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**BREWERY YARD MALTINGS, WATTON ROAD,
WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

HER Request No. 254 / 15

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TL 35528 14493	Report No: 5149
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS 1825
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 6539
Signed:	Date: 15 June 2016

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Brewery Yard Maltings, Watton Road, Ware, Hertfordshire</i>		
<i>In May and June 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Brewery Yard Maltings, Watton Road, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 35528 14493). The evaluation was commissioned by Zinc Construction Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for proposed change of use and alterations to the existing maltings buildings to create 16no dwellings, the demolition of 20th century wing and erection of 7 new dwellings together with associated access, parking, landscaping and related works (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/15/0231/FP).</i>			
<i>The evaluation revealed evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity on the site. Pit F1022 (Trench 1) contained a residual sherd of medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery, medieval and post-medieval peg tile. The earliest recorded feature was Pit F1008 (Trench 4) which contained two sherds of 15th – 16th century pottery and medieval peg tile. Historic documents suggest the site was not developed until the later post-medieval period and this is reflected by results of the evaluation where majority of features (pits) dated to the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Pit F1028 (Trench 1) was slightly earlier (17th – 18th century). Wall M1015 (Trench 3) was present close to the cartshed building may represent the remains of an 18th to early 19th century outbuilding. Wall M1019 (Trench 2), dating from the late 18th century was almost certainly the southern wall of a former maltings.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>25/05 – 03/06/2016</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>6539</i>	Site code	<i>AS1825</i>
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance 177</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former warehouses and workshops</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential redevelopment</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pits, ditch, modern wall</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Medieval (12th – 13th C) pottery</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Ware</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG12 0AB</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 3500m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 35528 14493</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>35.00/35.50m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Zinc Construction Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Brewery Yard Maltings, Watton Road, Ware, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5149</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June 2016</i>		

BREWERY YARD MALTINGS, WATTON ROAD, WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In May and June 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Brewery Yard Maltings, Watton Road, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 35528 14493). The evaluation was commissioned by Zinc Construction Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for proposed change of use and alterations to the existing maltings buildings to create 16no dwellings, the demolition of 20th century wing and erection of 7 new dwellings together with associated access, parking, landscaping and related works (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/15/0231/FP).

The evaluation revealed evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity on the site. Pit F1022 (Trench 1) contained a residual sherd of medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery, medieval and post-medieval peg tile. The earliest recorded feature was Pit F1008 (Trench 4) which contained two sherds of 15th – 16th century pottery and medieval peg tile. Historic documents suggest the site was not developed until the later post-medieval period and this is reflected by results of the evaluation where majority of features (pits) dated to the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Pit F1028 (Trench 1) was slightly earlier (17th – 18th century). Wall M1015 (Trench 3) was present close to the cartshed building may represent the remains of an 18th to early 19th century outbuilding. Wall M1019 (Trench 2), dating from the late 18th century was almost certainly the southern wall of a former maltings.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May and June 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Brewery Yard Maltings, Watton Road, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 35528 14493; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Zinc Construction Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed change of use and alterations to the existing maltings buildings to create 16no dwellings, the demolition of 20th century wing and erection of 7 new dwellings together with associated access, parking, landscaping and related works (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/15/0231/FP).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with advice from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 10/03/2015) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 11/03/2016) and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* and

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014), and the document *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 was important to establish the presence or absence of any evidence of medieval or post-medieval activity. It was also important to understand the level of any previous truncation on the site and also to ascertain whether it would be possible to mitigate the development proposals to accommodate any surviving archaeological remains within the area of proposed redevelopment.

Planning policy context

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

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies in the western part of Ware, Hertfordshire (Fig. 1). It comprises a sub-rectangular land parcel, bounded to the north by the Buryfield Maltings buildings (now residential) and by the Travis Perkins site, to the east by residential properties fronting Baldock Street and to the south by

Black Swan Court and Mill Close properties. Buryfield recreation ground lies to the west. The site is occupied by two former maltings buildings located in the western part and small outbuilding (cartshed) and garage in the southern part.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies on the northern bank of the Lea on the floodplain and edge of the gravel terrace of the river. The site is largely level, at an average height of 35m AOD. The solid geology of the area is of Upper Cretaceous Chalk of White Chalk Subgroup (British Geological Survey 1978). Soils on the site are those of the Ludford association, described as deep well drained fine loamy, coarse loamy and sandy soils, locally flinty and in places over gravel (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The town of Ware and its immediate environs has a long and continuous history of human occupation spanning several millennia. Prehistoric activity is widespread both within and around the town. Mesolithic finds spots are known from along the river valley while Neolithic settlement appears more widespread with the important settlement site of Foxholes Farm occupying higher ground to the south-west on the gravel/clay edge. During the Bronze Age a spread of both ritual and settlement activity is apparent beyond the valley, with sites such as Foxholes and Moles Farms, and find spots of flint and metalwork from the GlaxoSmithKline site. Activity continues into the Iron Age with a major settlement developing on the north bank of the Lea during the 1st century BC. Finds of ditches, pits and pottery of this period suggest that the settlement extended from Ware Lock in the west to West Street in the east, probably centred on the area of present Baldock Street/Priory Street. Two large late Iron Age ditches were recorded immediately adjacent to the south west of the site on the Buryfield during a 1977 observation of a new sewer pipe trench (Day 1980). During this period and into the Roman period Ware was the highest navigable point on the River Lea at served the major *emporium* at Braughing to the north. The archaeological evaluation to the immediate north of the site at Buryfield Maltings revealed an Iron Age pit and undated pits and a ditch (Hounsell 2002).

4.2 During the Roman period, a small town with its nucleus within the present GlaxoSmithKline site to the west of the Buryfield was located close to the crossing of the river by the major road, Ermine Street. Extensive excavations in the vicinity of the site have revealed much of this settlement revealing domestic occupation, burials and parts of the roadway. Beyond the core of this settlement, spot finds and isolated inhumation indicate limited activity close to the assessment area. Larger-scale archaeological works immediately adjacent to the west of the site on the Buryfield and former Ware Football Club (Zeepvat & Walker 1997) revealed extensive Romano-British

remains, including an inhumation cemetery and other features on the eastern periphery of the Roman roadside settlement. Iron Age ditches are also known from the Buryfield (see above), where Roman inhumation and cremation burials were also recorded immediately adjacent to the site (HER 9147, 9148, 9156, 9160).

