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**THE CANNON TAVERN, 1-3 THE BOURNE, WARE,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND
MONITORING & RECORDING**

HER Enquiry No. 45/17

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NGR: TL 3565 1476	Report No: 5398
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS1893
Approved: Claire Halpin MfA	Project No: 7163
Signed:	Date: 7 th July 2017; Revised 13th June 2019

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Project name	<i>The Cannon Tavern, 1-3 The Bourne, Ware, Hertfordshire SG12 0PU</i>		
<p><i>In June 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a building recording and archaeological monitoring & recording scheme at The Cannon Tavern, 1-3 The Bourne, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3565 1476). The recording was undertaken in advance of the conversion of the building to 3 self-contained residential units and proposals to convert the adjacent cottage back to a dwelling with first floor extension. The were carried out as part of a planning condition in advance of/during the proposed alteration works to the building (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/16/1039/FUL). The project was carried out in accordance with advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEA, dated 12th August 2016), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 26th April 2017) and approved by HCC HEU and the LPA.</i></p> <p><i>Technical analysis confirms earlier historical and physical study which attributes its origins as a late medieval open hall. Substantial elements of the original building survive, particularly at upper level, while the roof appears little touched. The hall is formed of two unequal bays, the more narrow probably representing a smoke-bay, later superseded by a brick stack and converted to a conventional lobby-entry arrangement in the 17th century. The building was further upgraded in the early 19th century, when it assumed its existing plan form and appearance.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	9 th June 2017		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	7163	Site code	AS1893
Type of project	<i>Building Recording and Building Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Grade II listed building</i>		
Current land use	<i>Public house and cottage</i>		
Planned development	<i>Conversion to residential units</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>16th century open hall house and 19th century cottage</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	n/a		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Herts</i>	<i>Ware</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG12 0PU</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.330m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 3565 1476</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.40-45m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Advice letter- Matthew Adams (Historic Environment Advisor)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Lauren Wilson, Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>One One Six Developments Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>The Cannon Tavern, 1-3 The Bourne, Ware, Hertfordshire SG12 0PU; Historic building recording and monitoring & recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Wilson, L. & Prosser, L.</i>		
Report no.	5398		
Date (of report)	<i>7th July 2017; revised June 2019</i>		

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

THE CANNON TAVERN, 1-3 THE BOURNE, WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In June 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a building recording and archaeological monitoring & recording scheme at The Cannon Tavern, 1-3 The Bourne, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3565 1476). The recording was undertaken in advance of the conversion of the building to 3 self-contained residential units and proposals to convert the adjacent cottage back to a dwelling with first floor extension. The works were carried out as part of a planning condition in advance of/during the proposed alteration works to the building (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/16/1039/FUL). The project was carried out in accordance with advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEA, dated 12th August 2016), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 26th April 2017) and approved by HCC HEA and the LPA.

Technical analysis confirms earlier historical and physical study which attributes its origins as a late medieval open hall. Substantial elements of the original building survive, particularly at upper level, while the roof appears little touched. The hall is formed of two unequal bays, the more narrow probably representing a smoke-bay, later superseded by a brick stack and converted to a conventional lobby-entry arrangement in the 17th century. The building was further upgraded in the early 19th century, when it assumed its existing plan form and appearance.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a building recording and archaeological monitoring & recording scheme at The Cannon Tavern, 1-3 The Bourne, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3565 1476; Figs.1 - 2). The recording was undertaken in advance of the conversion of the building to three self-contained residential units and conversion of the adjacent cottage back to a dwelling with extension. The works were carried out as part of a planning condition in advance of/during the proposed alteration works to the building (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/16/1039/FUL). The project was carried out in accordance with advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEA, dated 12th August 2016), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 26th April 2017) and approved by HCC HEA and the LPA.

1.2 The programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring & recording followed the procedures outlined in the English Heritage (now Historic England) document *Understanding historic buildings: A guide to good recording practice, 2006* and also conformed to the Chartered Institute for

Archaeologists' (ClfA) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014). The level of recording was intended to be **Level 3** as defined in the HE document but no preliminary Level 3 building recording was made, since initial works to the building had already started when AS attended to carry out monitoring of the alterations to the building. The main element of the work was therefore building monitoring and recording of parts of the historic fabric to affected by the development proposals.

1.3 The principal objectives of the project were:

- The archaeological recording of the house prior to alteration in its present form, before any development commences, with the resultant archive to be deposited at an appropriate location in order to form a long-term record.
- Archaeological monitoring of all fabric alterations and groundworks associated with the scheme likely to have an impact on any remains with the investigation and recording of any historic building fabric/archaeological remains thereby revealed and analysis of the results with provision for report and/or publication of the results, and the production of an archive.

1.4 Preliminary recording of the building was not undertaken, and the groundworks for the project were limited and were not monitored.

Planning Policy Context

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

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The town of Ware lies on the north side of the river Lea, c.3km to the east of Hertford (Fig. 1). The site lies approximately 400m to the north of the main town centre. The building stands on the north side of the Bourne, some 50 metres to the east of the main Wadesmill Road.

2.1 The site comprises a former public house with more recent extensions to the rear. The building is Grade II listed (Appendix 1). Also included in this assessment is the adjoining terraced cottage of No. 3 The Bourne, part of a contemporary terrace of seven in a row, which was latterly subsumed into the public house.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources, and reference was made to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (2014). The following material was consulted as part of the assessment;

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within Ware comes from the Hertford Historic Environment Record (HHER). Significant entries within a 250m radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig. 3. Where relevant, these sites and finds are discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

3.2.1 Documentary and cartographic sources can help to establish a geographical, topographical and historical context for archaeological remains on the site and in the surrounding area. The social and economic contexts in terms of land ownership and changes in land use can often also be inferred. The principal source for this type of evidence was the Hertford Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based in Hertford. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4-10.

3.3 Secondary sources

3.3.1 The principal sources for this type of evidence was Hertford Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based in Hertford, and AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 The building

3.4.1 The site was visited on the 9th June 2017 in order to undertake the technical and archaeological analysis, the drawing and photographic work. The written description and photographic recording was carried out by Lee Prosser, Tansy Collins and Lauren Wilson while the drawing work was completed by Kathren Henry. Floor plans, sections and elevations based upon drawings provided by the client are included with annotations (Figs. 11-12).

3.4.2 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5 x 6cm) black and white film for long-term archival storage and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with 62mm lens and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Finer architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 80D digital SLR camera (24 megapixels), duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography was captured on 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency film. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Fig.11).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology & soils

4.1.1 Ware is situated along the wide floodplain of the river Lea, which flows eastwards c.530m 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.440m to the south of the river.

4.1.2 Ware lies on the geological bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed in the Cretaceous period. The overlying soil type is a freely draining, slightly acidic but base-rich soil.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

4.2.1 The Lea Valley appears to have been a particularly favoured area for human settlement from earliest times and evidence of prehistoric occupation is known from a number of sites in and around Ware. It is likely early farming communities exploited the river for hunting and fishing to the south of the town (Bryant, Seddon & Marlow 1998, 2). An isolated findspot located c.220m to the south of the site recorded mid-Mesolithic worked flint and lithic debris (HHER 18150). The first evidence of larger settlement comes in the Iron Age when a series of ditches appear to form a rectangular arrangement possibly forming the boundaries of a settlement area. It is possible it formed 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).

4.2.2 Roman Ermine Street formed a focus for the town, centred where the road crosses the river c.1.5km 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). The HER records a single findspot of a coin to the south (HHER 1541) and the site lay well outside of the settlement area extent.

4.2.3 Ware remained occupied into the 5th century AD. Evidence of later occupation has been found further towards the east suggesting there was a shift in focus in the Anglo-Saxon period. 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). The site was still located well outside of the settlement area and there is a single record of Saxon activity to the south of the site in the form of late Saxon grass-tempered and plain sandy ware pottery (HHER 9133).

4.2.4 The Saxon settlement extended to the east 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 grew around two market places; centred on High Street to the east, and to the west on Star Street. There is more recorded evidence of settlement further north in this period with the earliest being from the 11th century between Coronation Road and Church Street (HHER 9135).

4.2.5 The HER records the public house as a timber-framed 16th century house of three-bay, cross-passage plan with an in-line service wing at the east end. It suggests that the stack is a later insertion into what might have been an earlier smoke bay, to create a classic lobby-entry arrangement. It notes a single-storey extension (GF05) as of late 20th century date and a single-storey outshut (GF03) along Milton Road as 19th century in date. This work has been partially corroborated by a heritage report produced by Beams (2015).

4.2.6 A document held in the Archives dating to 1673 records the payment of £350 between Stephen Lammas of Ware, a gentleman, and Robert Grindall, a doctor, regarding a messuage of 21 acres adjoining a great barn and another ½ an acre between The Bourne and Baldock Lane to the south (HALS Ref. 38069). The document mentions the messuage as late Cannons, though it is not clear to what this refers. The Cannons maltings lay c.100m to the west and a John Cannons is named as owning land to the north, presumably this local name is where the public house derived its name from.

4.2.7 The Dury and Andrews map of 1766 depicts the overall street layout of Ware and lacks focus on individual buildings (Fig. 3). Thunder Hall may be depicted as an L-shaped arrangement enclosing land between Wadesmill Road and The Bourne, but this is not certain. The Bryant map of 1822 is a little clearer as more roads are illustrated and there is greater clarity in the depiction of individual buildings (Fig. 4). At that time most of the immediate area appears to be occupied by a series of maltings. The site is not depicted in detail but would have been located in the midst of these maltings north of St Marys Church.

4.2.8 The title map of Ware dates from 1845 and shows the site as a range fronting The Bourne with two small rear projections (Fig. 5). The adjoining terrace of houses is also depicted at this date. All the properties, including the Cannon had more extensive rear curtilages, extending some 25 metres to the north, all subsequently truncated for housing. Building 1 and 2 (No. 349) as marked on the plan were owned by James Hudson and occupied by James Harrison, William Peacock and 'others', probably occupiers of the other cottages in the row (Appendix 4).

4.2.9 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 depicts Building 1 without rear extensions, with a tree-lined avenue occupying the rear curtilage to an outbuilding at the top of the garden (Fig. 6). The adjoining cottages also retain their gardens with similar outbuildings to the northern boundary, most likely outdoors privies. By 1898 the rear curtilage of Building 1 has been sectioned off and developed, presumably into separate residences (Fig. 7).

4.2.10 Directories from the 1890s to early 20th century list two beer retailers on the Bourne but give a specific addresses, these included Charles Want, Uncle Jas Ebenezer, Ambrose Mounter and William Hodgkins. From 1902 to the last directory of 1914 there is only one retailer listed; a John David Adams at No. 1 The Bourne placing him as occupier of Building 1 during this period (Kelly's Directory 1902, 220; 1908, 247; 1914, 261).

4.2.11 In 1920 four of the seven cottages in the row, including No. 3, were put up for sale (HALS Ref. DE/Le/B6/4). The sales particulars survive and describe them as brick-built and slated, and containing two bedrooms, a living room, scullery, W.C. and a good garden. The tenants are listed as Messrs. Moles, Patmore, Fitzjohn and Wilds. The 1923 Ordnance Survey map shows little change from the previous arrangement (Fig. 8).

4.2.12 The 1963 Ordnance Survey map depicts a rear extension to Building 1, smaller than GF03 but in the same location (Fig. 9). The outbuildings to the rear of the cottages have been demolished. The following source dating to 1972 shows no change to the arrangement of buildings (Fig. 10).

5 THE BUILDINGS

5.1 The former Cannon Tavern occupies the corner of Milton Road and The Bourne c.400m from central Ware. The immediate area is a mix of post-medieval houses, 19th century infill and much modern development, particularly to the south and east. The site incorporates the public house (Building 1) together with the adjoining one-up/one-down cottage (Building 2) which is part of a group of seven in a short terrace which date to the mid-19th century.

