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GARAGE SITE, FRANCIS ROAD, WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE SG12 9HA

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TL 3580 1457	Report No: 4567	
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS 1685	
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name		<i>Garage Site, Francis Road, Ware, Hertfordshire SG12 9HA</i>	
<i>In May 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at the Garage Site, Francis Road, Ware, Herts SG12 9HA (TL 3580 1457). The evaluation was commissioned by Bugler Developments Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of garages and the erection of two-storey linked buildings with some rooftop accommodation comprising 3 two-bedroom houses and 3 flats with 29 parking spaces, 12 additional gardens and retained amenity grassed area (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/13/1973/FP).</i>			
<i>In the event the evaluation revealed a pit, F1008, which contained mid 15th – 16th/early 17th century pottery. The pit cut an undated pit, F1010.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		6-7 May 2014	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		N	Future work (Y/N/?) TBC
P. number		5657	Site code AS 1685
Type of project		<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
Site status		<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance 177 on the Local Plan</i>	
Current land use		<i>Garage site</i>	
Planned development		<i>Residential</i>	
Main features (+dates)		<i>Undated</i>	<i>Pit</i>
		<i>15th-16th/ early 17th C</i>	<i>Pit</i>
Significant finds (+dates)		<i>15th-16th/ early 17th C</i>	<i>Pottery</i>
		<i>17th-19th C</i>	<i>CBM</i>
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Herts</i> <i>Ware</i>
HER/ SMR for area		<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>	
Post code (if known)		<i>SG12 9HA</i>	
Area of site		<i>c.1800m2</i>	
NGR		<i>TL 3580 1457</i>	
Height AOD (min/max)		<i>c.37.50m AOD</i>	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		<i>HCC HEU</i>	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		<i>Jim Fairclough</i>	
Funded by		<i>Bugler Developments Ltd</i>	
Full title		<i>Garage Site, Francis Road, Ware, Hertfordshire SG12 9HA. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
Authors		<i>Jim Fairclough; Antony RR Mustchin (Editor)</i>	
Report no.		<i>4567</i>	
Date (of report)		<i>May 2014 (Revised 12/01/2015)</i>	

GARAGE SITE, FRANCIS ROAD, WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE SG12 9HA

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In May 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at the Garage Site, Francis Road, Ware, Herts SG12 9HA (TL 3580 1457). The evaluation was commissioned by Bugler Developments Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of garages and the erection of two-storey linked buildings with some rooftop accommodation, comprising three two-bedroom houses and three flats with 29 parking spaces, 12 additional gardens and retained amenity grassed area (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/13/1973/FP).

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential (Area of Archaeological Significance 177 on the Local Plan). This identifies the late Saxon, medieval and later settlement core of the town, and evidence of preceding Iron Age and Roman settlement. Medieval occupation evidence has been excavated nearby at 17-23 Crib Street and along Baldock Street. The site was later occupied by buildings associated with Ware's extensive post-medieval malting industry from the later 18th century. The White Horse Maltings are shown on the site on the 1845 Tithe map of Ware, with three ranges of maltings buildings. By 1845, two further maltings and further outbuildings had been added, extending beyond the site. Page and Co Ltd (Maltsters) owned the buildings until 1963, and they were demolished in 1966.

In the event the evaluation revealed a pit, F1008, which contained mid 15th to 16th/early 17th century pottery. The pit cut an undated pit, F1010.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at the Garage Site, Francis Road, Ware, Herts SG12 9HA (TL 3580 1457; Figs. 1-3). The evaluation was commissioned by Bugler Developments Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of garages and the erection of two-storey linked buildings with some rooftop accommodation, comprising three two-bedroom houses and three flats with 29 parking spaces, 12 additional gardens and retained amenity grassed area (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/13/1973/FP).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out according to advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) (Alison Tinniswood; dated 04/12/2014), and a specification by AS (dated 28/03/2014), approved by HCC HEU. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating to the area of medieval priory and burial ground located to the north and east of the site. The evaluation was required as the first phase of archaeological work. If significant remains were present and the development received planning permission, HCC HEU would require further archaeological mitigation.

