
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**26-32 FISH STREET, REDBOURN,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

HER request No. 331/14

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NGR: TL 1075 1208	Report No: 4930	
District: St Albans	Site Code: AS 1762	
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 6150	
Signed:	Date: 13 th August 2015	

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire		
<p><i>In July 2015 AS conducted historic building recording at Nos. 26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire. The recording was carried out in order to fulfil a planning condition attached to approval for the demolition of Nos. 26-28 and the conversion of No. 32 to residential. As part of the development three new blocks are to be constructed and a programme of archaeological evaluation was conducted and is the subject of a separate report by AS (Pozorski 2015).</i></p> <p><i>Of the two buildings subject to recording, No. 32 retains a level of historic interest and was constructed as the manager's house to the gas works complex developed in 1861. The gas works occupied the plot to the west. No.32 is brick built and retains much of its original external appearance with original brickwork and eight-over-eight sash windows (these are replaced but replicating the likely earlier appearance). Internally, however, the building has been denuded of any historic fixtures and fittings.</i></p> <p><i>The second structure (Nos. 26-28) is of no historic merit although the phased brickwork of the outer walls might suggest the historic building visible on historic maps was replaced piecemeal throughout the 20th century. This resulted in the modern building that exists today, where no fixtures and fittings survive of any interest and all the windows and doors are uPVC.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	15 th July 2015		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work (Y/N/?)	-
P. number	6150	Site code	AS 1762
Type of project	Historic building recording		
Site status	Within Area AS.R.5		
Current land use	Domestic house and former manager's house		
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	Mid-19 th century manger's house and 20 th century residence		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Hertfordshire	St Albans	Redbourn
HER/ SMR for area	Hertfordshire HER		
Post code (if known)	AL3 7LP		
Area of site	c. 1300m ²		
NGR	TL 1075 1208		
Height AOD (min/max)	c. 95m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	SADC		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Tansy Collins		
Funded by	Oakbridge Homes		
Full title	26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Recording.		
Authors	Collins, T.		
Report no.	4930		
Date (of report)	August 2015		

Nos. 26–32 FISH STREET, REDBOURN, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

In July 2015 AS conducted historic building recording at Nos. 26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire. The recording was carried out in order to fulfil a planning condition attached to approval for the demolition of Nos. 26-28 and the conversion of No. 32 to residential. As part of the development three new blocks are to be constructed and a programme of archaeological evaluation was conducted and is the subject of a separate report by AS (Pozorski 2015).

Of the two buildings subject to recording, No. 32 retains a level of historic interest and was constructed as the manager's house to the gas works complex developed in 1861. The gas works occupied the plot to the west. No.32 is brick built and retains much of its original external appearance with original brickwork and eight-over-eight sash windows (these are replaced but replicating the likely earlier appearance). Internally, however, the building has been denuded of any historic fixtures and fittings.

The second structure (Nos. 26-28) is of no historic merit although the phased brickwork of the outer walls might suggest the historic building visible on historic maps was replaced piecemeal throughout the 20th century. This resulted in the modern building that exists today, where no fixtures and fittings survive of any interest and all the windows and doors are uPVC.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out historic building recording at Nos. 26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 1075 1208; Figs. 1 and 2). The recording was commissioned by Oakbridge Homes and was carried out in order to fulfil a planning condition attached to planning approval gained through appeal for the demolition of Nos. 26-28 and the conversion of No. 32 to residential (St Albans City and District Council Planning Ref. 5/13/3280, Appeal Ref. APP/B1930/A/14/2215465). As part of the same development three new residential blocks are to be constructed and an archaeological evaluation was conducted alongside the historic building recording. This evaluation encountered 19th and 20th century industrial layers likely associated with the 19th century gas works and later scrap yard. It is the subject of a separate report by AS (Porzorski *et al*, 2015).

1.2 The historic building recording was undertaken in accordance with a recommendation issued by St Albans City and District Council District Archaeologist (SADC: Simon West, dated 31/12/2013) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 16/02/2015) and approved by SADC. It also conformed to procedures outlined in English Heritage's (now Historic England'; HE) *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2006), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for*

Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2014).

1.3 There are two structures within the site. Neither building is nationally listed but they lie within the Redbourn Conservation Area and are locally listed as buildings of local historic and architectural interest. The archaeological advice indicated that Nos. 26-28 should be subject to recording as it is being demolished. No. 32 was also inspected to provide context and to record the building prior to its conversion.

Planning Policy Context

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

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The village of Redbourn is situated in the valley of the river Ver to the north-west of St Albans. The historic parts of the town are disposed around the Common and High Street. The latter follows the route of Roman Watling Street. The modern village has expanded considerably but is now limited on most sides by major roads: the M1 to the west and the A5183 Redbourn bypass to the east and north. As a result of this expansion, the outskirts of the town are now less than 2km from those of the neighbouring town of Harpenden to the north-east and Hemel Hempstead to the south-west (Fig. 1).

2.2 The site occupies a large and approximately square plot at the south end of the historic core of the village on the south side of Fish Street, the road that links the Common with High Street to the east (Fig. 2). The plot currently comprises a former scrap yard containing the two assessment buildings. Nos. 26-28 (a single building) lies in the north-east corner of the site and No. 32 lies to the west, both buildings aligned north-south with the short ends fronting Fish Street. As noted, the two properties are locally listed according to the Conservation Area Character Statement (St Albans District Council 2011) and the site is within the Redbourn Conservation Area.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources. The following material was consulted as part of the assessment;

Archaeological databases

3.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within Redbourn comes from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER). Significant entries within a 750m radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Figs. 3a and 3b. Where relevant, these sites and finds are discussed in Section 4.2.

Historical and cartographic sources

3.2 The principal source for this type of evidence was the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based in Hertford. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4-8.

Secondary sources

3.3 The principal sources for this type of evidence were the Hertfordshire 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.

Fieldwork

3.4 The site was visited on the 15th July 2015 by Tansy Collins in order to undertake the technical analysis and to conduct the photographic survey. The photographic recording was conducted using a Canon 60D digital SLR camera (18 megapixels), and included all external views and general internal shots as well as any fine detail. 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 shown on a plan of No. 32 provided by the client, and sketch plans of Nos. 26-28 produced on site (Figs. 9-11).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric to medieval

4.1 It has been suggested that Redbourn's name may originate as a derivative of 'reedy-stream' (Featherstone 2001), and a high density of artefacts found dating from the prehistoric period suggests early exploitation of the river landscape (for example: HHER 6495, 9638 and 10691). The most conspicuous historic feature is of Roman origin: the High Street which extends along the line of the main road from London to Dunstable and beyond (Watling Street: HHER 9525)

4.2 The earliest records mention an estate at Redbourn being given by Aethelwine Niger to the abbey of St Albans in the late Saxon period. Local folklore records a 'mound of the banners' somewhere on the Common (HHER 1623). According to tradition, this was the place where villagers assembled before proceeding to St Albans Abbey on pilgrimage. Roger of Wendover records that the monks of St Albans opened the mounds on 25th June 1178 after they had received a vision concerning St Amphibalus. The monks found ten burials, laid in different directions, one of which was accompanied by the remains of a knife and a spear. This latter skeleton was interpreted as being that of St Amphibalus and subsequently a priory was built to mark the site incorporating the existing chapel of St James. Alongside this, the settlement developed slowly from a number of small hamlets, for example Church End, Revel End, Beeson End (HHER 2628).

4.3 Domesday Book, of 1086, lists Redbourn four times and records a total population of 24 households (www.domesdaymap.co.uk). The parish was heavily wooded at the time, and there are several references to a lack of arable pasture in the medieval period. The abbey owned most of the village since before Domesday, but the building of the priory after 1178 was one of the reasons for the gradual shift in settlement to the main road. However, a survey of 1617 shows that the village still had two principal centres either side of the Common at this time, Church End and Street End with relatively little development along the old Roman road.

4.4 By 1540, the priory land contained a single farm, later Fish Street Farm that retains a 17th century farmhouse and lies less than 100m to the south-east of the site (HHER 10695). Other medieval evidence in the vicinity was found during the 1960s development of Park Estate when a possibly moated rectangular structure was found and documentary sources link this to Sir Richard Rede who bought the priory in 1558.

Post-medieval

4.5 Archaeological evidence confirms that the High Street was built up during the medieval period, but it is in the late 17th and 18th centuries that the old Roman road was used increasingly for through coach traffic, a crucial change being the turnpiking of the road by Dunstable & Ponyards Turnpike Trust in 1723 (Featherstone 2001). As a result, a string of coaching inns opened along the High Street to serve the trade. Many such buildings survive from this period, though with the opening of the London to Birmingham railway line in 1838, the village underwent a major decline. Many of the coaching inns changed their focus away from accommodation, an

example being where a brewery was established in the rear yards of The Bull public house (HHER 10626) in the 19th century.

4.6 Despite the general decline, Redbourn acquired a number of new industries in the 19th century including leather working, straw plaiting and bonnet manufacture (Census returns: 1851). Other industries included tanning, focused on a tan yard at the south end of High Street to the east of the site, and watercress farming along the river Ver (HHER 9608). Industry in the area of the site saw the establishment of a farm in the early 19th century (Old Dairy Farm: National Heritage List Entry No. 1102958 and 1174879), and later in the middle of the century a new steam-powered silk mill was constructed to the west. The manager's house survives (National Heritage List Entry No. 1103640) of a similar style to the assessment building No. 32, and is now the Redbourn Village Museum (HHER 5769).

The site

4.7 The earliest map evidence that provides detailed information comprises the tithe map of 1841 (Fig. 4) at a point in time prior to the establishment of the gas works. This demonstrates that the site at this point, and later (see below), spans at least two property boundaries with the western half open to and thus occupying part of the common land. The eastern half of the site contains a single street front building coloured pink suggesting a domestic structure and two adjoining outbuildings to the south. The outbuildings may have been associated with the street front range, or alternatively with Fish Street Farm, though no longer exist. The street front building lies in the position of No. 26-28 although does not extend as far south and from the physical evidence none of this structure survives within the building comprising Nos. 26-28. It is not entirely clear, but the plot number 613 of the associated tithe apportionment may be linked to that within the site or the building to the east. This plot was owned by Ashby Thomas and listed as a cottage and garden.

4.8 At this point prior to construction of the gas works, the western side of the site apparently comprised waste ground and a stagnant pond. In 1861 John Puddephat, who was a trustee of the newly formed Redbourn Gas Company, had the works constructed on land given by Lord Verulam for the purpose (Thompson, 2002, p. 18). The first cartographic source to depict the gas works was produced by the Ordnance Survey (OS) in 1878 (Fig. 5) and demonstrates that the majority of the gas works complex lay outside of the current site boundary. This included two gas holders to the south-west with other buildings to the west. The east side of the gasworks site within the area of the current site contained the assessment structure No. 32, which originally formed the manager's house. This range is shown with an attached unit at the south end which does not survive. The east side of the site is distinct from the gas works and includes the dwelling visible on the previous map as well as the outbuildings to the south though with a slightly different plan form. The dwelling is shown divided into three units with a small extension at the south end.

4.9 The 1898 OS map shows little change to the buildings within the site apart from the construction of a small range to the east in the centre of the site that is removed by 1924 (Figs. 6 and 7). Regarding the gas works, historic directories in the later 19th century note the site as occupied by Redbourn Gas Co. Ltd, and record

a Daniel Skillman as secretary in 1890 (Kelly's, 1890, p. 926) and a George Gregory Webb in 1895 and 1899 (Kelly's, 1895, p. 300; 1899, p. 155). The National Gas Archive in Warrington holds a file on the company and although investigation of these papers lay outside the scope of this project, it is noted that the company was dissolved in 1913, but continued as a private concern until 1919 when it was taken over by the Harpenden District Gas Company (Website 2) and later amalgamated with the Watford and St Albans Gas Company (Website 3).

