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**77 HIGH STREET, WARE,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TL 3570 1430	Report No: 5207
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS 1843
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 6526
MCIFA	Date: 19 September 2016

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 5 METHODOLOGY**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**
- 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)**
- 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 3 SPECIALIST REPORT**
- 4 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE**
- 5 HER SUMMARY SHEET**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	77 High Street, Ware, Hertfordshire		
<p><i>In September 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 77 High Street, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3570 1430). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the conversion of offices to a residential flat, demolition of existing outshot and garage, and the erection of 1No 1-bedroom house and 1No 2-bedroom house.</i></p> <p><i>The site is located within Area of Archaeological Significance 177 (AAS No.177) as identified on the Local Plan. AAS 177 encompasses the late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval core of Ware, and also extensive prehistoric and Roman remains which lay to the west. The site lies on the southern side of the High Street. The standing buildings on the site date from the 15th century, with alterations in the 17th, 18th and 19th century. The buildings are listed Grade II and were the Bell Inn, recorded first in 1679.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation recorded a possible pit, F1013, of 17th century date and three late 18th - 19th century walls (M1016, M1017 and M1018). A second pit, Pit F1007 contained peg tile of 17th – 19th century date.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	05 and 15/09/2016		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	6526	Site code	AS 1843
Type of project	An Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	Within Area of Archaeological Significance 177		
Current land use	Rear yard and outbuildings		
Planned development	Construction of 1No 1-bedroom house and 1No 2-bedroom house		
Main features (+dates)	17 th C pit, Late 18 th – 19 th C walls		
Significant finds (+dates)	17 th century assemblage		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Hertfordshire	East Hertfordshire	Ware
HER/ SMR for area	Hertfordshire HER		
Post code (if known)	SG12 9AD		
Area of site	c.225m ²		
NGR	TL 3570 1430		
Height AOD (min/max)	c.34m		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	HCC HEU		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Zbigniew Pozorski		
Funded by	Mr Joe Colbourne		
Full title	77 High Street, Ware, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Pozorski, Z.		
Report no.	5207		
Date (of report)	September 2016		

77 HIGH STREET, WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In September 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 77 High Street, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3570 1430). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the conversion of offices to a residential flat, demolition of existing outshot and garage, and the erection of 1No 1-bedroom house and 1No 2-bedroom house.

The site is located within Area of Archaeological Significance 177 (AAS No.177) as identified on the Local Plan. AAS 177 encompasses the late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval core of Ware, and also extensive prehistoric and Roman remains which lay to the west. The site lies on the southern side of the High Street. The standing buildings on the site date from the 15th century, with alterations in the 17th, 18th and 19th century. The buildings are listed Grade II and were the Bell Inn, recorded first in 1679.

The evaluation recorded a possible pit, F1013, of 17th century date and three late 18th - 19th century walls (M1016, M1017 and M1018). A second pit, Pit F1007 contained peg tile of 17th – 19th century date.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at No 77 High Street, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3570 1430; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the conversion of offices to a residential flat, the demolition of an existing outshot and garage, and the erection of 1No 1-bedroom house and 1No 2-bedroom house (East Herts Planning Ref. 3/09/0205/FP).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance to an advice from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 24/03/2009 and 12/2015) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 17/12/2015) 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 aimed to establish the presence or absence of any medieval and post-medieval archaeology. 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 Ware lies on the north side of the river Lea, c.3km to the east of Hertford. The historic High Street incorporates many buildings of historic date and is identified as an Area of Archaeological Significance (No. 177), reflecting the town's long history as a staging post on the great road to the north and later as a prosperous malting town.

2.2 The site is an historic property located on the south side of the High Street. Historical maps show the plots once extended southwards towards the river, but are now truncated where modern residential development has occurred.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Ware is situated alongside the wide floodplain of the river Lea, which runs a west-east course c.100m to the south of the site. The land rises gently to the north across the town centre, whilst from the southern riverbank, the land rises more sharply; reaching a height of 65m AOD c.550m to the south of the site. The site itself lies at c.34m AOD.

3.2 The underlying geological formation was that of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation, formed in the Cretaceous Period (British Geological Survey 1978). The site sits between two overlying soil types. The soils surrounding the river are typically loamy and clayey with naturally high groundwater, while those nearer the High Street are freely-draining, slightly acidic but base-rich (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 The Lea Valley appears to have been a favoured area for settlement from earliest times and evidence of prehistoric occupation is known from a number of sites in and around Ware. It is likely early farming communities exploited the river for hunting and fishing to the south of the town (Bryant, Seddon & Marlow 1998, 2). The first evidence of larger settlement dates from the Iron Age when a series of ditches appear to form a rectangular enclosure possibly bounding a settlement area (HHER MHT 9140). The ditches contained domestic pottery. It is possible that the site was a staging post for the transfer of goods, via river, to the settlement at Braughing c.12km to the north (Bryant, Seddon & Marlow 1998, 3).

Roman

4.2 Roman Ermine Street, connecting London and York, was constructed soon after the conquest in the first century AD. It was the main thoroughfare for the town, centred where the road crosses the river c.970m to the south-west. The settlement appears to have extended over the damp areas next to the river, which was accommodated by constructing chalk rafts over the peat and river alluvium (Bryant, Seddon & Marlow 1998, 3). Beyond the settlement area evidence of a posthole structure was recorded with finds including pottery and coins of late Roman date (HHER 6500).

Saxon

4.3 Ware remained occupied into the 5th century AD. Evidence of later occupation has also been found towards the site suggesting there was a shift in focus in the Anglo-Saxon period. This could be due to the river crossing

falling into disrepair and traffic being required to use the natural ford. Over time, settlement seems to have moved completely away from the Roman occupation site and back towards the area stretching from Baldock Street towards the river (Bryant, Seddon & Marlow 1998, 5). Residual pottery sherds have been found in the plots to the rear of the site (HHER 9137), as well as a decorated cast bronze strap end with inlaid silver decoration (HHER 10050).

Medieval

4.4 The Saxon settlement extended eastwards during the medieval period, stimulated by the opening of a new bridge across the Lea in the early 13th century (Bryant, Seddon & Marlow 1998, 6). The town developed around two market places; centred on High Street to the east, and to the west on Star Street. Although it is likely a variety of produce was traded, from the 14th century the trade in corn became the mainstay of the market (ibid, 8). Medieval remains have been recorded behind the plots fronting the High Street and in the area surrounding the site. Periodic flooding along the river bank and evidence of timbers are recorded (HHER 9137).

4.5 From the mid 14th century onwards passing trade from travellers and pilgrims appears to have played an important role in promoting prosperity through the development of hostelrys. Ware was a popular stop between London and the shrine at Walsingham, Norfolk, in the 15th century. By the 16th century there were at least 18 inns in the town, including the largest, the Christopher Inn some c.40m to the east of the site. The first reference to No.77 was as a hostelry in 1479 when it is recorded as the Bell Inn. It was later amalgamated with the adjoining Star Inn at No.79 (HHER 9329) and at a later date, the White Hart Inn.

Post-medieval and modern

4.6 It is likely that the passing trade through the town declined during the 17th century due to the destruction of the shrine at Walsingham and the attendant loss of religious pilgrimage, but was also exacerbated by additional costs for travellers imposed with the establishment of a toll at Wadesmill after 1665. The town's fortunes revived in the 18th century, with the development of maltings, and many of the rear properties were developed with new malting buildings. Two were recorded c.100m to the south-west of the site before the construction of Christopher Court (HHER 6271 & 6272). Although buildings extending to the rear of High Street properties are illustrated on the tithe map, they are not labelled as malt houses as they are on the following 1851 town plan, but we can understand that this was their purpose. In the 1851 town plan the building appears as a square-shaped portion fronting the street with adjoining carriageway, a long rectangular range projects to the rear with a smaller range behind this labeled as a water house/well house. A Post Office occupies No.79 which is repeated in following sources.

4.7 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 (Fig.3) depicts the properties on the south-side of the High Street as comprising long narrow former burgage plots extending to the River Lea Navigation. The buildings

occupying the site, aligned approximately north/south, comprise at least six adjoining or neighboring structures and continue to be labeled as Malhouses, as do those on adjacent plots. The only small addition in 1880 is the addition of a third rear range. Of interest is the following 1913 sales particular plan. No.77 High Street is illustrated and the main range with only two additional rear ranges and beyond this a rear yard. The carriageway appears to form part of a right of way to the river and the particulars indicate the lot is being sold with the adjoining No.79. An historical photograph illustrates how the building looked during this period. Decorative bargeboards mark the gables which continue along the gable of No.79 and give the buildings some continuity. An early 20th century shop front is also visible; indicating its earlier change of purpose, which is supported by a memorandum held in the Hertford Archives which indicates No.77 was used as a tailor's shop by an Arthur J. Culver. This is also supported by the directories of the period which note an Arthur Culver resides here from 1908; a tailor by trade and the Deputy Registrar of Births & Deaths for Ware (Kelly & Co. 1908, 248; Kelly & Co. 1914, 212).