Building 1- Public House

Exterior

5.2 The principal building is two-storeys in height, set on a solid off-set plinth and rendered (Plate 1). The roof is of old peg tiles, half-hipped at the west end but gabled to the east. A large stack emerges through the apex, off-centre to the west, and is constructed of 19th century yellow gault brick.

5.3 The main door stands in-line with the chimney and is panelled and glazed, with a short hood on shaped brackets. There is a fairly asymmetrical arrangement of windows to the ground floor and all are of eight-over-eight sash form with horns. These are expressed with plain rendered surrounds. There is a single window to the left of the door, a pair of sashes to the right and a further window on the east return. At upper level there are two windows of six-over-six form, the west window with no horns. Above this a plain timber fascia frames the elevation. The façade is otherwise adorned with the usual paraphernalia found on public houses, such as lanterns, hanging basket brackets and lighting. This is all modern. The original wrought-iron bracket for the pub sign survives and may be of some age.

5.4 The adjoining cottages to the east are recessed from the façade so that the short east gable is partially expressed. This is rendered as before with a six-over-six sash window with no horns to the ground floor and an eight-pane casement above.

5.5 The short west end faces Milton Road (Plate 2). The façade is blank apart from a single six-over-six sash in the south-west corner. Above the window the name of the public house is embossed on a large rendered panel. The roof is three-quarters hipped perhaps suggesting an earlier gable which has been altered. To the rear a short extension carries the façade to a single storey with a grey slate roof. This is lit by two windows, both with iron security bars, one of six-lights and the other a double casement of twelve lights.

5.6 The north elevation of the historic core is not visible as two rear extensions project northwards. Recent demolition of a modern kitchen has, however exposed some earlier fabric. The rear gable end of the smaller range retains its exposed yellow brick laid in Flemish bond with a robust central boarded door beneath a concrete lintel (Plate 3). The larger rear range adjoins the main range but is all entirely modern. At its junction with the main range it incorporates a short projecting turret at upper level from the rear of the main core, with its own hipped roof and small six-light window. The two ranges were formerly spanned by a flat-roof intermediate range housing a kitchen, which has recently been demolished (Plate 4). It was constructed with breeze block and later refaced in reclaimed yellow bricks with modern fittings and thus of no historic interest. At upper level the back wall of the historic core is rendered and pierced by a single casement. At slightly lower level where later accretions have been demolished to expose early render and timber-framing.

Interior

Ground floor

5.7 The interior layout has been altered considerably with the loss of various partitions, though the exposure of underlying fabric assists analysis. The main door opens into a small lobby against the stack. The bar once occupied a consolidated space to the east, occupying the central and eastern bays of the original historic core. New partitioning, in process of construction during the survey marked the earlier structural division, which was being re-established at the time of the survey. For ease of description, the space is described as a single entity below.

GF01- Central and east bay

5.8 The west part of the room is lit by a pair of sash windows of some age, possibly 18th century to the upper part but with replacement lower counterparts. The east side of the stack has been stripped of plaster to reveal its basic structure of 18th century brick with an original aperture superseded by a second later opening, both subsequently blocked (Plate 5). A large timber bearer is present to the south but has been cut.

5.9 The ceiling is supported by a boxed-in bridging joist which extends to a steel stanchion at the junction of the two bays (Plate 6). The ceiling is of old lime plaster which has partly failed. At the rear of the room a section of surviving timber-framing is visible to the north and west of the stack (Plate 7), but elsewhere this has been entirely replaced below mid-rail level by Fletton bricks and a steel plate. The surviving members comprise three robust studs with later packing and other repairs. A new sill has been introduced with new brick beneath in 18th century fabric. Diagnostic elements include wattle notches and grooves on the central and east stud but not present on the west stud which might be replaced. The mid-rail continues at ceiling level, spanning the replacement fabric and into the north-east corner of the historic core where it is once again visible. In this area, a long notch for a shutter groove is visible, indicating the location of a former window, but little other diagnostic features are discernable.

5.10 The separation between central and eastern bays is marked by a higher ceiling to the east. The boxed-in joist along the division is of little historic interest, being of softwood and supported, as noted by an iron stanchion. Immediately above, however, the original binding joists is exposed, preserving redundant mortices for evenly-spaced studs of eight inches in width, together with a continuous soffit groove for wattle and daub infill. Evidence of smoke-blackening is also in evidence on the western face. The southern principal post survives in part, embedded in the wall behind a later softwood post.

5.11 In the south-east corner of the eastern bay, the mid-rail and corner-post are partly expressed (Plate 8). These preserve pegs for studs to the south together with a notch for a shutter groove which extends over the existing sash window. The east mid-rail is also exposed with a single peg visible. The remainder of this wall is now filled with a stack and a redundant fireplace in the

process of being blocked. The window on the south, like its companion, has an older upper sash and a newer lower counterpart but preserves its moulded frame. The other window to the east is late 18th/early 19th century in date. Two other features of note include square downstands in the north and south corners of the room adjoining the joist to the central bay (Plate 9). These are later, and form the base of small lobbies into the upper chamber from the adjoining area.

GF02- West bay

5.12 The area to the west of the stack within the historic core comprises a small room and a winder stair in the north-east corner. The walls are all clad at lower level with Victorian match-lining which has had its paint removed with abrasives (Plate 10). The window to the south is of early 20th century date and its companion to the west is modern, retaining security bars.

5.13 The staircase is simple in form, being entirely enclosed and lined with horizontal cladding, likewise roughly stripped (Plate 11). It retains a simple balustrade at the top comprising a newel and stick balusters. Adjoining the staircase a truncated stud with a door check preserves a small visible element of the underlying frame.

GF03- Rear range

5.14 The smaller rear range encloses a beer cellar (Plate 12). The walls are of painted brick on three sides whilst to the west an earlier opening has been enclosed with breeze blocks under a steel joist. The roof has been replaced and the walls raised by two courses of Flettons, all presumably when the flat-roof kitchen (now demolished) was built to the west. The windows are modern and the inner and external doors are also of no age. A barrel roll survives over concrete steps from the yard. The only features of note are two little cupboards embedded into the south wall (Plate 13). These have flush bead moulding and iron hinges of early 19th century date.

First floor

5.15 The upper storey is divided conventionally along the lines of the bay division, flanking the stack, with a narrow corridor extending along the north side to connect the rooms. To the south of the stack, a lobby/cupboard is given access from the west room. The third chamber to the east steps up, as noted above.

FF01- West room

5.16 The west bay is occupied by a small room, with its associated cupboard to the south of the stack, enclosed by a boarded 19th century door (Plate 14). The room itself is fairly plain with few surviving features of note. The window is of 19th century date while a large timber painted fireplace surround survives on the east wall. The floor boards are of 18th/19th century date and extend beneath the north wall. Where they have been lifted, they reveal fairly simple and irregular joisting, several of which retain evidence of charring on one face (Plate 15). This may

suggest a fire in the room below, with surviving members turned through 90 degrees and redeployed. The charred joists have greater scantling than replacement members.

FF01a- Cupboard

5.17 The adjoining cupboard is of much interest, preserving elements of the frame which suggest an original narrow chimney or fire bay. The upper part of the western partition retains original wattle and daub infill. Both east and west walls retain splay-cut jowled principal posts supporting a tie-beam with evidence of tension braces, pegged studs and continuous grooves indicating their status as closed partitions (Plate 16). Above the tie-beam the original wattle and daub is preserved to the west, with later fabric above the east.

FF02- Corridor

5.18 The north corridor and an associated room to the north preserve little of visible historic interest. Most of the wall partitions to the rooms are lined with hessian cloth as a matrix for wallpaper, and underlain by the floorboards, suggesting that they are 18th or 19th century insertions. Adjoining the shouldered north side of the stack, the bay-division post and tie-beam remain expressed in the small enclosed room at the rear of the building. This is strapped and stapled but has no other remaining elements and has clearly been truncated to create access in the corridor (Plate 17). Similarly another bay division post is visible at the top of the stairs.

FF03- Central room

5.19 The central bay room has had its floor lifted to expose a large bridging joist with fairly slender commons, having tenons with a slightly diminished haunch but clearly of more slender scantling than the room to the east. The door from the corridor is of 19th century boarded form, a window to the south is likewise of contemporary date. A fire surround in the north-west corner is of early 20th century date. On the west wall, the tie-beam and a section of principal bay division post remains expressed (Plate 18). It is evenly chamfered and stopped, with the post similarly chamfered. A large brace rises from the south and is pegged. Redundant peg-holes indicate a similar corresponding brace from the north, now lost. At upper level, the base of a crown post is marked by a single peg. This is hidden, but survives behind later fabric.

FF04- East room

5.20 In the east room, exposed timber-framing is extensive. The floor has been lifted to reveal a series of heavy common joists in the medieval manner extending east to west, measuring approximately 6 inches by 7 inches. In the north-west and south-west corners they have been truncated to create two entrance lobbies and allow greater head room from the adjoining area (Plate 19). The south-west lobby is now redundant (Plate 20) but the north-west lobby preserves a 17th century wide-boarded door with ledges to the rear and contemporary hinges to

open from the corridor. A window in the south-west corner is entirely modern but set within a Victorian architrave.

5.21 The frame preserves the principal corner and bay division posts with gentle jowls, the wall-plates and studwork. On both north and south walls, large diagonal braces have been nailed across the surface in order to counteract severe racking which is expressed on the west, where the lower fabric has been removed and secondary studwork introduced to create a new perpendicular wall in the adjoining room. The north wall is the best preserved, with a regular arrangement of six studs (Plate 21). Several preserve wattle grooves and notches, and two retain assembly marks at their feet. In the centre there is some evidence of a tiny window with peg holes for a shelf or sill below. None of the studs retain peg-holes to the wall-plate, unlike elsewhere, nor is the continuous soffit-groove present in the wall-plate. This may imply that the building was constructed against a pre-existing range, now lost.

5.22 The south wall has lost the majority of its studwork but has clearer evidence for a redundant central window framed by properly pegged studs with a sill and a redundant mortise for a central diamond mullion in the wall-plate and sill (Plate 22). To the east, one other original stud is preserved; a peg hole for the corresponding peg to the west remains but the stud has been lost.

5.23 The east gable wall preserves four original studs with a potential window predating the modern casement (Plate 23). At the north end a slender downward tension brace sits behind the studs where the building abuts the chimney stack of the adjoining cottage. To the south the tie-beam retains a continuous soffit groove. Above the tie-beam, long studs extend upwards with the central stud serving as a king- or crown-post but has redundant mortises for a crown purlin brace. This is confirmed by the corresponding member in the bay division frame.

5.24 Racking has displaced many members in the bay-division frame (Plate 24), but the tie-beam preserves evidence of two slender downward braces from the principals and a continuous soffit groove with mortises for five or six studs. The upper construction above the tie-beam corresponds with the end gable wall. The tie-beam is strapped and stapled at both ends and has been further reinforced with a modern bolted plate at the centre.

5.25 There was limited visibility of the roof. In the east room, the roof was open to collar level, and has nailed-on wind-bracing, probably to counteract the racking noted above (Plate 25). A limited examination of the external face of the north roof pitch was possible where the new range has been constructed. The presence of curved wind-braces can just be discerned. Elsewhere, the rooms were ceiled, but a small area of plaster failure in the stack lobby allowed for a keyhole view into the roof void and confirmed the presence of smoke-blackened timber.