4.10 The gas works went out of use when gas was piped from St Albans (Featherstone, 2001) and the industrial structures were demolished before Park Estate was built. This was probably in the middle of the 20th century as one aerial photograph taken in 1949 shows part of the gas works site (Website 4) and appears to include the buildings visible on the 1924 OS map (Fig. 7) though by 1971 these have been replaced by a pair of semi-detached dwellings (Fig. 8).

4.11 Nos. 26-28 demonstrate a different development and no fabric found within the existing building survives from the building visible on the 1841 tithe map, see below. All OS maps from 1878 to 1924 (Figs. 5-7) depict the building divided into three units with a small extension at the south end. Some evidence for its use in the earlier 20th century is shown in App. 4.1 where an historic photograph taken in 1900 shows a small portion of the building when it included a shop frontage at lower level with a weatherboarded gable above containing at least one sash window. Oral history suggested that the shop was occupied by Amos Brewer, a cobbler, in the earlier part of the 20th century. He would carry out a range of work in addition to cobbling, from mending footballs to repairing horse harnesses etc (Webb, 2013). No historic directories up to 1908 mention Amos Brewer in Redbourn, though by 1914 he is listed as a boot repairer on Fish St (Kelly's, 1914, p. 197). The weatherboarded nature of the building suggests a timber-framed range fronting the street.

5 THE BUILDINGS

5.0.1 As noted, the two buildings comprise No. 32 and Nos. 26-28, the former lying in the north-west corner of the site and the latter in the north-east corner. Both present the northern short elevations to the street (Plate 1). No. 32 is the most historic building on the site and comprises the manager's house to the demolished gas works, though recently has been used as offices for the site's most recent use as a scrap yard. Nos. 26-28 comprises a domestic residence and replaces the building visible on the 1841 tithe map.

5.0.2 Both buildings are locally listed. The historic interest retained in No. 32 is clear, though it appears that the locally listed status of Nos. 26-28 was given due to the possibility that historic fabric survives from the earlier structure within the existing building.

5.1 No. 32

Exterior

5.1.1 This building is aligned north-south and rises over two storeys to a pitched grey-slate covered roof with integral chimney stacks rising through the apex at each end. Both stacks have two pots. The structure is built of fairly creased 19th century orange stock bricks measuring 9¼" x 4¼" x 2½" (235mm x 108mm x 64mm) laid in Flemish bond with ½" (13mm) wide lime mortar joints. Many bricks display straight skintles though a small number have diagonal examples.

5.1.2 The principal elevation of the house faces west towards the main working area of the former gas works and presents an entirely domestic appearance (Plate 2). This side is symmetrical and spans three bays with a central entrance, though a modern porch has been added. Windows lie to either side at ground floor level and three at first floor level. They are all identical and comprise eight-over-eight sash windows with no horns and have stone sills and painted voussoirs. The voussoirs are likely of brick, and those at upper level abut the eaves, which has a plain soffit board. Most of the original brick pointing survives on this side, apart from some areas of repointing in cement at low level and below all the windows, both ground and first floor examples, there has been rebuilding and repointing. The porch itself is of no interest and houses a modern entrance on the north side and a small casement on the west. It has a flat roof covered in asphalt.

5.1.3 The north and south elevations are both of entirely plain brickwork to the apex, though the south side bears impressions for an ephemeral unit on this side, now lost. The east side is again fairly plain, consistent with this side of the building being close to the original property boundary (Plate 3). The central bay contains a narrow window in the centre at both ground and first floor level. Both apertures are original and display queen closers in the brickwork and painted voussoirs though instead here are slender timber sills. A final window lights the southern ground floor room and though boarded over is of the same form as the sash windows seen on the west. As on the west, the brickwork is disturbed below the windows.

Interior

5.1.4 The building is given access through the modern porch (GF01) where the original entrance contains a modern fire door. The doorway leads into a lobby / stair vestibule that occupies the west side of the central bay (GF02). A doorway on either side leads to a single room in each outer bay (GF03-04) as well as a kitchen (GF05) that occupies the remainder of the central bay.

5.1.5 The interior has been comprehensively upgraded and no original fixtures and fittings survive and although it is likely that the staircase lay in this position, the existing example is modern with square newels and stick balusters. The floors throughout are covered with modern linoleum, and appear to be on concrete below. The walls are plain painted or, as in Room GF05, lined with modern cedar type boarding and all the fireplaces are blocked (Plate 4). The windows have all been replaced with modern reproductions but presumably replicate the earlier pattern. Room GF05 varied in that it contains two windows, with an additional example on the

east. This is an original aperture but as elsewhere contains a replacement sash window. Two lower panes have been removed to accommodate a small hatch, presumably added to provide a service hatch associated with the sites use as a scrap yard.

5.1.6 At first floor level, the building is laid out in a similar manner to the ground floor with the staircase rising from Room GF02 to the landing (FF01). From here a bathroom lies to the east (FF02) and there is a bedroom to either side (FF03 and FF04). The bathroom has a timber casement with four lower fixed panes and upper top-hung casement of two panes all of textured glass. Room FF03 to the north is plain with a blocked fireplace and reproduction sash window on the west (Plates 5 and 6). The final room to the south (FF04) is identical with a blocked fireplace and sash window on the west, though an additional modern fitted cupboard lies on the north. A loft hatch in this room provides a partial view of the roof structure. It is all of slender softwood rafter couples riding over a single purlin in each pitch to a ridgeboard. All is consistent with a mid-19th century date and one tie-beam is visible bearing a scribed batch mark suggesting a Baltic origin for the timber.

5.2 Nos. 26-28

5.2.1 This building is of minimal interest apart from that it lies in the position of an earlier building and the brickwork of the existing building suggests the previous building may have been rebuilt piecemeal. This is only reflected in a number of phases of brickwork to the external walls which are of no great age and no historic fabric survives within to suggest the incorporation of elements of an earlier building.

Exterior

5.2.2 The existing house is aligned north-south and is all built of brick in two or three structural phases with a continuous pitched roof covered in modern cement tiles (Plate 7). With the wholesale replacement of all windows and doors in uPVC even less character remains to this building, and it is almost impossible to distinguish that the south element appears to incorporate earlier brickwork.

5.2.3 The northern half of the building is entirely modern brick laid in stretcher bond and fronts the street to the north, while the southern element is of similar brickwork, though perhaps slightly earlier and laid in Flemish bond (Plate 8). The south gable end differs again with perhaps late 19th century brick laid in a variable Flemish garden wall bond. The bricks are a variable plum colour with many kiss marks and occasional straight skintles with a sandy mortar.

5.2.4 All apertures in the southern element have queen closers and soldier course arches, apart from one in the south gable which has been inserted, while apertures to the north have no closers or window heads.

5.2.5 The narrow gable end to the street front contains a doorway at ground floor level with an adjacent bow window, again of uPVC, and two windows at upper level. The west elevation fronts into a small enclosed garden area (Plate 9). The entrance is offset to the south and enclosed by a modern pent-roofed porch. To the south a

large two-storey three-cant bay window has uPVC windows but the brickwork at ground floor level continues the same brick fabric as the rest of the southern element. A line of queen closers above the porch, to the north of the entrance now defines a tall stairlight at first floor level but also marks the division of the north and south elements.

5.2.6 A further single-storey extension of the same modern fabric as the northern element has been added to the south elevation, while a garage has been added on the east side.

Interior

5.2.7 The interior of the house is entirely modern and nothing of interest exists. The floors throughout are clad in modern veneer and the walls are all plain painted. No evidence is exposed suggesting any historic fabric from the earlier building survives.

5.2.8 The central doorway on the west side leads into a stair vestibule (GF02) from which a reception room is reached to the south (GF04), the kitchen to the east (GF03) and an entrance vestibule from the street to the north (GF01).

5.2.9 The staircase in Room GF02 is mid-20th century in date with square newels and caps and a solid balustrade with cupboards below. To the south, Room GF04 is now open with the modern extension and the removal of the formerly external wall here has resulted in the insertion of a steel RSJ to support the wall over.

5.2.10 The first floor similarly retains little of interest. The floor at this level comprises a landing in the centre of the building (FF01) with a bathroom on the west (FF02) and a number of bedrooms elsewhere (FF03-07). The roof is visible through a hatch on the landing but is all modern.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Of the two buildings subject to assessment at Fish Street, it is No. 32 that retains some historic interest. Though the site now forms a single plot, it was historically divided so that the east side had a domestic focus (with shop to the street front in the earlier 20th century), while the western half was contiguous with the area to the west and formed part of the mid-19th century gas works site. As such their histories are largely distinct.

6.2 No. 32 originally formed the manager's house within the gas works complex and its construction and fabric is consistent with a date in the middle of the 19th century suggesting it was part of the original development of 1861. In similar fashion to the manager's house of the silk mill (HHER 5769), it is the sole surviving element of the mid-19th century industrial complex and externally retains much of its original appearance with the principal elevation facing west, while the other elevations are largely plain. This only varies in the southern ground floor room which is lit by two windows perhaps reflecting varying status. Despite the generally well-preserved external appearance, the building has been denuded of all historic fixtures and fittings, including the replacement of all windows, and all internal features are

modern. The roof structure is simple and a scribed mark may indicate timber imported from the Baltic.

6.3 The second building, Nos. 26-28, is of no merit and although the brickwork of the outer walls displays some phasing and the brick of the south gable end is perhaps late 19th or early 20th century in date, there is no evidence that any fabric survives from the building shown on 19th century maps. The historic photograph suggest that at least the street front element was timber-framed and there may have been numerous phases of rebuilding throughout the 20th century that finally saw the loss of all early fabric resulting in the predominantly mid-later 20th century building that exists today.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Oakbridge Homes for funding the project, in particular Mr Robert Van Der Welle and Mr Mike Callaghan for assistance.

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3 The National Archives
<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/rd/17d120bc-def7-4b21-86d7-e7e67c9862b4>

4 Britain From Above
<http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/eaw025075?search=redbourn&ref=37>

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER) DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 750m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HER	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric		
6495	TL 1063 1237	An assemblage of Mesolithic flints in a large natural hollow filled with brown clayey soil, and in six small pits that may have been natural or of human origin. Other flints were associated with later material on the site, north of the grounds of Cumberland House. The assemblage was in fresh condition and includes two gravers, two borers, two scrapers, a micro-burin, two rods, a possible core rejuvenation flake and a possible saw as well as 109 other flakes, and blades.
9638	TL 1071 1226	The assemblage comprises 623 debitage flakes, 6 microliths, seven tools and other flakes with signs of use, from a yellow clay-silt layer over natural. Technique and form indicate Mesolithic and late Neolithic-Bronze Age products. The good condition of the implements, and the completeness of the range of flake sizes and types, suggest derivation from a nearby knapping position. 'As the site is situated in a natural depression along a river terrace it appears that natural hill wash from a large prehistoric site nearby has produced an area of high artefact density'. The find implies early exploitation of the landscape along the river.
10691	TL 1042 1162	During construction of the Redbourn bypass in 1983 a pit was found near the footpath leading to East Common at the given NGR. It was filled with silt and 'a single worked flint about the size of a thumb nail'. The date of the flint was not certain; Mesolithic to Bronze Age was suggested.
Romano-British		
6496	TL 1067 1238	A ditch or large gully on the east side of a site north of Cumberland House contained 1st-2nd century pottery, an iron nail and Roman type hobnails in its fill; an area of undated flint cobbling over natural clay adjacent to the west may also be Roman.
9525	TL 11097 11609	Watling Street running north-west from the Roman town of Verulamium towards Dunstable (and ultimately Chester); Viatores' road 1E. The name dates from the later 9th century; the road as a whole has never gone out of use, except within Verulamium itself.
Saxon		
1623	TL 1050 1209	The 'Mounds of the Banners' were two mounds somewhere on Redbourn Common; the exact site has not been identified. They were so called, according to tradition, because the villagers assembled there before processing to St Albans Abbey. Roger of Wendover recorded that the monks of St Albans opened the mounds after a vision of 'St Amphibalus', the priest who converted St Alban. On 25 June 1178 ten inhumations were uncovered, laid in different directions; one was accompanied by the remains of an iron spear and knife. These suggest an Anglo-Saxon date for at least some of the skeletons, although they could have been secondary burials in earlier mounds. The skeleton with the weapons was taken to be St Amphibalus; subsequently a priory was built to mark the site, incorporating an existing chapel of St James.
Medieval		
2628	TL 1060 1215	Redbourn was not a nucleated medieval village; it developed slowly from a number of dispersed hamlets, established in late Saxon times in clearings in a fairly heavily wooded landscape. These were called 'Ends': Church End, Revel End, Beeson End, and others. None of these are on the main highway, Watling Street. The church, which may be of late Saxon date, was founded at one of these hamlets. The parish was still heavily wooded at Domesday; its value increased greatly in the 11th century and this appears to be due to a deliberate policy of improvement by the Abbey. Most of the village was owned