4.8 The following cartographic sources indicate little change in the surrounding area, other than minor additions of outbuildings to the rear, until 1963 when the site is illustrated as two properties for the first time. There also appears to have been some small-scale demolition in the rear yard which separates 77b from the main outbuildings to the south. A sketch of the frontage of No.77 in the 1970s shows the decorative bargeboards are still present at this time. The cartographic evidence from the 1980s shows little alteration; however OS Map of 2015 indicates the construction of Burgage Lane through the rear plots and the shortening of many of the adjoining properties.

4.9 In February 2016 AS carried out a programme of historic building recording at No 77 High Street in advance of the proposed development (Wilson *et al* 2016). In conclusion:

The recording revealed several discrete building phases. The initial phase, of fifteenth century date, comprised two separate buildings; a two-gabled jettied element with carriageway overlooking High Street, and a structurally separate rear range. They bear similarities of construction, in having plain crown-post roofs. The front element may be related to the adjoining eastern property, once considered part of a single inn. A linking bay, described as a probable smoke-bay in the listing, was found not to have performed this function, but instead was a sixteenth century unit which linked the two elements, perhaps replacing a stair or short gallery. This may also be associated with reconfiguration of the interior into smaller chambers and the plastering of the roof at collar level. The application of yellow ochre pigments to the crown posts, braces and purlins were also observed as belonging to this phase. At least one external wall was also replaced with a new lathed panel infill.

Some later upgrading belongs to the eighteenth century, when brick stacks were inserted, the ceilings lowered and sash windows introduced. During the early nineteenth century a single-roofed extension was added to the rear.

During the modern period the building has suffered a high level of attrition, with the loss of many internal partitions, historic doors and other fixtures and fittings. Besides the historic timber-framing, two historic grates and surrounds, and associated cupboards survive.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Following demolition of the existing outbuilding, two trenches, each 5m x 1.6m, were excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 4), and the trench 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 3): east side, west-north-west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 34.09m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	M1009	Concrete floor.
0.16 – 0.21m	L1010	Mid yellow, loose, sand.
0.21 – 0.40m	L1011	Mixed light brownish yellow and light grey, loose, sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments.
0.40 – 0.63m	L1012	Made ground. Mid to dark brownish grey, friable, silty sand with moderate CBM fragments. It contained 17 th century pottery (6; 339g), animal bone (110g), clay pipe stem fragments (21; 206g), glass (1; 13g) and oyster shell (63g).
0.63 – 1.06m	L1014	Fill of Pit F1013. Mid to dark grey, friable, sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments.
1.06 – 1.25m+	L1015	Fill of Pit F1013. Light to mid brownish grey, loose, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments.

Description: One possible pit (F1013) of the 17th century date and three late 18th - 19th century walls (M1016, M1017 and M1018) were present within the trench.

F1013 (5.00+ x 2.00+ 0.65m+; DP 3) was probably a large pit occupying much of the trench. It had moderate to gentle sides and a slightly concave base. It contained at least two fills: The upper fill, L1014, was a mid to dark grey, friable, sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments. It contained 17th century pottery (11; 639g), animal bone (1075g), clay pipe stem fragments (5;

52g) and oyster shell (9g). The lower fill, L1015, was a light to mid brownish grey, loose, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments. It contained 17th century pottery (13; 1072g), CBM (334g), animal bone (500g), clay pipe stem fragments (4; 28g) and oyster shell (29g). F1013 was cut by Walls M1016, M1017 and M1018, and modern drains.

Wall M1016 (1.80+ x 0.51 x 0.33m; DP 4) was parallel to the street line and aligned at right angle to the site's eastern boundary wall. It was present just below the modern concrete. The lower section of the wall consisted of 5 – 6 courses of mid to dark red bricks (0.200 x 0.100 x 0.065m) bonded with a mid to dark yellow sandy mortar. Double and a partially triple foundation ledge (0.15m wide in total) were present at the base of the wall was present on the northern side of the wall, and a single ledge (0.05m wide) was present on the southern side. Some roof tiles were also used at the top of upper ledge. The wall was altered on the top and mainly rebuilt on the northern side and the change involved using mid red bricks (0.220 x 0.100 x 0.065) using light grey creamy and sandy mortar. M1018 was situated above Pit F1013 sitting within its upper fill L1014. The brick sample fragment was dated to the late 18th – 19th century (CBM report below).

Wall M1017 (0.55 x 1.13 x 0.23m; DP 5) was thin and loosely attached to the southern side of M1016. It was aligned north-north-east/south-south-west. It may have connected to Wall M1018 and formed a small rectangular structure between M1016 and M1018. It was constructed with halves of slightly frogged mid red bricks (0.100 x 0.100 x 0.065m) bonded with mid yellow sandy mortar. No construction cut was visible. The brick sample fragment was dated to the late 18th – 19th century (CBM report below).

Wall M1018 (0.95 x 0.33 x 0.20m+; DP 6) was perpendicular to the site's boundary wall and parallel to M1016. It was constructed with slightly frogged mid to dark red bricks (0.225 x 0.100 x 0.065) bonded with dark yellow sandy mortar. It may have linked with Wall M1017. The brick sample fragment was dated to the late 18th – 19th century (CBM report below).

The area enclosed by Walls M1016, M1017 and M1018 was filled with L1019, a mid grey, loose, sand with CBM rubble and chalk. The area was much truncated by modern drains.

Trench 2 (Figs. 4 & 6)

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 10): north side, south-south-west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 33.94m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, loose, silty sand with frequent roots.
0.22 – 0.39m	L1001	Layer. Mid orange yellow, friable, silty sand with fine gravel.
0.39 – 0.46m	L1002	Light greyish brown, friable, clayey silt with CBM fragments, white chalk and frequent flints.
0.46 – 0.82m	L1003	Mid grey, loose, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments and stones.
0.82 – 1.20m	L1004	Light greyish brown, loose, silty sand with gravel.

1.20m+	L1005	Natural mid orange and brownish yellow, loose, gravel.
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Description: Pit F1007 was recorded in the trench section. It contained peg tile of 17th – 19th century date.

Pit F1007 (0.95 x 0.45 x 0.15m+; DP 10) was recorded in the northern section of the trench. It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a dark grey, loose, silty sand with frequent small stones. It contained CBM (75g).

The ground within the trench sloped naturally southwards towards the river and lowest deposit, L1006 (0.40m+ thick), was a layer of mid to dark grey, friable, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments. It contained CBM (2318g), animal bone and clay pipe stem fragments (5; 55g) and oyster shell (2g).

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 majority of the site was overlain by modern concrete floor M1009 (0.15 – 0.20m thick) with southern end of the site (Trench 2) containing Topsoil L1000, a dark grey, loose, silty sand with frequent roots (0.20 – 0.30m thick). Below were deposits of made ground of post-medieval to modern date (0.40 – 1.00m thick in total).

8.2 The natural gravel, L1005, was 0.63 - 1.20m below the existing ground level and comprised a mid orange and brownish yellow, loose, gravel.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for medieval and post-medieval archaeology, as it is located within the historic medieval and post-medieval core of Ware. The standing buildings on the site date from the 15th century, with alterations in the 17th, 18th and 19th century. They are listed Grade II and were the Bell Inn, recorded first in 1679.

9.2 The evaluation recorded a possible pit, F1013, of 17th century date and three late 18th - 19th century walls (M1016, M1017 and M1018). A second pit, Pit F1007 contained peg tile of 17th – 19th century date. Cartographic sources indicate the site was one of numerous former burgage plots on the south side of the High Street, occupied during this period by malhouses. The alignment of the walls recorded is consistent with that of the buildings depicted on early maps, notably the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 (Fig.3), which shows the development at its fullest extent.