1.4 The site lies within an area that has the potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains, along with a potential for earlier occupation. Evidence for the White Horse Maltings complex can be expected.

Planning policy context

1.5 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.

1.6 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 The site lies on the southern side of Francis Road, off Crib Street in the historic core of Ware. It comprises three blocks of existing garages in the western part, set within an area of hardstanding, and an area of grass in the east part.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Ware is located astride the River Lea, with the site located at approximately 38-43m AOD some 320m north of the river. The local soils are of the Melford association described as deep well drained fine or coarse loamy over clayey soils, which overlie chalky till. The underlying solid geology comprises Upper Cretaceous chalk.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential (Area of Archaeological Significance 177 on the Local Plan), being in proximity to foci of Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement. The Lea Valley appears to have been a particularly favoured area for human settlement from earliest times, and evidence of prehistoric occupation is known from a number of sites in and around Ware (Bryant et al 1998). Several shallow pits, found at the east end of Waggoners Yard during redevelopment of 22 Baldock Street approximately 135m south-east of the site, were found to contain Mesolithic worked flints and lithic debris (HHER 18150). In particular, it is thought that there was an Iron Age settlement centred mainly to the south-west of Francis Road (Bryant et al 1998). However, prehistoric sites identified in proximity to the site are sparse; traces of late Iron Age ditches were found during excavations behind West Street 230m to the south (HHER 9140). Residual Neolithic and Iron Age finds have been found beneath Tesco's near West Street and Church Street (HHER 6439).

4.2 In Roman times a small town or ribbon settlement existed to the west of Francis Road, which predominantly straddled the major Roman road of Ermine Street at the point where it crossed the Lea. However, Roman finds in the vicinity of the site are also sparse with the closest consisting of a coin found in Baldock Street (HHER 1541), and residual finds off West Street and Church Street (HHER 6439). The Anglo-Saxon settlement of Ware was a little further east of the Roman settlement, and Francis Road is located just beyond the south-east edge of the settlement core. The only Anglo-Saxon finds identified in the vicinity of Francis Road are a pit located approximately 140m to the south-west of the site (HHER 9378), and a shallow ditch and some small pits excavated in Baldock Street, 170m to the west. The latter contained late Saxon grass-tempered and plain sandy ware pottery, which survived beneath an air raid shelter (HHER 9133).

4.3 Ware manor was one of the largest in the county at the time of the Domesday Survey, with an assessment of 24 hides and a value of £45 (Bryant et al 1998). Between the 11th and 13th centuries the Anglo-Saxon settlement expanded mainly eastwards, and the site is situated within the northern end of the borough, in an area where burgage plots were laid out (Bryant et al 1998). The market at Ware is documented from 1199 (HHER 9171), while there was a bridge over the river Lea as early as 1191. It was this bridge, which allowed a short cut to the north that enabled Ware to grow at the expense of Hertford (HHER 20). The Grade I listed parish church of St Mary is located 180m south of the site, which dates mainly to the 14th and 15th centuries (HHER 1692, 6429, 9127). The site of Ware Priory is thought to have been located just to the south-west of the church (HHER 4013). Remains of

medieval buildings and features have been excavated off West Street and Church Street (HHER 6439). Areas of medieval and post-medieval occupation have also been identified in Baldock Street (HHER 9134, 9135), and Chaseside (HHER 9118), and a medieval cess pit and possible medieval flint walls were excavated in Crib Street (HHER 12771). Late medieval buildings survive in the town including the two at 92 and 94 High Street (HHER 91367, 9368).