		by the Abbey from before Domesday; it acquired some smaller holdings during the medieval period, and let out parts. On the highway by the earlier 12th century was the wayside chapel of St James, and the building of the priory here in 1178 was one of the reasons for a gradual shift in settlement to the highway ('Street End'). A survey in 1617 shows that the village still had two main foci, Church End and Street End, with the common between, and several other clusters. The two foci only became one in the 20th century. In the coaching era Street End acquired urban characteristics including many inns and high-status town houses, only to lose its prosperity suddenly in the 1840s with the arrival of railway travel.
2868	TL 1068 1202	Redbourn Priory, used as a retreat by St Albans Abbey, was built after the discovery in 1178 of the supposed grave of St Amphibalus [1623] on Redbourn Heath. The site chosen included the already existing chapel of St James. There is no record of a prior after 1492, and by 1535 the site was abandoned. It was a farm in 1540 when it was granted to John Cokkes. It was bought by Sir Richard Rede in 1558, who built a house [6259] with the remains. When the Park estate was built in 1966 the access road cut 'walls, foundations and drains' and 'clunch workings as if masons' yard' ; fragments of architectural stone of 12th-15th century date, as well as a 14th century carved stone human heads, were found re-used in the foundations of the 16th century house and in its well. No evidently medieval foundations were defined, but only salvage work was permitted and it is likely that the priory precinct and its various buildings were situated here, on ground sloping towards the river and close to Watling Street. The precinct may encompass the whole rectangular area occupied by the Brooke Bond factory and the Park estate. Ver Mus (PRN 584) has a photo of a 13th century tile with the design of a mermaid, from the well.
6497	TL 1064 1237	An irregular stake-built structure 4.2m square (Building C) and the clay and chalk wall footing, faced with flints, of a timber-framed building (B) on a site north of Cumberland House were assumed to be medieval; there was no associated dating, but the unstratified finds included 970 sherds of 13th-14th century pottery and almost nothing else of pre-19th century date. The fill of the stakeholes included Mesolithic flints [6495] but the structure was aligned with Building B. A gully and a shallow pit were also medieval. The finds imply fairly intensive use of the area, which is close to the High Street and behind (east of) White Cottage.
9639	TL 1071 1239	Two pits containing oyster shells and Hertfordshire Grey Ware (late 12th-14th century) were found 15-16m behind the street frontage in 1987, when New Forge Place was built on derelict land; the High Street frontage itself revealed only 20th century cellars and natural clay, and the whole site had been graded down.
9640	TL 1086 1200	A substantial V-sectioned ditch, about 2m deep and 2.5m wide, was found near the river Ver and running parallel to it, on the Park estate in 1966. It contained '12th century pottery and Mesolithic flints'. It ought to be associated with medieval remains to the west, which are assumed to have been derived from Redbourn priory [2868], and was possibly a precinct boundary, laid out when the priory was established in the late 12th century. The ditch is not included on the plan of the Park estate excavations.
10621	TL 1067 1246	Originally a late medieval timber-framed hall house, now of three bays, one-and-a-half storeys with gabled casements: the right bay was probably the late medieval open hall and the left bay a cross wing. The centre bay has 17th century features, including some late 17th century panelling. The roof is steep-pitched, plain tile. The red brick façade was added c.1900. No.84 appears to have been the other cross-wing of the original house: two storeys, steep pitched plain tile roof, late 17th century red brick chimney stack at the south gable end. In 17th century deeds this was White Lamb Farm; it was first recorded as an inn in 1785. It was sold to become a private house and shop in 1914 and no.84 was shortly afterwards separated off as another shop. The front of this separate part was demolished by a lorry c.1973, and the façade is now a replacement.

Post-medieval		
5002	TL 1105 1173	Milestone, made of stone, 45cm square, with a mushroom top. 75cm high, painted mileages 'London 24'. Condition in 1994 as at Johnson Survey. It is on the 1878 OS map as reading London 24, St Albans 4.
5090	TL 10905 12034	Road bridge over the river Ver, brick built, 3 low arches with stone cutwaters upstream, buttressed terminals, width 7m. The bridge has been repointed but otherwise remains the same
5466	TL 1105 1207	Redbourn station, formerly the Midland Railway. A wooden station building, 2 brick chimney stacks and a canopy supported by cast iron pillars. Only one platform, and a single track. Has since been demolished and replaced by industrial buildings. This was on the Harpenden to Hemel Hempstead branch line, which opened in 1877 and closed in 1947
5510	TL 101 116	Letter box in the wall of a shop, ?1871-81 type; 'Smith and Hawkes, upshoot aperture'. This is now the only remaining Victorian letterbox in Redbourn
5594	TL 1090 1193	Railway bridge with brick piers and wing walls, an iron girder, and a low iron parapet. As described at the Johnson survey. This bridge carried the Harpenden to Hemel Hempstead branch line over Watling Street; the line opened in 1877, and closed in 1947. The bridge has been demolished
5769	TL 1042 1201	Former silk mill, yellow brick group of buildings. Largest building is the hall which is 75ft long, with sawdust packed ceiling. There is also a boiler house, offices 1 storey high and a dwelling house. A bell tower on the hall once hung a 19th century bell. Recorded as a mill c1855. The site has since been demolished and replaced by a modern factory. This was a steam-powered mill built by John Woollam in 1857 on a narrow strip of land taken from the site of Redbourn Priory; the bell was cast in 1858 by John Warner and Sons of London. Woollam also ran the Abbey Mill in St Albans as a silk mill, and installed a manager in the dwelling house at Redbourn. The mill was sold to John Maygrove Co. Ltd in 1906, and was worked until 1938 when it succumbed to competition from artificial fibres. It remained empty until the Brooke Bond Tea Co.'s London factory was bombed in WWII and the company took over and expanded the Redbourn site. The manager's house is now the only part of the silk factory that remains. The NGR is for this building, which is now Silk Mill House. In 1999 it was taken over by Redbourn Parish Council for use by Redbourn Village Museum Trust, and opened as a museum in 2000. The two-storey house dates to the early-mid 19th century, in purple brick with red brick details and a slate roof.
5886	TL 1071 1238	Site of 18th century bakery, now occupied by a modern building.
6259	TL 1066 1194	A Tudor house located by the Redbourn Research Group in 1966 when Fish Street Farm was developed into the Park estate. Massive clay and chalk foundations lay parallel to the road east of the Brooke Bond warehouse, on a frontage 60ft long; the site was apparently moated. The house was rectangular, and had a well, partly flint-lined and with a pump consisting of a bored tree-trunk and with all its valve-work surviving. The foundations and the well yielded many pieces of carved stone, some architectural and some figural, of medieval date and probably from Redbourn Priory; no ecclesiastical buildings were identified on the site of the house. The site of the priory was presumably close by. Documentary sources relate that Sir Richard Rede bought the priory in 1558, built a house called Place House out of its remains and lived there until his death in 1576. His will refers to this as 'the mansion house of Redbourn, sometyne called the Priorie'. The finds have been dispersed; timbers from the well went to Verulamium Museum, which also has photographs. In 1540 Redbourn Priory was sold to John Cokkes, who sold it on to Sir Richard Rede in 1558. The estate was sold by Sir Richard's grandson in 1615 and the house in due course disappeared. The large rectangular enclosure, subdivided with hedges, shown on 19th century maps, on the south side of The Common, was the land which in 1966 became the Park estate. In the NE corner is Fish Street

		Farm, which had been the demesne farm of the Priory manor. The layout of the enclosure suggests the form of a 16th-century outer court, and might also suggest the medieval priory precinct.
6494	TL 1066 1237	Mesolithic, Roman and medieval material on this site north of Cumberland House was followed by a gap until the 18th century. Building A, a stable or barn, was apparently timber-framed, on a sleeper wall built of flint with tile, brick, re-used clunch, and puddingstone. It was at least 15m long and 4m wide; one of the interior walls, of large faced flints and re-used clunch blocks, had been built over a shallow pit which contained pottery and clay pipes of the late 18th-early 19th century. In the 19th century a brick building was put up abutting onto the east end of Building A. The foundations of Building D were also 19th century and of brick, and evidently similar to the extant Victorian cottages in Shepherds Row to the north. Only one building is shown here on the 1841 tithe map, just behind a pair of Listed cottages (now White Cottage) to the west. The remainder of the plot was empty. By 1878 two rows of cottages had been built along the entire length of the plot
7003	TL 1082 1213	Site of a malting, identified from the 1841 tithe map. The buildings have presumably since been demolished as they were not located. The tithe map shows a very large building behind the 16th century buildings on the High Street frontage, just by the entrance to Fish Street Farm; the malting projected into Fish Street, making it no more than an alley at the High Street end. Little change is shown on the 1878 OS map, but by 1898 the building had been replaced with a row of cottages. These were demolished in the 20th century to make room for vehicle traffic.
7004	TL 1072 1208	Site of a gas works, identified from the 1898 OS map. Building(s) demolished; site now occupied by a housing estate. 'The Gas Works... were built on the site of a stagnant pond and waste ground in 1861 by John Puddephat as trustee of the Redbourn Gas Company' on land given by Lord Verulam for the purpose. The works are shown on the later 19th century OS maps just west of Fish Street Farm and some cottages, and had one or two rectangular buildings and two gasometers.
9557	TL 1077 1239	The 1851 Census recorded that by this date straw plaiting, carried out in Redbourn since the 17th century, had become a major occupation for women and children in the village. Most of this was piecework, but the Redbourn Estates (Earl of Strathmore) erected a building specifically for use as a straw hat factory, let to Messrs Vyse and Co. The position is on the east side of the High Street; the factory had an entrance from Crown Street. It became empty at the turn of the century with the decline of the industry, and was used as an Assembly Room for public meetings. After 1918 the Parish Council bought it for use as a village hall and for adult education classes. Vyse, Sons and Co was a London firm founded in 1765; from 1910 to 1923 they also had a straw hat factory in Ridgmont Road, St Albans, near the station.
9608	TL 1095 1213	One of a string of watercress beds along the river Ver between Redbourn and Bow Bridge, originally set up by small local growers from c.1830. By 1900 they had been bought up by Tommy Sansom and developed into a commercial enterprise along with many other beds in the county. Hertfordshire chalk streams were known for their high quality cress, sold in London markets. Walter Vise of Redbourn took over the local beds in 1937 and grew cress until 1961.
9809	Centroid TL 0925 1050 (MBR: 8337m by 9609m)	This line was a branch of the Midland Railway, running from Harpenden Central station on the main line through Redbourn and Hemel Hempstead to the gasworks near Boxmoor on the LNWR. A connection into the LNWR was never completed. The line was opened by an independent company in 1877 and was taken over by the Midland Railway in 1886. It closed in 1947; the route survives in part, as a path for cyclists and pedestrians known as the Nicky Way. The Redbourn bypass also makes use of it. When the line first opened Hemel Hempstead station was the passenger terminus, as the connection towards the LNWR at Boxmoor had not been built. In 1880 the gasworks at Boxmoor was