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

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 100m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HER	NGR TL	Description
Iron Age		
9140	TL 3578 1436	Traces of late Iron Age ditches found during excavations in 1979 comprised: 1. a ditch 1-1.5m wide and 0.3-0.5m deep which ran east-west for approx. 30m and 40m to the rear of West Street. It contained hand-made and wheel-thrown pottery which is possibly (2nd or) 1st century BC in date. 2. a second ditch on the same alignment, 40m to the south found during excavations at the rear of no. 2 West Street. This was in two phases, the first being 0.9m wide by 0.3m deep and the second being 4m wide by 1 m deep and located for a distance of c.6m. This ditch contained pottery dating to c.30 BC - AD 1.
Romano-British		
6500	TL 35640 14332	Part of a post-hole structure as well as pits and depressions were excavated in 1977-78. Finds from the features included later Roman pottery and two coins and grass-tempered pottery dating to the 5th-8th century AD. The occupation was sealed by redeposited river gravels containing some 13th-14th century pottery. Some of the post-holes and floors may be contemporary with the grass-tempered sherds. Late Roman pottery continued to be used in the 5th century; it is possible that all the features are post-Roman.
Medieval		
1519	TL 35647 14331	Excavation in 1977-8 revealed three phases of late medieval and post-medieval activity including a crude timber-framed building with a chalk floor. To the west of the building was a shallow ditch or gully. This building was partially succeeded by a more substantial building with dwarf walls and chalk floors. It was demolished probably in the later 18th century, when maltings [5415] were constructed on the site.
2119	TL 3579 1433	Mid 7th century sceat. OBV: Diademed head, right. REV: Annulet at each end of cross, bird above. The coin came from the fill of a late 15th century pit, found during the excavation of a mid 13th century building at no.2 West Street [9141]. Another sceat (6th century) is recorded as coming from no.3 West Street, but this is presumably a different find.
9137	TL 35695 14263	Evaluation and later work in the long rear plots between the High Street frontage and the river Lea revealed a metre depth of post-medieval and later deposits. Below the yard surfaces behind the High Street properties were traces of 16th-18th century outbuildings and their demolition layers, with contemporary garden soils. There were also some medieval occupation deposits, with their own garden soils, in the same area. Along the water frontage was a substantial horizon of river silts interleaved with well-preserved medieval deposits, representing periodic flooding. Beneath this alluvium were medieval timbers, implying use of the riverbank. A few residual sherds of Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered; see also [10050].
9138	TL 35754 14402	Fragmentary evidence of medieval occupation was found in evaluation in 1988. The site had been heavily truncated and only the bases of a few features were found, dated later than the 12th century.

9141	TL 35789 14339	<p>No.2 is a timber-framed building of three bays, aligned at right angles to West Street. 13th century, with its first floor inserted in the late 16th century and front bay rebuilt in 18th century. Remaining timber parts of a 13th century building are interpreted as a kitchen service wing. The whole building was renovated in 1980. A date of c.1260 is claimed on the basis of carpentry joints but all that can really be said is that such a date is not impossible.</p> <p>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.</p>
9324	TL 35758 14318	<p>Recorded as the Coach and Horses inn in 1723 and an inn until 1843 when it was converted to a pharmacy and the present shop front was inserted. The standing building contains remains of a late 14th-early 15th century timber-framed structure, including a 15th century two-bay crown post roof, as well as a 17th century rear extension. The building is interlinked with no. 63 [9325], and shares a continuous jettied upper floor.</p>
9326	TL 35741 14324	<p>Recorded as the Christopher inn in the 1470s and in 1542, this was one of the largest of Ware's inns. In 1775 it became part of Harradence's Drapery Department Store, in company with nos.69-73, and still houses two shops with a carriageway giving access to the rear yard. The building dates to the late 15th or early 16th century, timber-framed and 8 bays wide; the carriageway, through the 2nd and 3rd bays, has a late 15th/early 16th century ornamented timber archway. The inn was altered in the 17th century, and in the mid 18th was updated with a new front in plum-coloured brick with cherry red dressings. In the 19th century the two rear offshoots were also refaced, no.65 in yellow/grey Gault brick, no.67 in stucco. The two shopfronts are 19th century, with pilasters and elaborately carved brackets; the ground floors of both were lowered to street level in the late 19th century. Inside are 17th and 18th century panelling, and an early/mid 18th century staircase (in no.67; 67A is upstairs); the attics show signs of the raising of the front of the building to three storeys at the time it was given the brick façade. The back of the main range is still two storeys and attics, and the two rear offshoots are two storeys. In 1900 R T Andrews recorded details of the stable on the left side of the rear yard, having been told by R W Harradence that this was then the only yard on the south side of the High Street 'which has not been cleared for the purpose of malting buildings being erected'. The building was then used as a stable with lofts above, but cut-off beams in the outside indicated that it had once been larger, extending across more of the yard. Four-centred window arches and other late medieval details suggest that this building was contemporary with the front range.</p> <p>The buildings around the inn yard were demolished in the 19th century.</p> <p>See for historic details and a condition report in 2014, when the building was empty and restoration of the upper floors for letting planned. The Harradence buildings were sold in 1997 to the Tappenden Charity, which owns a number of historic buildings in Ware High Street. The ground floor of no.65 is still in use as a shop; the shopfront was inserted between c.1890 and 1910.</p>
9327	TL 35727 14329	<p>Recorded as the site of the Catherine Wheel inn in 1479, the timber-framed standing building is '17th century or earlier'. In 1775 it became (with nos. 65, 67, and 73) part of Harradence's Drapery Department Store, and remained so until 1871. In the 18th century (perhaps in 1775) the building was refronted and the roof raised to make two storeys and attics. It was altered in the 19th century. On the ground</p>

		<p>floor are two shopfronts, one each side of the carriageway. No.69 dates to c.1880 in elaborate late 19th century style loosely based on the Corinthian order, and with a pierced panel of cast-iron foliage with central initials R W H (for R W Harradence). No.71 also has a late 19th century shopfront, in timber and cast iron. Behind the plain gates is the carriageway with exposed timber studwork. The 18th century alterations included a large rear extension to form a double pile plan over the carriageway. There are rear outshoots on each side of the central yard. Inside the front range, the attic over the east end has smoke-blackened rafters, and remains of a crown post roof. The first floor rooms retain marble fireplaces and ornamental plasterwork from Harradence's showrooms.</p>
9328	TL 35715 14334	<p>Recorded as the site of the White Hart in the 1470s, and also recorded as housing the 'Great Bed of Ware' in 1610. It ceased to be an inn in the 19th century. The standing building is indeed 15th century, with a 15th century moulded bracket carrying the internal 1st floor jetty support. The front wall has close-studded timber framing with brick infill.</p>
9329	TL 35703 14338	<p>Recorded as the Bell in 1479, it was later incorporated with the adjoining Star at 79 High Street [9330]. The building dates to the 15th century with 16th and 17th century rear outshoots; a two-storey timber-framed house with stuccoed finish, two gables facing the street under an old tiled roof. The shop front is mid 20th century; next to it is the carriageway to the rear. At the back is a two-storey timber-framed and plastered outshoot of the 16th and 17th centuries, and a 19th century single-storey south wing. The framing of the ground floor indicates two side-by-side two-bay structures; upstairs are two crown-post roofs, and a chimney at the rear in a narrow smoke bay with an 18th century fireplace surround. The rear outshoot also has a two-bay crown-post roof, and an unglazed wooden window, indicating an upper open hall in the rear range.</p>
9331	TL 35671 14349	<p>Originally recorded as the Horseshoe in 1509 and later known as the White Horse, the Golden Cross and the New Crown inn, this is now the Brewery Tap. Richard Swynsted, the Ware Postmaster in 1587, was also innkeeper of the Horseshoe. The building now dates mainly from the 18th century but has a 15th century timber-framed arched door to the left hand side of the carriageway, and a medieval cellar. A brewhouse was built behind no.83 in 1866 by William Wickham; he brewed here until 1878 when he bought the Star Brewery. No.83 continued to be part of his tied estate, and parts of the brewhouse appear to survive.</p>
9359	TL 35648 14355	<p>The Crown is recorded on this site in the 1470s. It was 'demolished c.1765 at which time it housed the Great Bed', and was replaced by a maltster's house [15965].</p>
9367	TL 35721 14358	<p>A probably 15th century building, part of the original infilling of the western market place. The original two-storey timber-framed structure was two bays wide on a narrow (3.7 m) frontage and was probably a shop, with a doorway, single unglazed window and a jetty at the front (south). There is no evidence that it was heated. A third bay with a crown-post roof was added to the north in the early 16th century. This is a two-bay 15th century timber-framed and plastered building, two storeys with cellar and gable facing the street, and appears to have been built with a small shop in the front bay with a doorway under the jetty and one unglazed window. The upper floor is jettied with exposed joists and bressumer, but the studwork was added during restoration in 1981. The original part was unheated, and the upper floor undivided, but in the 16th century a third bay with crown-post roof was added at the north end and this had a fireplace. The north end faces West Street. The present shopfront is 19th century, recessed under the bressumer. The cellar is of flint with keeping holes</p>