4.3 Post-Roman and earlier Saxon activity is poorly attested in Hertfordshire in general, and the settlement of Ware does not emerge into the historical record until the 11th century, when the existence of a church is noted in Domesday. This and the existence of a large territorial estate fossilised in the parishes of Ware and Thundridge indicates the degree of importance of the area. Chance finds from the 7th – 8th centuries also give a tantalising indication of earlier origins. Kiln & Partidge (1994) suggest that the Upper and Lower Bournes may have formed the boundary of a late Saxon settlement, but this remains unproven. During the medieval period Ware continued to develop into a prosperous settlement vying with Hertford for commercial opportunities and also having some importance as a spiritual centre with the foundation of a Franciscan friary and a priory. This prosperity continued into the Tudor period despite the dissolution of the priory, and remained an important stopping point on the journey north.

4.4 The modern era brought new developments influenced by the growth of London to the south. Chief amongst these was the canalisation of the River Lea, which stimulated the growth of the malt trade and brewing industry and largely determined much of the town's present character. The two large maltings proposed for conversion are recorded on the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER 5432-5433), depicted on the 1845 Tithe map of Ware. The complex initially comprised three parallel malt houses. Building 1 is the South Central maltings with a 20th century extension. Building 2 is the South Maltings which retains a number of original features, including a tiled conical kiln with oast cowl. A further building, a cartshed may pre-date the other buildings. During the 20th century the malting and brewing industry declined and disappeared to be replaced by engineering and pharmaceutical industries. One of the original maltings located between remaining two was demolished around that time and the buildings became warehouses and workshops.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Five trenches were excavated using a mechanical 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trenches locations were approved by HCC HEU.

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were 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 (Figs. 4-5, DP 1-2)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 8): west end, south-south-west facing</i> 0.00 = 35.38m AOD		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Modern tarmac.
0.09 – 0.19m	L1001	Levelling layer. Mid yellow, compacted, CBM rubble with sand and grey crushed concrete.
0.19 – 0.28m	L1002	Made ground. Dark grey, friable, sandy silt with moderate CBM fragments.
0.28 – 0.82m	L1003	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, compact, clayey silt.
0.82m +	L1004	Natural mid orange yellow, loose, gravel and firm sandy silt.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 9): east end, north-north-east facing</i> 0.00 = 35.06m AOD		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1013	Modern concrete.
0.07 – 0.33m	L1001	Levelling layer. As above.
0.33 – 1.17m	L1021	Made ground. Dark grey, compact, clayey silt with occasional small CBM fragments.
1.17m +	L1004	Natural gravel and silt. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained a post-medieval pits (F1022, F1024 and F1028); a late post-medieval to early modern ditch (F1005; 18th – 19th century), and three modern pits (F1041, F1043 and F1045; 19th – 20th century). Pit F1022 contained a residual sherd of medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery.

Ditch F1005 was linear (2.00+ x 1.75+ x 1.25m+; DP 4), orientated north / south. It had vertical sides and its base was unseen. Its fill, L1006, was a mid brownish grey, friable, sandy silt. It contained 18th – 19th century pottery (5; 20g) fragments, animal bone (59g) and oyster shell (1; 10g).

Pit F1022 was sub rectangular in plan (1.20 x 1.01 x 0.46m; DP 5). It had near vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1023, was a light brown, friable, silty sand with frequent small stones. It contained a residual sherd of medieval (12th – 13th century) pottery (1; 11g), slag (1; 9g), post-medieval and medieval CBM (145g) and animal bone (12g).

Pit F1024 was sub rectangular (1.50 x 0.97 x 0.77m; DP 6). It had vertical sides and a flattish base. Its upper fill, L1025, was a mid grey, friable, silty sand. It contained CBM (16g) and animal bone (5g); Its basal fill, L1026, was mid yellow and brownish yellow, loose, silty sand. It contained no finds.

Pit F1028 was rectangular (1.62 x 0.91 x 0.20m+; DP 7). It had near vertical sides and its base was unseen. Its fill, L1029, was a light to mid grey, friable, sandy silt. It contained 17th – 18th century pottery (3; 15g).

Three large pits (F1041, F1043 and F1045) were present in the eastern end of the trench (DP 3). The pits appeared of modern date with CBM fragments overlying their fills. They were not excavated due to health and safety concerns regarding their significant depth (c.1.20m below existing ground level).

Trench 2 (Figs. 4-5, DP 10-11)

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 12): west end, north facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 35.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Modern tarmac. As above, Tr. 1.
0.09 – 0.15m	L1001	Levelling layer. As above, Tr. 1.
0.15 – 0.41m	L1018	Levelling layer. Light to mid grey, loose, mixed stone, concrete rubble and sand.
0.41 – 0.88m	L1039	Made ground. Mid to dark brownish grey, compact clayey silt with occasional small CBM fragments.
0.88 – 1.27m	L1040	Subsoil. Light brow, compact, clayey silt.
1.27m +	L1004	Natural gravel and silt. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 2B (DP 13): east end, south facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 35.27m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	M1019	Brick wall.
0.31 – 0.61m	L1020	Light yellowish grey, compact, mixed mortar, sand and CBM fragments.
0.61 – 1.02m	L1040	Subsoil. As above.
1.02m +	L1004	Natural gravel and silt. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: The trench contained Wall M1019 of late 18th – mid 20th century date.

Wall M1019 (10+ x 01.15+ x 0.31m; DP 13) was parallel to the walls of the existing maltings. It was present just below modern tarmac and it was constructed with yellow frogged bricks (0.220 x 0.105 x 0.060m) bonded with light grey mortar. It overlay L1020, likely a basal layer for the foundation. The wall is of late 18th – mid 20th century date (CBM report below).

Trench 3 (Figs. 4 & 6, DP 14)

<i>Sample section 3A (DP 15): central part, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 35.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1013	Modern concrete. As above, Tr. 1.
0.10 – 0.25m	L1014	Modern made ground. Concrete and CBM rubble with sand.
0.25 – 0.63m	M1015	Brick wall.
0.63 – 1.20m	L1017	Made ground. Dark grey, compact, clayey silt with occasional small CBM fragments. Similar to L1021.
1.20m +	L1004	Natural gravel and silt. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 3B (DP 16): south end, east facing</i> 0.00 = 35.17m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1014	Modern made ground. As above.
0.24 – 0.80m	L1017	Made ground. As above.
0.80 – 1.44m	L1012	Subsoil. Mid to dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments.
1.44m +	L1004	Natural gravel and silt. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Two brick walls were present within the trench, M1015 (18th – early 19th century) and M1016 (modern).