		enlarged and the Midland Railway was persuaded to use the line between Hemel Hempstead station and Boxmoor to deliver coal, and from 1905 passengers as far as Heath Park Halt. Much of this part of the line has been destroyed by modern development.
10414	TL 1061 1268	<p>A mid to late 18th century timber-framed barn on a brick plinth. The weatherboarding survives on the end gables and part of the south wall; the rest, including the roof, was re-clad in corrugated iron sheeting c.1980. The barn is five bays long, with traces of front and rear cart entries in the centre bay; the timber frame is complete apart from the missing south porch and the lower part of one bay in the south wall. A few 16th-17th century timbers were re-used, but the remainder are 18th century, cut square and straight. 'The special interest of this barn lies in the survival of the timber frame, almost intact and of consistent good quality'.</p> <p>From it appears that the barn has burnt down.</p> <p>Scout Farm is shown in detail on the 1878 OS map; the farm then stood a little way to the north of the village, by the side of Watling Street, and had farmhouse with garden and about seven farm buildings arranged in an irregular pattern east of the house; the barn was at the north end of the farmstead. By 1898 the farmstead had been given a more regular appearance, in accordance with late 19th century farming practices. Most of the buildings were demolished in the 20th century and greenhouses built. The farmhouse and one other farm building shown on survive, in addition to the footings of the barn.</p> <p>This was The Scout Farm in a rental dated 1750, and Schute Farm on the 1841 tithe map.</p>
10602	TL 1025 1170	<p>Now a private house, no.2 Church End, by the bridge over the stream on the Hemel Hempstead road. The two-storey building has a 16th century timber frame and a steep plain tile roof. The upper floor is jettied on curved braces, with plastered exterior. The rear wing is 17th century with a contemporary red brick chimney stack at the join with the front block. The single-storey extension is 17th-18th century, with attics, and thin vertical exposed studwork.</p> <p>It was used as a straw plait school before becoming a public house. The records are for its tenancy (and subsequent ownership) by the Chesham Brewery Company from 1897 to some time in the 1920s. The 1841 tithe map and the 1878 OS map show the house as the end building in Church End, at the lowest point of Redbourn Common and on the north bank of the stream, close to a spring and three large ponds along the watercourse.</p>
10603	TL 1075 1212	<p>The Fish Street Chapel was built by the local Independent meeting, which had its origins in a barn in Fish Street in 1802. In 1806 John Smith was appointed minister and he raised the money for a proper building. The chapel was enlarged in 1865 and a plaque was inserted in the facade: 'Congregational Chapel/Built 1806/Enlarged 1865'. It also acquired a burial ground. The Congregational meeting left in the early 1940s, on combining with that of St Albans. From 1948 the building was used as the local library and health centre. After the Mount Zion chapel in Lybury Lane was declared unsafe its congregation met at the Fish Street building, and took it over as the Mount Zion Evangelical Church when the library moved out in 1980. The plaque has been painted over and only the date 1806 is now visible.</p> <p>In the late 1840s Upton found the chapel to be only a quarter full at services; the minister was a 'good man, but inefficient', with the added note that he died in 1848.</p>
10604	TL 1016 1216	<p>The chapel was built in 1835 by the Hyper-Calvinists or Strict Baptists. These were a group which broke away from the Independent chapel in Fish Street [10603] in 1817, and used various barns and houses until building the chapel in Lybury Lane. It was 'plain but substantial', 40 x 22 feet, with a front gallery and pews. In the late 1960s the building was declared unsafe. The congregation moved to the Fish Street chapel. In 1975 the Lybury Lane building was repaired and converted into a private house. The outside is largely unaltered, apart from grilles over the two upstairs windows, and the graveyard remains.</p>

10610	TL 1077 1224	The Market House is shown here on the 1841 tithe map, and was then occupied by Earnest Dixon. The owners are listed as 'Overseers of the Parish for the time being'. Thomas Meautys had obtained a licence for a weekly market in 1638-9. The Market House dates to after 1669, when the Woolpack was still extant, and before 1707, when it is recorded in a deed as standing on the site of the Woolpack. In 1826 it was let to a tenant, John Lines, but the parish tried to evict him 'to throw the said Market House open as formerly'. This does not appear to have worked.
10611	TL 1078 1223	'The biggest house in the street, a completely urban early 18C house'. This is a large town house built c.1710-20, of three storeys and a cellar, in dark red brick with a parapet and entablature with frieze and dentilled cornice. The windows are original. The porch and double doors are early-mid 19th century. The front ground floor rooms survive as good contemporary interiors, but the building was altered into offices and given a rear extension in 1973. Most of what had been the large garden is now built over, but much of the 18th century boundary walls and 19th century cast iron railings survive, although now partly enclosing separate properties.
10613	TL 1063 1226	A double-pile suburban house built in 1745 as a hunting lodge for the Duke of Cumberland at the east end of Redbourn Common, and separated from the busy High Street by the grounds of the house. The house is of red brick, partly vitrified, with a slate hipped roof, and of two storeys with attics behind a parapet. The interior is well preserved, with good detailing in staircase and fireplaces. A contemporary service wing stands on the south side. At the High Street side of the property is a paved court with stabling, now garages, screened from the High Street by a red brick wall, both of which also date to 1745, and a lean-to range on the north side with a weatherboarded dovecote. It was not primarily a residence; on the first floor of the house was a banqueting hall, provided with a cooking stove at one end, to feed hunting parties. The stables area was converted into Totton Mews in 1990. See [10694] for the 20th century use of the house as CEGB HQ.
10614	TL 1082 1221	Redbourn House was a large Georgian town house on the east side of the High Street, now the site of Pondsmeade and Gertrude Peake House. It is shown on the 1841 tithe map as the property of Lady Glamis, with extensive rear grounds leading to the river and the ford at the end of Waterend Lane. The grounds then included an artificial lake with small island, the lake cut as an inlet from the river. The house belonged to the Carpenter family, from the early 18th century; George Carpenter owned it in the 1740s. From them it descended to the Earls of Strathmore. It was demolished in 1955; it was of 18th century red brick, seven bays, two storeys, with a three-bay pediment and added upper half-storey, and railings on the street frontage. The front door is in the Museum of St Albans.
10616	TL 1085 1216	A public house, given a brick front in 1832 (now painted) but in fact a two-storeyed timber-framed building probably of the 17th century. It has three bays, with lobby entrance plan, and two red brick chimney stacks both probably early. It was altered c.1900. The earliest documentary reference dates to 1626. Part of the property was detached as a separate dwelling from at least 1770-1790, and was re-absorbed in 1837. In the 18th century there was also a gatehouse and a yard called Dunghill Hole. The addition of the brick front is assumed to date from 1832 because one brick is marked 'EP 1832'.
10617	TL 1073 1233	Now a house and shop, a 16th century timber-framed range at right angles to the street. The front is late 19th century painted brick with canted oriel, and 20th century shop front. Behind are three bays, the rear one originally jettied on the south side. Between the front and middle bays is a 17th-18th century red brick square chimney stack. A small stair turret is attached on the south side. In 1597 the property belonged to Innocent Reed and was known as the Antelope. In 1671 it was the Antelope inn, occupied by John Catlin; the Catlins were prominent brewers and innkeepers in the Harpenden and Wheathampstead area. It reverted to private use at some time in the early 1680s and in more recent times has served as a shop as well. It became the first garage in Redbourn, when owned by William Collyer

		who had one of the first cars in the village.
10618	TL 1073 1234	A timber-framed range, now two shops (52-52a), with a late 18th or early 19th century painted brick façade that continues over the original structure of no.50 High Street at the south end. This façade has a parapet above four segmental-headed windows, replaced, and 19th century doorframes. The shop windows are modern. At the north end is a low carriageway with exposed timbers. In 1659 there was no structure between no.50 and the White Hart, nos.54-54a, but by 1671 there was a house on the site. At some time between 1701 and 1757 it became the Tom of Bedlam. In the 1780s it had the lowest land tax assessment of all the Redbourn inns. When sold by the Chesham Brewery Company in 1909 it had a tap room, cellar, kitchen, lobby, and two bedrooms, plus the adjoining cottage with three rooms on each floor. The inn closed between 1930 and 1934 and was converted into two shops.
10619	TL 1072 1236	A former inn, now a restaurant and shop. The 16th century two-storey timber-framed structure is of double-pile form, the back range probably being an early 18th century addition. The façade is also early 18th century, of brown brick with red gauged brick dressings and seven close-set sash windows. The earliest record of the White Hart dates to 1608. In 1721-41 it was two dwellings, but then reverted to being an inn. The licence was given up after 1850; by 1891 it was a freehold house, baker's shop and garden, and five stables, and was in dilapidated condition. See [10697] for Sibley's forge at the rear; the Sibley family lived in the house.
10620	TL 1068 1245	A house and shop (Ackroyds Bakers), once the Old Mother Redcap. The timber frame is 16th and 17th century, with steep pitched plain tile roof and brick ground floor, 20th century shop front and bow window. When it was first licensed is unknown; by 1793 it was a cottage divided into two tenements formerly called by the sign of Mother Redcap. It became a shop in the 19th century. 18th and 19th century clay pipes were found behind a fireplace in the 1970s.
10622	TL 1082 1216	The Listing is for two houses, nos.24-6 High Street. No.24 is now a shop of 18th century timber-framed construction, two storeys, plain tile roof, two casements to each house. No.24 has a 17th-18th century rear gabled wing. Both have brick façades, but while that of no.26 is of early 19th century red brick facade, that of no.24 is of re-used stock bricks, put up in the 1970s. No.24 was recorded in 1886 as a beerhouse known as the Lark; it closed in the early 1900s.
10623	TL 1080 1225	Built c.1500 as a small Wealden house, timber-framed, now roughcast, with plain tile roof; two storeys and attics. Extended at rear c.1700. On the south gable end is a red brick chimney stack of c.1600, and on the north gable end a shallow lean-to addition, probably 19th century. Two projecting gable ends on the rear extension have exposed thin framing. The first floor on the Waterend Lane frontage has a good wooden cross bar casement window of c.1700 with original metal frames and square leading, and the room behind retains bolection moulded panelling. The building is almost certainly the Swan inn, first recorded in 1547 and described in 1783 and 1784 as being on the north side of the property that became Redbourn House. In the 1756 Victuallers Billetting Returns the Swan was not then inhabited, but had room for 60 horses.
10624	TL 1079 1225	A large town house built c.1800, and now offices. Red brick, three storeys over cellar, with five recessed sash windows, and central doorcase with pediment and columns, under slate hipped roof with wide bracketed eaves. The south elevation has venetian windows. A contemporary stable block adjoins on the south-east, single-storey, three-window parapeted front with wide carriage arch. The Red House Flat, which is described in the Listing as a 'possible school house or chapel', was built by Lady Glamis (d.1881) when she moved from Redbourn House to the Red House ('for reasons of economy') as a drawing room to display her large mirror and pictures.
10625	TL 1077 1230	Nos.35-37 High Street are still a public house; no.33 (on the south) was formerly part of The George but is now a private house. It is a

