have been constricted at 1.42m between the floor and the tie-beams (Plate 9). Most of the floor survives at this level, being 6¾" wide beech boards. To the south



and at the western end, 4½" boards were later laid and overlain by a thin layer of hard mortar. At the western end two original hatches survive, one preserving a boarded hatch, and the second for ladder access.

5.19 Nine, fairly conventional king-post trusses formed the roof. The king-posts are shouldered at the base and head to support raking struts and principal rafters, which carry purlins on cleats (Plate 10). The ends of the tie-beams are strapped and stapled. Several common rafters retain Baltic bracking marks.

5.20 The timber scantling can be summarised as follows:

Tie-beam	11" x 5"	(279mm x 127mm)
King-post	12½" x 5¼" narrows to 6" x 5½"	(317mm x 133mm narrows to 152mm x 140mm)
Raking-struts	4¼" x 3¾"	(108mm x 95mm)
Purlins	4¼" x 4"	(108mm x 102mm)
Common-rafters	3¾" x 2¼" spaced 13"	(95mm x 57mm spaced 330mm)
Principal – rafter	6" x 4"	(152mm x 102mm)
Wall-plate	4¾" x 6"	(121mm x 102mm)
Common-joists	7" x 3½"	(178mm x 89mm)

5.21 Between the malting floors and the dispatch area, the kilns survive, though only in outline, the original floors being lost. Some earlier fabric, such as an arched aperture on the eastern wall does, however survive. At first floor level, several small apertures retain their original boarded doors to the malting floors and despatch area (Plate 11).

5.22 At the time of the survey, the conical kiln roofs had been stripped of their original peg-tiles and underlying lath and plaster to reveal a central A-frame, carrying a collar into which the pivot of the cowl was secured, and a series of tapering, nailed studs or ribs forming the body of the cone (Plate 12). The base of these supports appears to spring directly from the brickwork without the use of timber supports.

5.23 At the eastern, despatch end of the building, the lower floor is divided into two chambers by a robust primary-braced timber-framed partition but the area shows signs of modernisation with a cement screed laid over earlier floor-boarding, modern gypsum plaster to the walls and new, inserted windows (Plate 13). Historic fabric survives in the form of two robust bridging joists to the floor above, which support common-joisting. Several timbers preserve Baltic marks.

5.24 The first floor appears little altered from its original form, though as elsewhere any earlier fixtures and fittings have disappeared (Plate 14). The floor boards reflect the divisions of the layout below. The majority are closely-spaced pine boards set horizontally, but over the lower corridor adjoining the kilns, they have been set diagonally. The walls rise in lime-washed brickwork with a continuous timber bearer, pierced on the south by a door. The existing doorway is original and once had a boarded door with three ledges to the rear, now lost. Two small windows survive beneath the eaves on the north and south, unglazed and preserving their original bead-moulded, top-hung boarded shutters on strap-hinges.

5.25 As noted above, the upper part of the gable end extends in timber to the apex. This is fairly fresh-looking and may have been repaired in modern times. On the west side, the lower brickwork is pierced by a series of apertures giving access to the upper part of the kilns. A second small door gives access to a void between the kiln cones, where the end-truss of the malting floor is visible, together with discarded

sieving equipment of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century date (Plate 15). Further access and investigation was prevented by a build-up of pigeon droppings and uncertain safety issues.

5.26 The roof has two king-post roof trusses as elsewhere, with additional support given by threaded metal rods between the tie-beams, and bird-mouthed raking struts supporting the purlins as seen on the west. The common rafters and purlins have been partially replaced, but an intermediate clasp collar is original as it retains Baltic marks, including one which is legible and reads 'NELSON'. The end gable on the west is simple with a planked collar nailed across the studs to support the purlins.

## **6 DISCUSSION**

6.1 The trio of maltings in New Road reflect the rapid proliferation of the industry in Hertfordshire between around 1820 and 1850, attended by a rise in prosperity and the growth of London, which Hertfordshire served in its brewing and malting traditions. Many such buildings were constructed to a standardised design, being instantly recognisable, and becoming firmly embedded as an architectural characteristic of the town. Sadly, decline in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century was almost as precipitous, and when William Branch-Johnson wrote on the industrial history of Hertfordshire in the 1960s, many maltings had closed and the future for the remaining buildings looked uncertain. Within 20 years of his survey, and at a speed even he could not have envisaged, they had disappeared completely, and a period of extensive demolition followed. Several were found new uses for light industry, but in the 1970s the appetite for conversion to residential use had not yet begun, and many remained unused and derelict for decades, where they were prey to vandalism and fire.

6.2 In many respects, the northern malting is a typical example of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Hertfordshire malting, which, with its companions creates an interesting assemblage reflecting the industrialised production of malt for the brewing industry. It reflects, in its materials, the use of local brick, iron and Baltic timber, which are interesting characteristics of former techniques and design.

## **DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed according to English Heritage (MAP2) standards. Copies of the final report will be lodged with the Hertfordshire Heritage Environment Record (HER) and OASIS. The project archive will be lodged with Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS).

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## **WEB RESOURCES**

Accessed on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2012

[www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk](http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk)

[www.heritage-gateway.org.uk](http://www.heritage-gateway.org.uk)

[www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)

<http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/aboutus/reports/misc/abbreviations.html>

## APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT 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). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.

HHER	NGR TL	Description
<b>Iron Age</b>		
9140	3578 1436	Late Iron Age ditches and pottery were discovered during excavations in 1979 behind West Street.
<b>Romano-British</b>		
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.
<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>		
2119	3579 1433	Mid 7 <sup>th</sup> century sceat found at 2 West Street, Ware.
<b>Medieval</b>		
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 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> and 14 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> century, though the uppermost surviving chalk floors relate to 18 <sup>th</sup> century buildings. In the 19 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> to early 14 <sup>th</sup> century hall and manorial site, Place House.
9194	3584 1423	Medieval & post-medieval occupation at 31 High Street.

EHT4089		
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 <sup>th</sup> and 17 <sup>th</sup> centuries. It housed the Great Bed of Ware in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Demolished in 1833.
9311	3584 1428	Hall House, 37-41 High Street. Late 15th century, altered in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century and converted to an inn in the 18 <sup>th</sup> 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.
<b>Post-medieval</b>		
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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> century town of Ware.
9273	3594 1436	Brewhouse behind Tavern Cottage, 23 New Road. Remains of a late 19 <sup>th</sup> century brewery.
EHT4479		

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 <sup>th</sup> century inn building. The Horn Inn.
9310	3586 1427	Building once an inn. 16 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> century cornmarket. 1827.
9371 EHT5525	3597 1424	Malster's house with yard & malthouse, 12 High Street. 18 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> – 17 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> century was found during an evaluation.
13289	3586 1430	46-48 High Street. 17 <sup>th</sup> century house. Grade II LB 412342.
13490	3609 1419	The Victoria PH, 2-4 High Street. 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed house Grade II LB 412396.
16397	3593 1429	1A – 2B East Street. 17th century town house. Grade II LB 412308.