4.4 Cartographic evidence suggests that the medieval town did not significantly grow in area during the post-medieval period, until the development of the malting and brewing industry in the town in the later 18th century (HHER 20). The site is located in an area where these industries appear to have been concentrated, although most of the buildings have since been demolished. In particular, one maltings was located on Francis Road approximately 35m to the north of the site (HHER 9401), while a brewery stood on Princes Street a further 30m to the north. A second maltings was in Crib Street 75m to the south-west (HHER 9398). The former Old White Horse pub is a Grade II listed 19th century building located at 1 Francis Road, which is now a private residence (HHER 30317). The White Horse Maltings, given a central grid reference approximately 35m south-east of the site but also including the site, are shown on the 1845 Tithe map of Ware (HHER 5414). They comprised three ranges of malt houses, but by 1851, two further maltings and further outbuildings had been added, extending beyond the site. Page and Co Ltd (Maltsters) owned the buildings until 1963, and they were demolished in 1966.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Following demolition of the existing garages, two trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Figs. 2 and 3). The trench location was approved by HCC HEU and the trenches measured 15m x 1.80m.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1

<i>Sample section 1A</i>		
<i>South end. East facing. 0.00 = 37.77m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Concrete surface. Light pale grey concrete with frequent small angular flint and stone.
0.12 – 0.25m	L1001	Bedding layer. Mid yellow orange, friable sand, with moderate sub angular stone.
0.25 – 0.76m	L1002	Made ground. Dark brownish black, firm sandy silt with occasional small fragments of CBM and tarmac.
0.76 – 1.10m	L1003	Made ground. Mid brownish grey, friable silty sand with occasional chalk flecks

1.10 - 1.58m	L1004	Made ground. Mid orange brown, friable silty sand with occasional chalk flecks.
1.59m+	L1013	Natural. Light yellow orange, compact, clay with occasional chalk flecks.

<i>Sample section 1B</i>		
<i>North end. East facing. 0.00 = 38.08m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1005	Tarmac. Dark blue, compact surface layer.
0.05 – 0.17m	L1006	Made ground. Light yellow orange, friable, sand with moderate medium sub-round flint.
0.17 – 0.35m	L1007	Made ground. Dark grey black, firm clayey silt, with moderate small angular flint and occasional fragments of CBM.
0.35 – 0.75m	L1002	Made ground. See above.
0.75 – 1.21m	L1003	Made ground. See above.
1.21 – 1.38m	L1004	Made ground. See above.
1.38m+	L1013	Natural. See above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

<i>Sample section 2A</i>		
<i>0.00 = 37.84m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Concrete (Sample section 1A)
0.05 – 0.15m	L1001	Bedding layer (sample section 1A)
0.15 – 0.40m	L1007	Made ground (sample section 1B)
0.40 – 0.65m	L1002	Made ground (sample section 1A)
0.65 – 1.00m	L1003	Made ground (sample section 1A)
1.00 – 1.40m	L1004	Made ground (sample section 1A)
1.40m+	L1013	Natural (sample section 1A)

<i>Sample section 2A</i>		
<i>West end. South facing. 0.00 = 38.01m AOD</i>		
0.0 – 0.08m	L1000	Concrete (see sample section 1A)
0.08 – 0.19m	L1001	Bedding layer (see sample section 1A)
0.19 – 0.50m	L1012	Made ground/ demolition layer. A mid grey brown, friable silty sand, with moderate fragments of brick and CBM.
0.50 – 0.80m	L1007	Made ground (sample section 1B)
0.80 – 1.00m	L1002	Made ground (see sample section 1A)
1.00 – 1.29m	L1003	Made ground (see sample section 1A)
1.29 – 1.76m	L1004	Made ground (see sample section 1A)
1.76m+	L1013	Natural (see sample section 1A)

Description: Two inter-cutting pits were revealed beneath modern footings (Fig. 4). A modern pit was also present.

F1008 was a sub-circular pit (0.80m+ x 0.85m+ x 0.3m) with vertical sides and a flattish base (Fig. 4). Its fill, L1009, was a dark blackish brown, compact silty clay, with occasional small sub-rounded stones. It contained mid 15th to 16th/ early 17th century pottery (102g), animal bone (340g), CBM (576g) and oyster shell (1g). F1008 cut undated Pit F1010.