		<p>two-storey 17th century timber-framed house behind an early 19th century façade of brick, now painted, and with the carriage entrance at the north end.</p> <p>The George is first recorded in 1589 and is certainly earlier. Two tenements were made out of part of the building in 1689, and reunited with it c.1796. In 1839 it was called the George and Dragon, but had reverted by 1878; c.1870-1900 the licensee, Joseph Warwick, operated a smithy in the coach-house.</p>
10626	TL 1076 1233	<p>A building with a large timber frame, probably 17th century, with two good mid-late 17th century chimney stacks. Two storeys, plain tile roof, seven recessed sash windows in early 20th century roughcast front which has two large targeted ornamental panels.</p> <p>This was one of the main coaching inns in 18th century Redbourn; it was licensed in the 16th century if not before, and manor courts were held on the premises. Catherine Stephens, maltster, had the license 1815-29 and there was a brewery on the premises by the 1840s. On the 1841 tithe map the Bull had extensive land to the rear, as far as the river; this covered the entire triangle of land where Bassett Close etc is now. The pargeting is Arts and Crafts revival, dating to the early 20th century.</p>
10627	TL 1075 1235	<p>Now a house and shop, but built as an inn. 16th century timber frame, two storeys, plain tile roof. The façade is early 18th century in good brown brick with red brick dressings; the windows are mostly modern, in original openings. The northernmost window is over a broad coach entrance with 16th century ceiling and wall timbers exposed. Behind the main structure is an 18th century hipped roof projection and a long 17th-18th century painted-brick and timber-framed stable range, now a shop.</p> <p>The White Horse was first recorded in 1574. In 1839 three stage coaches stopped daily in each direction, from London to Derby, Leeds and Manchester and back. The license was given up between 1870 and 1890, and the building became a private house, restored in 1972. According to the records, the stable block, which had been 92 feet by 15 feet, was demolished in 1840 (when the coaching trade had collapsed in Redbourn), and the surviving rear range was a barn.</p>
10628	TL 1072 1240	<p>A 16th and 17th century timber-framed structure, now a restaurant. It has two bays and a single-bay extension over a carriage arch, the extension with an imitation timber frame but with 16th century framing exposed on the north wall of the carriageway. The roof is plain tile; the ridge chimney stack above the door has been rebuilt. The façade is early 19th century painted brick. At the rear is a weatherboarded extension with slate roof.</p> <p>The Crown inn is first recorded in 1755. In 1866 the carriageway was bought to make a public right of way, linking Crown Street with the High Street. The inn became a restaurant in the 1940s.</p>
10629	TL 1070 1245	<p>A public house with 17th century or earlier timber frame behind a late 19th century red brick façade, two storeys high. In the centre of the ridge towards the south is a mid 17th century red brick chimney stack. Inside, the south end consists of a two-bay lobby entrance house, with a one-bay cross wing at the north end. The plain tile roof is in two sections, the narrower and taller part on the north end continuing the roof line and cornice pattern of 79-81 High Street. This building was renamed the Bell and Shears in 1977 when renovated, but was previously the Red Lion. There are references, however, to the Bell and Shears from 1632, which amalgamated with the adjacent house called the Red Lion in 1674-5. The Bell and Shears, with its own maltings, appears in records from 1674 to 1759. Part of the inn was split off as a dwelling house in 1720, and this is possibly nos.79-81, which date to the early 18th century and are a house and shop.</p>
10692	TL 1045 1225	<p>The Methodist Church facing onto North Common at Redbourn was opened as the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in 1876 and has this date on its unaltered frontage. It replaced the original smaller chapel which stood nearby [10703]. The new building had a schoolroom beneath the chapel itself. It was extended to the rear and a vestry built in 1882.</p>
10693	TL 1081 1243	<p>In 1869 a breakaway group from the Mount Zion chapel in Lybury</p>

		Lane [10604] formed a new congregation of Particular Baptists, under the influence of the preacher Charles Spurgeon of the Metropolitan Tabernacle in London. In 1870 a new chapel, the Tabernacle, opened in Crown Street. Records continue until 1948. The building closed in the late 1950s; it was partially demolished and the remainder converted into a house, now no.3 Crown Street.
10695	TL 1081 1209	<p>Fish Street Farm was the demesne farm of the manor of Redbourn Priory. The existing farmhouse (Launay House) has a 17th century or earlier timber frame of two storeys and attics, within an early 19th century stucco and red brick casing. The red brick section in the middle has a large ridge chimney stack at the east end. The stuccoed west block has a cellar. On the east side of the building is a small timber-framed bay with a 20th century red brick front. To the east of the house is a former barn, now called Pound Cottage, with exposed timber framing.</p> <p>The farmstead is shown on the 1841 tithe map as Fish Street Farm, a sprawling complex at the NE corner of the Place House grounds [6259] (Place House succeeded the medieval priory [2868]). Fish Street was then little more than a narrow alley leading from the High Street onto Redbourn Common, past post-medieval encroachment. The farmhouse lay at the north side of the yard, around which stood large barns and other buildings; north of the house was its garden. The later 19th century OS maps show little change, although mid 19th century amenities such as the gas works [7004] had appeared to the west along the south edge of the Common.</p>
10696	TL 1035 1188	The original National school was built in 1857, followed by extra buildings for infants (1872) and boys (1876), on land given for the purpose by the Earl of Verulam. The schoolhouse, which began with two rooms, has been extended at various times but is still in use, on the Common.
10697	TL 1070 1235	The first Sibley blacksmith took over the business here in the yard behind the White Hart [10619] in the 19th century. Three generations of Sibleys ran the forge, until the death of Bill Sibley in 1969. The site has been redeveloped into housing (New Forge Place, 1987). The White Hart ceased trading after the collapse of the coaching trade; the smithy was set up later in the 19th century, the inn being converted into a house and a shop. The Sibleys lived in the house, now a restaurant.
10698	TL 1089 1212	Russell Harborough, a local grocer, started the jam and sweet factory in the early 1880s, having been inspired by a speech by Gladstone on the generation of local industry to provide employment. It began in his house between the Saracen's Head and the tannery; a factory was soon built on the site of a cottage next door to the south. Fruit was grown locally and sugar came by rail; the products were partly for local consumption, but a good deal was sent away to other markets from the adjacent railway station. Mr Harborough died in 1923. The original factory was rebuilt in the early 1950s; in 1956 it was sold to Mercer's Air Gauges, and has since closed and been redeveloped.
10699	TL 1088 1210	Tanning was an industry in Redbourn from at least the 18th century; there was a tanyard at the foot of the High Street, reached by what was known as Farey's Lane, after the family who owned it. Their house stood at the corner of the lane on the High Street, with the tanyard behind; this was the point where the mail coach dropped off mail for Redbourn. In 1844 it was taken over by Thomas Piper, who built a new house on the High Street. The tannery was listed in Kelly's Directory until 1928-9.
10700	TL 1080 1235	The Redbourn Brewery developed behind the Bull inn after the collapse of the coaching trade in Redbourn. It is first documented in 1866, and had its own maltings and kiln in the yard behind the inn. In 1897 the brewery and its ten licensed houses were auctioned; the brewery itself found no buyer and it was closed.
10701	TL 1032 1166	The 18th century parish pest house was at Frogmore, an area south of the Moor on the south side of Redbourn Common. There were some cottages here in a meadow called the Wick, and one was the pest house run by Rebecca Brandreth. The 1841 tithe map suggests the position, as there were few buildings in this area.

10703	TL 1048 1225	The first Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Redbourn was built facing onto North Common in 1837, and appears on the tithe map. In 1876 a larger church, which is still in use, was built on a site near the old one. The 1837 chapel survives. In 1847 Upton regarded the minstry as 'useful'.
10706	TL 1084 1218	Ver House, and no.25 High Street, are a pair of houses built c.1830. They are in yellow stock brick, two storeys, with a slate roof, five recessed sash windows and a pair of identical door surrounds and cornice hoods. No.23, Ver House, was bought by the Sansom family in the mid 19th century. The family lived in the house and ran their watercress business from the rear premises, which appear to include what is now 27a High Street. This is an early-mid 19th century long rectangular block in red brick with plain tile hipped roof, two storeys, with short projecting wings on NW and SE, and dentilled brick eaves. On the narrow end elevation facing the High Street are two windows and a central door with dentilled bracketed hood. The long north side, facing Pondsmeade, has a broad central carriage entrance and nine upper floor windows. At the east end of the main roof is a good wrought iron weathervane with scrolled base and pointer. There were several watercress beds along the river Ver in Redbourn; all the Redbourn businesses were bought up by T Sansom c.1900 as part of a commercial enterprise that covered the county. In 1927 30 cwt (1,524kg) of watercress was being sent from Redbourn station every day, to London, Manchester and Liverpool.
12769	TL 1087 1215	No.19 is a one-storey brick building with a slate roof and shop front. The shop and internal fittings date to c.1890. Behind, at the east corner of the yard, is a pair of oak-framed structures. The southern building has pegged joints suggesting a 17th century origin; the separate building on its north side is of similar construction but may be slightly later and was perhaps a stable or cowshed.
13638	TL 10768 12268	An early 18th century house in dark red brick, two storeys, with steep-pitched slate roof, and contemporary small south wing, and some timber framing inside and outside; it appears to be built of a combination of timber and brick, with a largely brick exterior. Pevsner describes it as a 'long row nine-bay house of c.1700'. This was the period of Redbourn's growing prosperity as a coaching town, when several impressive town houses were built in the High Street. It is possible that no.38, however, was built as two properties; it was in multiple occupancy since at least the 1830s, before the collapse of the coaching trade and Redbourn's sudden decline. Dr Henry Stephens, the inventor in 1832 of blue-black ink, lived and practised as a medical man in the north end of no.38 during the 1830s and possibly earlier, his patients entering via the garden gate in the wall on the High Street. In 1843 the house was 'cottages and gardens'. Between this date and 1884 a building attached to the north side of no.38 was demolished. From the later 19th century until at least 1933 the house was occupied by a succession of medical men. By this time it was in single occupancy; suggests that the bay window on the frontage may have been built over a former external door. The house is now divided into four properties.
30098	TL 11183 11501	The Elms was built c.1800, with two storeys and attics, in red brick with a hipped roof and end chimneys. The entrance is central, in an arched recess with wooden pilasters and open pediment. The box dormers are 20th century. The house is shown on the 1841 tithe map beside Watling Street, in an isolated position but with an outbuilding in a separate plot on the north side. More detail is shown on the 1878 OS map, with trees, largely conifers, around the two buildings, a well in the yard between, and a separate garden plot to the north. A new house, Elm Cottage, was put up to its north in the mid 20th century and the plot divided. The outbuilding was demolished between 1898 and 1924, and a new one put up perpendicular to its site. Examination before demolition of this replacement in 2008 found it to be a single-storey timber-framed structure with the south end wall of brick. It had been divided into three tooms, a cart shed/garage, a loosebox and tack room, with attic above for storing fodder or straw.
30773	TL 1060 1205	Old Dairy Farm is shown but not named on the 1841 tithe map, with a

		<p>house west of a barn with projections at each end. The buildings are on the southern edge of Redbourn Common on the boundary wall of the large rectangular plot associated with Place House [6259]. The 1878 OS map shows the garden and an orchard extending west of the house along the boundary.</p> <p>The farmhouse and barn date to the early 19th century. The two-storey house is timber-framed and roughcast, with weatherboarding on the east gable end. It has end chimneys, and a central door with bracketed hood. Inside is the original through-passage with staircase on the west side; later in the 19th century the house was extended to the rear, and a bay was added on the west end in the 20th century. The barn range stood with its narrow north end facing the common; this is a timber-framed and weatherboarded barn with double doors. By 1878 outbuildings had appeared behind the house, enclosing the west side of the yard, with further small additions by 1898. It appears that the farmstead was newly built in the early 19th century, the first development within the Place House grounds. The 16th century house had by this date disappeared, but the grounds remained empty until the 19th century.</p>
Modern		
10694	TL 1066 1232	A large extension block on the north side of Cumberland House [10613] dates to the 1950s. It was used as the computerised central control for the National Grid by the Central Electricity Generating Board, amid tight security, until denationalisation in the 1980s. Some of the fittings including the main screen survived at least until summer 2000; the building is empty, awaiting new owners. A further extension was added in 1974. These extensions were refurbished in the early 1990s and little of the 1950s-1974 internal features remain with the exception of minor features such as doors, handles, WC fittings and window catches.
10704	TL 1009 1189	The Woollam family, owners of the silk mills at Redbourn and St Albans, gave Brache field to the parish for allotments. In 1926 Mrs Woollam, by then a widow, built four almshouses on part of this land.
Undated		
4768	TL 1110 1207	Cropmark of what appears to be part of an oval enclosure, comprising a curvilinear ditch, above the river Ver at the SE end of Redbourn. It is cut on the west by the Redbourn bypass, which follows the disused railway line.
4986	TL 1087 1145	Cropmark of a ditch near the river, south of Redbourn
7962	TL 1051 1193	Cropmarks of a subcircular enclosure approx. 70m by 40m identified by RCHME. The factory which covers part of the site has expanded only in recent decades; this was open ground with the silk mill [5769] occupying a tiny area in the NW corner.
12448	TL 1035 1200	Registered common land. The Common was once open heath, with hamlets at Church End beyond the SW corner, and Street End on Watling Street which runs along the common's eastern edge. The 1841 tithe map shows a good deal of encroachment by this date, cottages in small plots at the common edges.
		The Cricket Ground was laid out between 1841 and 1878, possibly on the initiative of the curate, a Rev W S Wade. In 1847 he was described as 'a sporting Gentleman, Cricketer etc.', who effectively ran the parish in the place of the elderly vicar the Rev Lord Frederick Beauclerck ('quite laid aside').
18348	TL 1125 1217	Cropmarks of ditches and other features of uncertain character, on the east side of the village of Redbourn on the steep slope above the river Ver.