## APPENDIX 2                      CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

<b>Fig</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Source</b>
1	Modern	<i>Site Location</i>	1:25,000	OS Explorer
2	Modern	<i>Detailed site location</i>	1:500	Client
3	-	<i>Plan of the medieval town of Ware (Perman 2010)</i>	-	HALS
4	1695	<i>John Oliver's Actual Survey of Hertford (page 7)</i>	-	HALS
5	1845	<i>Tithe Map of Ware (town) (Hals ref: IR0-15-105(2))</i>	-	HALS
6	1880	<i>Ordnance Survey Map of Hertfordshire Sheet XXIX.12 (1<sup>st</sup> edition)</i>	1:1250	HALS
7	1898	<i>Ordnance Survey Map of Hertfordshire Sheet XXIX.12 (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)</i>	1:1250	HALS
8	1923	<i>Ordnance Survey Map of Hertfordshire Sheet XXIX.12 (3<sup>rd</sup> edition)</i>	1:1250	HALS
9	1938	<i>Ordnance Survey Map of Hertfordshire Sheet XXIX.12 (4<sup>th</sup> edition)</i>	1:1250	HALS



**APPENDIX 3 1845 TITHE APPORTIONMENT EXTRACT**

(Hals Refs: PC38)

Plot No	Owner	Occupier	Description & of State Cultivation	Value			Payable to Rector		
				A	R	P	£.	s.	d.
96	Thomas Baker	Isaac Stouy, John Norton & others	Houses	1	1	2½	-	-	-
97	Henry Bridgeman	Ann Cox, John Tilcock & others	House, yards & gardens	0	0	14½	-	-	-
98	Francis Machon	John Morgan, Thomas Heard & others	Houses, buildings & yards	1	1	4	-	-	-
99	Ann Hobbs	William Huggins & John Cox	Houses, buildings & yards	-	-	4	-	-	-
100	Joseph Dyton	Thomas Clibbon, Jane Page & others	Houses, buildings & yards	-	-	8¾	-	-	-
101	Henry Ree	Catherine Chapman	House, building & yard	1	1	2½	-	-	-
102	Samuel Dickinson	William Medcalf	House & yard	1	1	2½	-	-	-
103	Thomas Hull	Himself	House, buildings & yard	1	1	3	-	-	-
104	James Griggs	Mary Ansell	House, buildings & yard	1	1	2½	-	-	-
105	William Sewby	Himself	House, buildings & yard	1	1	4	-	-	-
106	John Brown	Martha Harvey	House, buildings & yard	1	1	1½	-	-	-
107	Ann Flack	Herself	House, buildings & yard	1	2	4¾	-	-	-
108	John Cass	John Swooney, Ann Strong & others	House & yards	1	1	11½	-	-	-
109	William Cass	Susannah Wilkinson & William Smart	Houses, buildings & yards	1	1	4	-	-	-
110	William Brown	Thomas Sewby	House, buildings & yard	1	1	1¾	-	-	-
111	Hestor Webb	Himself	House, buildings & yard	14	1	1½	-	-	-
112	Peter Christy & Robert Hunt & Co	Ann Saunders	House, buildings & yard	1	1	5	-	-	-
113	John Page & family	Elizabeth Page	House, yard & building	1	1	1½	-	-	-
114	Joseph Griggs	Joseph Adams	House, building & yard	1	1	1	-	-	-
115	Sarah Evans	Herself	House	1	1	1			
116	Thomas Cass	Himself	House, buildings & yards	1	1	18	-	-	-



117	Joseph Jones	Himself		House, buildings & yard	1	1	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-	-	-
118	George Escott Smith	George Adams others	D &	House, buildings & yards	1	1	7	1	5	7
119	Thomas Usborn	Robert Wilkins	B	Buildings & yard	1	3	16	2	2	11

## APPENDIX 4 NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRY

### List Entry Summary

**Name:** MALTINGS AND KIBES LANE ART CENTRE

**List entry Number:** 1275435

MALTINGS AND KIBES LANE ART CENTRE, 16, NEW ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	East Hertfordshire	District Authority	Ware

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

**Grade:** II

**Date first listed:** 13-Sep-1995

**Date of most recent amendment:** Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System

WARE

TL3614SW NEW ROAD 829-1/10/148 (East side) No.16 Maltings and Kibes Lane Art Centre

GV

II

Range of 3 large maltings. Early C19 with modern alterations. Yellow-grey stock brickwork, Flemish bond, part colourwashed and part rendered. Roof of corrugated asbestos to N and S range. 3 storeys. Triple light casements below half-brick segmental arches. Each malting has 3 floors, and 3 double kilns, and malt stores at east end. The N and centre maltings retain hoists or lucombs. The S and centre maltings are linked by an iron canopy between the kilns. Each kiln surmounted by conical roof clad in old tiles, with rotating corrugated iron cowls, with iron vanes and motifs. The S range, converted to an art centre, has cast-iron circular tie plates, by 'Chas. Wells Ware'. (The Industrial Archaeology of the British Isles: Branch Johnson W: The Industrial Archaeology of Hertfordshire: Newton Abbot: 1970-: 179; Heath C: The Book of Ware. A Portrait of the Town: Chesham: 1977-: 88-89; Perman D: Ware UD. List of buildings of special arch or historic interest: 1993-: 52; Ware Tithe Map: 1845-; Ware 25" to 1 Mile. Surveyed by the Ordnance Survey Department: 1851-).

## APPENDIX 5 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Northern Maltings, 16 New Road, Ware, Hertfordshire	
<b>County:</b> Hertfordshire	<b>District:</b> East Hertfordshire	
<b>Village/Town:</b>	<b>Parish:</b> Ware	
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	-	
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>		
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Change of use to residential	
<b>Present land use:</b>	Derelict building	
<b>Size of application area:</b>	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> -	
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	TL 36030 14345	
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS1522	
<b>Site director/Organisation:</b>	Archaeological Solutions Ltd	
<b>Type of work:</b>	Historic Building Recording	
<b>Date of work:</b>	27 <sup>th</sup> July 2012	
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	HALS	
<b>Related SMR Nos: -</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports: -</b>	-	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<p>In July 2012, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a historic building recording at the Northern Maltings, 16 New Road, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 36030 14345). The work was commissioned 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 (East Herts Planning Ref. 3/1892/09/FP).</p> <p>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 investigation, 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 19<sup>th</sup> century in its use of materials and technology and provided good evidence of the process of malting.</p>	
<b>Author of summary:</b> Lee Prosser	<b>Date of Summary:</b> September 2012 Revised (06/03/2014)	