Building 2- The Cottage

Exterior

5.26 Building 2 is a typical mid-19th century worker's cottage constructed in yellow stock bricks in Flemish bond with a grey slate roof (Plate 26). No. 9 has a date of 1875 inscribed above the door, but this may not be accurate, as the terrace is depicted on the tithe map. In terms of fabric and style, the buildings could sit anywhere in the third quarter of the 19th century. Externally, the cottage is the least affected by inappropriate modern treatments of the group, having its original six-panelled door and windows, whilst not having suffered any inappropriate treatment or repointing to the brickwork. The door sits beneath a semi-circular gauged arch with a large six-over-six sash window adjoining and a second at upper level. Neither have horns but both sit beneath wide splayed and gauged flat brick voussoirs. A large chimney rises at the junction of the cottage with the adjoining pub, which contrasts with other cottages which have short stacks in the party walls. The rear façade overlooks a narrow garden which extends at least 20m to the north. The rear elevation has been pushed out at ground floor level with a pent-roofed extension, and rebuilt above in reclaimed brick.

Interior

5.27 The interior has been sterilised of all features of note (Plate 27), including internal walls, staircase and upper floors, with the exception of the main chimney stack. The line of the original dividing wall remains expressed in the floor. The windows, staircase and upper rooms are entirely modern and have been completely reconfigured. The structure of the roof is visible and comprises very slender softwood rafter couples.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 The earlier appraisal (Beams 2015) asserted that the principal building was an open hall, and this conclusion is corroborated by the current investigations, with some clarification. Much original fabric of a late medieval hall-house survives in situ, even though in a mutilated condition with much loss at lower level. From the available evidence, we can reconstruct the original building with some confidence and suggest a pattern of evolution. On plan the building conforms to a classic layout, with a two-bay hall, an east bay with upper chamber, and a shorter western bay. The hall bays are conspicuous in their unequal size, the east being 11 feet in length, and the west only 7 feet.

6.3 The hall was originally open to the roof, as confirmed by the presence of smoke-blackening to the timbers and the difference in joist size to the adjoining space. The discrepancy in size of the bays has been interpreted as representing a cross-passage, latterly converted in the 17th century to a lobby-entry plan, most probably at the time the hall was floored over. However, the inward looking principals at first floor level are more finely finished, clearly for show, and the narrow bay may instead represent a smoke-bay, possibly with a primitive timber chimney hood, though the evidence for this is largely circumstantial, and may

only be corroborated with more extensive investigations. This in turn implies that the original cross-passage lay to the east, at the junction of the two bays, so that the east bay was the service end of the building. The narrow west bay, which is only 9 feet wide, must have been the parlour or high-end.

6.5 Conventionally the lower area would be divided into two service rooms but there is no surviving visible evidence. The upper chamber retains medieval floor joisting but similarly there is no visible evidence of a staircase or ladder which would have risen from the hall. The upper end is much less well preserved and has most probably been re-floored.

6.6 The form of the frame is fairly consistent with an early 16th century date. In addition to the size of the timber, characteristics of this period include wind-bracing in the roof, the simple crown post form, unglazed windows and shutter grooves. Some upper parts of the structure above tie-beam level preserve original wattle and daub infill, while the roof appears to be fairly untouched. The roof hip seen at the west end is likely to be later as this form is inconsistent with a crown post arrangement.

6.7 As with every open hall, improved and changing standards of living resulted in many changes. The open hearth, or its flimsy smoke hood was replaced by a brick stack, and the hall was floored to create extra upper living accommodation. Conventionally this process accelerated from the second half of the 16th century but continued through the 17th century. The existing fabric suggests a fairly late date for conversion. The stack gives little useful diagnostic evidence as it was extensively reworked or rebuilt in the early 19th century. The effect was to create a classic lobby entry arrangement, which is common in the region. The new central bay floor was lower than the pre-existing east chamber thus requiring sunken door wells in the corners to allow adequate head room. The same was not true to the west but the evidence here is much less clear.

6.8 The predominant surviving phase in the decorative schemes is early 19th century in date, when the building appears to have been refurbished and extended. Most of the windows are of this date, the stack was substantially rebuilt, a second added to the east and new partitions introduced. The smaller rear extension may also date from this period when the pub became a more formalised, licensed beer house.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 The former Cannon Tavern is an important survival in the extra-urban area of Ware. Study confirms its origins as a late-medieval open hall. Though much altered, important elements do survive which include infilled wattle and daub panels to both the internal and external elements. An extensive smoke bay is important evidence of its earlier origins and these are easily removed by inappropriate and irreversible treatment of the timber. Overall the building demonstrates a typical sequence of development, culminating in phase of refurbishment in the 19th century during which the building assumed its current form. Nonetheless further works should be mindful of the level of surviving fabric.

7.2 The adjoining cottage has the most authentic exterior of the entire row and minimal intervention should be considered. The interior preserves almost nothing of historic interest.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed (see Appendix 6). Copies of the final report will be lodged with the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER) and the National Monument Record (NMR), Swindon. The long-term deposition of the project archive will be with HALS (Building Recording) and Ware Museum (archaeological monitoring). A full project archive will be prepared according to Historic England (MoRPHE) standards.

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Web resources

www.old-maps.co.uk

APPENDIX 1 NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRY

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: THE CANNON TAVERN

List Entry Number: 1238270

Location: THE CANNON TAVERN, 1, THE BOURNE

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

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	East Hertfordshire	District Authority	Ware

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 14-Mar-1974

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

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 412400

List Entry Description

Details

WARE TOWN

TL3514NE THE BOURNE 829-1/7/168 (North side) 14/03/74 No.1 The Cannon Tavern II

House, now public house. C16, altered C17 and subsequently. Timber-framed, colourwashed pebbledash finish, old tiled roof, hipped at west end, yellow brick chimneystack with oversailing courses and 3 pots. 3 bay cross passage plan, with service wing at right hand (east) end. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. First floor has 2 widely spaced nearly flush set sash windows with exposed boxes, and glazing bars, beneath shallow projecting weatherboards. Ground floor has 4 recessed sash windows with glazing bars, central 2 paired, entrance doorway, against stack, has recessed C20 half-glazed door beneath cut bracketed flat doorhood. INTERIOR has inserted stack creating a lobby entry, within the narrower central bay, possibly earlier smoke bay in a hall. On the first floor cut braces to the tie-beam appear to indicate that the first floor was a later insertion. The service wing is in line with the hall, and has an original first floor, with exposed studwork and evidence for two wooden mullioned unglazed windows. The roof in this remains open to collar purlin level, and mortices for braces now missing, indicate an original crown post structure. C19 single storey outshoot along Milton Road frontage, yellow brick, plastered and roughcast with Welsh slated roof. Large late C20 rear extension, single storey brick with sandfaced tile roof. (Ware Tithe Map: 1845-; Ware 25" to 1 Mile. Surveyed by the Ordnance Survey Department: 1851-; Branch Johnson W: Hertfordshire Inns: Letchworth: 1962-: 97-8).

Listing NGR: TL3565214766

Selected Sources

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Branch Johnson, W , Hertfordshire Inns A handbook of Old Hertfordshire Inns and Beer Houses, (1962), 97-8

APPENDIX 2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 250m radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Archives and local Studies (HALS).

HER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric		
18150	TL 3567 1454	Several shallow pits, found at the east end of Waggoners Yard during redevelopment of 22 Baldock Street in 1982-3, were found to contain worked flints and lithic debris. 'All of the recognisable flints belong to the mid-Mesolithic period. The collection includes points, blades, cores, hammer stones and various other lithic fabrics'. The site is on the east bank of the Upper Bourne, a watercourse (culverted in the 19th century) flowing south into the river Lea.
Romano-British		
1541	TL 35618 14526	Bronze coin of Antoninus Pius (AD 138-61), laureate head; it was found in Church Street, according to Hertfordshire Mercury, but according to Morris Gazetteer it came from the garden of 18 Baldock Street c.1953.
Medieval		
9133	TL 35634 14548	A shallow ditch and some small pits, which contained late Saxon grass-tempered and plain sandy ware pottery, were discovered during excavation in 1983. The features had survived beneath an air raid shelter.
9134	TL 35636 14551	Excavation in 1983 revealed a sequence of medieval and post-medieval occupation. Several large clay pits dating to the 12th-13th century were backfilled and a number of gullies, ditches and shallow pits dug, probably in the 13th century. In the 14th and 15th centuries two timber buildings were constructed; building 1 was of sole-plate construction with flint walls, and building 2 was founded on sill-beams. These buildings were probably demolished in the 18th century and the excavated area became a garden; a number of post-medieval garden features were also present. An 18th century brick culvert also ran across the site, carrying the Upper Bourne watercourse. In WWII an air raid shelter was constructed in the centre. The Bourne was culverted by Trinity College Cambridge (given the priory lands at the Dissolution) in the early 19th century. A large rubbish pit on the site contained pottery, animal bone, a small broken crucifix of Dorset limestone (probably Purbeck), and a silver seal depicting two angels and a clerical mitre. Partridge relates these to the medieval priory [4013], whose precinct may have encompassed the land between the Bourne and Crib Street and would include this pit.
9135	TL 35634 14548	Excavation in 1979 revealed evidence of fragmentary occupation dating from the 11th century, including the remains of a medieval cellar fronting onto Church Street with a 'bone wall'. Its footings were reused for a cottage built on the site in the 18th century. The area behind the cottage revealed a succession of post-medieval cobbled yards.
12771	TL 3573 1455	A pit found beneath the remains of the 19th century maltings [9398] appeared to have been a cess pit. Many fragments of carbonised wood around the sides of the pit suggested a basketwork lining. The fill contained an assemblage of pottery dating to the period 1100-1360, as well as animal bones including a number of rat skulls and front limb bones with some evidence of knife cuts. This was possibly part of the medieval priory precinct; see [4013]. Two lengths of flint and mortar walling, one running E-W and the other N-S, had been

		badly damaged by the construction of the maltings; their date was not established but might be medieval. In construction they appeared the same as the footings of a later medieval building found on the east side of Baldock Street; see [9134].
15963	TL 35606 14538	This is a small, late medieval house of two bays, one of which was an open hall. An upper floor was inserted, a chimney-stack built, and the walls heightened in the late 17th century. The present rendered front and sash windows are early 19th century, as is the east extension.
Post-medieval		
5006	TL 35587 14704	Milestone, made of metal, triangular, with semi-circular top plate. Against wall of Hope Maltings. London 21 miles. Condition in 1994 as at Johnson Survey. Suffering some cracking and corrosion; rust hole beneath the word 'parish'. Ware Preservation Society wish to renovate. The milestone was put up c.1810-1820 by the Cheshunt Turnpike Trust. The raised lettering reads 'Ware Parish' (top), 'Wadesmill 2' (left hand side), and 'London 21' (right hand side). It appears to have been resited back from its original position in 1960s road widening.
5405	TL 3557 1466	The whole Hope Maltings complex is on the tithe map. Branch Johnson saw all the buildings except for one in the middle, demolished in 1945. 'Owned by Harrington Page Ltd since 1963. No.5 maltings largely rebuilt after fire in 1933. No.11 maltings largely rebuilt but still contains kiln and old hand operated pump for filling cisterns (not in use). No.12 maltings has 2 dismantled kiln cowls. No.14 maltings consists of modern building & kiln. Whole complex closed in 1966'. Since demolished and built over. This was a substantial complex of early 19th century malthouses lining a narrow rectangular yard on the west side of Baldock Street. The later 19th century OS maps show the detail, with a small patch of trees in the SE corner. In 1880 the maltings still had gardens and orchards on their western side, but by 1898 Gladstone Road had been built across them, parallel with the maltings. The plan remained largely unchanged until construction of the roundabout in Baldock Street in the later 20th century, when the site was cleared.
5411	TL 3571 1458	Brick malting of 3 floors with no kiln visible. Most of present building appears to be late 19th century but is said to incorporate the house which is shown on the 1845 tithe map. Was Harrington & Son, and now Messers Damancy, manufacturing chemists. Has since been demolished and replaced by a building of a similar plan occupied by British Telecom. Part of the building, a rectangular structure, is shown on the 1845 tithe map. It was larger than the usual long narrow malthouse structure, and stood with others in a yard behind 29 Crib Street, with cart access at the north end. The later 19th century OS maps show a major change in layout, with the building either rebuilt or incorporated into a new structure with an L plan, named 'Malthouse' on the maps.
5413	TL 3584 1470	2 maltings, each of yellow stock brick and weatherboarded ends. Both have 3 floors and were built c.1840. There are 2 kilns still present and they are older than the buildings that surround them. A third malting on the 1880 OS map was burnt down in 1961. It too was brick and had 3 floors, of which only the shell survives. It was larger than the other 2 maltings. All the buildings had some tie plates with 'Goodfellow Ware' or 'Chas Wells Ware' on them. Since 1959 site used as an electrical store. Since demolished. The maltings are shown on the 1845 tithe map as long rectangular purpose-built structures on a large open plot at the corner of Crib Street and Collett Road. The western building was a double