APPENDIX 2 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	26 – 32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: St Albans
Village/Town:	Parish: Redbourn
Planning application reference:	St Albans City and District Council Planning Ref. 5/13/3280, Appeal Ref. APP/B1930/A/14/2215465
Client name/address/tel:	Oakbridge Homes
Nature of application:	Residential redevelopment
Present land use:	Domestic dwelling and former office with former scrap yard
Size of application area: c.1300m ²	Size of area investigated
NGR (8 figures):	TL 1075 1208
Site Code:	AS 1762
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Historic building recording
Date of work:	15.07.15
Location of finds/Curating museum:	St Albans
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: 19 th and 20 th century
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In July 2015 AS conducted historic building recording at Nos. 26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire. The recording was carried out in order to fulfil a planning condition attached to approval for the demolition of Nos. 26-28 and the conversion of No. 32 to residential. As part of the development three new blocks are to be constructed and a programme of archaeological evaluation was conducted and is the subject of a separate report by AS (Pozorski 2015).</i></p> <p><i>Of the two buildings subject to recording, No. 32 retains a level of historic interest and was constructed as the manager's house to the gas works complex developed in 1861. The gas works occupied the plot to the west. No.32 is brick built and retains much of its original external appearance with original brickwork and eight-over-eight sash windows (these are replaced but replicating the likely earlier appearance). Internally, however, the building has been denuded of any historic fixtures and fittings.</i></p> <p><i>The second structure (Nos. 26-28) is of no historic merit although the phased brickwork of the outer walls might suggest the historic building visible on historic maps was replaced piecemeal throughout the 20th century. This resulted in the modern building that exists today, where no fixtures and fittings survive of any interest and all the windows and doors are uPVC.</i></p>
Author of summary: T. Collins	Date of Summary: August 2015

APPENDIX 3 BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: 26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn					NGR: TL 1075 1208		
County: Hertfordshire				Museum Collecting Area: St Albans			
Site Code: AS 1762				Project Number: 6150			
Date of Work: July 2015				Related Work: TT			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
Advice 31/12/2013		Yes		16 th February 2015		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
4 sheets A4 notes							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
Architect's Drawings:							
1 sheet A3 plans annotated							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings on CD	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
4930		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
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printout in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD.							

APPENDIX 4 HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



4.1 View of Fish Street with a fragment of the building occupying the position of Nos. 26-28 visible on the right, 1900 (Website 1).

PLATES



Plate 1 View of No. 32 with Nos. 26-28 to the rear both with their short elevations fronting the street, taken from the west (DP 02)



Plate 2 West elevation of No. 32, taken from the west (DP 9)



Plate 3 East elevation of No. 32, taken from the south-east (DP 14)



Plate 4 Chimney breast and replacement sash window in Room GF05 (No. 32), taken from the north-west (DP 27)



Plate 5 Chimney breast on the north side of Room FF03 (No. 32), taken from the south-east (DP 30)



Plate 6 Replacement sash window on the west side of Room FF03 (No. 32), taken from the east (DP 30)



Plate 7 North and west elevations of Nos. 26-28, taken from the north (DP 5)



Plate 8 Sample of brickwork on the east side of No. 26-28 showing earlier brickwork to the west and modern brickwork to the right, taken from the east (DP 36)



Plate 9 West elevation of No. 26-28, taken from the west (DP 17)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

North and west elevations of No. 32, taken from the north-west



DP 2

View of No. 32 with Nos. 26-28 to the rear, taken from the west



DP 3

East and north elevations of Nos. 26-28, taken from the north-east



DP 4

View of Nos. 26-28 with No. 32 beyond, taken from the north-east



DP 5

North and west elevations of Nos. 26-28, taken from the north



DP 6

Decorative wrought iron gate into the garden of No. 26-28, taken from the north



DP 7

East elevation of No. 32, taken from the north-east



DP 8

West elevation of No. 32, taken from the south-west



DP 9

West elevation of No. 32, taken from the west



DP 10

Detail of the west elevation of No. 32 showing disturbed brickwork below the northern first floor window, taken from the west



DP 11

Detail of the west elevation of No. 32 showing disturbed brickwork below the northern first floor window, taken from the west



DP 12

Detail of the west elevation of No. 32 showing disturbed brickwork below the southern first floor window, taken from the west



DP 13
East elevation of No. 32, taken from the south-east



DP 14
East elevation of No. 32, taken from the south-east



DP 15
South elevation of No. 32, taken from the south



DP 16
View of No. 32 and Nos. 26-28, taken from the south-west



DP 17
West elevation of No. 26-28, taken from the west



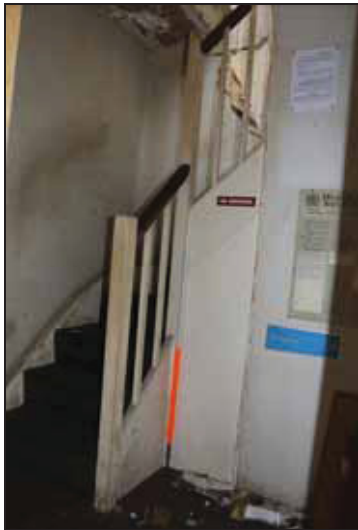
DP 18
Modern single-storey extension at the south end of Nos. 26-28, taken from the south-west



DP 19
South gable end of Nos. 26-28, taken from the south



DP 20
Modern casement window in the porch (No. 32: GF01), taken from the north-east



DP 21
Staircase in Room GF02 (No. 32), taken from the south-west



DP 22
Staircase in Room GF02 (No. 32), taken from the north-west



DP 23
Projecting chimney breast on the north side of Room GF02 (No. 32), taken from the south-west



DP 24
Modern doorway and replacement sash window on the west side of Room GF02 (No. 32), taken from the north-east



DP 25

Kitchen occupying the space to the rear of the staircase (No. 32: GF04), taken from the north-west



DP 26

Replacement sash window on the east side of Room GF05 (No. 32), taken from the west



DP 27

Chimney breast and replacement sash window in Room GF05 (No. 32), taken from the north-west



DP 28

Detail showing sash window altered to contain an opening hatch (No. 32: GF05), taken from the west



DP 29

First floor landing (No. 32: FF01), taken from the north



DP 30

Chimney breast on the north side of Room FF03 (No. 32), taken from the south-east



DP 31

Replacement sash window on the west side of Room FF03 (No. 32), taken from the east



DP 32

Chimney breast on the south side of Room FF04 (No. 32), taken from the north-west



DP 33

North-west area of Room FF04 (no. 32), taken from the south-east



DP 34

Partial view of the roof structure over No. 32, taken from the south



DP 35

Tie-beam or binding joist in the roof over No. 32 bearing marks probably indicating a Baltic origin for the timber, taken from the south



DP 36

Sample of brickwork on the east side of No. 26-28 showing earlier brickwork to the west and modern brickwork to the right, taken from the east



DP 37

Staircase with cupboard below (Nos. 26-28: GF01), taken from the south-west



DP 38

Detail of the handle on the cupboard below the staircase (Nos. 26-28: GF01), taken from the south



DP 39

Room GF03 (Nos. 26-28), taken from the south



DP 40

Room GF03 (Nos. 26-28), taken from the north



DP 41

Modern garage (Nos. 26-28: GF07), taken from the north



DP 42

Room GF04 incorporating the modern single-storey extension (Nos. 26-28), taken from the north-east