## APPENDIX 6      ARCHIVE CONTENTS FORM

Site Details							
<b>Site Name:</b> Farm Buildings at Lordship Farm Dane End, Hertfordshire					<b>NGR:</b> TL 36030 14345		
<b>County:</b> Hertfordshire				<b>Museum Collecting Area:</b> HALS			
<b>Site Code:</b> AS1522				<b>Project Number:</b> 4930			
<b>Date of Work:</b> 27 <sup>th</sup> July 2012				<b>Related Work:</b>			
<b>Brief/s</b>				<b>Specification/s</b>			
<b>Date</b>	<b>Present</b>			<b>Date</b>	<b>Present</b>		
	No			9 <sup>th</sup> July 2012	Yes		
<b>Site Records (Description)</b>							
Notes taken on site (4 pages A4)							
<b>Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats &amp; Size)</b>							
n/a							
<b>Architect's Drawings:</b> Plans and elevations 6 sheets A3 – annotated							
<b>Digital Drawings</b>							
<b>Printouts of Drawings</b>			<b>Printouts of Data</b>			<b>Digital Data</b>	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings in digital format on CD	
<b>Reports</b>							
<b>Report No</b>		<b>Report Type</b>				<b>Present</b>	
4143		Historic Building Recording				Yes	
		Design and Access Statement				Yes	
<b>Site Photographs</b>							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
<b>Film No</b>	<b>Film Type</b>	<b>Negs</b>	<b>Negs Present</b>	<b>Contacts Present</b>	<b>Film No</b>	<b>Negs</b>	<b>Present</b>
1	120mm	12-15	Yes	Yes	1	9-17	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
3	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
4	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
5	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
6	120mm	1-7	Yes	Yes			
<b>Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)</b>							
In report and separate printouts in archive folder							
<b>Digital Photographs (Give Details):</b>							
Digital photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

## PLATES



Plate 1      The northern maltings, west elevation, taken from the east (DP 1)



Plate 2      Timber-framed upper section, western end of the south elevation, taken from the south-west (DP 11)





Plate 3      White-washed dispatch and storage unit, eastern end of the building, north elevation, taken from the north-east (DP 4)



Plate 4      White-washed dispatch and storage unit, east elevation, taken from the east (DP 5)



Plate 5                      Cowls removed from the building and lying nearby, taken from the north-west (DP 7)



Plate 6                      Remains of a steeping tank, western end of the maltings, taken from the south-east (DP 63)





Plate 7 Timber-framed partition between the western section and central section of the maltings, taken from the south-west (DP 65)



Plate 8 Roof structure with additional raking struts supporting the purlins from the tie-beam, taken from the north-east (DP 68)



Plate 9      Upper floor above the central section of the maltings, taken from the east (DP 3)



Plate 10      Highly consistent roof structure, formed of identical king-post trusses, taken from the north-west (DP 69)





Plate 11      *Southern kiln with upper joists removed and small doors and hatches giving access to the dispatch end of the building, taken from the south-west (DP26)*



Plate 12      Looking into northern kiln with supporting cross beam for cowl now removed, taken from the south-east (DP 47)



Plate 13      Dispatch office, ground floor, taken from the south-east (DP 29)



Plate 14      Dispatch office, first floor, taken from the north-east (DP 39)



Plate 15      Upper door in eastern partition giving access to enclosed area between kilns, taken from the east (DP 45)



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2

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*Upper sections of kilns, taken from the south*





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*Upper section of southern kilns, taken from the south-east*



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*Upper section of southern kilns, taken from the south-west*



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*Upper section of northern kilns, taken from the north-east*



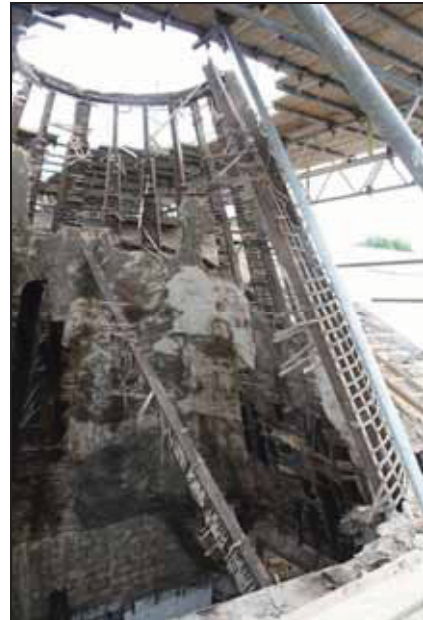
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*Upper sections of kilns, taken from the north-east*



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*Timber construction of main body of northern kiln, taken from the north-west*



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*Partial demolition of main body of southern kiln, taken from the south-west*



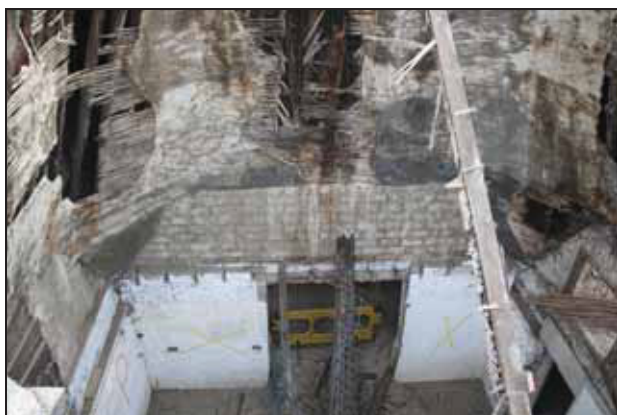
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*Timber framed construction of southern kiln, taken from the south-east*



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*Rendered interior of southern kiln, taken from the south-east*



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*Looking down onto the main body of the southern kiln, taken from the south*



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*Rendered interior of southern kiln, taken from the south*



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*Rendered interior of southern kiln, taken from the south-east*



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*Upper render section of southern kiln, taken from the south*





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*Southern kiln with upper joists removed and small doors and hatches giving access to the dispatch end of the building, taken from the south-west*



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*Corridor giving access to kilns and dispatch end of building, taken from the north-east*



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*Corridor giving access to kilns and dispatch end of building, taken from the south-west*



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*Dispatch office, ground floor, taken from the south-east*



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*Dispatch office, ground floor, taken from the east*



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*Dispatch office, ground floor, taken from the north-west*



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*Dispatch office, ground floor, taken from the north-west*



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*Ceiling joists supporting upper floor, dispatch office, ground floor, taken from the east*



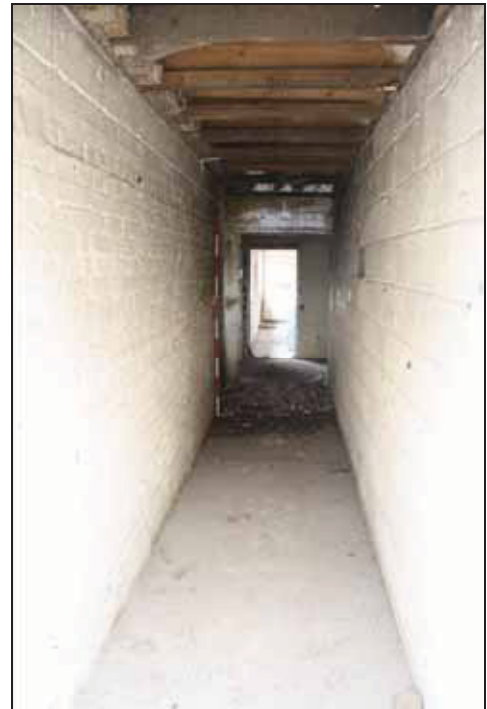
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*Lower chamber of northern kiln, taken from the south-east*



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*Lower chamber of northern kiln, taken from the north-west*



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*Corridor extending between the main body of the building to the dispatch office to the north of the kilns, taken from the south-west*





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*Partially demolished southern kiln with floor joists removed, taken from the north-east*



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*Dispatch office, first floor, taken from the south-west*



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*Dispatch office, first floor, taken from the north-east*