Pit F1010 was sub-rectangular (1.0m+ x 0.55m+ x 0.34m). It had vertical sides and a concave base (Fig. 4). Its fill, L1011, comprised mid greyish brown, compact silty clay. It contained no finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was overlain by a layer of concrete L1000 (0.05 – 0.12m in depth) in the north and south, and a layer of tarmac L1005 in the centre (0.05m in depth). These surfaces overlay numerous made ground layers: L1002 (0.20 – 0.51m in depth), L1003 (0.29 – 0.46m in depth), and L1004 (0.19 – 0.48m in depth) were present across the site and below the surfaces. Below concrete layer L1000 was a bedding layer L1001 (0.1 – 0.12m in depth). A similar layer, L1006, was beneath tarmac layer L1005. Made ground layer L1007 was beneath these bedding layers in the north end off Trench 1, and the east end of Trench 2. At the west end of Trench 2 L1007 was overlain by a possible demolition layer L1012 (0.31 in depth).

8.2 The natural geology, L1013, was present at a depth of 1.40 to 1.76m below the existing ground level. It comprised a light yellow orange, compact, clay with occasional chalk flecks,

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential that identifies the late Saxon, medieval and later settlement core, as well as evidence of Iron Age and Roman settlement activity. As such, the site had good potential for a broad range of archaeological features and deposits.

9.2 In the event the evaluation revealed a pit (F1008) containing mid 15th to 16th/ early 17th century pottery. F1008 cut undated Pit F1010. The research potential of the site is thus for further evidence of late medieval/ early post-medieval activity, as has been previously recorded along neighbouring Baldock Street and Crib Street.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 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 Ltd (AS) would like to thank Bugler Developments Ltd who funded the evaluation and Mr Ryan Kelly for his assistance during the project.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit. Thanks also go to Dr Isobel Thompson for providing the HER information.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other
1003		1	Layer	Mid 15 th to 16th/ early 17th C	(2) 14	-	-	-
1004		1	Layer	-	-	-	11	-
1008	1009	2	Fill of Pit	Mid 15 th to 16th/ early 17th C	(5) 102g	576	340	Oyster Shell - 1g
-	-	2	Modern Pit	19 th to 20th C	(2) 28g	74	2	Burnt Flint - 8g

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 9 sherds of pottery weighing 136g. Layer L1003 and Pit F1008 (L1009) contained late medieval and transitional sherds of probable 16th century date, including a pancheon or deep bowl rim in good condition. The modern pit contained a sherd each of post-medieval red earthenware and factory made early modern to modern white earthenware.

KEY:

LMT: Late medieval and transitional ware mid 15th-16th/early 17th

PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware late 16th-19th

RWE: Refined white earthenware late 18th+

Features	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Layer	1003	2x11g LMT	Mid 15 th -16 th /early 17 th	Jug or rim 12cm diameter, with external white slip lines and patchy clear glaze. Conjoining sherds, moderately abraded
Pit 1008	1009	5x98g LMT	Mid 15 th -16 th /early 17 th	Pancheon or large bowl rim c.50cm diameter. MNV 5 vessels x1 with internal clear splash glaze. Moderately abraded to good condition
Modern pit		1x1g RWE 1x26g PMRE	19 th -20 th	PMRE: bowl rim. Abraded sherds

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 16 fragments (650g) of post-medieval peg tile. The bulk of the peg tile was contained in Pit F1008, with a low quantity also in a modern pit. The peg tile occurs in a very hard-fired, red-orange, sand-tempered fabric with a sanded base and round peg holes, typical of tiles manufactured in the 17th to 19th centuries.

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia EM Cussans

A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from trial trench excavations at Francis Rd. The majority of the bone came from Pit fill L1009 (F1008) and was in a good state of preservation. A small quantity of bone also came from undated layer L1004 and a modern pit; these are not reported on here.