Wall M1015 (4.30+ x 0.20+ x 0.36m; DP 15) was revealed 0.25m below the existing floor level. It was constructed of red bricks (0.220 x 0.105 x 0.060m) bonded with yellow sandy mortar. The wall was parallel to the north/south walls of cartshed to the east and maltings to the west. M1015 is dated to the 18th - early 19th (CBM report below).

Wall M1016 was modern, part of the southern wall of the modern garage. It was constructed of the light red bricks (0.225 x 0.105 x 0.065m) bonded with grey cement mortar. The wall was 0.45m+ deep (7 courses of brick were exposed) and 0.24m wide.

Trench 4 (Figs. 4 & 6, DP 17-18)

<i>Sample section 4A (DP 20): west end, south facing</i> 0.00 = 35.16m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1010	Topsoil. Light brownish grey, loose, sandy silt with frequent roots.
0.22 – 0.47m	L1011	Mid orangey yellow, loose, sand.
0.47 – 1.14m	L1012	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3. It contained 18 th – 19 th C pottery (3; 170g).
1.14m +	L1004	Natural gravel and silt. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 4B (DP 21): east end, north facing</i> 0.00 = 35.13m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1010	Topsoil. As above.
0.28 – 1.30m	L1012	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 3.
1.30m +	L1004	Natural gravel and silt. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: A late medieval to early post-medieval (15th – 16th century) pit, F1008, was present within the trench.

Pit F1008 was rectangular (2.10 x 0.50+ x 0.53m; DP 19). It had steep, near vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1009, was a mid to dark grey, friable, sandy silt. It contained 15th – 16th century pottery (2; 67g), CBM (128) and animal bone (13g).

Trench 5 (Figs. 4 & 6, DP 22-23)

<i>Sample section 5A (DP 26): west end, south facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 35.25m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Modern tarmac. As above, Tr. 1.
0.09 – 0.25m	L1001	Levelling layer. As above, Tr. 1.
0.25 – 0.53m	L1002	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.53 – 0.66m	L1035	Fill of Soakway F1034.
0.66 – 1.00m+	L1036	Fill of Soakway F1034.

<i>Sample section 5B (DP 27): east end, north facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 35.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Modern tarmac. As above, Tr. 1.
0.10 – 0.30m	L1001	Levelling layer. As above, Tr. 1.
0.30 – 0.42m	L1002	Made ground. As above, Tr. 1.
0.42 – 0.89m	L1003	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.89m +	L1004	Natural gravel and silt. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Two undated post holes (F1030 and F1032) and a modern soakaway (F1034) were present in Trench 5.

Post Hole F1030 was sub circular (0.24 x 0.23 x 0.09m; DP 24). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1031, was a dark greyish brown, firm, sandy clay. No finds were present.

Post Hole F1032 was sub circular (0.34 x 0.30 x 0.11m; DP 25). It had steep sides and concave base. Its fill, L1033, was a dark greyish brown, firm, sandy clay. No finds were present.

A modern soakaway or similar large feature was present in the western end of the trench, and was unexcavated due to it being modern.

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 commonly overlain by modern tarmac and, in the eastern and southern sectors of the site, by concrete (0.08 – 0.25m thick). Below were deposits of modern made ground (0.20 – 0.90m thick).

8.2 The natural geology, L1004, was present at 0.85 – 1.50m below the existing ground level and comprised a mid orange yellow, loose, gravel and firm sandy silt.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F1005	Ditch	18 th – 19 th C
	F1022	Pit	Post-medieval
	F1024	Pit	Post-medieval
	F1028	Pit	17 th – 18 th C
	F1041	Pit	Modern
	F1043	Pit	Modern
	F1045	Pit	Modern
2	M1019	Wall	Late 18 th – mid 20 th C
3	M1015	Wall	18 th – early 19 th C
	M1016	Wall	Modern garage wall
4	F1008	Pit	15 th – 16 th C
5	F1030	Post Hole	Undated
	F1032	Post Hole	Undated
	F1034	Soakaway	Modern

9.2 The site is located within Area of Archaeological Significance 177 as identified on the EHDC Local Plan. The Area encompasses the late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval core of Ware, and the extensive prehistoric and Roman settlements which lay to the west of Ware.

9.3 The evaluation revealed evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity on the site. Pit F1022 (Trench 1) contained a residual sherd of medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery, medieval and post-medieval peg tile. The earliest recorded feature was Pit F1008 (Trench 4) which contained two sherds of 15th – 16th century pottery and medieval peg tile. The site lies within the area of the medieval settlement to the rear of properties fronting Baldock Street, the main route through the town.

9.4 Historic documents suggest the site was not developed until the later post-medieval period and this is reflected by results of the evaluation where majority of features (pits) dated to the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Pit F1028 (Trench 1) was slightly earlier (17th – 18th century).

9.5 Wall M1015 (Trench 3) was present close to the cartshed building may represent the remains of an 18th to early 19th century outbuilding. Wall M1019 (Trench 2), dating from the late 18th century was almost certainly the southern wall of a former maltings. The latter are depicted on Tithe map of 1842 (Fig.3).

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 would like to thank Zinc Construction Ltd for funding the project.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Alison Tinniswood and Mr Matt Adams of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit.

AS would also like to acknowledge the Hertfordshire HER for providing data.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
1005	1006		1	Fill of Ditch	18th - 19th C	5	20		59	Shell	1	10
1008	1009		4	Fill of Pit	15th - 16th C	2	67	128	13			
	1012		4	Subsoil	18th - 19th C	3	170					
M1015			3	Wall	18 th – E 19 th C			2862				
M1019			2	Wall	L18th – mid 20 th C			2555				
1022	1023		1	Fill of Pit	Residual 12th - 14th C	1	11	145	12	Slag	1	9
1024	1025		1	Fill of Pit				16	5			
1028	1029		1	Fill of Pit	17th - 18th C	3	15					
1043	1044		1	Fill of Pit				556	53			

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORT

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered 17 fragments (6362g) of CBM, predominantly 18th-19th century and including two complete bricks sampled from extant wall structures (Table 1). However, a limited component of medieval peg tile was also present as potentially *in situ* material in two pits, possibly associated with 14th to mid 16th century activity on the site, although not in sufficient quantity to be directly associated with a building.