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*Roof structure above dispatch office, first floor, taken from the north-east*



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*Small hatch piercing upper gable, dispatch office, first floor, taken from the north-west*



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*Eastern partition between the kilns and the upper floor of the dispatch office, taken from the east*



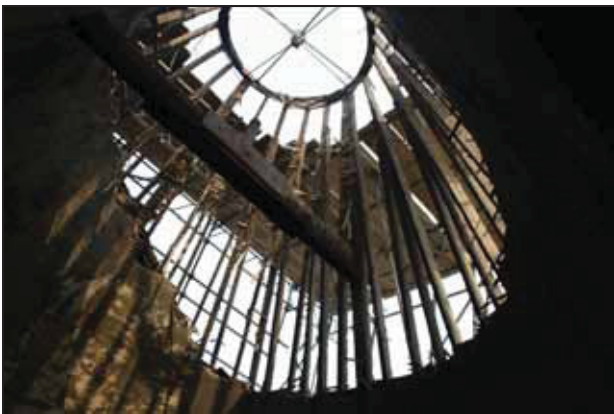
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*Upper door in eastern partition giving access to enclosed area between kilns, taken from the east*



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*Upper door in eastern partition giving access to enclosed area between kilns, taken from the south-east*



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*Looking into northern kiln with supporting cross beam for cowl now removed, taken from the south-east*



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*Aperture with top-hung shutter, south elevation, dispatch office, first floor, taken from the north-east*



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*Roof structure above the eastern end of the central malting building, floors removed, taken from the south-west*



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*Central section of the maltings, taken from the south-east*





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*Central section of the maltings, ground floor, taken from the south-east*



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*Central section of the maltings, ground floor, taken from the north-west*



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*Wide aperture, south elevation, taken from the north-east*



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*Baltic bracking mark inscribed on a binding joist, central section of the maltings, ground floor, taken from the south*



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*Western end of the maltings once given over to steeping tanks now removed, taken from the south-east*



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*Western end of the maltings once given over to steeping tanks now removed, taken from the north-east*



63

*Remains of a steeping tank, western end of the maltings, taken from the south-east*



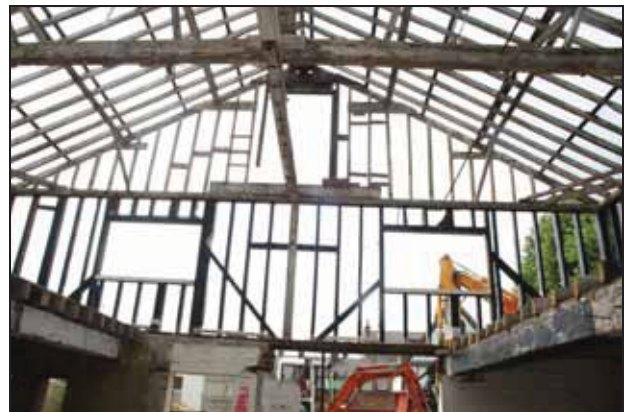
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*Central section of the maltings, ground floor, taken from the north-west*



65

*Timber-framed partition between the western section and central section of the maltings, taken from the south-west*



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*Timber-framed western gable end with windows and upper loading door, taken from the east*





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*Shadow of a ladder giving access to the upper floor now removed, south-elevation, central section of the maltings, taken from the north*



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*Highly consistent roof structure, formed of identical king-post trusses, taken from the north-west*



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*King-post roof trusses, taken from the north-west*



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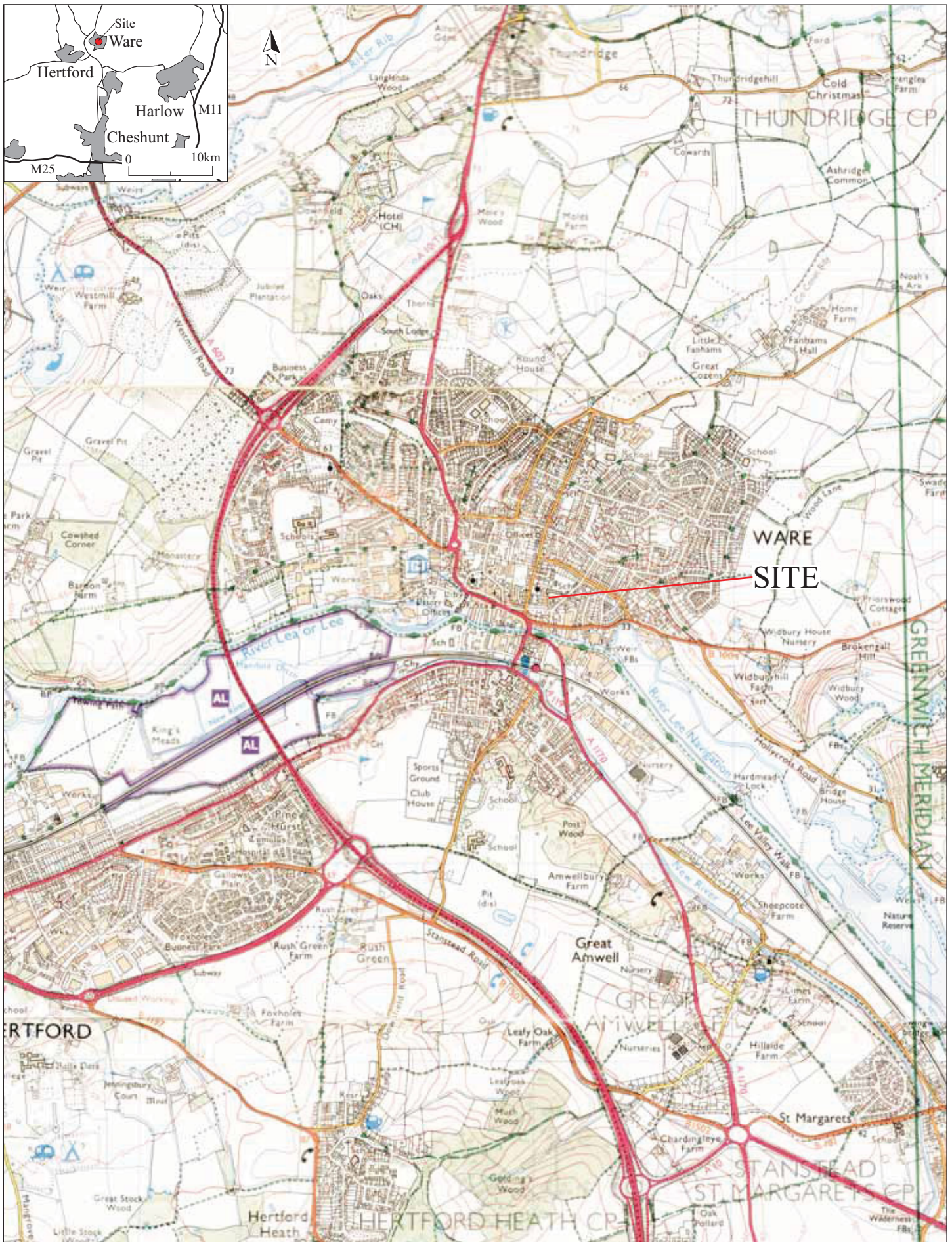
*Upper floor above the central section of the maltings, taken from the east*