		in the wall and a brick floor. The building also has 19th and 20th century alterations.
9368	TL 35726 14356	A building dating to the early 15th century stood here until 1898, when it was demolished. It was an early encroachment onto the western market place and may have originally been a shop similar to no. 94 [9367]. This building adjoined Gilpin House [15373], and had been two properties converted into one. The demolition was observed by R T Andrews, who saw (amongst other detail) that it had low-ceilinged rooms on both floors, a good oak frame with wattle and daub infill, and traces of windows. Two of these, with Gothic tracery, were at the corners allowing a view up and down the High Street. Their corner positions suggested that when the house was built it had no immediate neighbours; Gilpin House had not yet been built. Finds made during the demolition included 17th century knives, a fork, and three 17th century clay tobacco pipes, all suggesting that the building was at one time an inn.
10050	TL 3569 1426	A decorated cast bronze strap end with inlaid silver decoration, found in 1987 on the 'Secret Garden' site, during evaluation of the area between the High Street and the river Lea. It is '?Late Saxon ?10th-11th century AD', or '6th-8th century'.
13061	TL 35619 14369	Work to extend Ware Museum (the Victorian Priory lodge) southwards uncovered a late medieval well shaft, constructed before the dissolution of the friary. It was about 3m deep (not fully excavated, being below the waterline), and internally 106cm across; an oak collar on a clay base supported six courses of carefully trimmed chalk blocks, below a lining of knapped flint. The base fills and construction pit contained pottery dating it to c.1415 or a little later. Other finds include timbers and iron probably from the wellhead winding gear, thrown into the well at the Dissolution; a late medieval table knife with traces of silver wire decoration; part of a wooden bucket; shellfish and animal bone; and a jetton, probably early 17th century. The shaft gradually filled with debris in the 16th century and during a further site-clearing phase perhaps c.1600. In the 19th century it was slightly reduced by a sunken water feature relating to the Priory gardens [13045], and in 1939 forced out of alignment at the top by the heavy slab of the World War II bunker [13044]. The well is now on display within the Museum.
13290	TL 35697 14385	A jettied timber-framed house built in the 15th century, altered in the 16th and later extended. It consists of several ranges around a small central courtyard; two storeys, with a continuous first floor jetty (partly underbuilt) along the West Street frontage and the churchyard path which runs along the east elevation. This corner has a heavy dragon post. Inside the SE wing is a 15th century crown post. Deeds of the Ware Charity Trustees 'indicate a possible early 16th century origin as the residence of a chantry priest, who also taught at the Free Grammar School across the church path, now demolished. It was subsequently a bakery and the home of a brewer'. In the north range is a baker's oven.
15373	TL 35735 14354	A house of 15th century origin, two-storeys and attics, timber-framed and stucco faced with quoins at two corners; underneath are extensive cellars. It was built encroaching onto the west market place, part of Middle Row, with one side facing the High Street and the other onto West Street. The High Street (south) front has twin gables, the rear has a setback gable with attics, under old red tile roof. The late 15th century part is on the east side, and may have been the cross-wing to a hall which has been rebuilt; or it was self-contained but unheated. Beneath the north-east bay is a contemporary (late 15th century) cellar, lined with flint; the roof structure in the attics shows that the original crown post was removed in the 17th century when a

		<p>floor was inserted and the east gable built to form a garret, but the rear gable is original. The west range was built (or rebuilt) in the mid 17th century, and a brick chimney with adjacent staircase added on the north side. This new range also has cellars, with twin central fireplaces; the rooms on the north side on both ground and upper floors have elaborate mid 17th century decorative plasterwork, the ground floor ceiling including a cartouched shield bearing the arms of the Garth family. The ground floor of the building was opened out in the 19th century; the present shops are 20th century, with part-timber shopfronts, although in the east side is a panelled door with frieze and bracketed hood.</p> <p>The local tradition is that the house was built by Henry VII for his mother, Margaret Beaufort, who was granted the manor of Ware for life. The name Gilpin House was only acquired in the 1880s, when Randolph Caldecott's illustrations made Cowper's famous poem popular.</p>
Post-medieval		
5404	TL 3574 1426	Malting constructed of brick with 5 floors. 3 high shaft kilns formerly coal fired but converted to oil in 1950. Built 1907 after a fire by Henry Page & Co, and modernised in 1936 and 1948. Several modern outhouses around the main building. Occupied by Harrington Page Ltd. Although no longer in use the building remains but is much modernised. It was abandoned only recently by Pauls Malt.
5415	TL 3562 1428	Partially demolished maltings, once said to have had the longest roof in Ware. S end demolished in 1964 - was weatherboarded with some brick. Amongst the rubble were some tie plates inscribed 'J Copley Ware'. From the appearance of the bricks the date may be late 18th-early 19th century (see [1519]). Large kiln still present c.35 ft high. N end used by HCC Fire Service, and the library adjoining this was the 19th century maltings owners' house.
		<p>The central section has been demolished and the library constructed on the site. The S end rebuilt(?) as offices.</p> <p>For the street building, 87 High Street, which is an 18th century maltster's house used since 1979 as Ware Library, see [15965].</p>
5416	TL 3574 1426	Former maltings of grey stock brick, probably mid 19th century but replacing an older building. There are 3 floors and a kiln, 4 floors high. N end adjoins 15th century dwelling and in the grounds is an associated gazebo on the river bank. It appears on the 1845 Tithe map, was once run by Henry Ward & Son Ltd., but is presently unoccupied. Condition as at Johnson survey with only some of the windows changed in the S end and some new doors inserted. Now occupied by Bi-Pak Ltd. Gazebo still present.
		<p>A Tomas Docwra is recorded as operating the maltings in the 18th century. See [9325] for the building on the street frontage and the context for the maltings.</p> <p>The kiln was rebuilt in 1880, 4 storeys high.</p>
6271	TL 3567 1425	One of 2 former maltings (see [6272]). Constructed of yellow brick, it is of 2 floors, has 6 bays and an asbestos roof. The N end is weatherboarded. The building is now derelict and is likely to be pulled down. The site is now occupied by housing (Christopher Court).
6272	TL 3568 1427	One of 2 former maltings. Constructed of yellow brick, it has 2 floors, 6 bays, and an asbestos roof. There are covered walkways at ground level between the 2 maltings (see [6271]). The N end is weatherboarded. The building is now derelict and demolition is expected. There is a modern billet block at the N end.
		The site is now occupied by housing (Christopher Court).
9313	TL 35794 14305	A 16th century timber-framed building known as the Raven inn. Altered in the 17th century and subsequently a house. Has a central entrance carriageway with elliptical arch. The upper floor has 17th century oak panelling in the front room.

9323	TL 35770 14312	At some time before 1599 (in the later 16th century) a Frances Robers is recorded as owning the Cross Keys and Rams inn on this site.
9325	TL 35749 14321	<p>No.63 was recorded as the Royal Oak Inn in 1664. A Thomas Docwra owned the building in the 18th century and operated a malting at the rear [5416]. The standing building dates from the 17th century, with a 17th century rear extension. The former kitchen has an early 17th century window; the upper-floor dining room has a barrel-vaulted ceiling. The interior also contains fragmentary remains of 17th century panelling and plasterwork.</p> <p>No.63 is Listed with no.61 [9324] (another inn), as they are now interlinked, with internal access between them. They also have a continuous jettied upper floor faced with stucco and carried on curved timber brackets. No.63 has gables facing the street, and two long outshoots at the rear. One of these is 17th century, two storeys, the other a 19th century addition in brick with slate roof; this joins onto the maltings [5416]. Inside no.63, the upper front room has exposed studwork revealed after the panelling was shipped to the United States in the 1920s. This is the room with decorative plasterwork below the barrel vaulted ceiling: 'the front spandrel contains Jacobean strapwork, and the date 1624 in roundels, with ornamental birds, hares and fleurs-de-lys in silhouette. The rear spandrel above the fireplace contains strapwork, with two birds in silhouette, and a central roundel with the initials IHS (Jesus Hominum Salvator) surmounted by a fleur-de-lys'. The roof was evidently altered to accommodate this plaster ceiling. The room, known as the Chapel, may have had been entered by a stair in the front corner, leading from a central door on the ground floor, but removed when the canted bay window was put in.</p> <p>It is a difficult building to interpret, partly due to its multiple changes in use as well as its high-status features (which are largely 17th century). No.61 has been a chemist's shop since 1846. The framing in the carriageway is revealing, as it shows that the carriageway is a later insertion and the timbers are not in their original position. They may be reused from an earlier (late medieval) building. This was extensively altered in the 17th century to make an inn, with a wider carriageway than the present one, into a broad inn yard. 'In the yard behind, there are the foundations of stables'. In the early 18th century the Royal Oak was closed, the yard used for malting, and no.61 extended to the west into the carriageway; 'that is when the building and the yard behind adopted their present shape'.</p>
9330	TL 3569 1434	<p>Recorded as the Star inn in 1542, and later incorporated with the adjoining Bell inn at number 77 [9329]. The standing building dates from the 17th century, and has a late 17th century staircase. For these stairs, giving access to an upper floor restaurant from the Ware Grocery on the ground floor.</p> <p>Evaluation at the rear of the plot found a possible property boundary and several pits; the dating evidence was all 17th-18th century.</p>
9332	TL 35686 14340	The Checker is recorded on the site in a manorial rental of 1542. A timber-framed building at the rear, which formed part of the inn, dates from the 16th century and is of 4 bays with braced tie-beams and a side purlin roof.
9357	TL 35763 14338	The Fox and Goose beer house is recorded here in the 1770s. The standing building dates from the late 17th century.
9358	TL 35756 14342	The Old Punch House tavern is recorded in the 1770s when it was a private drinking club run by the Ellis family, local dealers in wine and spirits. In the 19th century it was renamed the Oriental Tavern; nos. 6 & 7 West Street are now known as the Old Punch House. The standing building at 82 High Street dates from the later 17th century and includes part of a closed string newel staircase. No. 7 West Street is 18th century and was originally attached to 82 High Street.