		structure with a long narrow yard down the centre. More detail is shown on the later 19th century OS maps. In the later 20th century the site was cleared for two large residential blocks.
5428	TL 3551 1482	<p>Maltings comprising six buildings around a courtyard entered by a covered gateway. #1: Grey brick, 2 floors, dated brick of 1836, but some 16th century brick in places. #2: 3 floors, dated 1836, but some 16th century brick visible. #3: Also has 16th century brick, and a dated brick of 1622. 3 floors. #4: 2 floors, 1 working and 1 demolished kiln. #5: 19th century and demolished in 1962. #6: 1 floor, probably 19th century, with byre at E end. Demolished 1964. Origins of 16th century buildings unknown, but the whole site appears on the 1845 tithe map. All demolished by 1966, now housing.</p> <p>These were 'said to be the oldest maltings in the country, though whether built for the purpose is in doubt'. They were a large irregular group of buildings including 'substantial structural remains of early 17th-century character and industrial, rather than domestic, use'. The older parts were Listed, but the land was bought by Ware UDC for housing development and most of the buildings were demolished in 1965; the remainder was left in poor condition and the site was eventually used for an extension to the Cannons hotel [18687] (the 19th century maltster's house), in 1972. Limited recording during demolition showed that the 17th century work consisted of three brick ranges in a U plan, forming a yard open on the east side. In the 19th century this yard was filled with a three-storey block of malting floors and the north cross-wing was given a parallel range containing two kilns. The 17th century brickwork was in red brick laid to English bond, and below a window was a brick incised I C 1622. This is not necessarily the date of the buildings, but suits their style and detail. It is possible that the initials are for John Canon or Cannon, a common local name. In 1577 a John Cannon is documented in a sale of land in Ware. The maltings extended as far north as the present Berkeley Close.</p>
5429	TL 35490 14578	One of 2 maltings. #1: constructed of brick, with 2 floors. Much rebuilt in 1931 on introduction of Suxe oil fired kiln. Still in use. #2: of brick with a dismantled coal fired kiln. Now in use as a store. The site appears on the 1880 OS map. Formerly owned by J Hudson whose name still survives on some ladders. Now occupied by Harrington Page Ltd. The maltings was closed in 1966 and since has been demolished and replaced by modern developments.
5451	TL 3549 1457	<p>Ware brewery, of yellow brick. Main building has 3 floors; the W building, 2. The former brewery office, 21 Watton Road, is now a betting office. Main building has dated plaque 1862, and has no equipment present, not even a tank in the roof. 1845 Tithe map shows Christie & Cathrow, the brewers, on the site. Sold by the Ware Brewery Co. in 1965. Buildings are now ruined, although the maltings behind remain in good condition. Now in use as a builders yard.</p> <p>This was the Star Brewery, built in 1862 by Caleb Hitch, son of Caleb Hitch the brickmaker; a second floor date stone reads 'CH 1862'. In the 1880s it was occupied by William Wickham Ltd, forerunners of D H Wickham, makers of brewery equipment and later diesel railcars. The brick built tower brewery has been converted to offices. This brewhouse was adjacent to five malthouses [5430, 5431, 5432, 5433], but these were in different ownership.</p>
6868	TL 3572 1476	Malthouse, identified from the 1880 OS map, which has since been demolished. The site is now occupied by housing. The building, a substantial rectangular structure, is shown on the 1845 tithe map and labelled 'Malthouse' on the later 19th century OS

		maps. It was part of a compact complex with a house on the street and buildings lining a narrow yard, with the grounds of Collett Hall behind; see [30751].
6870	TL 3580 1465	Malthouse, identified from the 1881 OS map, which has since been demolished. The site is now occupied by housing. The building was not a malthouse; it is marked 'Brewery' on the 1880 OS map and is also on the 1845 tithe map. By 1898 it had been replaced with new byelaw housing.
6873	TL 3555 1473	Malthouse, identified from the 1880 OS map; it has since been demolished. The site is now occupied by housing. The building is shown on the 1845 tithe map, an L-plan building behind two houses on the street frontage and with small outbuildings to the north, making a small yard. By 1880 the houses and outbuildings had gone, and the L-plan building, labelled 'Malthouses', had possibly been extended. By the 1960s the building had become the Snowdrop Laundry, and was demolished apparently in the 1970s. The wall footings were revealed in 2016, and found to be of mid 18th century brick. Various features were such as a drain and a well were also revealed, but the malthouse floor had been replaced with concrete.
9136	TL 35564 14568	Pits and gullies dating from the 16th to the 19th century, typical of backyard use, were found during excavation in 1989. Some residual medieval pottery was also recovered. The earliest evidence is medieval pottery (12th-14th century) found within 'two features of general domestic character' (?). Most activity appears to have occurred during the 15th/16th centuries with the digging of several domestic rubbish pits containing animal bone, pottery fragments and 'other domestic refuse'. These were behind the 'presumed' street frontage.
9305	TL 35605 14570	An early 16th century timber-framed house, two bays with jetty to the west and crown-post roof. A wide gabled wing was added in the 17th century. A large two-storey yellow brick extension was built in the late 19th century as Assembly Rooms. In the 19th century it became an inn and is now known as the Old Bull's Head, although it is not the historic site of this name.
9398	TL 3573 1455	Site of maltings, linear in shape and stretching along the street frontage on the later 19th century OS maps. It ran from what is now no.7 Crib Street northwards for 46m, to no.23. By 1923 the malthouse had been demolished and the site left empty. In the later 1960s the plot which is now 17-23 Crib Street was cleared for a proposed ring road, which was never built; the plot became overgrown with trees. Investigation in 2004-6 before construction of a house on the street frontage recorded brick walls from a square sub-basement, early 19th century in date, with part of the opening to a firing chamber; the foot of an outside stair to the upper floors; and other remains. These were evidently part of the malthouse.
9401	TL 3580 1462	Site of large, L-shaped maltings, along the street frontage. It is shown on the later 19th century OS maps filling the space between Francis Road (then Whitehorse Road) and Princes Street to the north. It was built between 1845 and 1880; it is not shown on the 1845 tithe map. By 1923 the malthouse had been demolished and replaced with new houses along the Princes Street frontage. These have in turn been demolished and replaced with newer housing.
13557	TL 35605 14554	A timber-framed house, with the main range facing west onto Baldock Street, and rear north and south wings at right angles. The front range has two storeys with attic and cellar; on the ground floor are a pair of 19th century shops on either side of a central door into no.22. The roof timbers date this front range to the earlier 17th century, but with some sooted rafters which were reused from an

		earlier building. The attic door appears to be 17th century. In the 18th century the south wing was added at the rear; the north wing was added in two stages during the 19th century, when the house was refronted.
15964	TL 35586 14559	House, of c.1500, of two storeys, the upper storey jettied to E. All old details are concealed by alterations of the 19th century.
17798	TL 35604 14603	Monkey Row was a narrow court or alley leading east from the side of 36 Baldock Street. Moodey gives a short account of official attempts from 1954 onwards <4> to remove Monkey Row, in particular no.1 which was integral with 36 Baldock Street. The alley is shown on later 19th century OS maps curving slightly, and lined on the south side with ten small cottages. No.1, with 36 Baldock Street, was dismantled in 1969 and taken to Wells-next-the-Sea in Norfolk, to be re-erected. The work revealed that many parts of the timber frame were re-used; it had four bays running from east to west, end on to the road. The windows suggested that the rear of the upper floor 'once served some semi-industrial use, perhaps connected with the malting trade, in which almost every house in the town once had a share'. The site is now occupied by the roundabout, with the car park to the east.
18149	TL 35675 14586	Evaluation of the plot behind no.17-23 Crib Street in 2004-6 uncovered a roughly rectangular post-medieval brick cavity covered by a spread of wall plaster and mortar fragments. This was thought to be the cellar of a cottage in Monkey Row [17798], demolished in 1969, but the later 19th century OS maps <2, 3> show that Monkey Row did not extend this far. Nothing is visible here on earlier 20th century maps, so the nature of the cellar remains uncertain
18687	TL 35560 14765	The core of The Roebuck Hotel (its southern range) is shown on the 1845 tithe map, and it appears on the 1880 OS map as 'The Cannons'. Standing at the southern end of a complex of six maltings of 17th to 19th century date, 'said to be the oldest maltings in the country' [5428], the building was the maltster's residence. The house was said to date to the early 17th century; 'its present Victorian aspect' is attributed to Samuel Adams, a banker and maltfactor, whose home it later became. On the demolition of The Canon (or Cannon) maltings, the house became the Canons Hotel, but according to its western end still contained a room in which 'chamfered ceiling beams and ceiling joists betray the Jacobean nucleus of the house'. The site of the maltings was acquired for an extension to the hotel, completed in 1972. Detailed inspection of the hotel before and during demolition in 2016 found nothing earlier than the 19th century house; it appears to have been a new build, not an alteration of an older building (although it may have replaced an earlier house). Still intact were the 19th century brick-built cellars with their original ceilings, and brick and slate wine shelving. The 17th century portion referred to by was part of the malthouse [5428] to the north, not the maltster's house. The lack of any part of the house predating the 19th century was confirmed in subsequent groundworks; the site had been levelled, presumably at the time of its construction. The house is shown on the 1845 tithe map in much the same form as on the later 19th century OS maps. It was then more or less at the northern edge of the town, with the very large maltings complex to the north. In 1880 the house had extensive grounds, leading from a lodge at the Watton Road frontage north along a wooded drive on the west side of a stream, to the gardens behind the house. This is now followed by Gladstone Road; the stream has been culverted.
30317	TL 35764 14606	The house on the corner of Francis Road, once officially 56 Crib Street, was built in the mid 19th century as the White Horse public house; it is present on an OS map of Ware published in 1851, and