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*Baltic bracking mark inscribed 'NELSON', tie-beam, first floor, dispatch office, taken from the east*

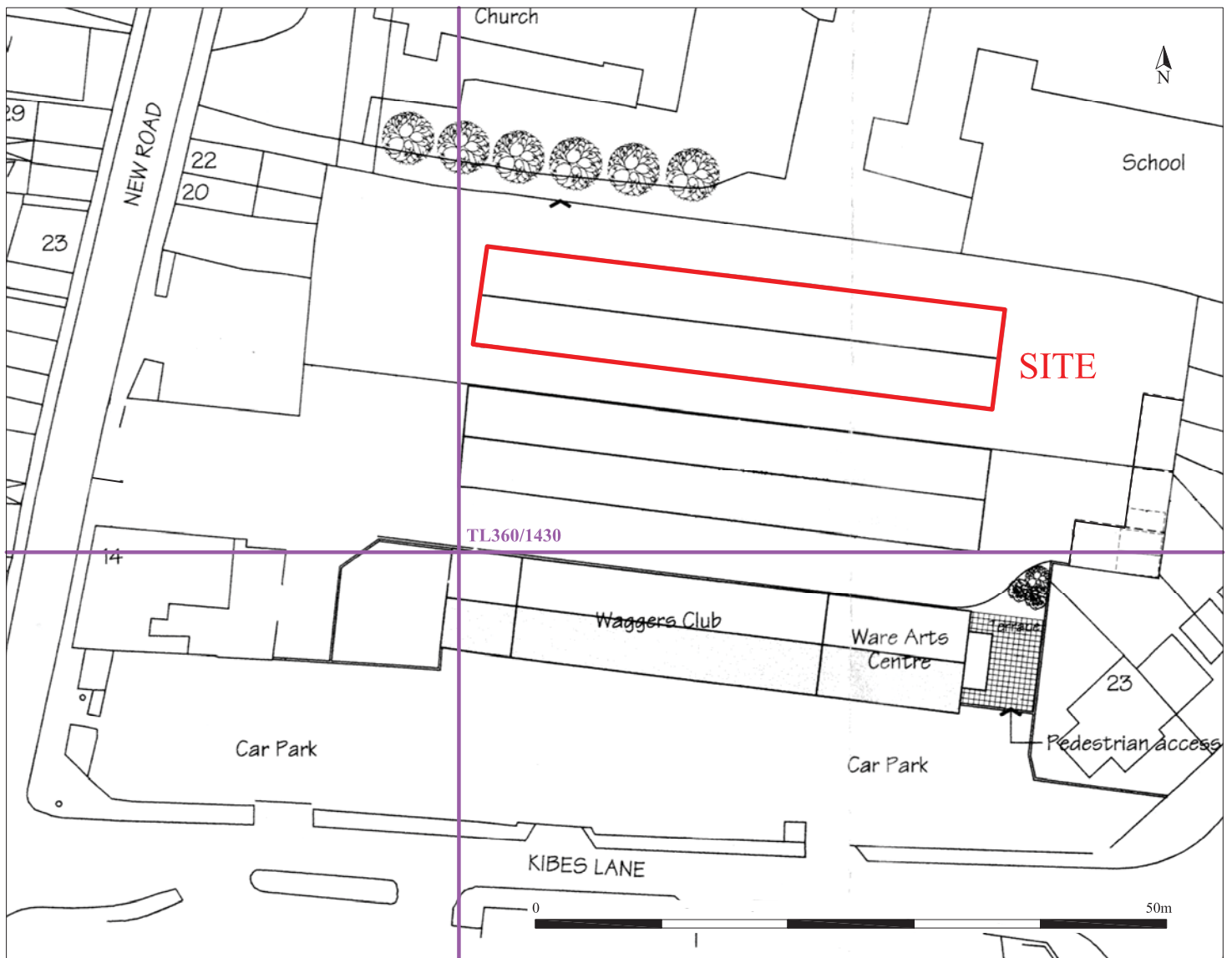




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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

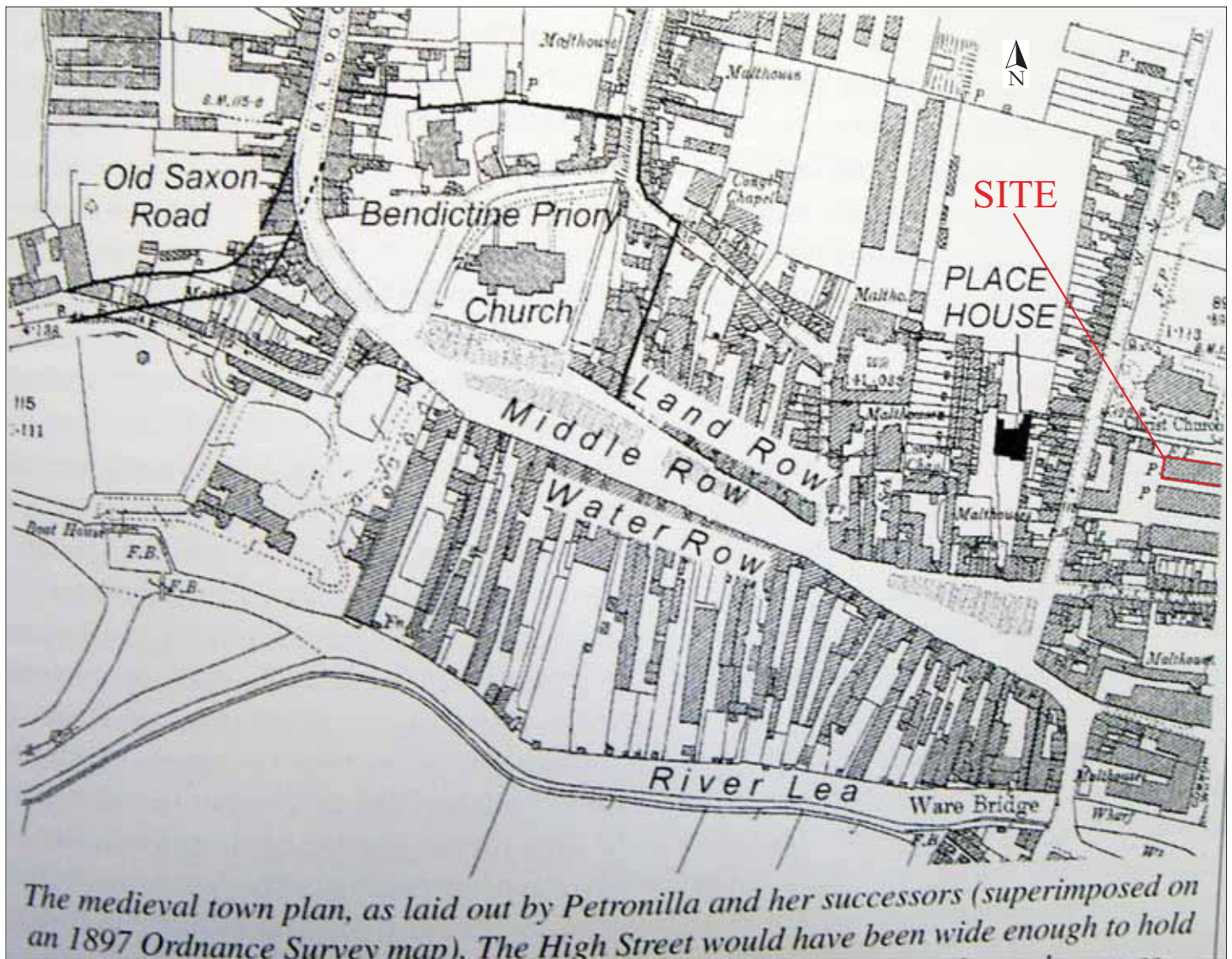




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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**