Feature	Frequency	Weight (g)
Medieval peg tile	3	322
Post-medieval peg tile	12	623
Red brick (18 th -early 19 th century)	1	2862
London stock brick (late 18 th -mid 20 th century)	1	2555
<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>6362</i>

Table 1: Quantification of CBM form types

Methodology

The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight with fabrics examined at x20 magnification and all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

The Medieval Peg Tile

The relatively small fragments of medieval peg tile were contained in Pits F1008 and F1022; the latter also associated with post-medieval fragments. The tile was manufactured in an over-fired fabric with mottled grey-red surfaces, dark grey margins and a dark red-crimson core. Inclusions comprise sparse angular quartz and red iron ore/iron rich pellets (both c.0.5mm); resulting in rough abrasive surfaces. The peg tile is 12mm thick with circular (pre-firing) perforations (15mm wide), a sanded base and a generally warped uneven appearance. Peg tile was introduced as a building material in affluent areas, often associated with monastic and high status buildings as early as the late 12th century, but is generally adopted as a universal building material in the 14th century (Drury 1981, 131), before production standards were improved and regulated in the early/mid 16th century.

The Post-Medieval Peg Tile

Pits F1022 and F1043 contained low quantities of characteristic red post-medieval peg tile, in a medium sand fabric and with regular flat surfaces, most typical of types produced in the 18th century and later.

The two bricks sampled could potentially be contemporary in the late 18th-early 19th century, but the red brick from Wall M1015 could be the slightly earlier, with production spanning the 18th century. It has a smooth base with

dimensions of 220x105x60mm, while the London Stock brick from Wall M1019 has a frogged base with dimensions of 230x105x60mm, indicative of production spanning the late 18th to mid 20th centuries.

Bibliography

Drury, P. 1981 'The production of brick and tile in medieval England' in Crossley, D. (ed) *Medieval Industry*. Council of British Archaeology Research report 40, 126-142

APPENDIX 3 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	5 (Context, Drawing, Drawing Sheet, Photo, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	47
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	6
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	20
Site photographs colour slides	20
Digital Photographs	69

APPENDIX 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	<i>Brewery Yard Maltings, Watton Road, Ware, Hertfordshire</i>
County: Herts	<i>District:</i> <i>East Herts</i>
Village/Town:	<i>Parish:</i> <i>Much Hadham</i>
Planning application reference:	<i>East Herts DC Planning Ref. 3/15/0231/FP</i>
Client name/address/tel:	<i>Zinc Construction Ltd</i>
Nature of application:	<i>Residential</i>
Present land use:	<i>Former warehouse and workshops</i>
Size of application area: c.3500m2	<i>Size of area investigated</i> c.150m2
NGR (8 figures):	<i>TL 35528 14493</i>
Site Code:	<i>AS 1820</i>
Site director/Organization:	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Type of work:	<i>Trial trench evaluation</i>
Date of work:	<i>25/05 – 03/06/2016</i>
Location of finds/Curating museum:	<i>Ware Museum</i>
Related HER Nos:	<i>Periods represented:</i> <i>post medieval and modern</i>
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In May and June 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Brewery Yard Maltings, Watton Road, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 35528 14493). The evaluation was commissioned by Zinc Construction Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for proposed change of use and alterations to the existing maltings buildings to create 16no dwellings, the demolition of 20th century wing and erection of 7 new dwellings together with associated access, parking, landscaping and related works (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/15/0231/FP).</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity on the site. Pit F1022 (Trench 1) contained a residual sherd of medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery, medieval and post-medieval peg tile. The earliest recorded feature was Pit F1008 (Trench 4) which contained two sherds of 15th – 16th century pottery and medieval peg tile. Historic documents suggest the site was not developed until the later post-medieval period and this is reflected by results of the evaluation where majority of features (pits) dated to the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Pit F1028 (Trench 1) was slightly earlier (17th – 18th century). Wall M1015 (Trench 3) was present close to the cartshed building may represent the remains of an 18th to early 19th century outbuilding. Wall M1019 (Trench 2), dating from the late 18th century was almost certainly the southern wall of a former maltings.</i></p>
Author of summary: Zbigniew Pozorski	Date of Summary: June 2016

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Trench 1. Looking north-east.



DP 2. Trench 1. Looking east-south-east.



DP 3. Trench 1, unexcavated Pits F1041, F1042 and F1044. Looking west-north-west.



DP 4. Trench 1, Ditch F1005. Looking north-north-east.



DP 5. Trench 1, Pit F1022. Looking south-south-west.



DP 6. Trench 1, Pit F1024. Looking south-south-east.



DP 7. Trench 1, Pit F1028. Looking south.



DP 8. Trench 1, west end. Sample section 1A. Looking north-north-east.



DP 9. Trench 1, east end. Sample section 1B. Looking south-south-west.



DP 10. Trench 2. Looking north-west.



DP 11. Trench 2. Looking west.



DP 12. Trench 2, west end. Sample section 2A. Looking south.



DP 13. Trench 2, east end. Sample section 2B with Wall M1019. Looking north.



DP 14. Trench 3. Looking south-south-east.



DP 15. Trench 3. Sample section 3A with Wall M1015. Looking east.



DP 16. Trench 3, south end. Sample section 3B. Looking west.



DP 17. Trench 4. Looking north-east.



DP 18. Trench 4. Looking east.



DP 19. Trench 4, Pit F1008. Looking west.



DP 20. Trench 4, west end. Sample section 4A. Looking north.



DP 21. Trench 4, east end. Sample section 4B. Looking south.



DP 22. Trench 5. Looking south-east.



DP 23. Trench 5. Looking west.



DP 24. Trench 5, Post Hole F1030. Looking south.