DP 43

North side of Room GF04 (Nos. 26-28), taken from the south-east



DP 44

First floor landing (Nos. 26-28: FF01), taken from the south-east



DP 45

View of west side of full-height stair well (Nos. 26-28), taken from the east



DP 46

View of the staircase (Nos. 26-28), taken from the north-east



DP 47

Room FF06 (Nos. 26-28), taken from the north-west



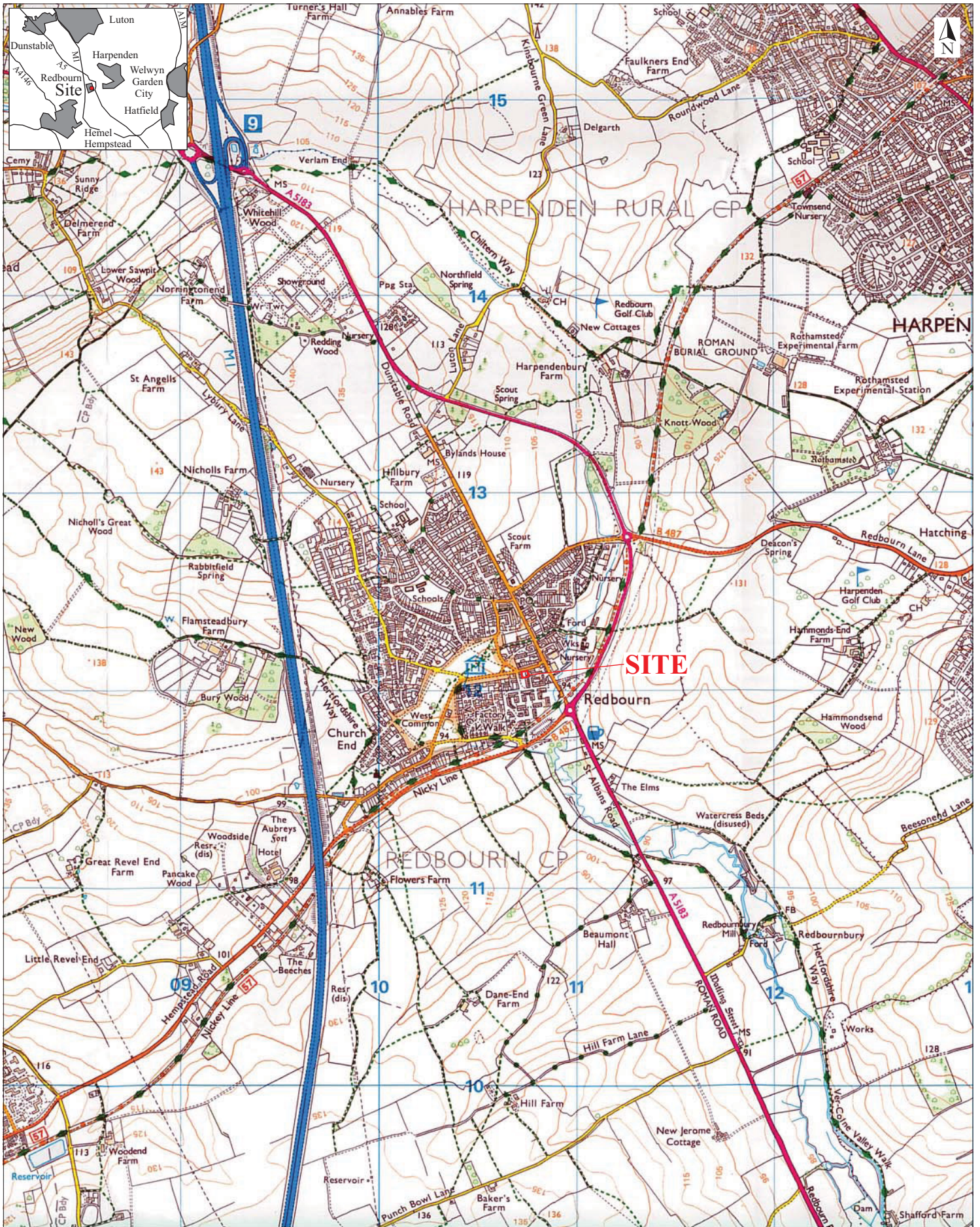
DP 48

Room FF07 (Nos. 26-28), taken from the south-west



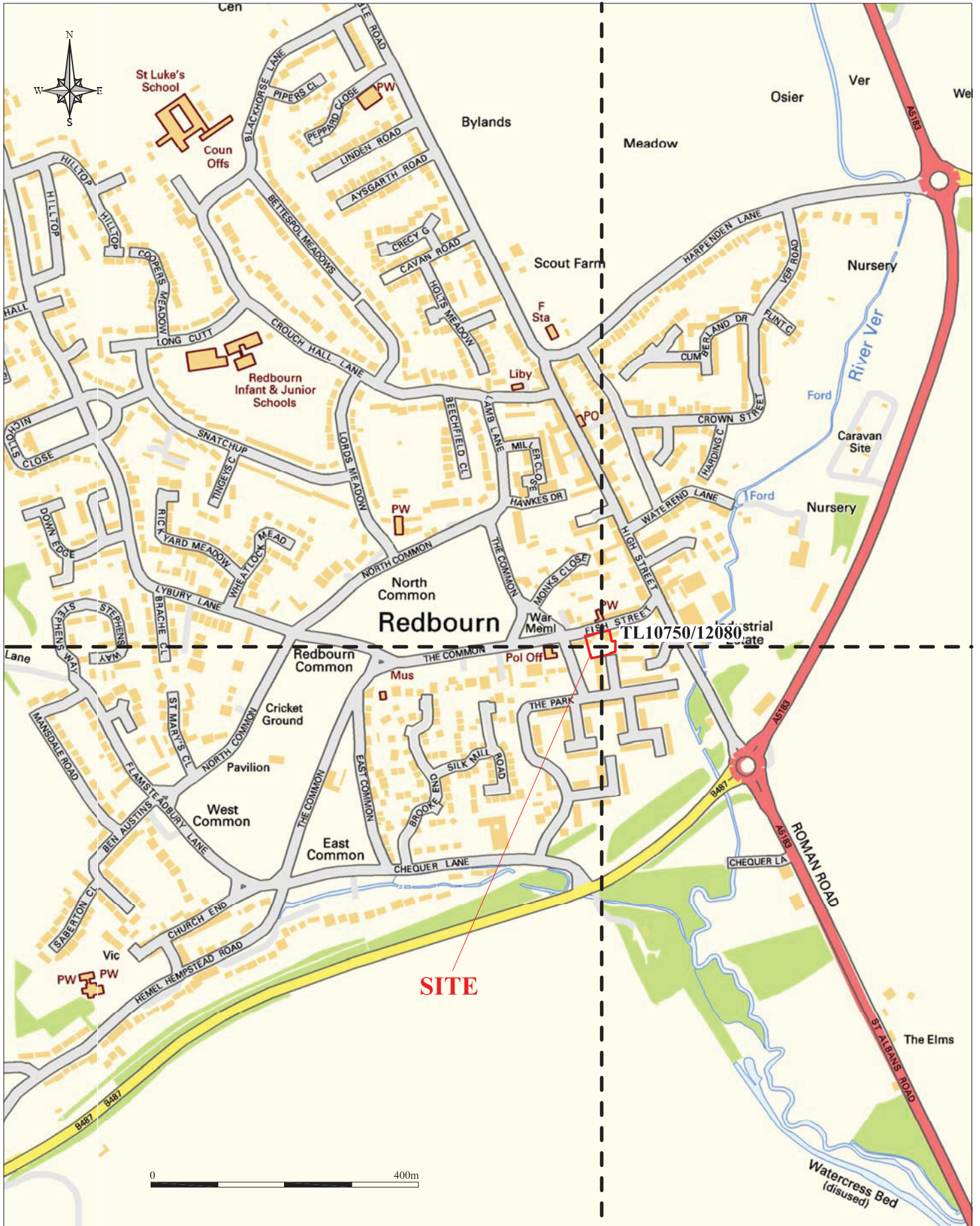
DP 49

Room FF05 (Nos. 26-28), taken from the north-west



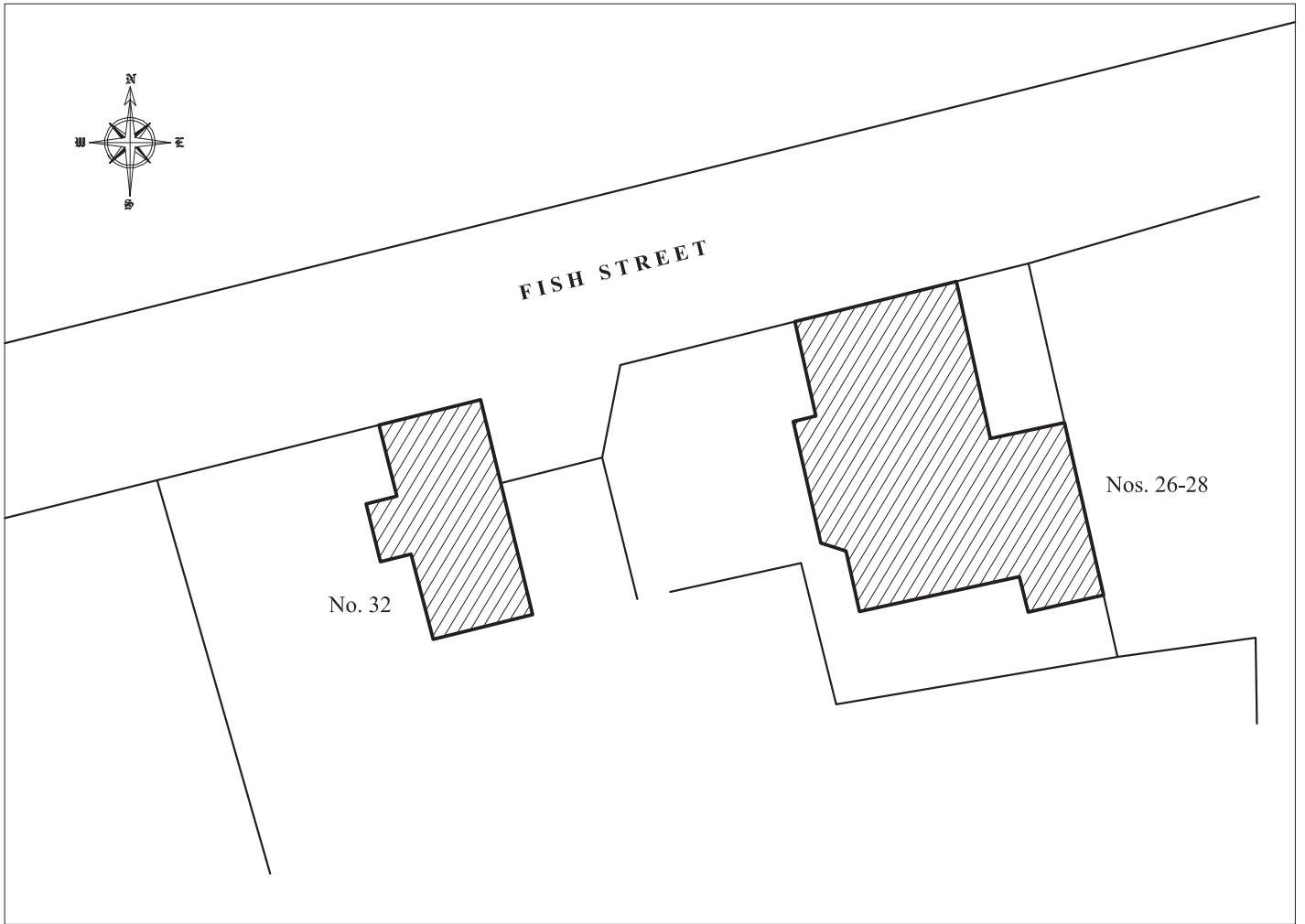
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire (P6150)

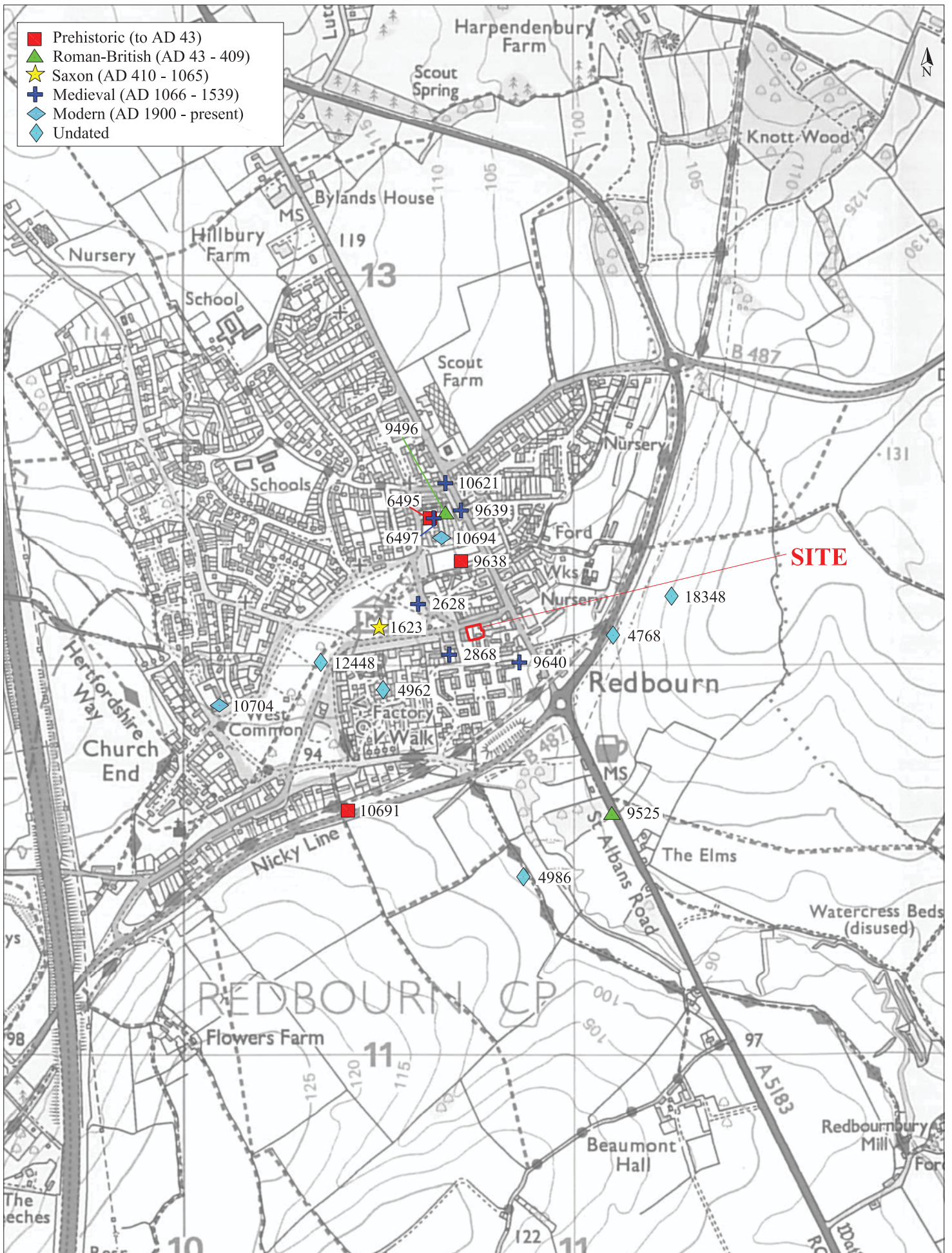


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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:7500 at A4
 26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire (P6150)