A total of 19 bones and bone fragments were recovered from L1009 (F1008) these were five bones of sheep or goat, three cattle bones and two pig bones. Other mammal bones could only be determined as large (cattle or horse sized) or medium

(sheep or pig sized) mammal; there were three and five of these fragments present respectively. The final bone was a chicken furcula (wish bone). A number of the cattle and sheep/goat bones showed signs of butchery including large blade chops and small knife cuts. A small number of the sheep/goat bones were measurable and a cattle scapula had signs of pathological lipping around the articulation.

Given the good preservation of the bone and interesting features such as butchery marks, further excavation at the site may prove fruitful in terms of economic evidence and animal husbandry.

The Shell

Dr Julia EM Cussans

A single fragment of oyster shell was recovered from trial trench excavations at Francis Road. The shell fragment from Pit fill L1009 (F1008) was in poor condition and showed signs of parasitic attack during life. No signs of human modification were present.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During trial excavations at Francis Road, Ware, a single bulk soil sample for environmental archaeological assessment was taken and processed from mid 15th to early 17th century pit fill L1009 (F1008). This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fraction and discusses the significance and potential of any material identified.

Methods

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

For the purposes of the assessment, a 50% sub-sample of the sediment was processed. Further processing is conditional on the likelihood of the recovery of an analytically viable assemblage of carbonised plant macrofossils (>30 items).

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 1.

Plant macrofossils

The bulk of the carbonised plant macrofossils recovered from L1009 were the remains of cereal grains. Free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*) was the most numerous, with two oat grains (*Avena* sp.) also identified. Both are common medieval and post-medieval cultivars (e.g. Ballantyne 2005; Carruthers 2008; Straker *et al.* 2007; Moffett 2006). Two medium legume (Fabaceae) seeds were also recorded and are probably part of a weed community associated with the cereal crops.

Charcoal

Charcoal was common within the sample with oak (*Quercus* sp.) and diffuse porous wood represented. It is likely that this material represents the remains of mixed fuel sources burnt within a domestic hearth and deposited in pit F1008 as part of day-to-day refuse disposal.

Contaminants

A small number of modern rootlets and seeds were recorded in the bulk sample light fraction. The low density of such remains indicates that biological disturbance of the deposit was limited.

Conclusions and statement of potential

The carbonised cereals and associated weed seeds are likely to represent the remains of day-to-day crop processing and food preparation incorporated with domestic fuel debris in the form of charcoal. Such material is likely to have entered Pit F1008 as part of routine refuse disposal.

The presence of such carbonised material suggests that further sampling of deposits at the site during any future work is likely to recover further evidence of the site's late medieval/ early post-medieval diet and economy. Any future research would attempt to further quantify the relative importance of different crop taxa and attempt to ascertain whether locally cultivated cereals were processed on the site or if the inhabitants were consuming plant foods produced and processed elsewhere.

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Site code	AS1685
Sample number	1
Context	1009
Feature	1008
Feature type	Fill of Pit
Trench	2
Spot date	Mid 15th-16th/early 17th
Volume (litres)	20
% processed	50%
Cereals	
Notes	FTW (6), Oat (2), NFI (2)
Cereal chaff	,
Cereal grains	X
Non-cereal taxa	
Seeds	X
Notes	Medium Fabaceae (2)
Charcoal > 2mm	XX
Notes	Quercus sp., Diffuse porous
Molluscs	
Molluscs	,
Notes	,
Roots	X
Molluscs	,
Modern seeds	X
Insects	,
Earthworm capsules	,
Contaminants	

Table 1: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Francis Road, Ware. Abbreviations: FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Oat (*Avena sp.*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain)

APPENDIX 3 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	4 (Context, Drawing Sheet, Drawing, Photo, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	13
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	2
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	28
Site photographs colour slides	28
Digital Photographs	32