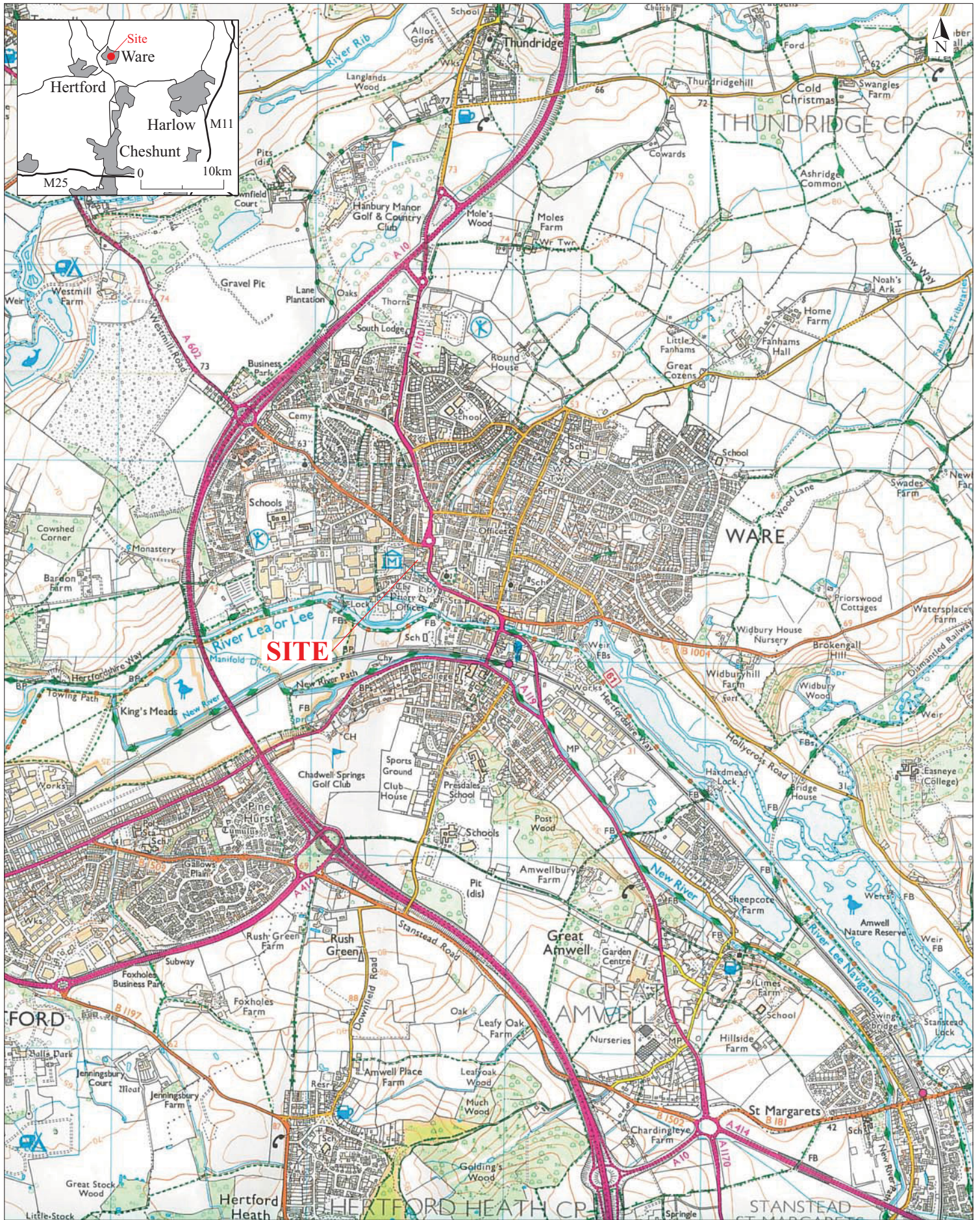
DP 25. Trench 5, Post Hole F1032. Looking south.



DP 26. Trench 5, west end. Sample section 5A. Looking north.

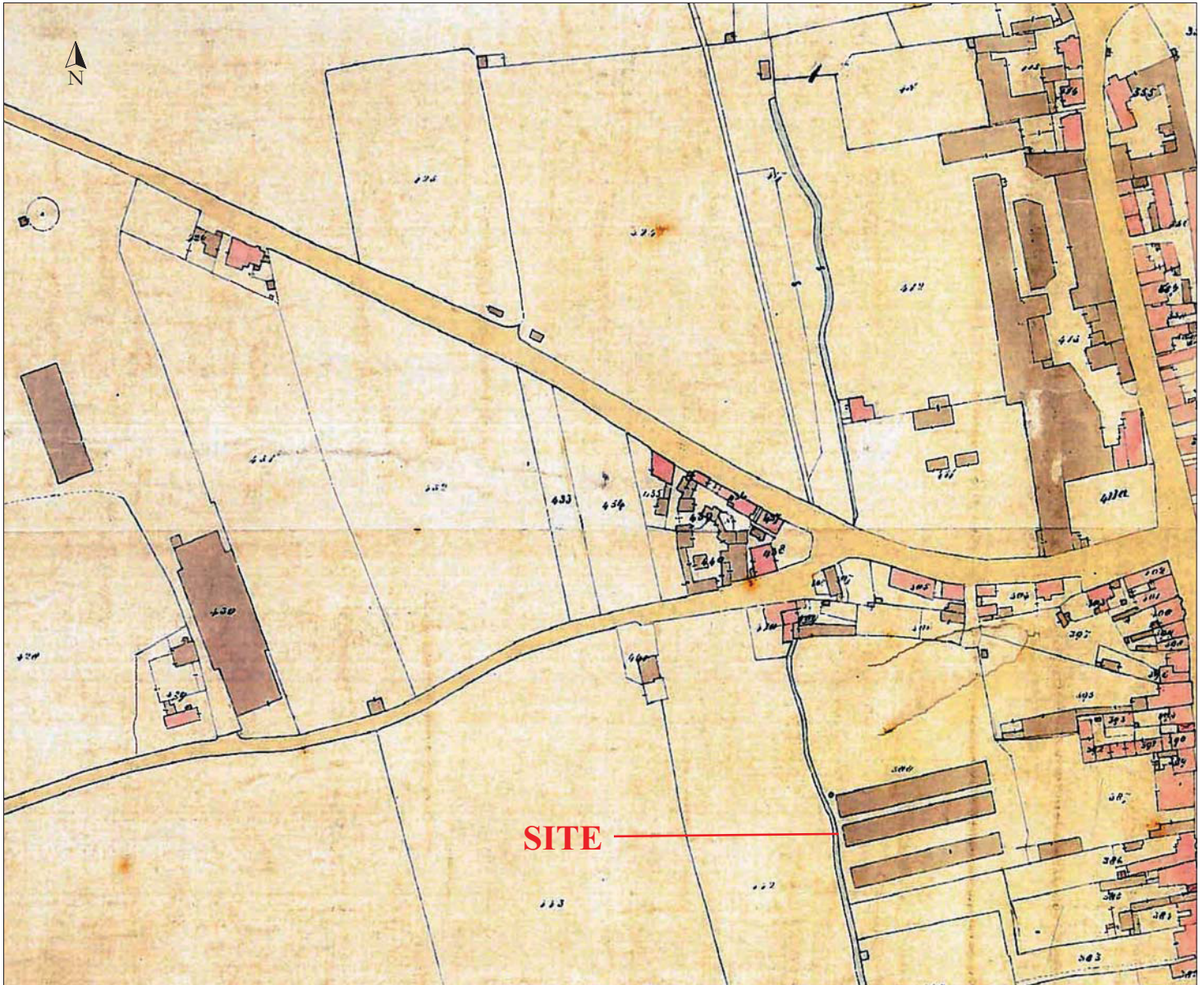


DP 27. Trench 5, east end. Sample section 5B. Looking south.