9360	TL 35640 14362	The Cock inn is recorded on this site, next to the Crown, in the 16th century.
9365	TL 35783 14328	The Cornmarket was built in 1827 by public subscription, of yellow brick in Italianate style. The arcaded ground floor of 7 arches was originally open; upstairs was a meeting and reading room. It stands in a prominent position in the middle of the marketplace, facing down the High Street. On the 1845 tithe map it is labelled 'Town Hall'. In 1867 a new Town Hall opened at 8 West Street [15966].
9375	TL 35781 14307	The site of an inn first documented in a manorial survey of 1542. It may have also been the Royal Post Station at Ware, from 1536.
9394	TL 3567 1429	Site of maltings, linear in shape and behind the street frontage.
9395	TL 3564 1425	Site of L-shaped maltings, well behind the street frontage and along the riverbank.
9396	TL 3564 1429	Site of maltings, linear in shape and behind the street frontage.
9402	TL 3573 1439	Site of L-plan maltings, well to the rear of the street frontage. The maltings are shown clearly on the 1845 tithe map, lining both sides of the rear yard behind the houses on the street frontage immediately west of the house which is now no.8 West Street [15966]. A carriage arch gave access into the yard. This arrangement lasted until after 1898, although the buildings on the east side of the yard appear to have become a shorter row of small structures. By 1923 the maltings had been demolished.
15601	TL 35712 14361	An early 19th century shop, on the site of an earlier building which itself encroached upon the medieval marketplace. Two storeys, one bay wide, with a brick front (now painted), and a parapet, the stone coping concealing a mid 20th century flat roof. The ground floor has a mid 20th century shop front; above is a sash window in the reveal under a flat arch within an arched panel. The other elevation, facing West Street, is stucco with masonry lining, and a sash window on each floor with architrave surrounds.
15965	TL 35650 14354	This house, now the Public Library, was built in the late 18th century, perhaps c.1770-80. It faces N, is of brick, and has three storeys with cellars, with an older timber-framed wing of two storeys and attics to the south. This is 'a fine example of the house of a prosperous maltster, embellished with fashionable decorative features...It was the home of Edward Chuck, and Henry Page, two of the town's most prosperous maltsters'. The house is three storeys high and five bays wide, the two upper floors in plum brick with cherry-red dressings, beneath a stone cornice and brick parapet. Behind the parapet, the roof has three parallel ridges. The ground floor has stucco facing added in the mid 19th century, with heavy rustication; the central porch has Roman Ionic columns and entablature and the outer windows have similar treatment. The columns of Portland stone are possibly late 19th century substitutes for stucco originals. At the back of the house is an early 19th century cast iron loggia with pierced supports holding up a conservatory at first floor level. The garden door on this side has ogee Gothic tracery. On the SW corner is a lead rainwater head dated 1827 with the initials EC, for Edward Chuck. Extensions were built on the west side and at the rear in 1979, for Ware Library. For the malting, see [5415]; for Edward Chuck's tomb, see [30525]. The house replaced the Crown inn [9359], demolished c.1765.
15966	TL 35749 14370	An early 18th century stuccoed brick house, subsequently used as the Town Hall and now as offices. Originally with two storeys and attics, it faces south and was refronted and heightened to three storeys in the early 19th century. The early 19th century roof is of Welsh slate behind a parapet. The house has a central porch, four steps up from ground level, with Greek Ionic columns and entablature,

		<p>and a panelled door with rectangular fanlight. Inside, the surviving details include an early 18th century newel staircase. In 1867 the house became a privately run Town Hall, administered by a syndicate of local businessmen, and a meeting room was built behind it. This was demolished in the 1950s.</p> <p>The house is shown on the 1845 tithe map as a large rectangular building set back from the street frontage behind a forecourt, with conjoined outbuildings behind and a large garden plot stretching north to Church Street. The 1880 OS map has the house marked 'Town Hall', and shows the same forecourt with a path approaching the door, a large rear extension, and other buildings occupying much of the plot. One of these appears to be that marked 'Assembly Room'.</p>
30661	TL 35700 14366	<p>No.102 High Street stands within a block of infill within the medieval marketplace, with the High Street on its south side and West Street immediately behind. Until the later 20th century its east wall overlooked only a narrow alley between the two streets; 100 High Street has been demolished to provide a broader space. No.102 is shown on the 1845 tithe map as possibly a slightly longer building, the block projecting further into West Street. It is shown on the later 19th century OS maps, by 1898 with a footprint similar to the present and with no.102 marked 'P.H.'; there is no change on the 1923 map.</p>
Modern		
13044	TL 35614 14365	<p>Attached to the south side of the Priory Lodge, now Ware Museum, is a low single-storey building, partly below ground and constructed of shuttered concrete. The roof is all one piece with the walling, and is almost obscured by the adjacent fence and trees. It was built in 1939 and served as a local communications and command post during WWII. It stands on a heavy concrete slab, originally free-standing; in 2001 it was incorporated within an extension to the museum.</p>

APPENDIX 2 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)
	1004			Layer	mid16th-17th C	8	738	350	414			
	1006			Layer				2318	8	Clay Pipes	5	55
										Oyster Shells		2
1007	1008			Fill of Pit				75				
	1012			Layer	17th C	6	339		110	Clay Pipes Glass Oyster Shells	21 1 6	206 13 63
1013	1014			Fill of Pit	17th C	11	639		1075	Clay Pipes Oyster Shells	5 2	52 9
	1015				17th C	13	1072	334	500	Clay Pipes Oyster Shells	4 3	28 29
	1016			Wall				4330				
	1017			Wall				1315				
	1018			Wall				2773				

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Post-medieval Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 38 sherds weighing 2.643kg from two layers and a pit. The pottery generally ranged from lightly abraded to good in condition. All of the assemblage can be dated to the 17th century. The one possible exception is a moderately abraded jar base in red earthenware which may be a transitional or early post-medieval ware, and a little earlier in date.

Methodology

The sherds were analysed and recorded in keeping with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001, Table 1).

The Pottery by Context

Layer L1004 contained the lower part of an imported Frechen stoneware jug, and the fragmented base of a yellow glazed Surrey Border ware jar.

Layer L1012 contained a handle of a black glazed red earthenware mug and a dish base of polychrome painted tin glazed earthenware. Also present was a flanged rim of a shallow dish in yellow glazed Border ware, and an unusual small jar upper profile in brown glazed Border ware which changes to black glaze a little below the shoulder. There is also an external impression creating a slight boss on the inner surface, while the inner surface contains a thick layer of black slip. A glazed red earthenware jar rim was also present.

Pit F1013 contained two fills. L1014 comprised glazed red earthenware, black glazed red earthenware and a Metropolitan slip ware bowl rim. L1015 contained glazed red earthenware including a jar and bowl rim, and Metropolitan slip ware including a complete profile of a flared mug with letters in slip on the body which is similar to examples from Harlow where it was manufactured (Davey and Walker 2009, 129). Two associated Metropolitan slip ware dish rims were of similar form and decoration, and so may be from the same vessel. In addition the jar base in red earthenware with patches of thin internal glaze may be a transitional or early post-medieval ware.