Scale 1:500 at A4



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**Fig. 3** Plan of the medieval town of Ware

Not to scale



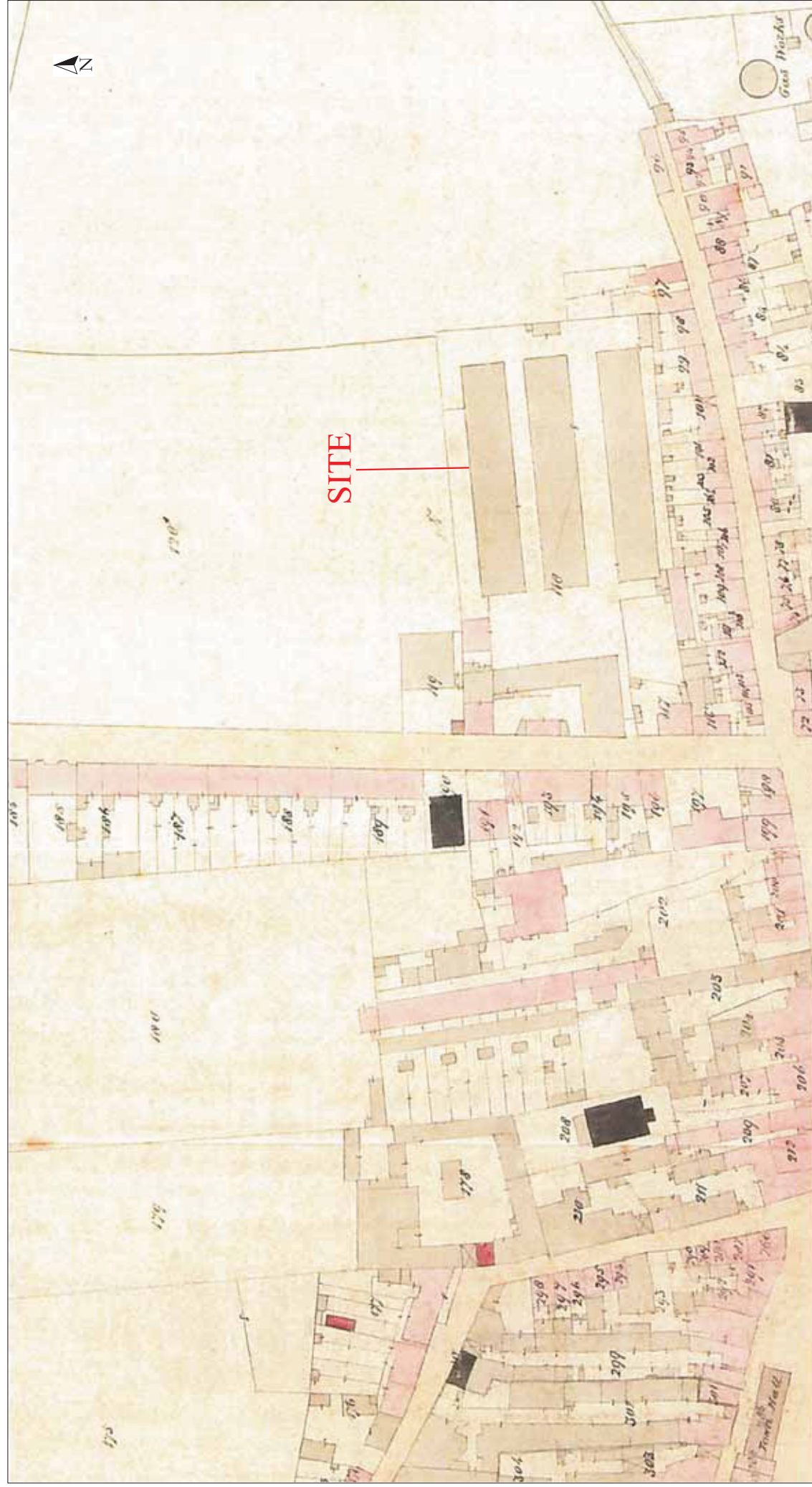


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**Fig. 4** John Oliver's survey of Hertford, 1695