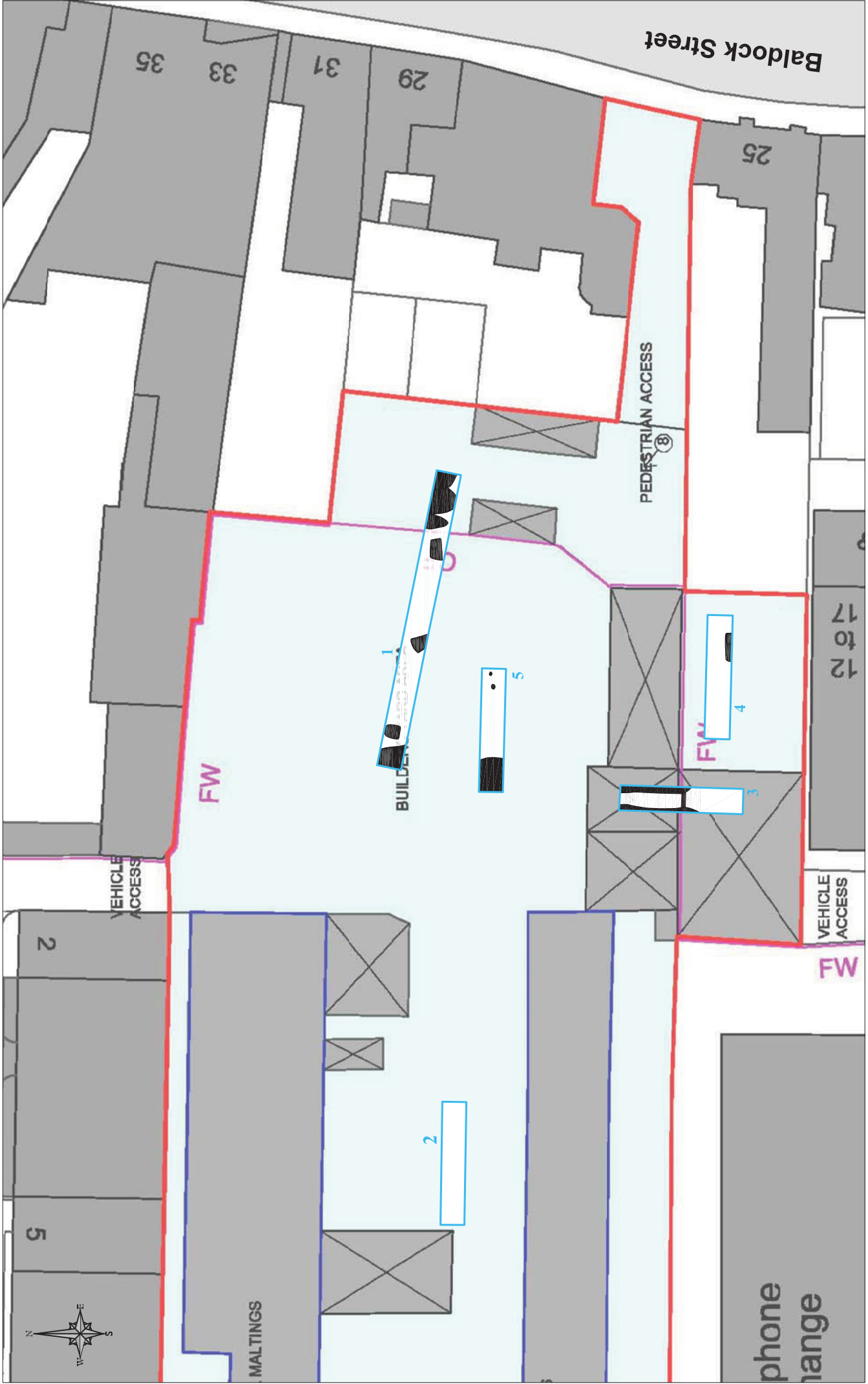


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Maltings at Brewery Yard, Ware, Hertfordshire (P6539)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 3 Ware tithe map, 1842
Not to scale
Maltings at Brewery Yard, Ware, Hertfordshire (P6539)