		on the 1845 tithe map. It was probably built by its first owner, John Francis (hence the later street name), and is a two-storey building in yellow brick with slate roof. The Crib Street façade is now painted. The main façade faces Francis Road and has brick pilasters at each end and slightly projecting centre with a two-fold door under a semicircular dummy fanlight. The 1898 OS map names Francis Road 'Whitehorse Road'; by 1923 it was Francis Road, although the pub retained its licence until c.1960. See also [30793], an outbuilding at the end of the yard along Francis Road.
30581	TL 35605 14779	Thunder Hall, divided into apartments in 1972, is in origin a late 17th century house. This oldest part is now the south block, two storeys and attics in stucco-faced brick with central projection and parapeted gables. The north wing was added in the 18th century. In 1850-52 the house was remodelled by George Godwin, who added pinnacles, new windows, and single-storey 'cloisters' with Tudor detail on the south and east sides. The cloisters have buttresses and parapets with quatrefoil ornament, and a high carriageway in a Tudor arch on the south side. This leads into the entrance hall, with 19th century panelling and stair; on the upper storeys the staircase is late 17th century. The SE room on the ground floor contains a mid 19th century arched fireplace with a marble tablet inscribed 'This marble from the room in which the Emperor Napoleon died was brought from St Helena by Capt. Amb. Fred. Proctor, AD 1833'. The boundary wall along Wadesmill Road is partly in red and yellow Hitch patent bricks, with Hitch coping bricks; the grounds were built over with new housing in the early 1970s. The house is shown on the 1845 tithe map, supposedly just before the remodelling but with the buttressed 'cloister' already present. This is at the SE corner of the house and leads east to service buildings fronting onto The Bourne and turning north along the east side of a yard. This layout is shown on the later 19th century OS maps. Most of the service buildings have been replaced with late 20th century structures.
30582	TL 35651 14762	The Cannon was built as a timber-framed house in the 16th century. The main building is a two-storey block projecting into the roadway, and had a three-bay cross-passage plan with an in-line service wing at the east end. The entrance, against the chimney stack, has a modern door beneath a bracketed flat doorhood. The chimney stack was a later insertion into an original narrow central bay which was possibly an earlier smoke bay in a hall; the framing implies that the upper floor was also a later insertion. The construction of the stack created a lobby entry; these alterations date to the 17th century. The service wing was built with an upper floor, and a crown post roof which partly survives. In the 19th century a single-storey outshoot was built along the Milton Road frontage; this is in plastered yellow brick with a Welsh slate roof. The large single-storey rear extension is late 20th century. The inn occupies a tight plot on the street corner, and is shown on the 1845 tithe map with a long empty rear yard. This is shown with trees in it on the 1880 OS map, but by 1898 various outhouses had been built across the rear of the plot. The 1880 map marks it 'P.H.' but without naming it. But it was evidently linked to the extensive Cannons maltings [5428] on the other side of Wadesmill Road just to the west.
30751	TL 35811 14754	Collett Lodge was built in 1888 at the entrance to the grounds of Collett Hall, almost opposite; at the same time a public right of way heading north from Collett Road was closed and made a private drive. The Lodge is single-storey with attics, in a Tudor Arts & Crafts style, the ground floor of brick, the attic storey with timber studding and pebbledash and partly oversailing on timber brackets. The door

		<p>is on the west side within a projecting timber porch; the windows have latticed glazing, some in canted bays, with a projecting oriel on timber brackets and a matching dormer. Outside are the wrought-iron gates and railings erected at the same time across the closed right of way. The pair of carriage gates have much scrollwork and square lanterns, originally with gas burners, and a pedestrian gate at each side. The railings, with spear uprights, link to the west with the garden wall of Collett Hall, and to the east across the front of the Lodge.</p> <p>Collett Hall is shown on the 1880 OS map on the west side of the right of way, which led north along the Bourne stream. 85m to the NE the map shows an L-plan building, and the 1898 map shows this as the stable and coach house belonging to Collett Hall. An older property opposite the Hall had by this date been demolished and replaced with the new Lodge, and the gates erected. 70m to the north a curving access road led from the drive to the stable, which had acquired a boundary wall and a large glasshouse, with another glasshouse to the south.</p> <p>The Hall also survives, but much altered and extended.</p>
30792	TL 35794 14581	<p>A pit found in an evaluation trench contained five sherds of pottery including part of the rim of a pancheon; the date range is mid 15th century to 16th or early 17th century. Two more sherds of the same date, from a decorated jug, came from made ground above, and two pieces of a bowl rim in 16th-19th century red earthenware, much worn, were found in a modern feature. The post-medieval pit, which cut a second undated pit, also contained peg tile of the sort made in the 17th to 19th centuries, some animal bone (sheep/goat, cattle, pig, chicken), an oyster shell, charcoal, cereal grains and two weed seeds. The assemblage appeared to represent disposal of domestic rubbish.</p>
30793	TL 35791 14603	<p>The lower part of a building, possibly a cellar, was revealed during groundworks for new buildings on the south side of Francis Road. The remains were of two parallel walls of red brick above broader courses of irregular stones, including flint, all bonded with lime mortar. The two walls ran perpendicular to the street, 1.65m apart. The construction may suggest a pre-19th century date for the building, although the associated debris was 19th century. In the space between the two walls was a sandy fill containing fragments of brick and roof tile, slates, china, glass, stoneware bottles and a great many whelk shells. One of the stoneware bottles bore the name F. RIDDLE and WARE. To the west was a layer of levelled but unbonded cobbles, possibly a yard surface or a path. The building itself is shown on the 1845 tithe map and the 1880 OS map, and was a rectangular structure in the yard behind the White Horse [30317] on the Crib Street corner.</p>
Modern		
18684	TL 35863 14748	<p>In 1880 there was a small house and garden here near the corner with High Oak Road, but by 1898 this had been demolished leaving an empty plot next to a new pair of semi-detached houses on the street frontage. The 1923 map shows the 'Hall' on the site of the house, a nearly square building with small attached outhouses at the back of the plot.</p> <p>The hall is of yellow brick with slate roof, the slates laid in a diamond pattern; it is four bays long defined by flat buttresses and with a segment-headed window topped with red brick within each bay between the buttresses. At some time in the later 20th century the main door, in the westernmost bay, was replaced with a window and the hall extended in matching brickwork to the side and rear. All the original doors and windows were replaced either at the time or later, but the chimney at the top of the west end gable was retained.</p>

APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Description	Fig. No.	Scale	Location
1766	Dury & Andrews	3	-	HALS
1822	Bryant	4	-	HALS
1845	Ware town tithe map	5	-	HALS
1880	First Edition Ordnance Survey map; sheet XXIX.8	6	1: 2500	HALS
1898	Second Edition Ordnance Survey map; sheet XXIX.8	7	1: 2500	HALS
1923	Ordnance Survey map; sheet XXIX.8	8	1: 2500	HALS
1963	Ordnance Survey map; sheet TL 3514 NE	9	1: 1250	HALS
1972	Ordnance Survey map; sheet TL3414-3514	10	1: 2500	HALS

Documents consulted at HALS:

CDEX77/1/1- 1558-1847 collection of deeds

DE/GR- Willaim Blyth Gerish Collection Boxes 78 & 79 Ware

38069- 1673 mortgage by Bargain and Sale

DE/Le/B6/4- 1920- Sales Particulars for The Bourne

APPENDIX 4 TITHE APPORTIONMENT

Plot	Landowner	Occupier	Description	Cultivation	Quantity (A.R.P)
349	Hudson, James	James Harrison, William Peacock & others	Houses, Buildings & Gardens	-	-. 1. 6
351	Proctor, Larnard	Frederick Ambrose Proctor	House, Buildings, Yard & Garden	-	-. 2. 6
353	Adams, Samuel Snr.	Samuel Adams Jnr.	Haycocks Orchard	Garden	3. -. 18
354	Adams, Samuel Snr.	James Harrison	Gardens & Buildings	-	-. 1. 17

APPENDIX 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: Cannon Tavern, The Bourne, Ware					NGR: TL 3565 1476		
County: Hertfordshire				Museum Collecting Area: HALS			
Site Code: AS1893				Project Number: 7163			
Date of Work: 9 June 2017				Related Work: n/a			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
12 th August 2016		Yes		26 th April 2016		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
Notes taken on site (12 pages A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
1 x A3 sheet of draft film							
Architect's Drawings:							
Plans and elevations 2 sheets A3 – annotated							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings in digital format on CD 2 x CDs of plans and photos	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
5398		Historic Building Recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	3-15	Yes	Yes	1	23 -26	Yes
2	120mm	1-3	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printouts in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

APPENDIX 6 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	<i>The Cannon Tavern, 1-3 The Bourne, Ware, Hertfordshire SG12 0PU</i>
County: Hertfordshire	District: East Herts
Village/Town: Ware	Parish: Ware
Planning application reference:	<i>EHDC Planning Ref. 3/16/1039/FUL</i>
Client name/address	<i>One One Six Developments Ltd</i>
Nature of application:	<i>Conversion to residential units</i>
Present land use:	<i>Public house and cottage</i>
Size of application area: c.330m ²	Size of area investigated
NGR (8 figures):	<i>TL 3565 1476</i>
Site Code:	<i>AS 1893</i>
Organisation:	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Type of work:	<i>Building Recording and Building Monitoring & Recording</i>
Date of work:	<i>9th June 2017</i>
Location of Curating museum:	<i>Ware Museum</i>
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: <i>16th century open hall house and 19th century cottage</i>
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	<i>None</i>
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In June 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a building recording and archaeological monitoring & recording scheme at The Cannon Tavern, 1-3 The Bourne, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3565 1476). The recording was undertaken in advance of the conversion of the building to 3 self-contained residential units and proposals to convert the adjacent cottage back to a dwelling with first floor extension. The were carried out as part of a planning condition in advance of/during the proposed alteration works to the building (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/16/1039/FUL). The project was carried out in accordance with advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEA, dated 12th August 2016), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 26th April 2017) and approved by HCC HEU and the LPA.</i></p> <p><i>Technical analysis confirms earlier historical and physical study which attributes its origins as a late medieval open hall. Substantial elements of the original building survive, particularly at upper level, while the roof appears little touched. The hall is formed of two unequal bays, the more narrow probably representing a smoke-bay, later superseded by a brick stack and converted to a conventional lobby-entry arrangement in the 17th century. The building was further upgraded in the early 19th century, when it assumed its existing plan form and appearance.</i></p>
Author of summary: Liam Podbury	<i>Date of Summary: June 2019</i>

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-334312

Project details

Project name	THE CANNON TAVERN, 1-3 THE BOURNE, WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE (HBR)
Short description of the project	In June 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording scheme at The Cannon Tavern, 1-3 The Bourne, Ware, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3565 1476). The recording was undertaken in advance of the conversion of the building to 3 selfcontained residential units and proposals to convert the adjacent cottage back to a dwelling with first floor extension. The were carried out as part of a planning condition in advance of/during the proposed alteration works to the building (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/16/1039/FUL). The project was carried out in accordance with advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEA, dated 12th August 2016), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 26th April 2017) and approved by HCC HEU and the LPA. Technical analysis confirms earlier historical and physical study which attributes its origins as a late medieval open hall. Substantial elements of the original building survive, particularly at upper level, while the roof appears little touched. The hall is formed of two unequal bays, the more narrow probably representing a smoke-bay, later superseded by a brick stack and converted to a conventional lobby-entry arrangement in the 17th century. The building was further upgraded in the early 19th century, when it assumed its existing plan form and appearance.
Project dates	Start: 09-06-2017 End: 09-06-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7163 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	AS1893 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	OPEN HALL HOUSE Medieval
Monument type	COTTAGE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location HERTFORDSHIRE EAST HERTFORDSHIRE WARE The Cannon Tavern, 1-3 The Bourne, Ware, Hertfordshire SG12 0PU

Postcode SG12 0PU

Study area 330 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 3565 1476 51.8145217786 -0.031891676961 51 48 52 N 000 01 54 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 40m Max: 45m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Project brief originator n/a

Project design originator Jon Murray

Project director/manager Jon Murray

Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions

Type of sponsor/funding body One One Six Developments Ltd

Name of sponsor/funding body One One Six Developments Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient HHER

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"

Paper Archive recipient HHER

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title The Cannon Tavern, 1-3 The Bourne, Ware, Hertfordshire SG12 0PU; Historic building recording and monitoring and recording

Author(s)/Editor(s) Wilson,L

Author(s)/Editor(s) Prosser, L

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Exterior of Building 1 and Building 2, taken from the south.



DP 3

Exterior of Building 2, taken from the south-east.