APPENDIX 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Garage Site, Francis Road, Ware, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: Ware
Planning application reference:	EHDC Planning Ref. 3/13/1973/FP
Client name/address/tel:	Bugler Developments Ltd
Nature of application:	Residential
Present land use:	Garage site
Size of application area: 1800m ²	Size of area investigated 48m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 3580 1457
Site Code:	AS 1685
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Trial trench evaluation
Date of work:	6-7 May 2014
Location of finds/Curating museum:	East Herts
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented:
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In May 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at the Garage Site, Francis Road, Ware, Herts SG12 9HA (TL 3580 1457). The evaluation was commissioned by Bugler Developments Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of garages and the erection of two-storey linked buildings with some rooftop accommodation comprising 3 two-bedroom houses and 3 flats with 29 parking spaces, 12 additional gardens and retained amenity grassed area (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/13/1973/FP).</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed a pit, F1008, which contained mid 15th – 16th/early 17th century pottery. The pit cut an undated pit, F1010.</i></p>
Author of summary: Jim Fairclough	Date of Summary: May 2014

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1. Post excavation shot of Trench 1, facing south.



2. Post excavation shot of Trench 2, facing west.



3. General shot of modern footings Trench 1, facing south-east.



4. General shot of modern footings Trench 2, facing east.



5. Sample Section 1A, facing west.



6. Sample section 1B, facing west.



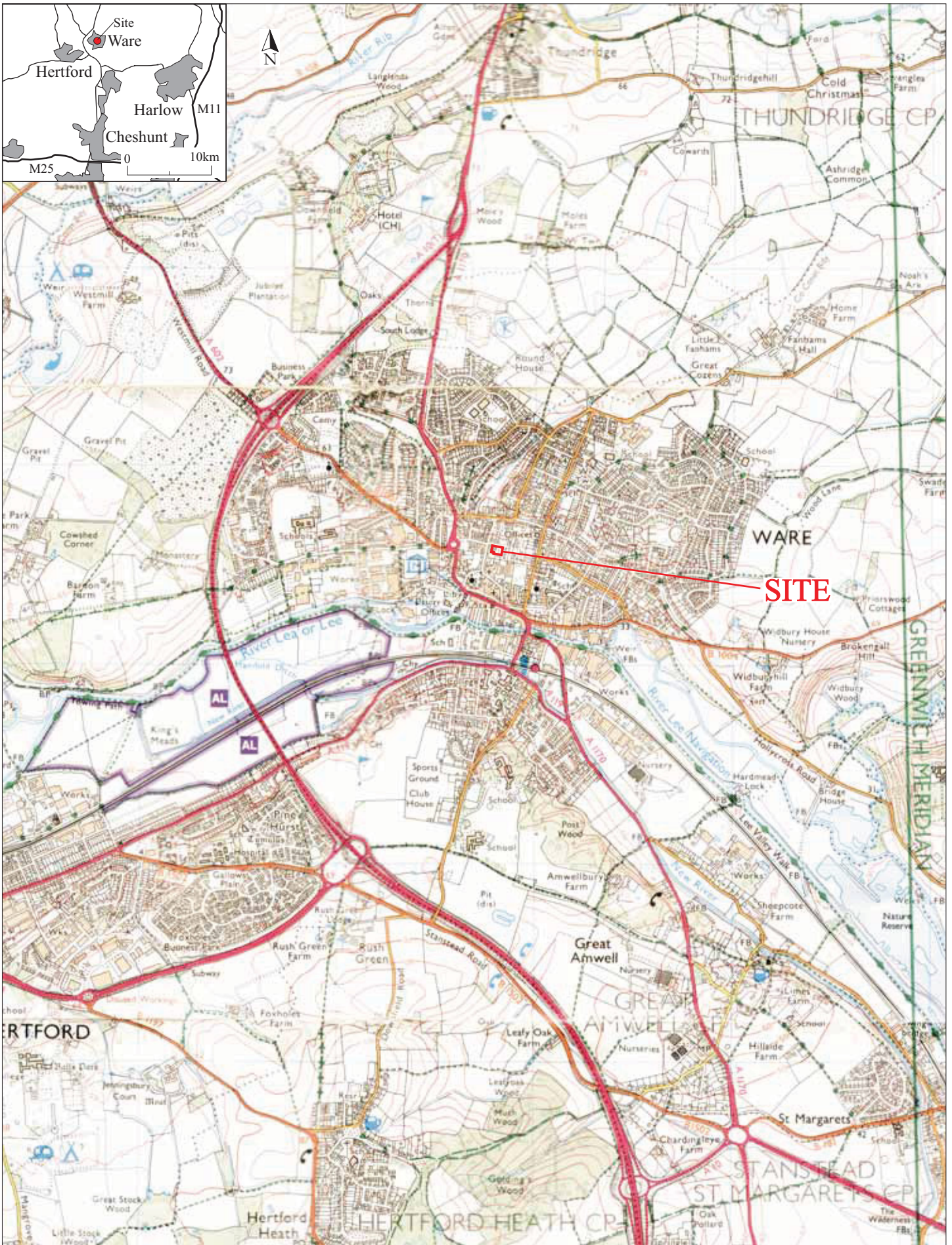
7. Sample Section 2A, facing north.