KEY:

LMT/EPMRE: Late medieval transitional/early post-medieval red earthenware late 15th-17th

FRECH: Frechen stoneware mid 16th-17th

BORDY: Surrey Border ware with yellow glaze mid 16th-17th

PMBL: Post-medieval black glazed red earthenware late 16th-19th

GRE: Post-medieval glazed red earthenware late 16th+

TGW: Tin glazed earthenware late 16th-18th

METS: Metropolitan slipware 17th

BORDB: Surrey Border ware with brown glaze 17th

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Layer	1004	1x648g FRECH 1x12g GRE 6x73g BORDY	Mid 16 th - 17 th	FRECH: jug lower profile BORDY: all one jar base
Layer	1012	1x34g GRE 2x17g PMBL 1x38g BORDY 1x29g BORDB 1x168g TGW	17 th	GRE: expanded/clubbed bowl rim PMBL: x1 small jug/mug handle TGW: dish, contains blue, green and brown hand painting on white background
Pit 1013	1014	8x542g GRE 2x17g PMBL 1x35g METS	17 th	GRE: MNV 6; x2 jar bases METS: bowl rim
	1015	4x262g GRE 1x71g LMT/EPMRE 9x697g METS	17 th	GRE: MNV ; x1 clubbed bowl rim, x1 seated jar rim LMT/EPMRE: jar base with sparse thin internal clear glaze METS: MNV 4; full profile as a flared cup with letters RE, x2 dish rims (could be from same vessel)

Table 1: quantification of sherds by context

Bibliography

Davey, W., and Walker, H. 2009 The Harlow Pottery Industries *Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 3*

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J. 2001 Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics, *Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2*.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

Archaeological investigations recovered 23 fragments (11495g) of late post-medieval to early modern CBM, including three complete bricks samples from extant walls probably built in the late 18th to 19th centuries (Table 2). The CBM was recorded by fragment count and weight, with fabrics examined at x20 magnification and all extant dimensions measured, with all data entered into a MS Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

CBM type	Date	Frequency	Weight (g)
Red brick; shallow frogged base	L18-19 th C	2	4330
Red brick; smooth base	L18-19 th C	5	5318
Peg tile	Late post-medieval	16	1847
<i>Total</i>		23	11495

Table 2: Quantification of CBM

Two identical complete bricks were sampled from Wall S1016 (c.2165g each); manufactured in a dark red fabric with calcareous and cinder inclusions. The bricks have dimensions of 210x100x60mm, with a shallow broad frogged base; traits characteristic of brick manufactured in the late 18th to 19th centuries. A third complete brick (c.2773g) sampled from Wall S1018 has comparable dimensions but a smooth base, and was manufactured in a red, medium sandy fabric; though is also of comparable date to those in Wall S1016 in the late 18th to 19th centuries. Further fragments of this type of sandy red brick were contained in Wall S1017 and Layer 1006; the latter notable in association with the largest group of post-medieval peg tile in the assemblage. The peg tile from this layer and in Layer L1004, Pit F1007 and Wall S1015 was manufactured in a red sandy fabric with a sanded base and circular pre-firing perforations. It is typical of roof tile manufactured from the 17th to 19th centuries, though in this instance it appears contemporary with the brick, and probably the structures the walls once formed part of.

APPENDIX 4 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	1 (Context, Drawing, Photo, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	20
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	2
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	7
Site photographs colour slides	7
Digital Photographs	15

APPENDIX 5 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	77 High Street, Ware, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: Ware
Planning application reference:	East Herts DC Planning Ref. 3/09/0205/FP
Client name/address/tel:	
Nature of application:	Residential
Present land use:	
Size of application area: 225m ²	Size of area investigated 16m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 3570 1430
Site Code:	AS 1843
Site director/Organization	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Trial trench evaluation
Date of work:	05 and 15/09/2016
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Ware
Related HER Nos:	Periods represented: post medieval and modern
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In September 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 77 High Street, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3570 1430). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the conversion of offices to a residential flat, demolition of existing outshot and garage, and the erection of 1No 1-bedroom house and 1No 2-bedroom house.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation recorded a possible pit, F1013, of 17th century date and three late 18th - 19th century walls (M1016, M1017 and M1018). A second pit, Pit F1007 contained peg tile of 17th – 19th century date.</i></p>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: September 2016

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Trench 1. Looking north-east.



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



DP 3. Trench 1, east side. Sample section 1A with Pit F1013. Looking east-south-east.



DP 4. Trench 1, Wall M1016. Looking south-south-west.



DP 5. Trench 1, Wall M1017. Looking north-north-east.



DP 6. Trench 1, Wall M1017. Looking east-south-east.



DP 7. Trench 2. Looking north-north-east.



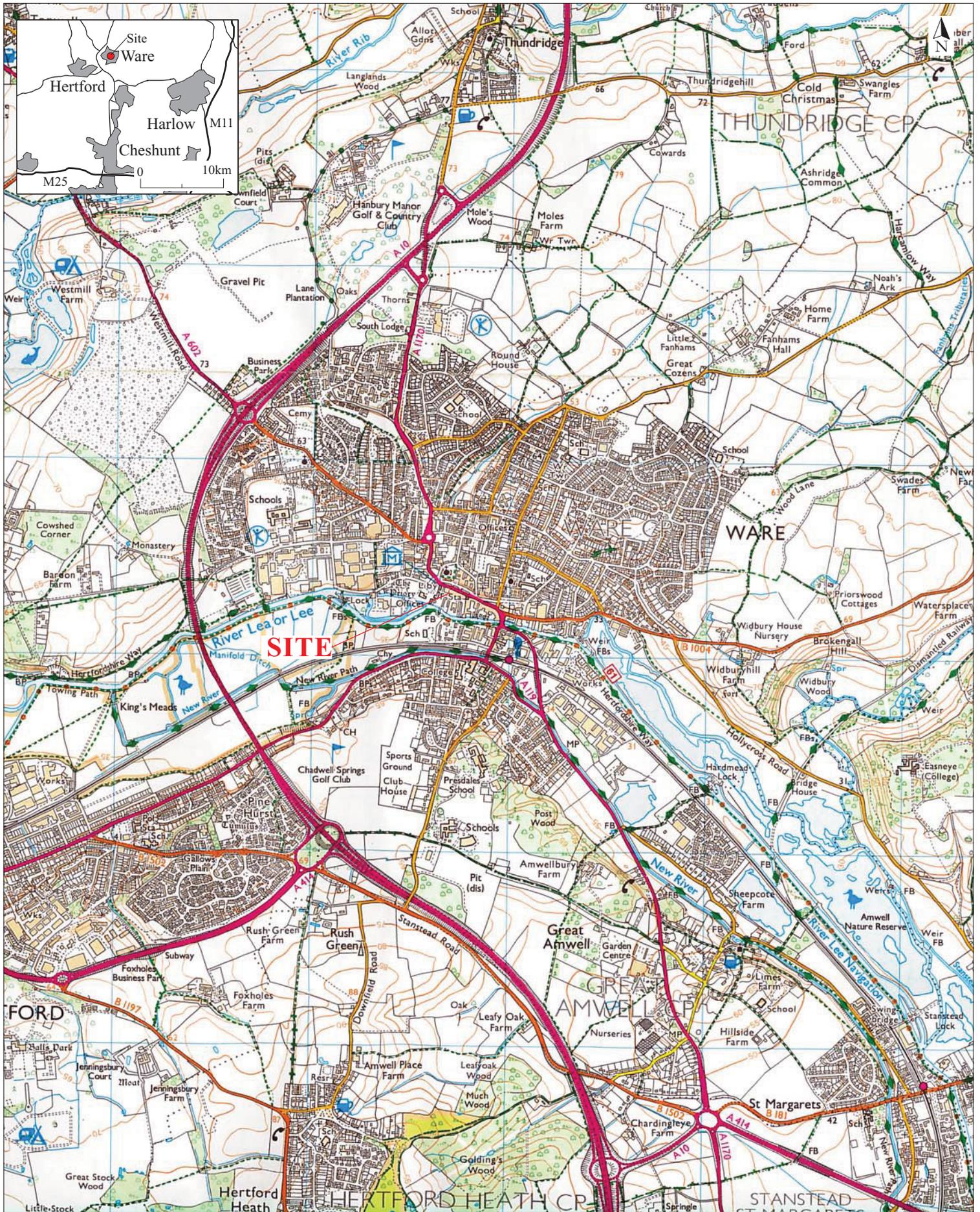
DP 8. Trench 2. Looking south-east.



DP 9. Trench 2. Looking east-south-east.