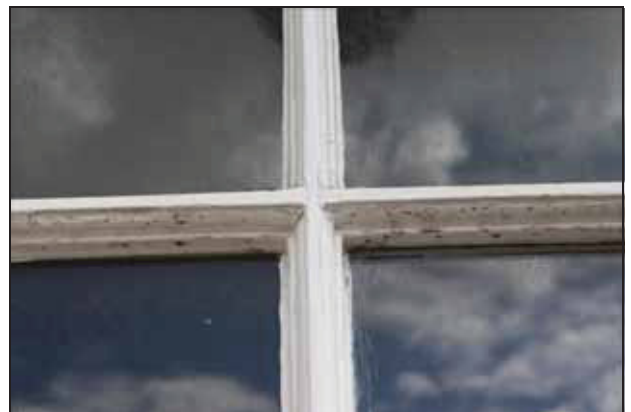
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Area of exposed fabric along the rear of Building 1's historic core, taken from the north-west.



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Area of exposed fabric along the rear of Building 1's historic core, taken from the north-west.



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Area of exposed fabric along the rear of Building 1's historic core, taken from the north.



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Area of exposed fabric along the rear of Building 1's historic core, taken from the north.



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Small room to the rear of FF02 in Building 1, taken from the west.



DP 103

View of FF02 in Building 1, taken from the west.



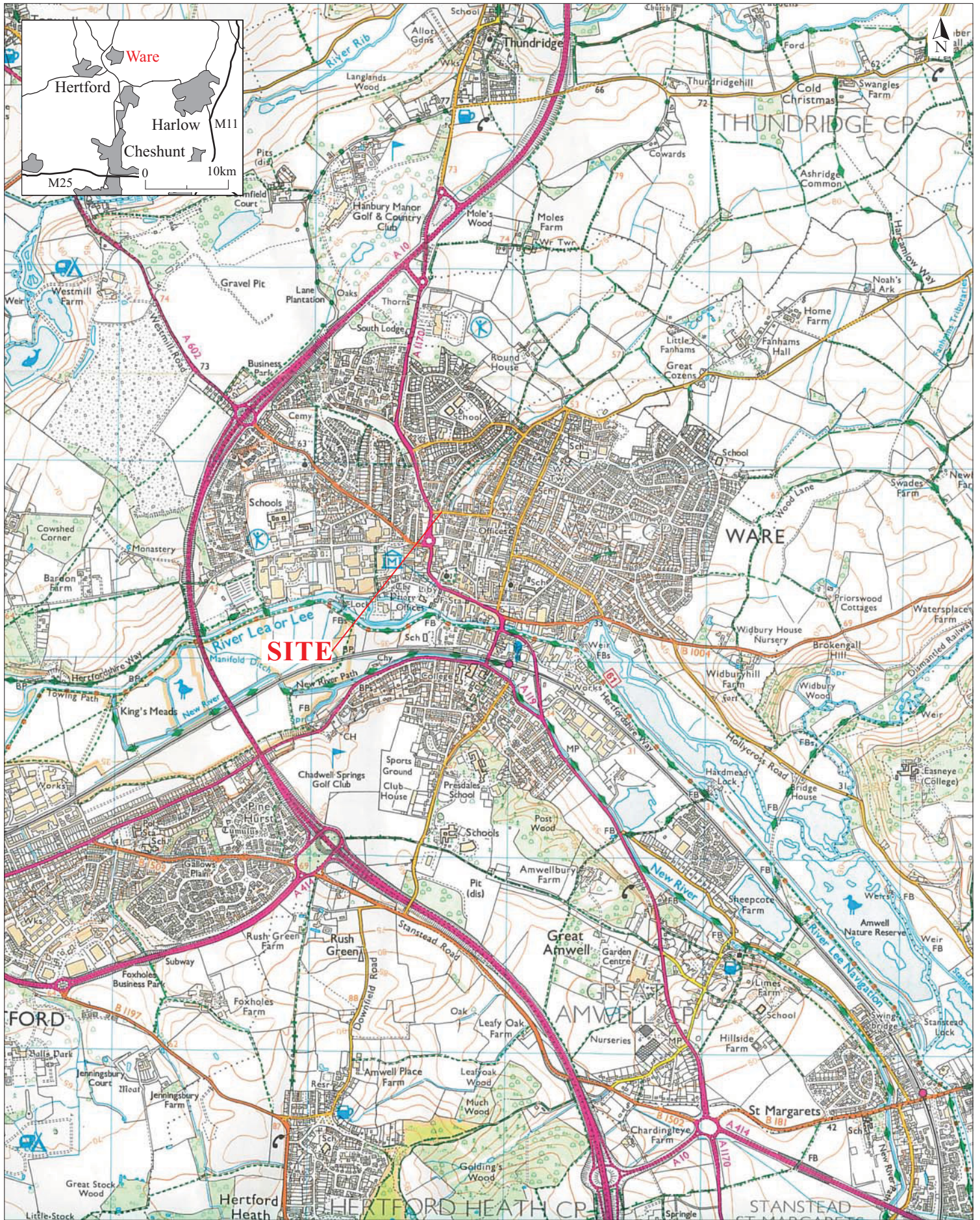
DP 104

Position of crown post in FF03 in Building 1, taken from the east.



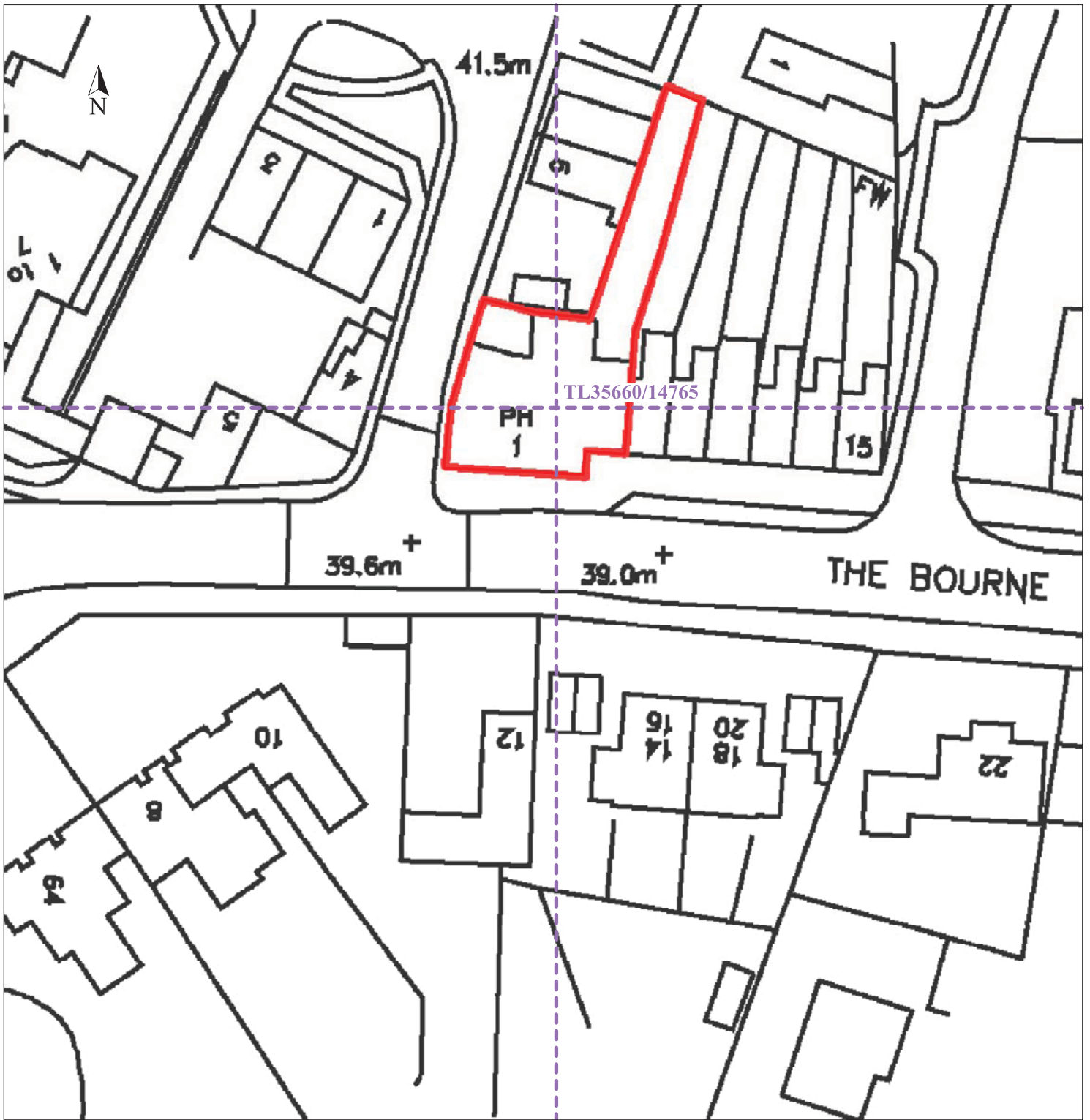
DP 105

Pegs holes for missing brace in the tie-beam in FF03 in Building 1, taken from the east.



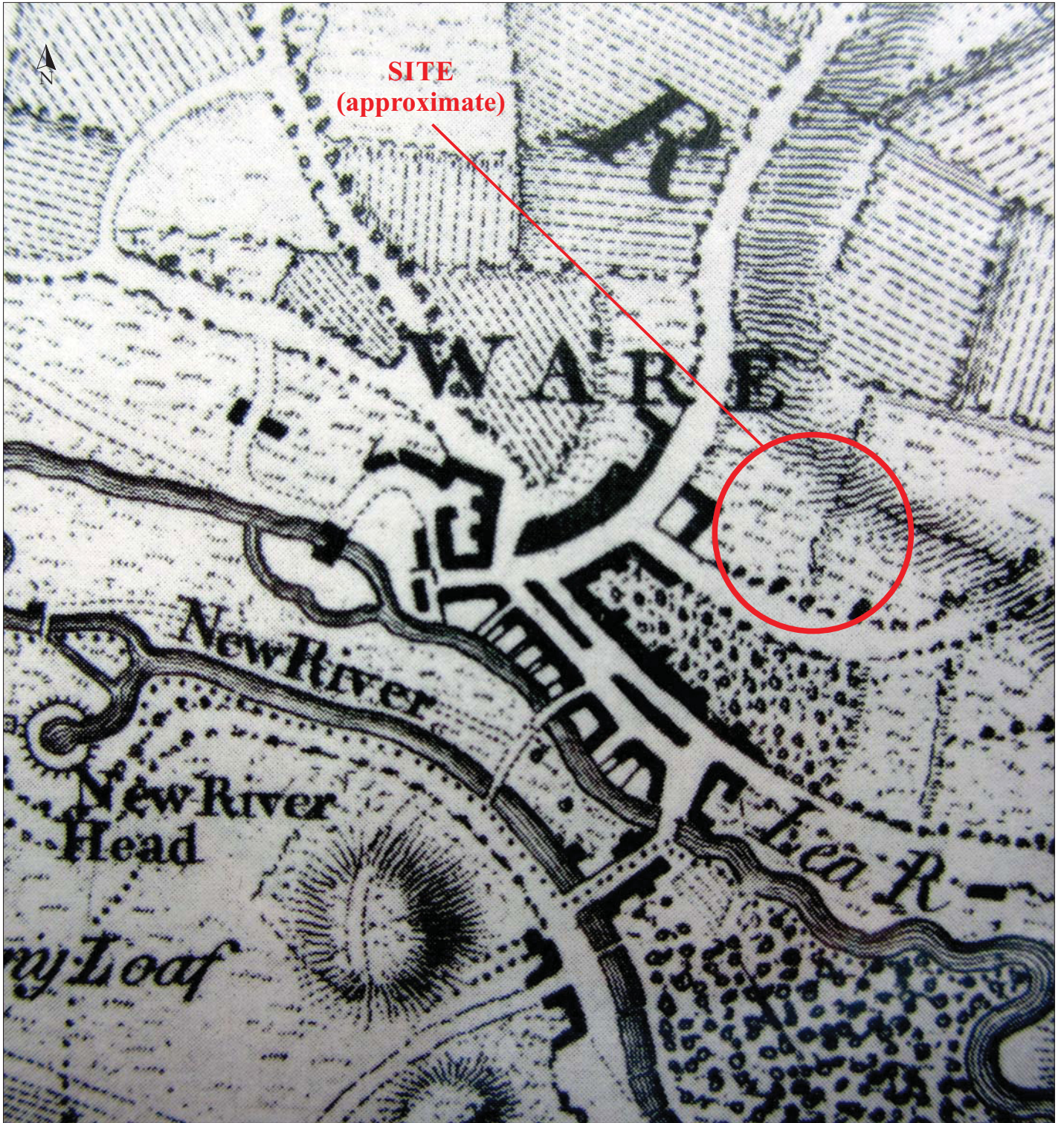
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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Cannon Tavern, The Bourne, Ware (P7163)