8. Sample section 2B, facing north.

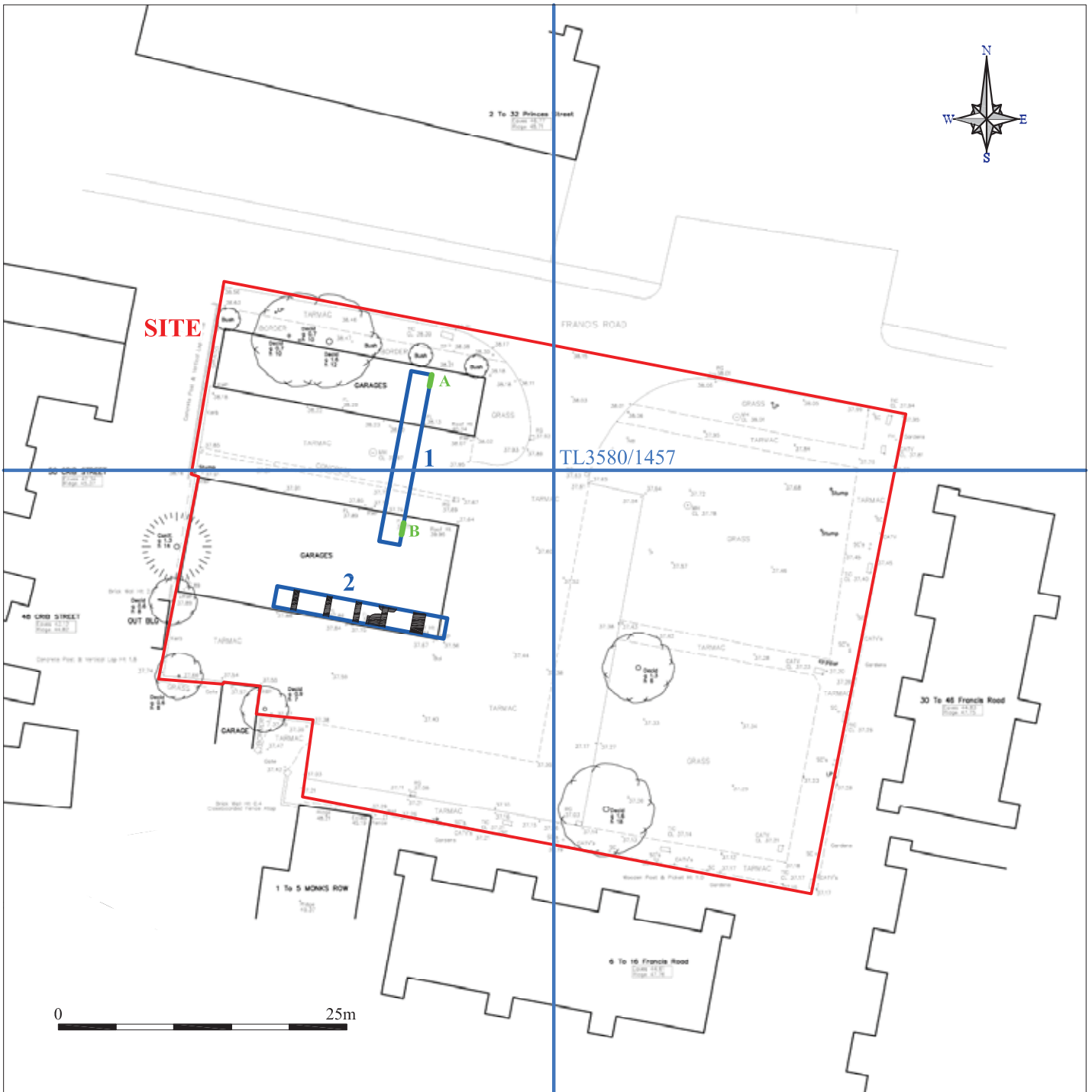


9. Pits F1008 and F1010, facing east.



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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

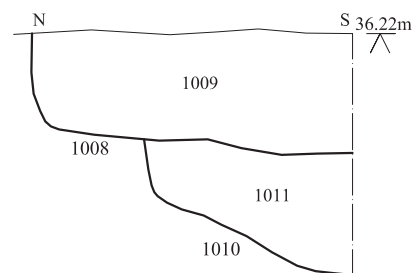
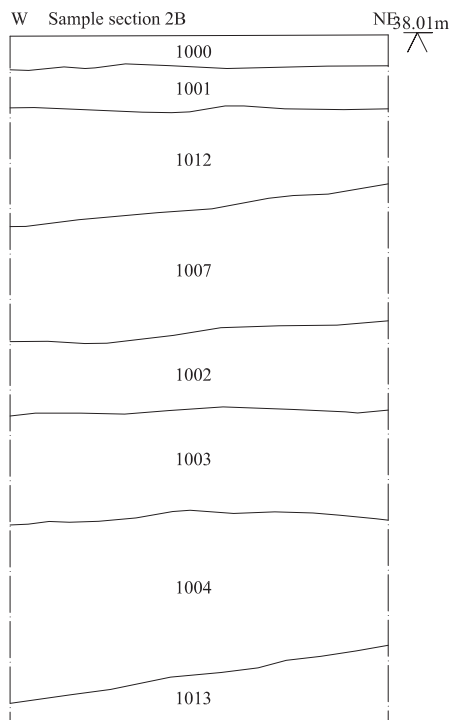