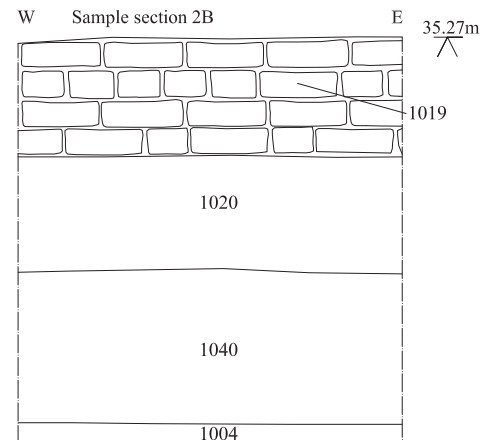
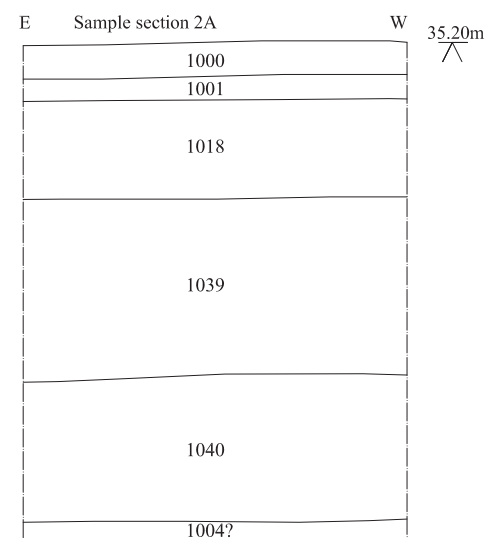
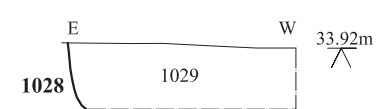
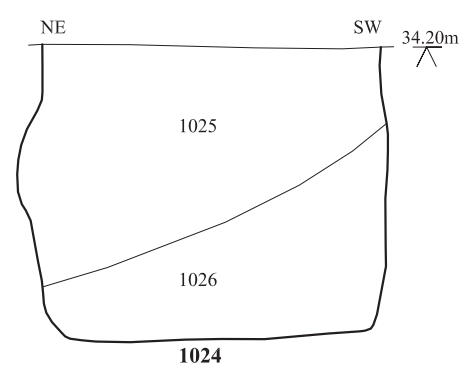
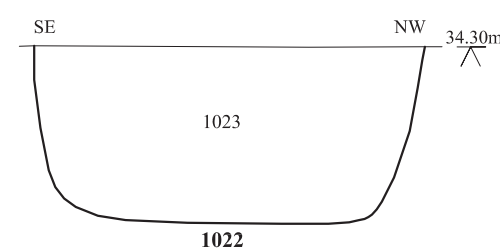
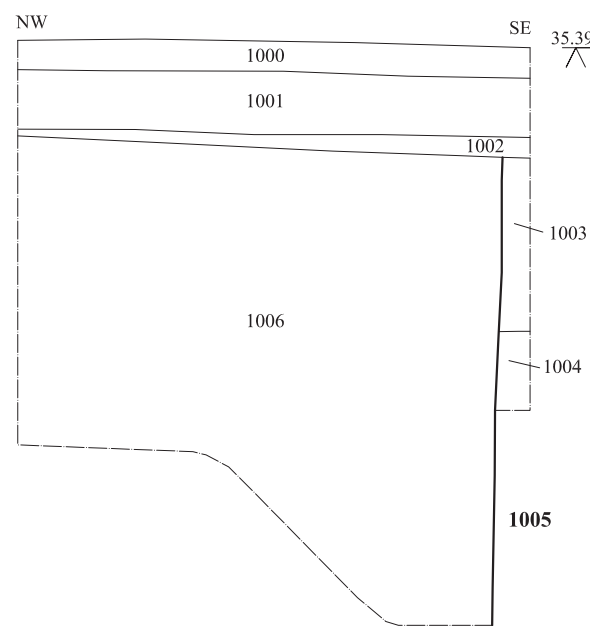
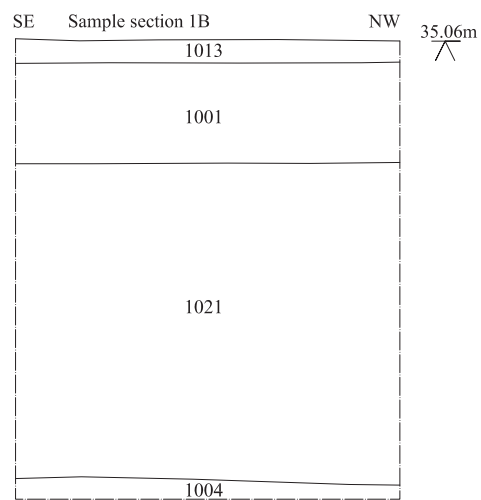
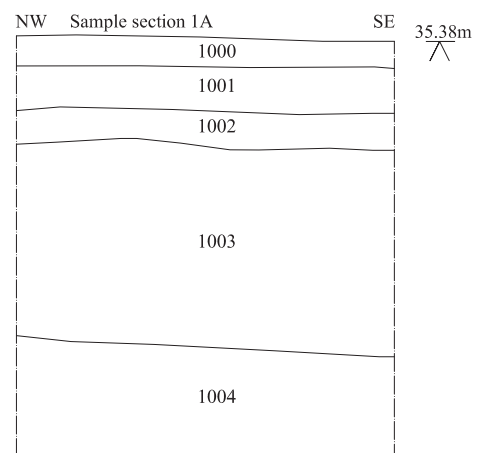
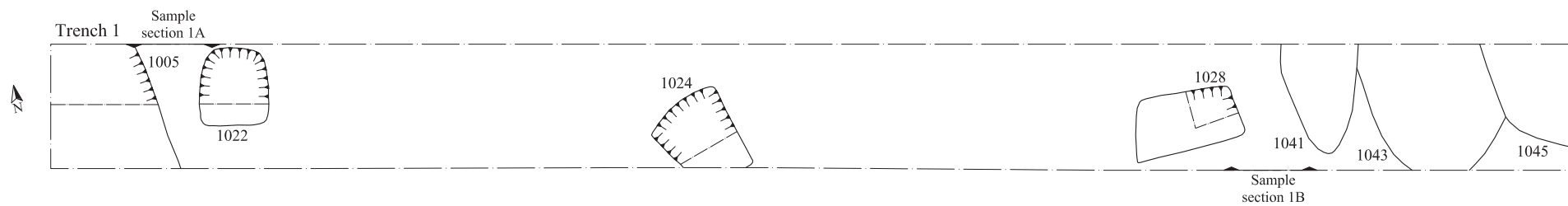
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Fig. 4 Trench location plan