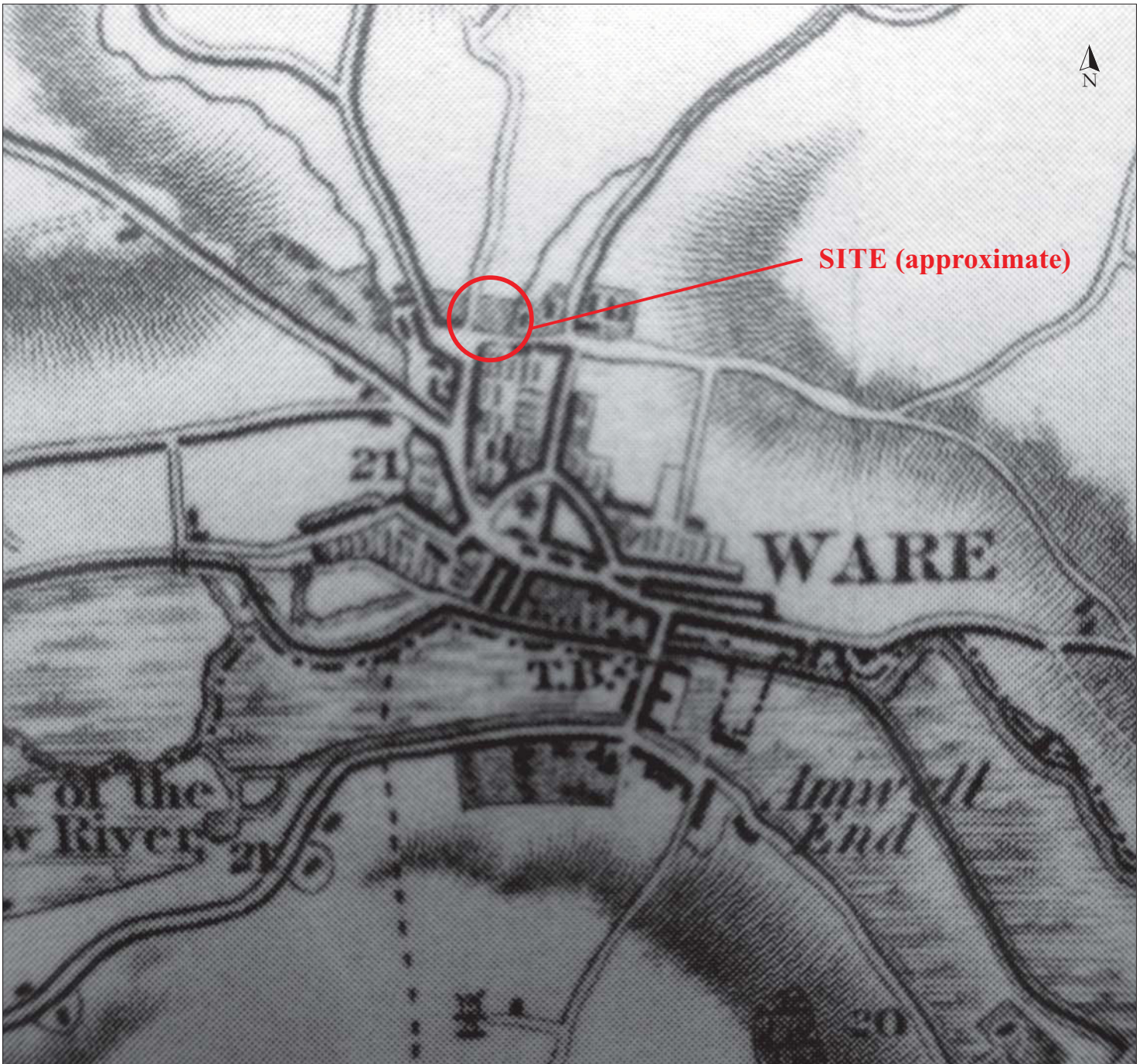


0 25m

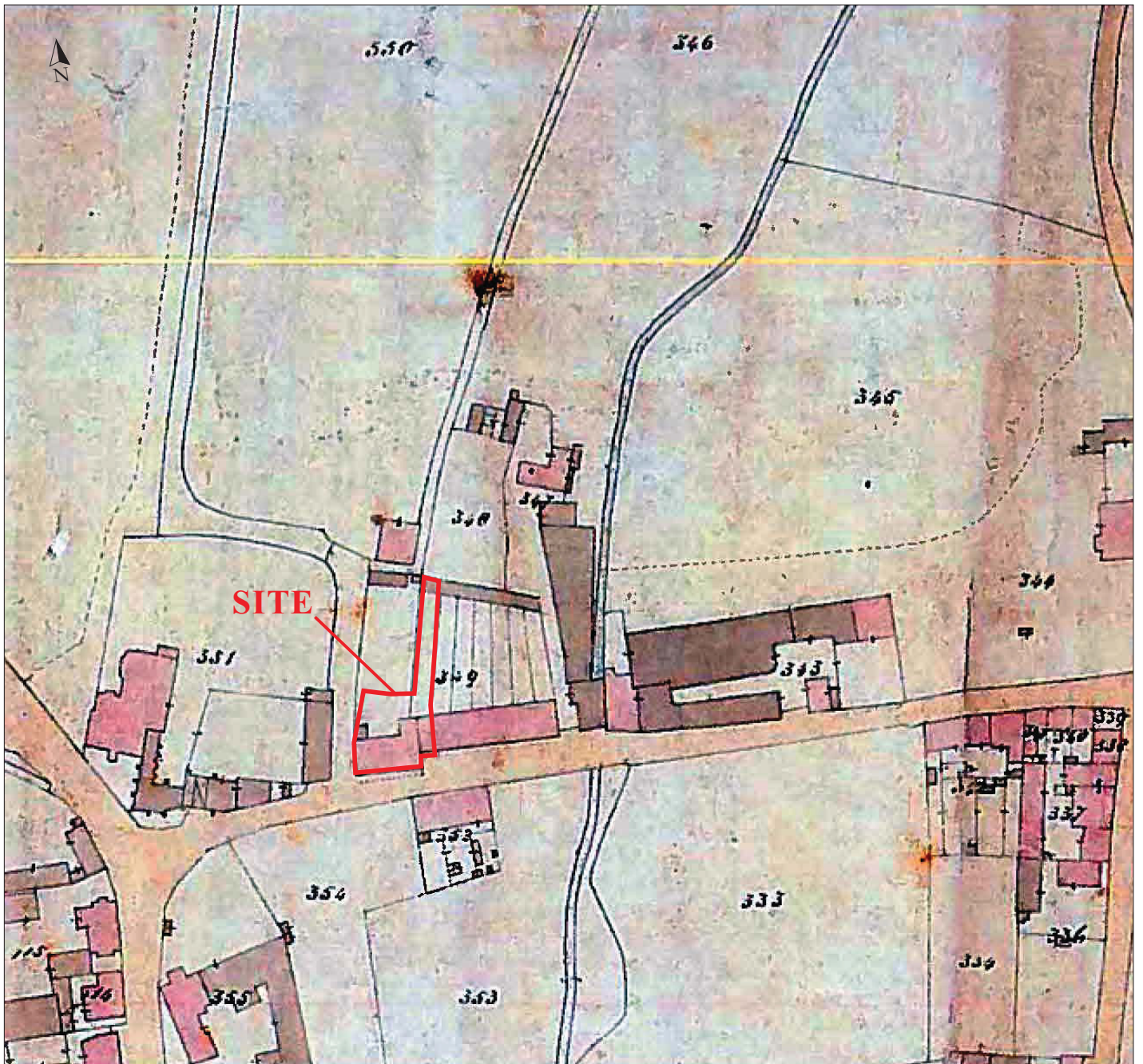
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:500 at A4
Cannon Tavern, The Bourne, Ware (P7163)



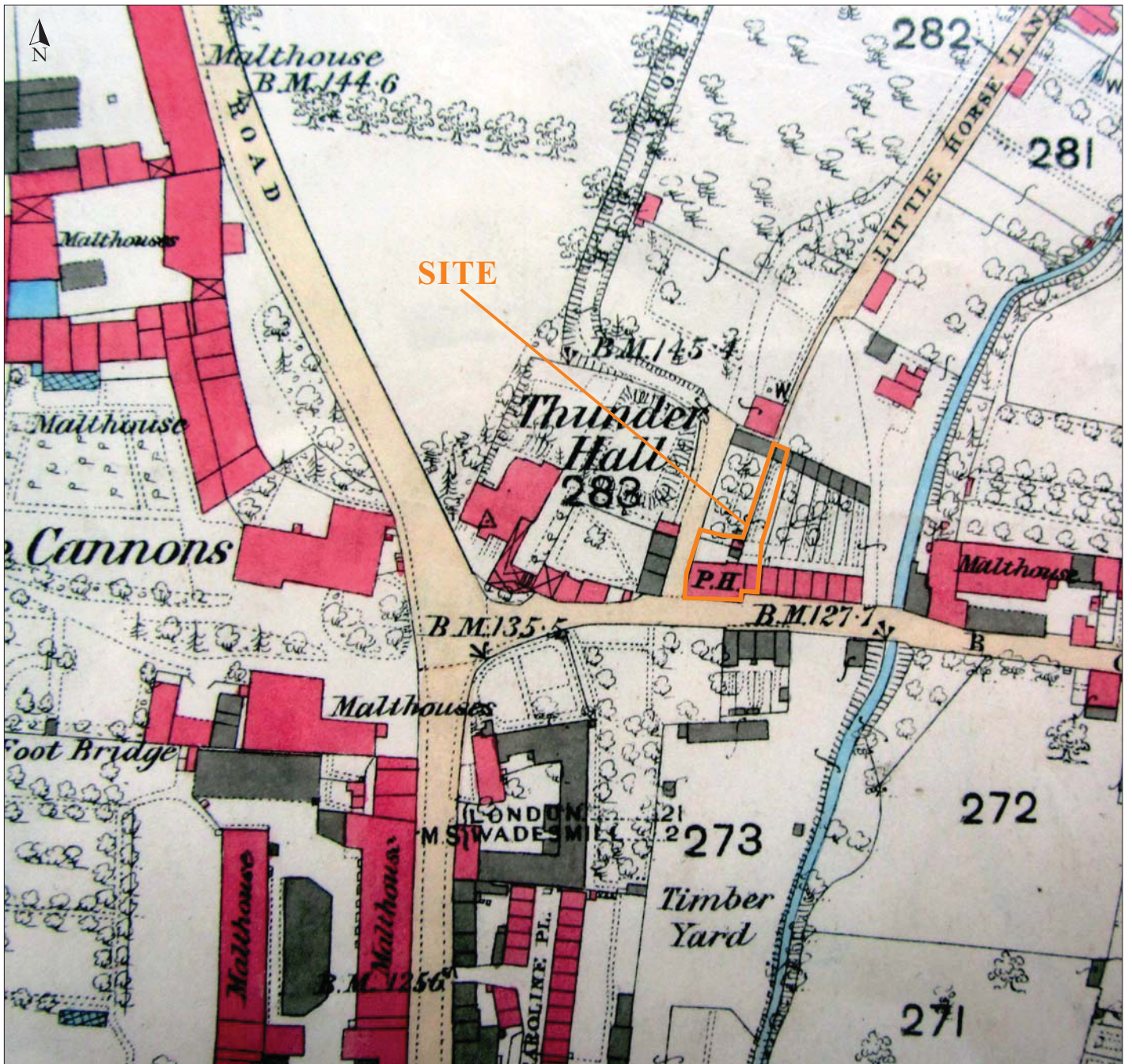
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 3 Dury and Andrews' map, 1766
Not to scale
Cannon Tavern, The Bourne, Ware (P7163)