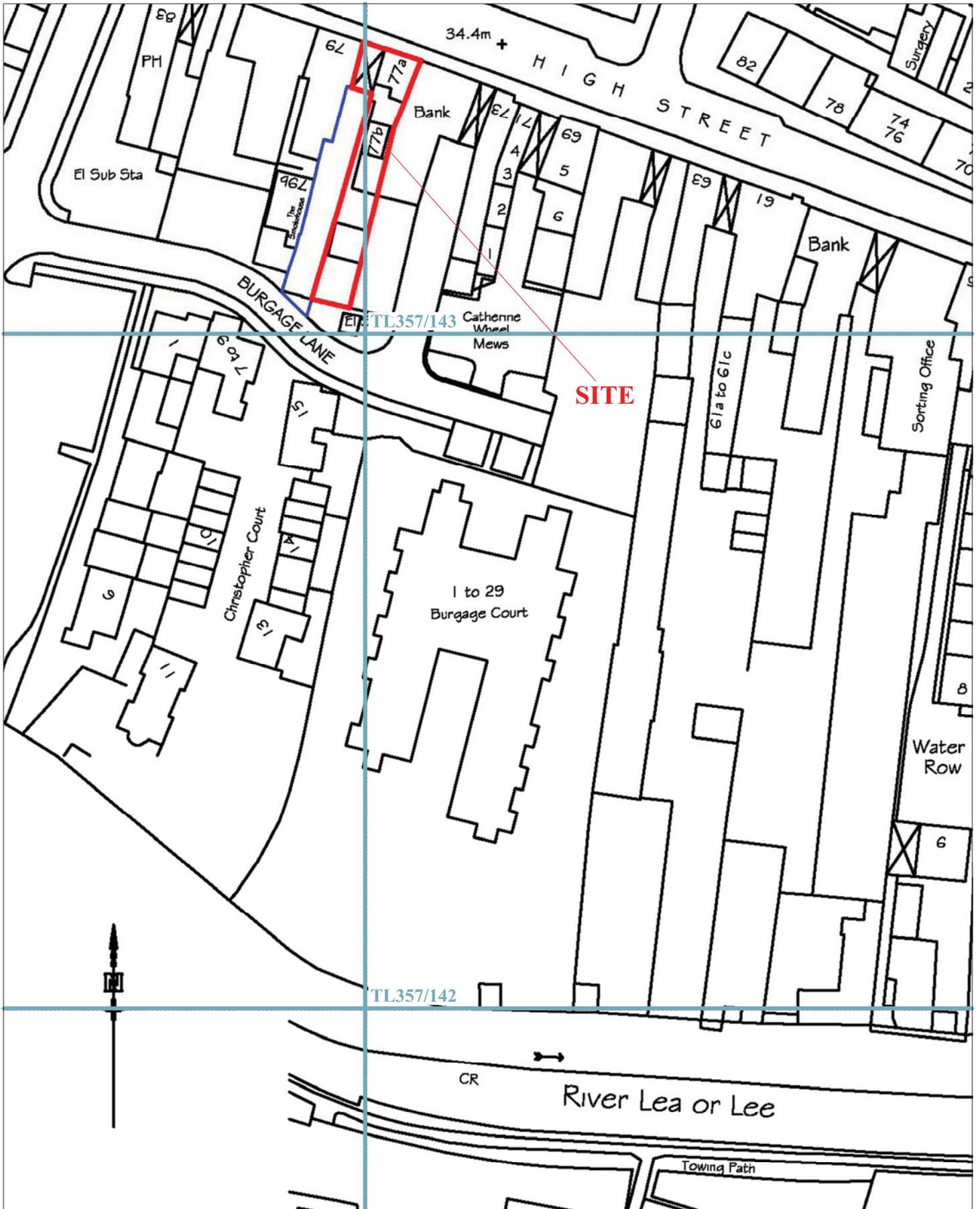


DP 10. Trench 2, north side. Sample section 2A with Pit F1007. Looking north-north-east.



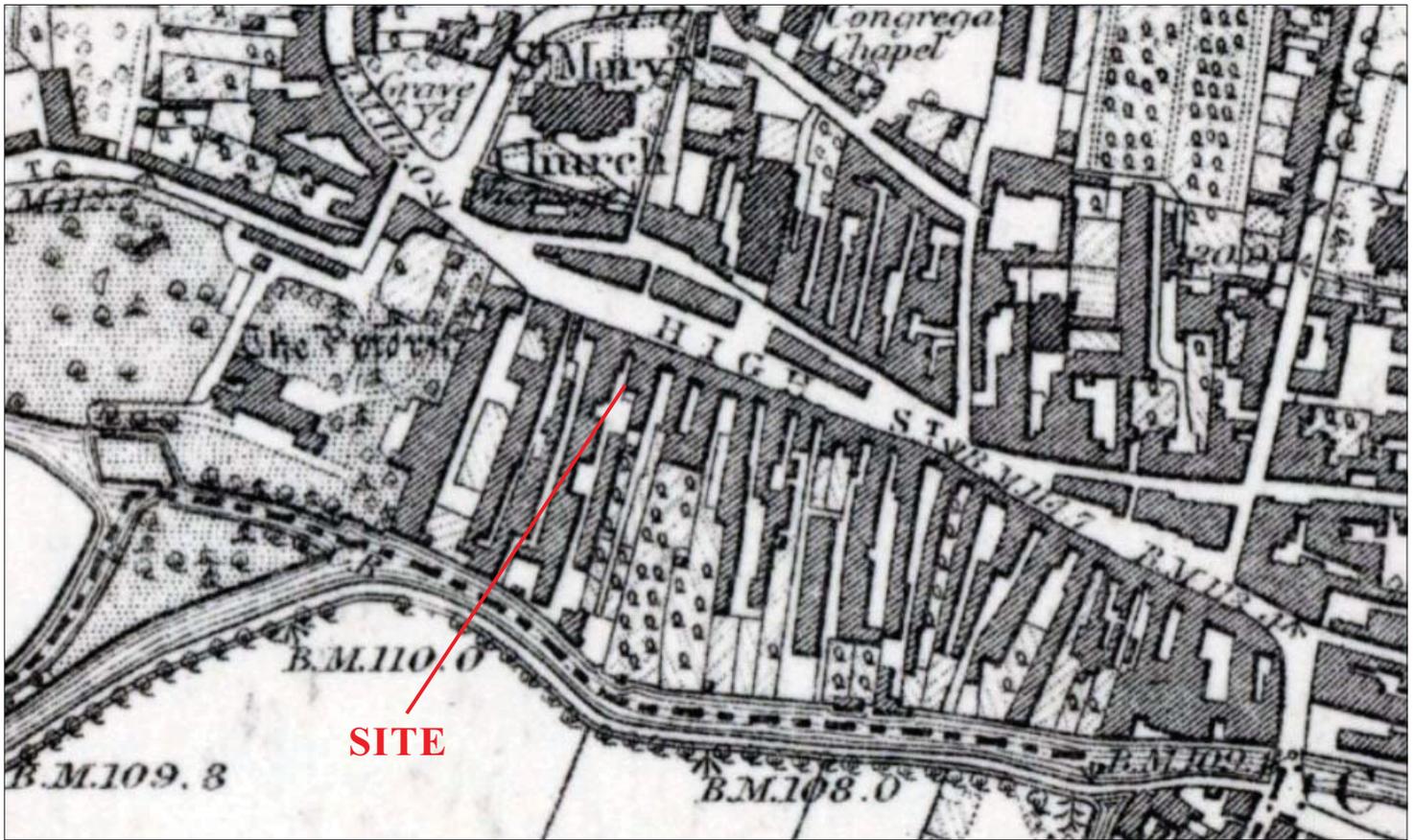
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 77 High Street, Ware, Hertfordshire (P6526)



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:750 at A4
 77 High St, Ware, Hertfordshire (P6526)