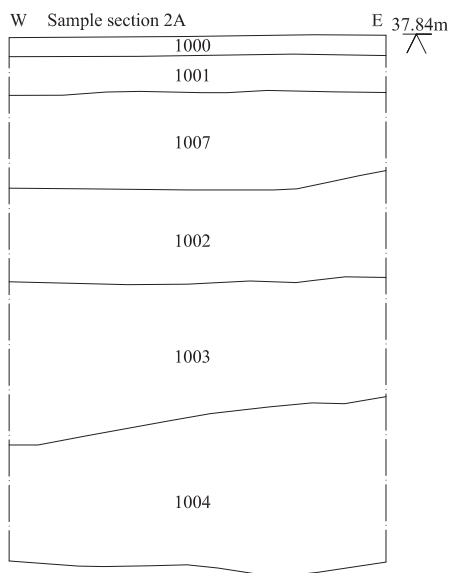
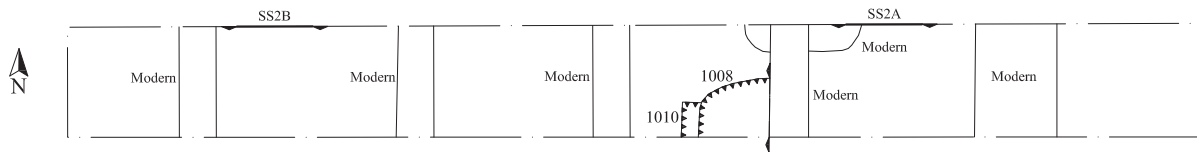


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Fig. 3 Proposed development

Scale 1:400 at A4

Trench 2



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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4