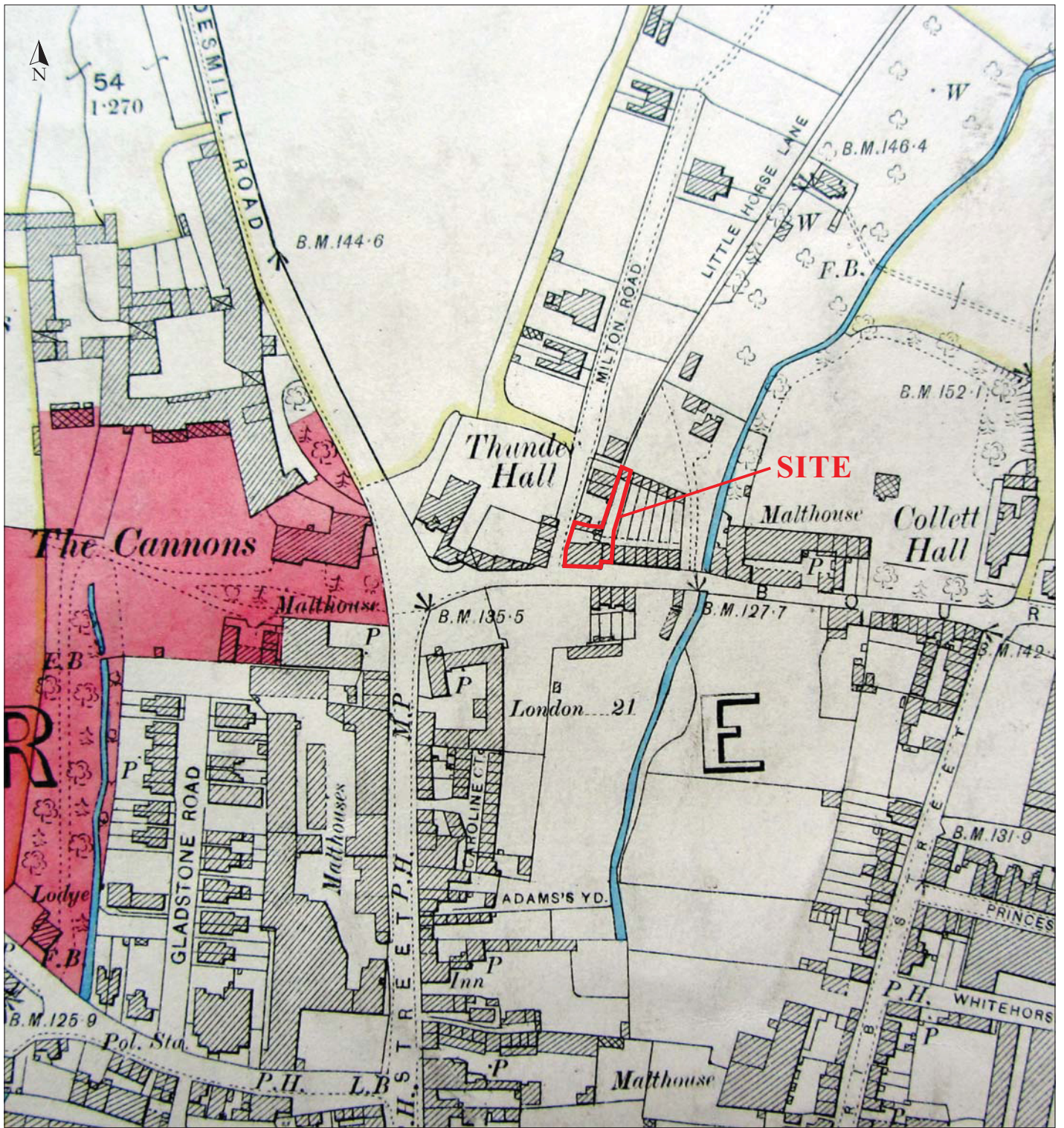
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 Bryant's map, 1822
Not to scale
Cannon Tavern, The Bourne, Ware (P7163)



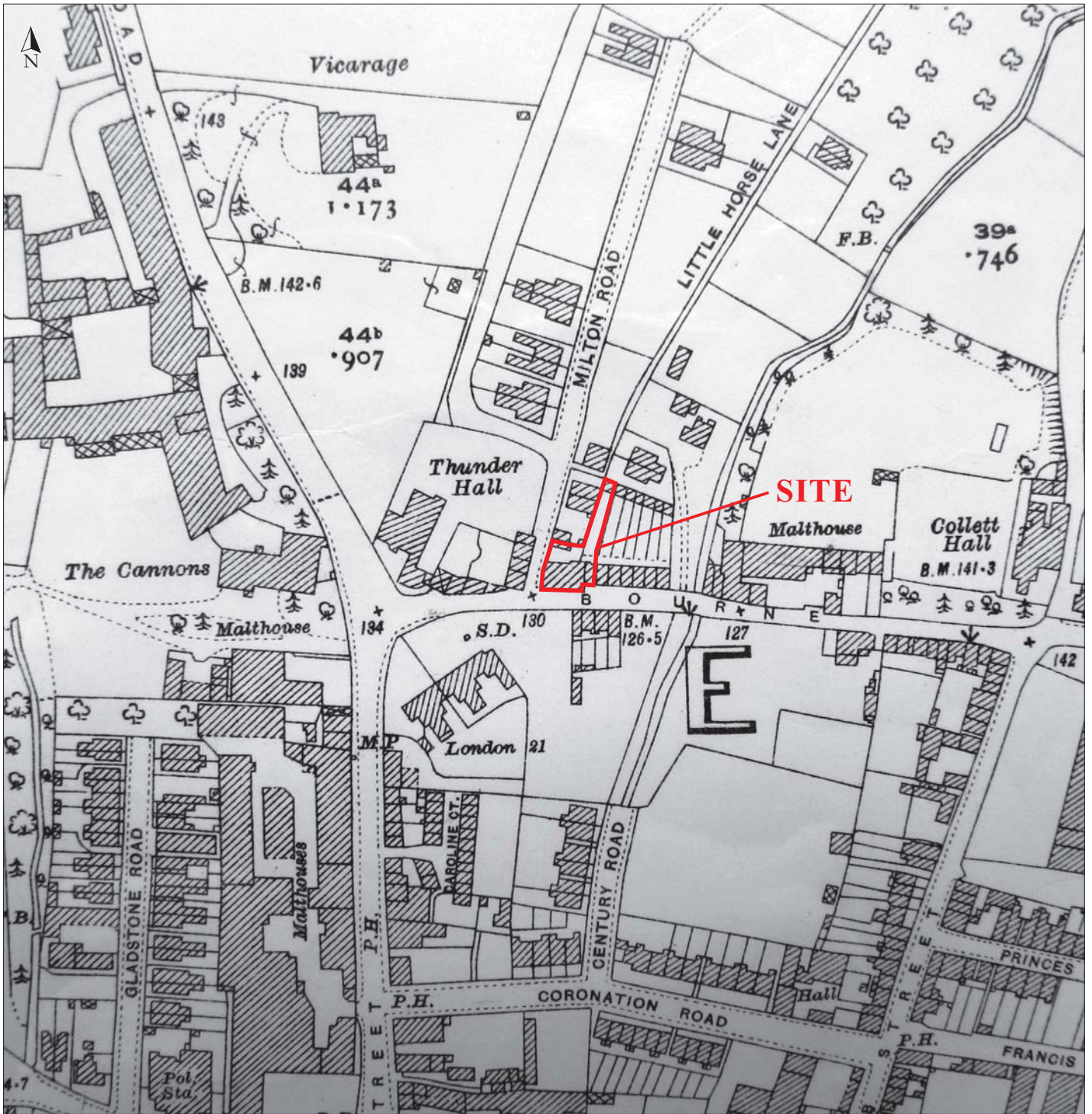
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 Ware tithe map, 1845
Not to scale
Cannon Tavern, The Bourne, Ware (P7163)



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Fig. 6 OS map, 1880
Not to scale
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1898
Not to scale
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1923

Not to scale

Cannon Tavern, The Bourne, Ware (P7163)



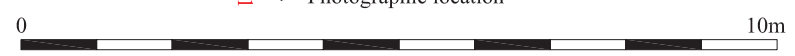
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 9 OS map, 1963
Not to scale
Cannon Tavern, The Bourne, Ware (P7163)



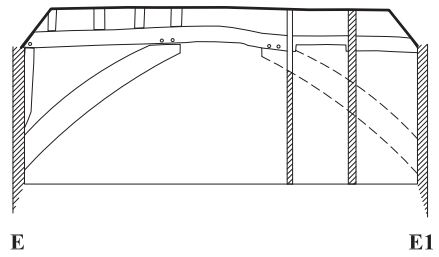
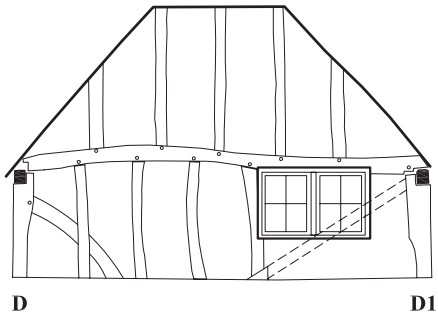
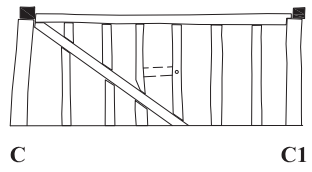
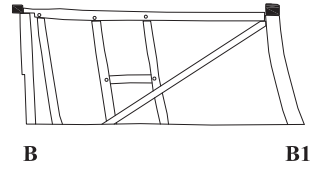
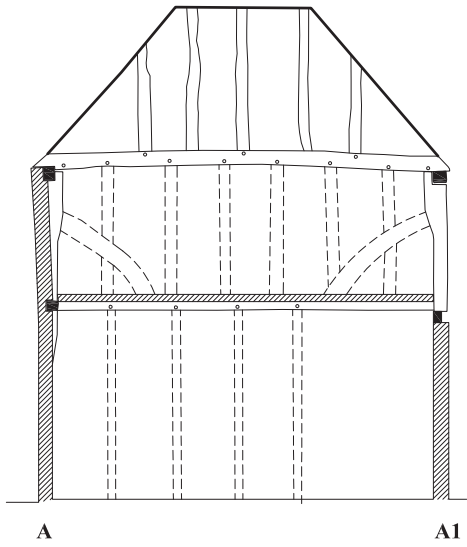
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Fig. 10 OS map, 1972
Not to scale
Cannon Tavern, The Bourne, Ware (P7163)



— New modern partition
 —> Photographic location



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Fig. 11 Floor plans
 Scale 1:100 at A3
 The Cannon Tavern, Ware, Hertfordshire (P7163)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 12 Elevations
Scale 1:100 at A3
The Cannon Tavern, Ware, Hertfordshire (P7163)