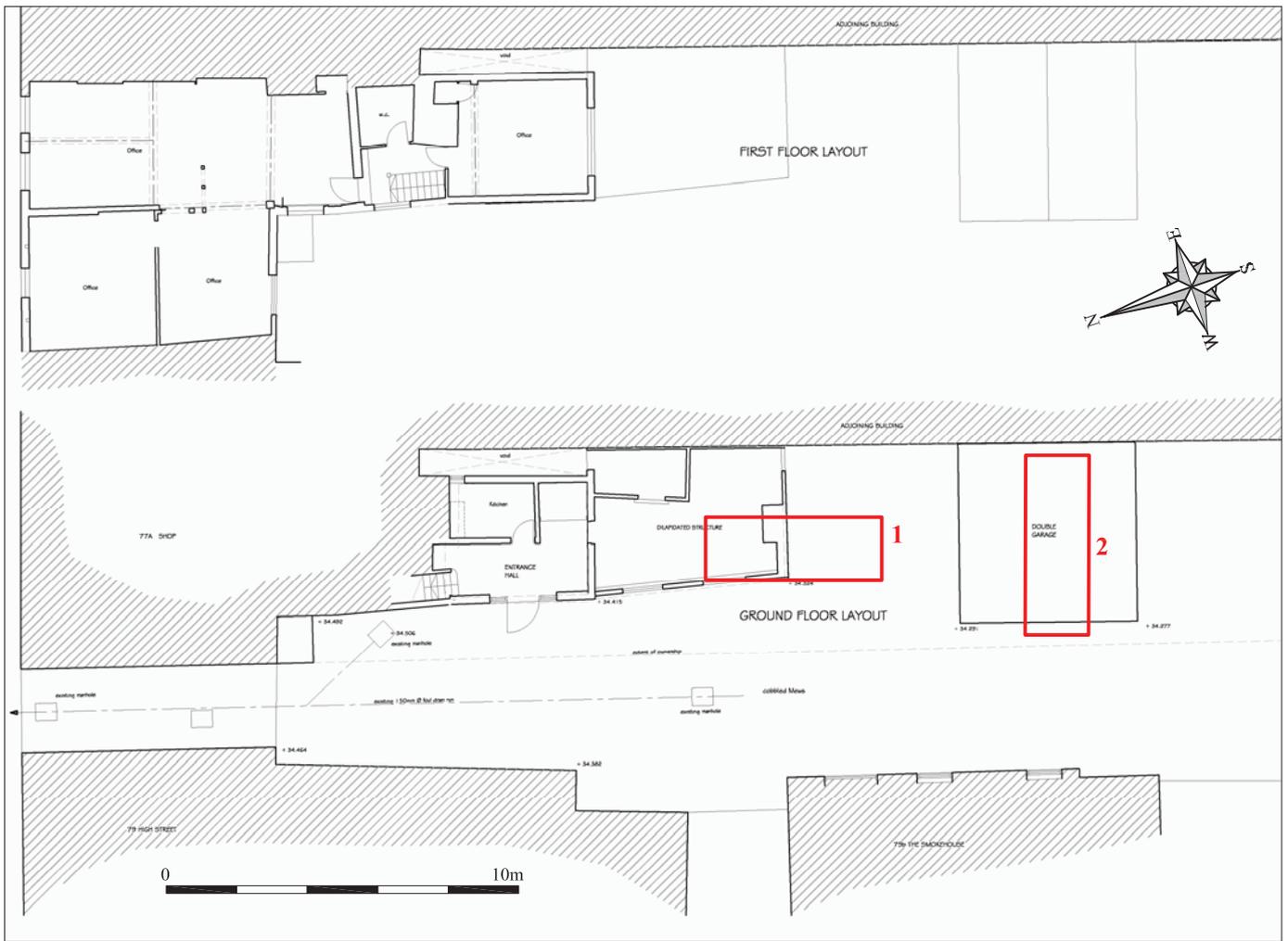


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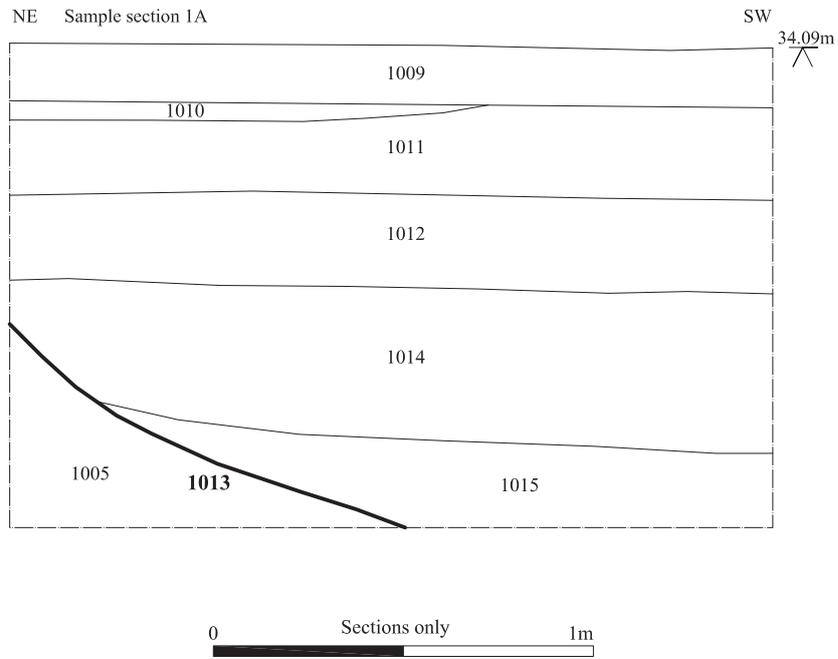
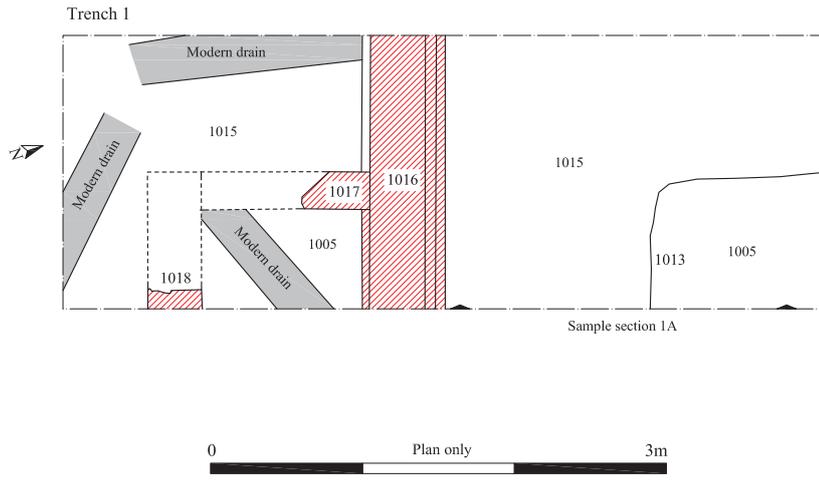
Fig. 3 OS map, 1880

Not to scale

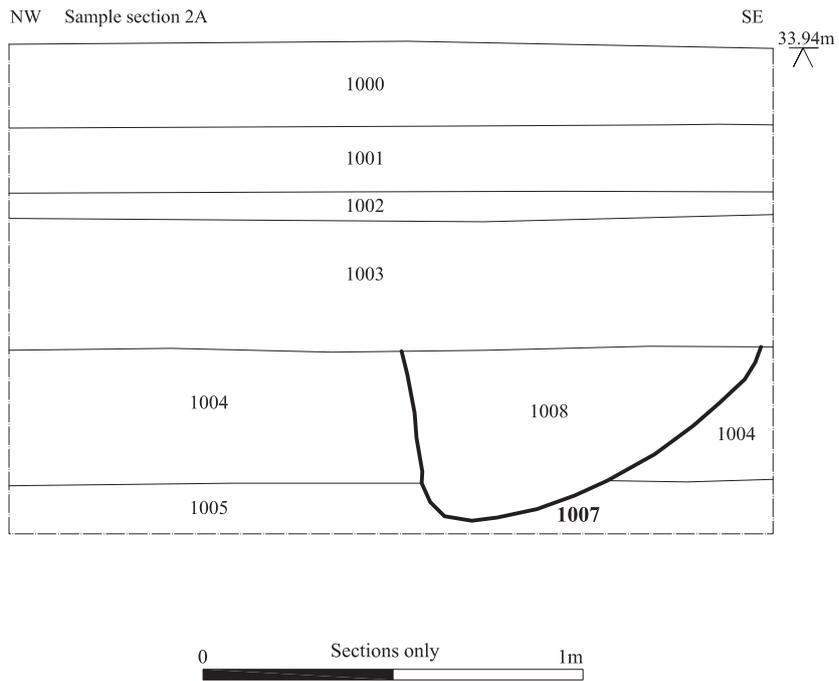
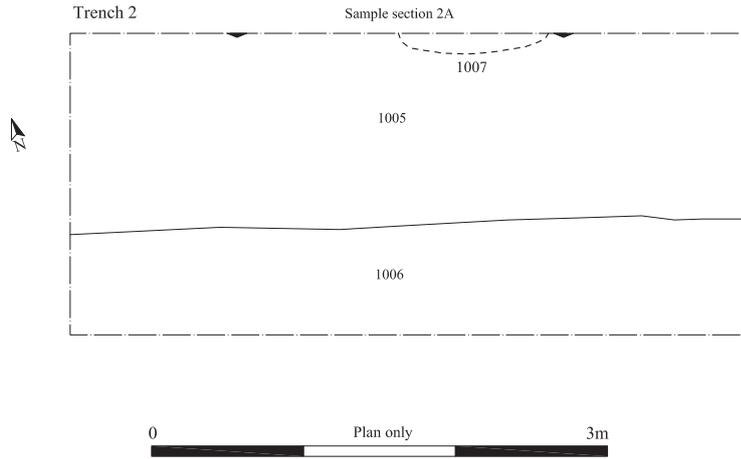
77 High Street, Ware, Hertfordshire (P6526)



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Fig. 4 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:200 at A4
 77 High St, Ware, Hertfordshire (P6526)



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Fig. 5 Trench 1
Scale Plan 1:50, section 1:20 at A4
77 High St, Ware, Hertfordshire (P6526)



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Fig. 6 Trench 2
Scale Plan 1:50, section 1:20 at A4
77 High St, Ware, Hertfordshire (P6526)