Not to scale



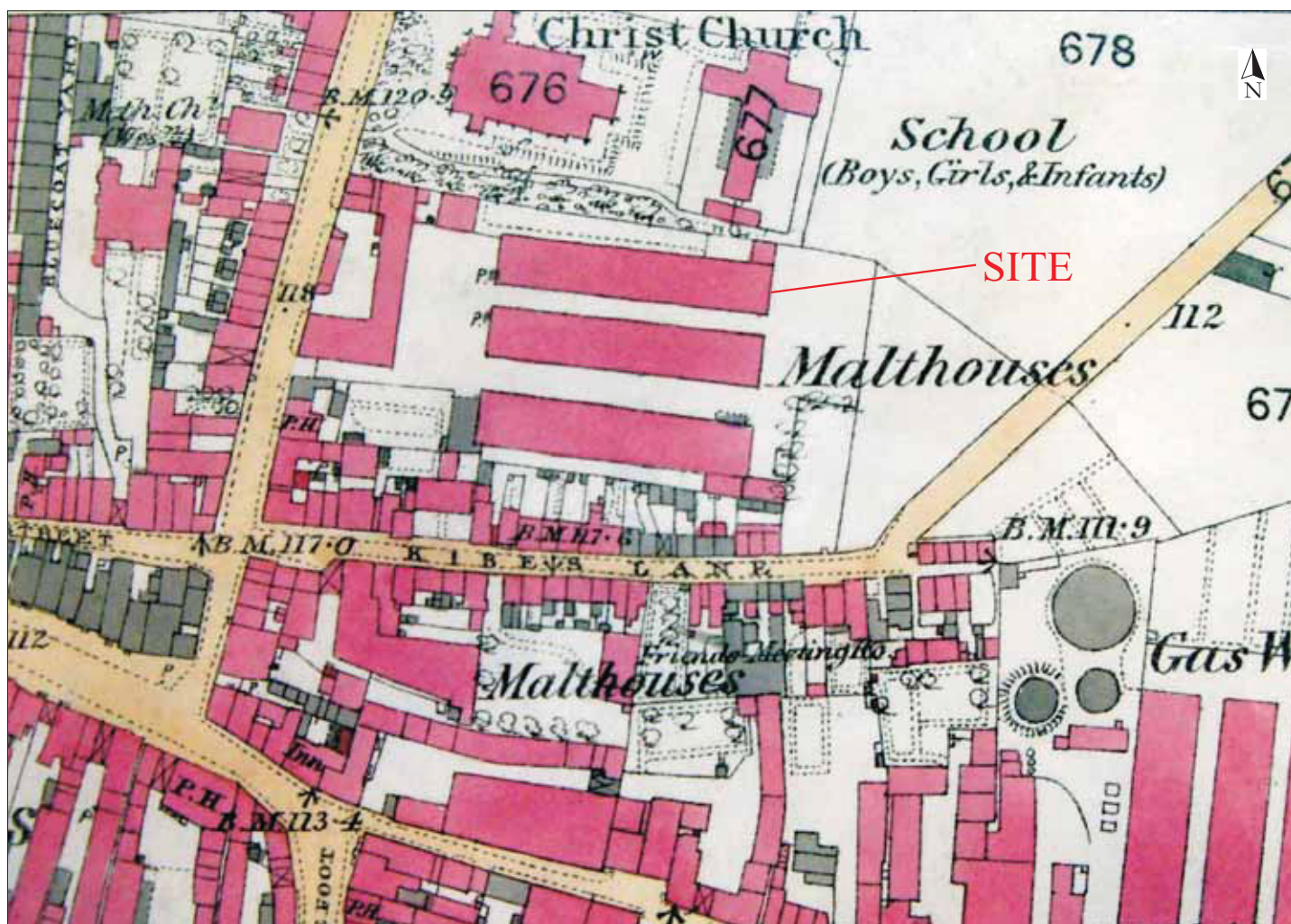


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Fig. 5 Tithe map of Ware, 1845

Not to scale

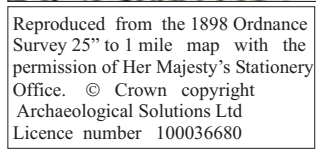




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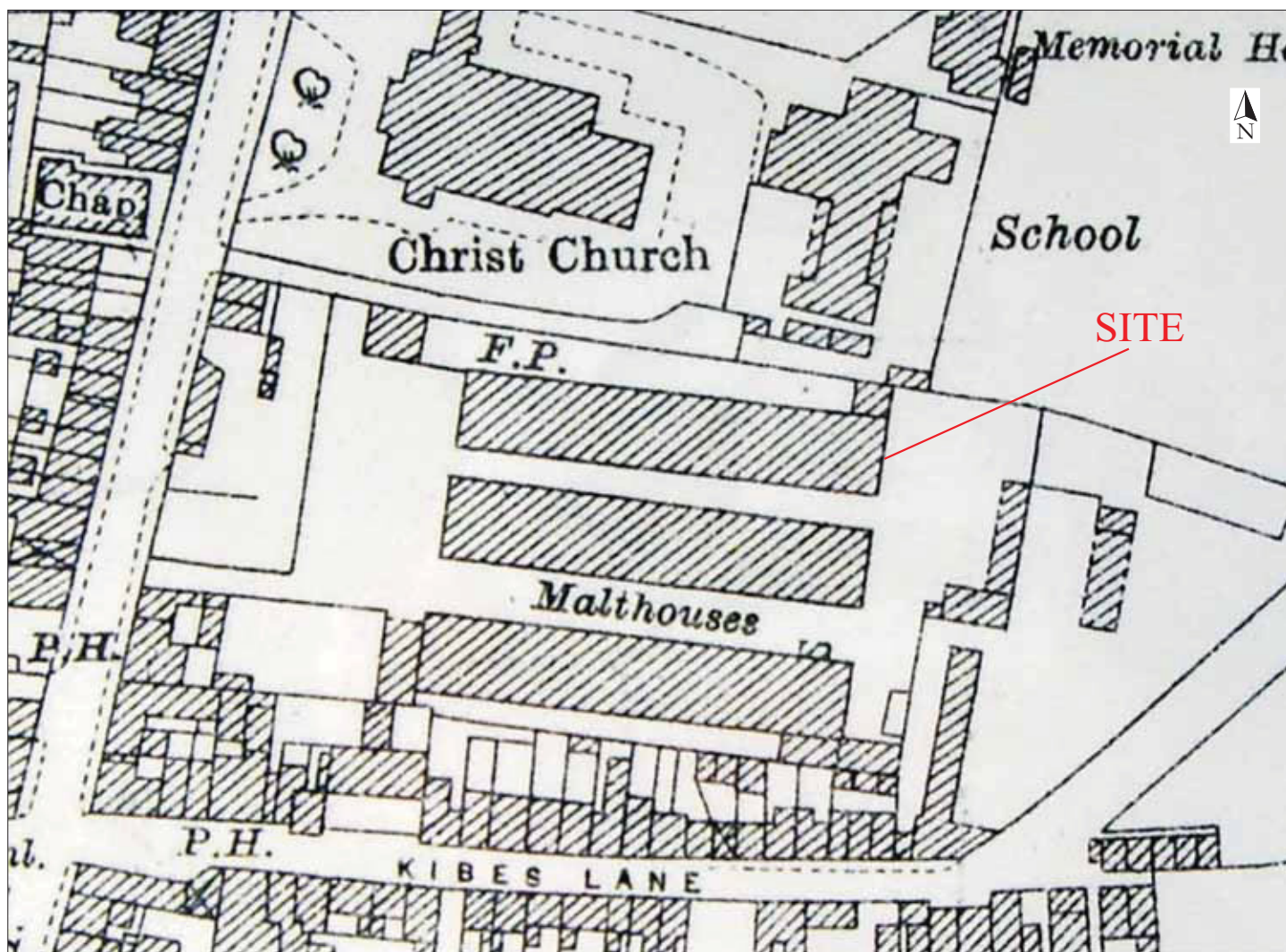
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Fig. 6 OS map, 1880
Not to scale