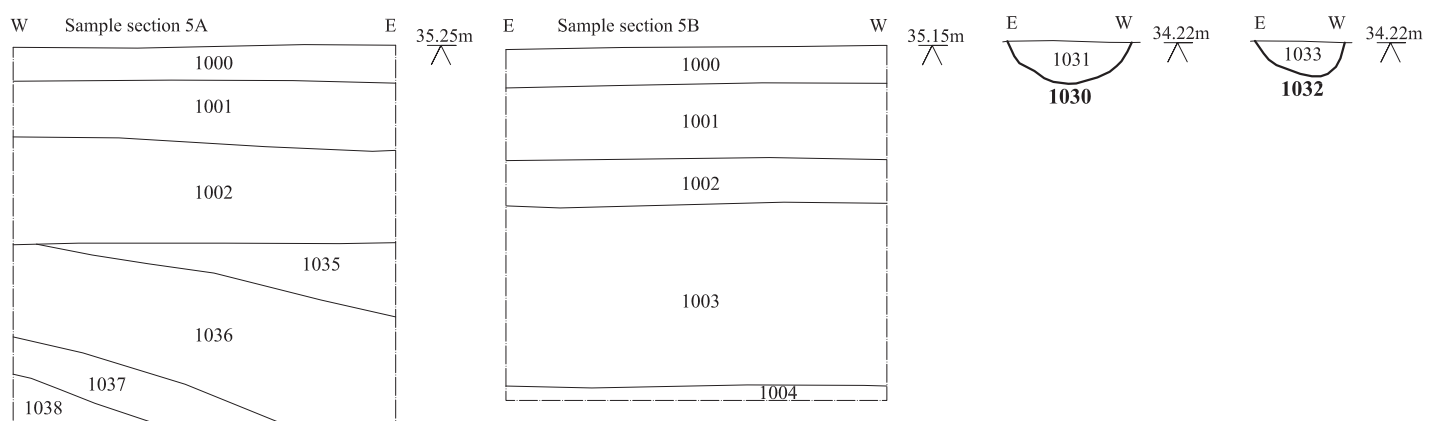
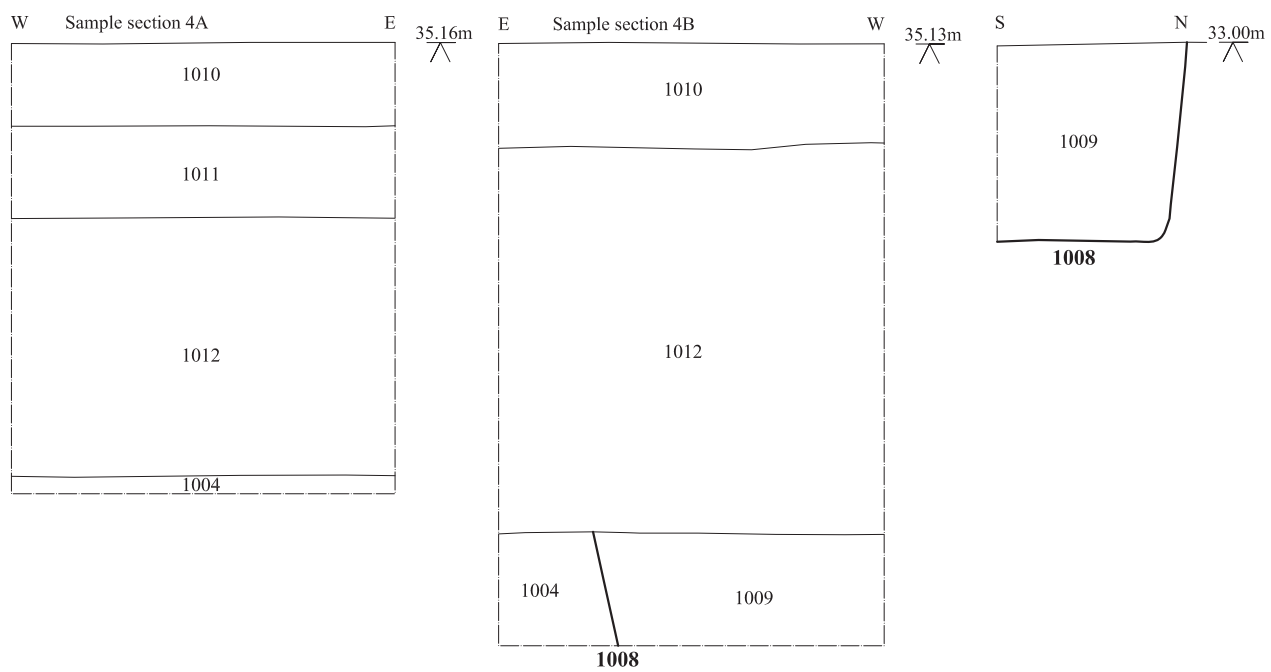
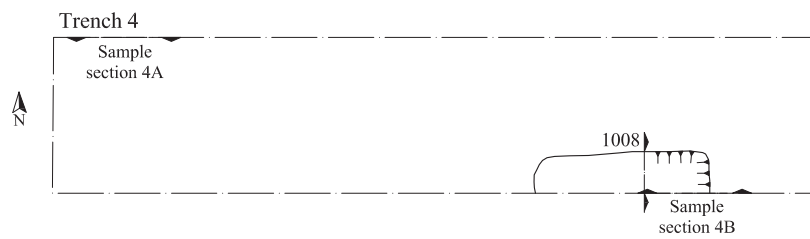
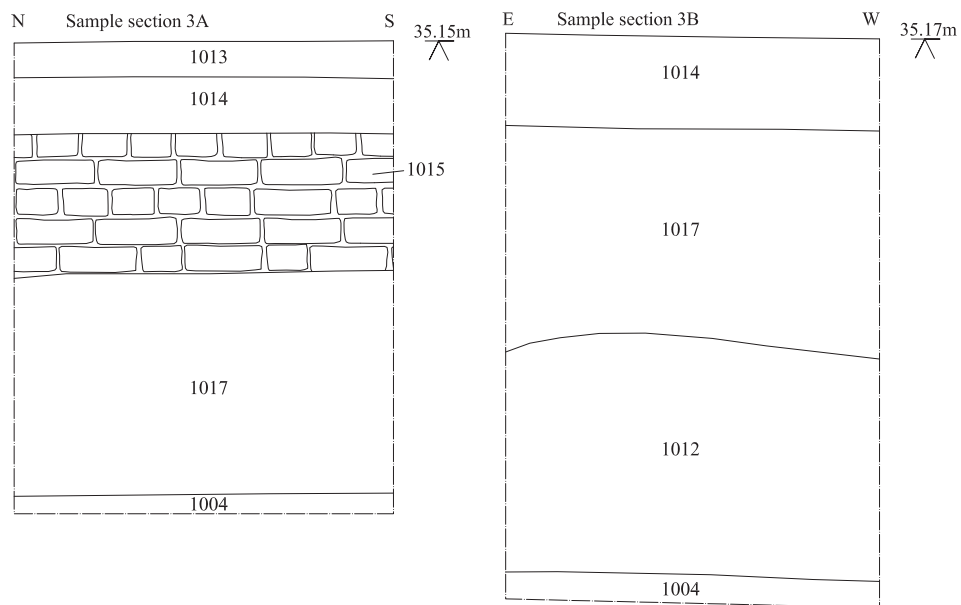
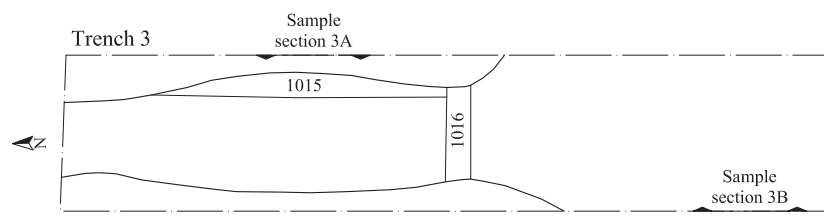
Scale 1:400 at A4

Maltings at Brewery Yard, Ware, Herts (P6539)





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Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4
 Maltings at Brewery Yard, Ware, Herts (P6539)



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Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4

Maltings at Brewery Yard, Ware, Herts (P6539)