Not to scale



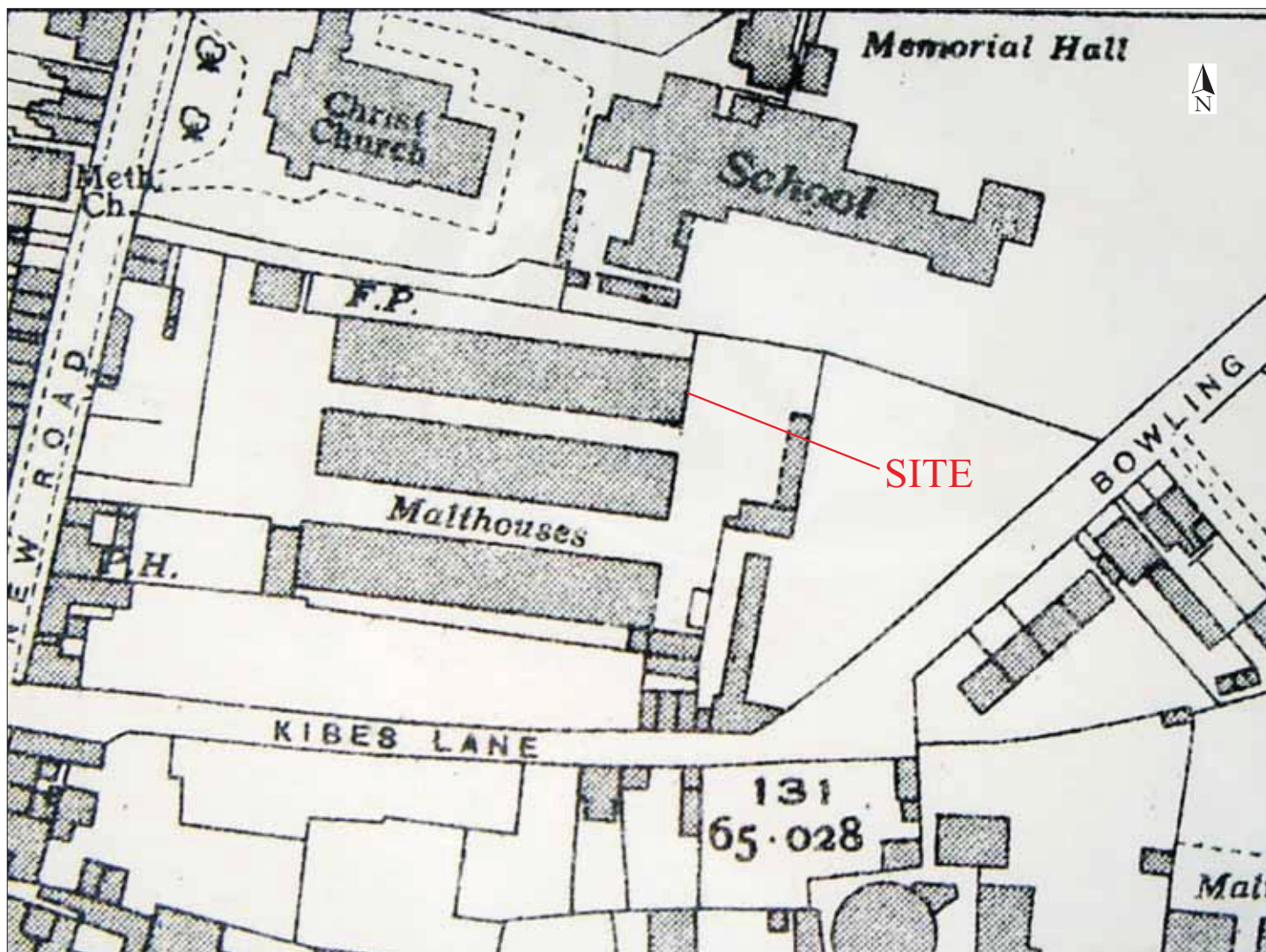


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**Fig. 8 OS map, 1923**

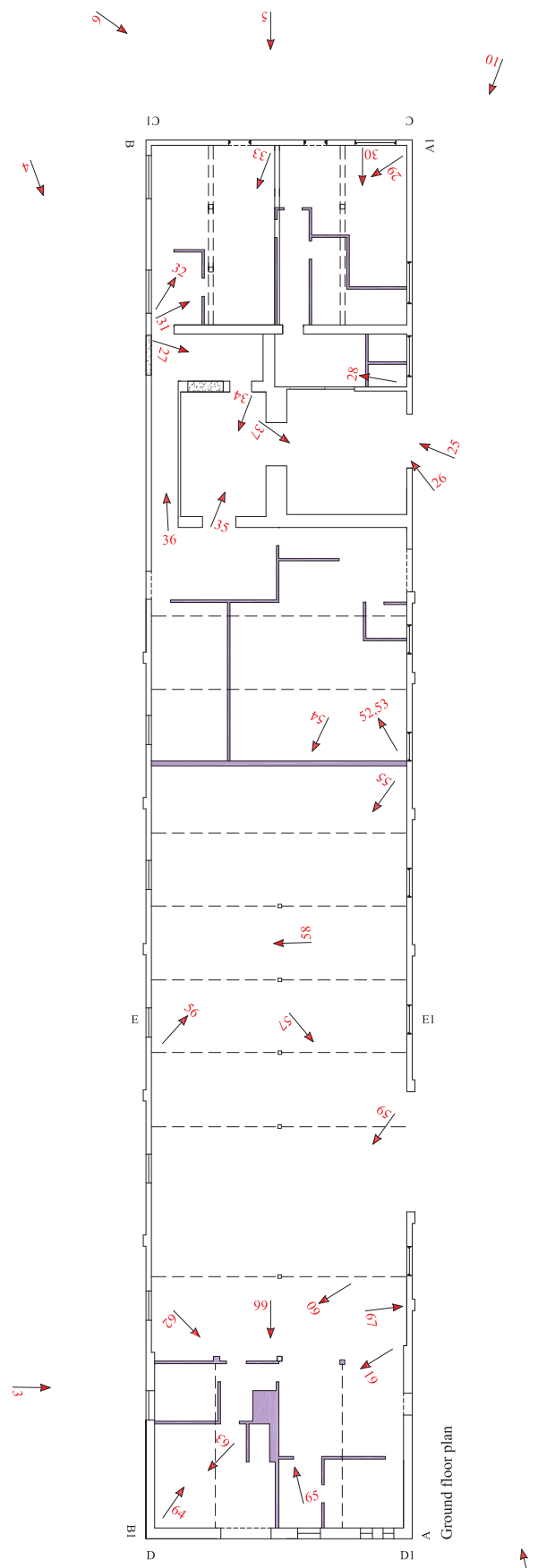
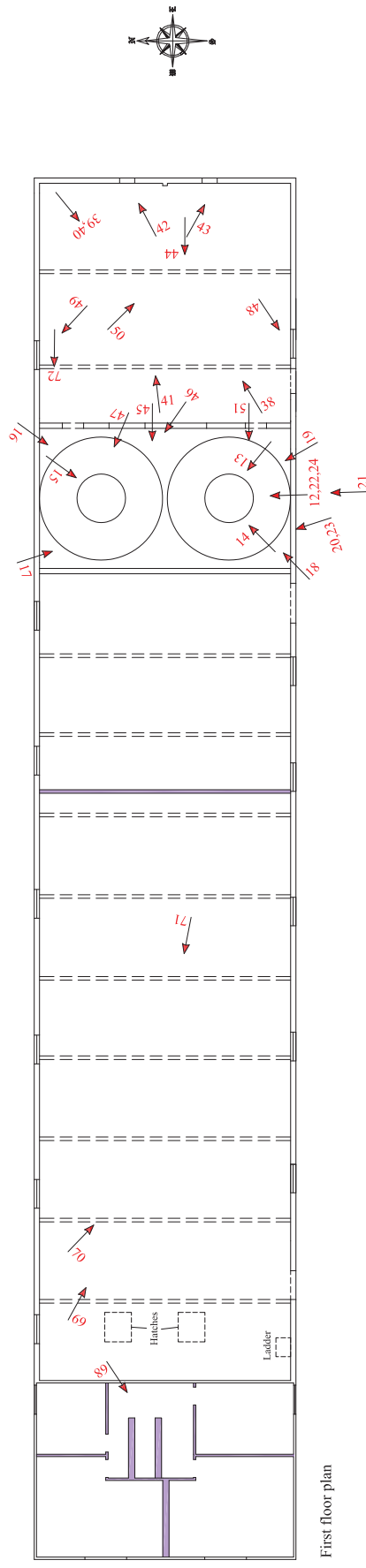
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<b>Fig. 9 OS map, 1938</b>
Not to scale





Photographs 7, 8 and 9 are of the dismantled wind vanes