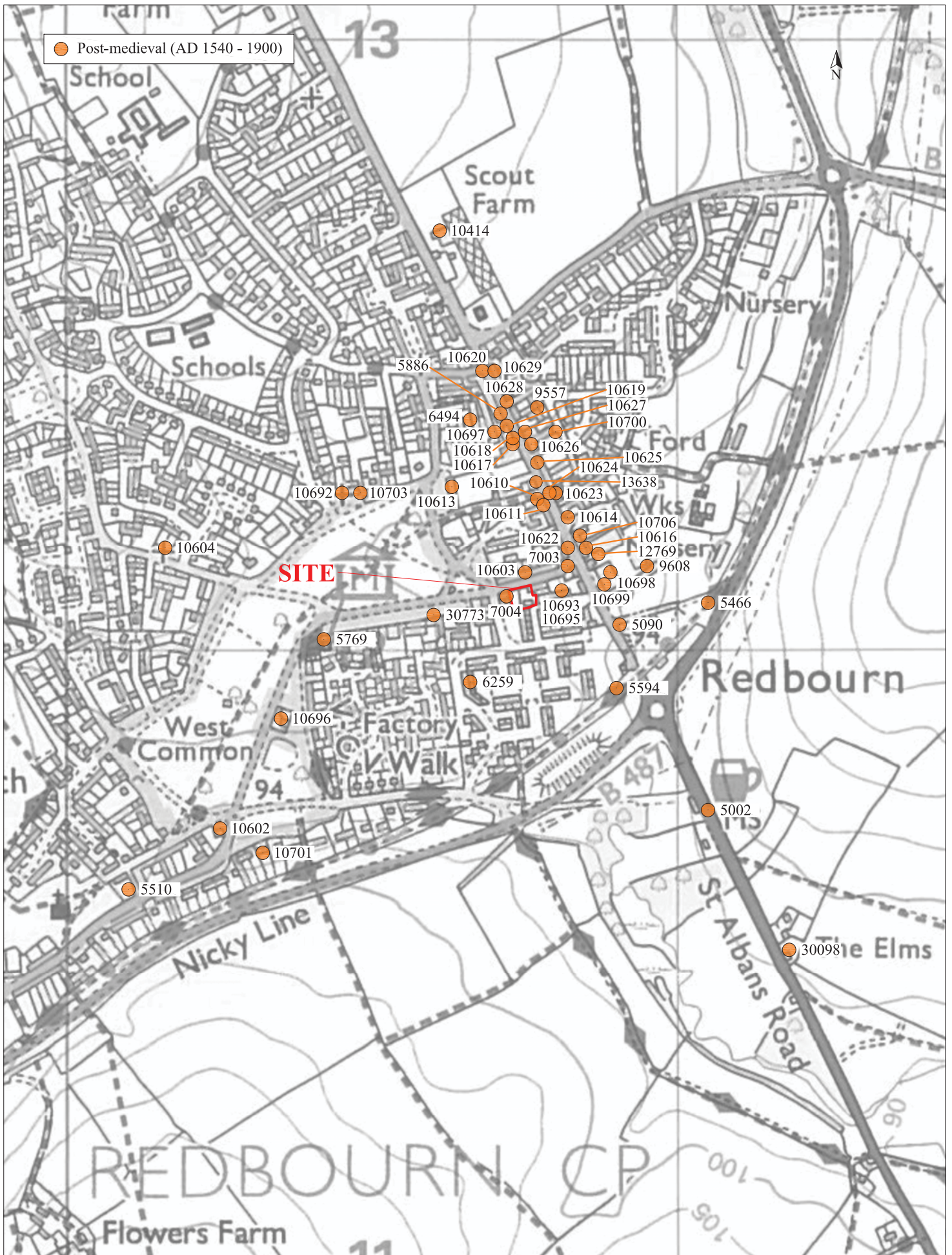


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2a Detailed site location plan
Not to scale
26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire (P6150)



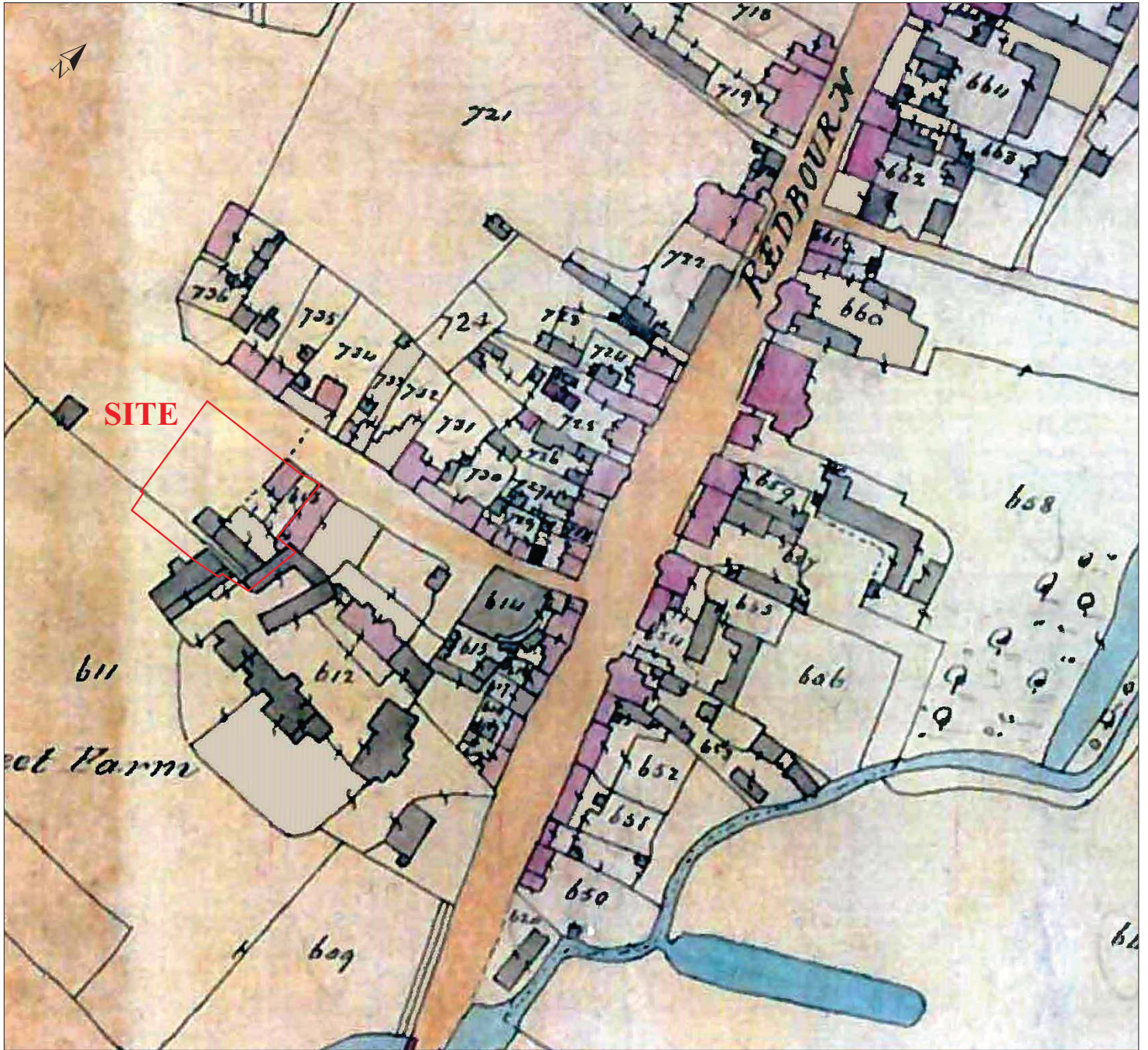
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Fig. 3a HER data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4
 26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire (P6150)

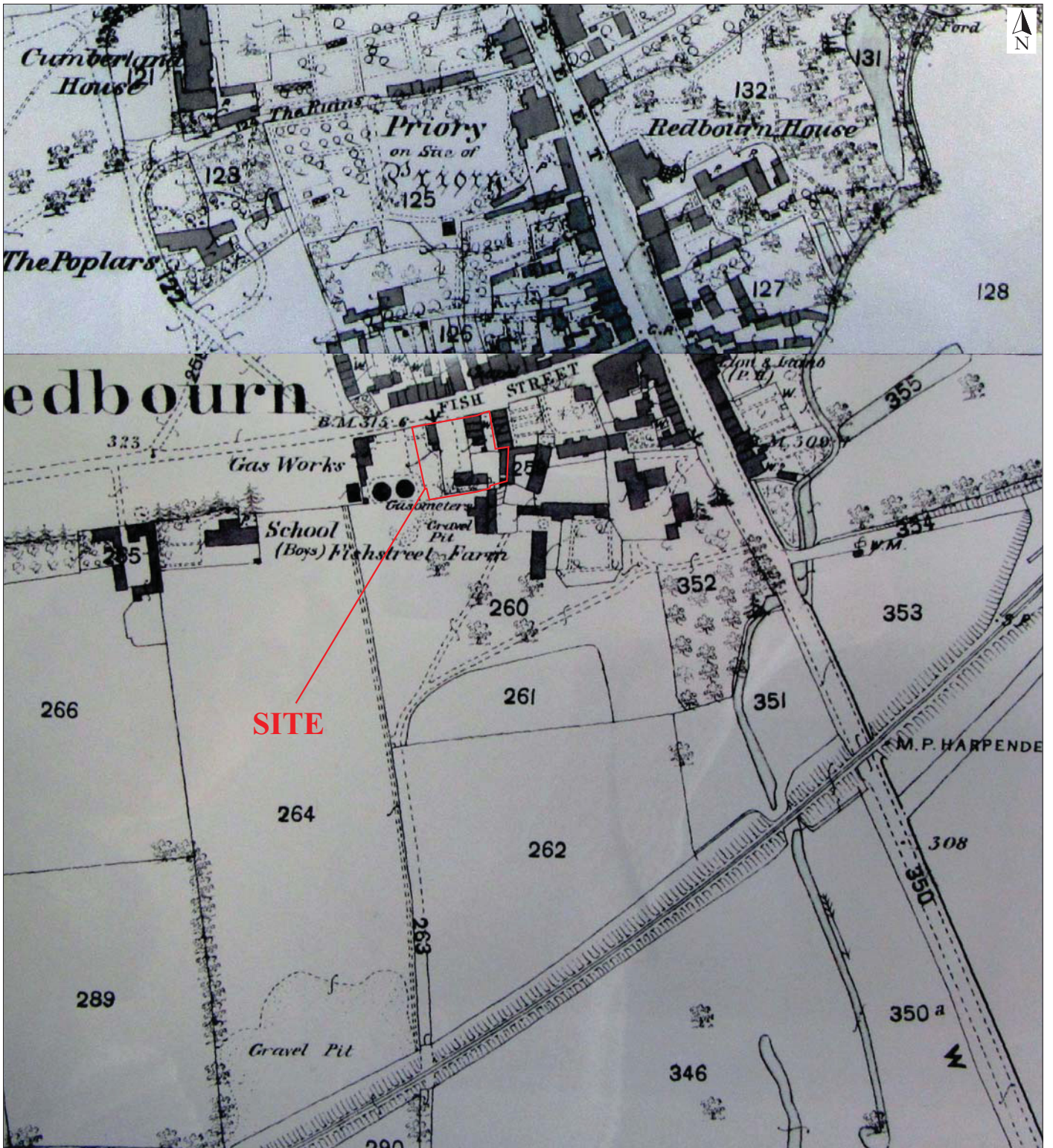


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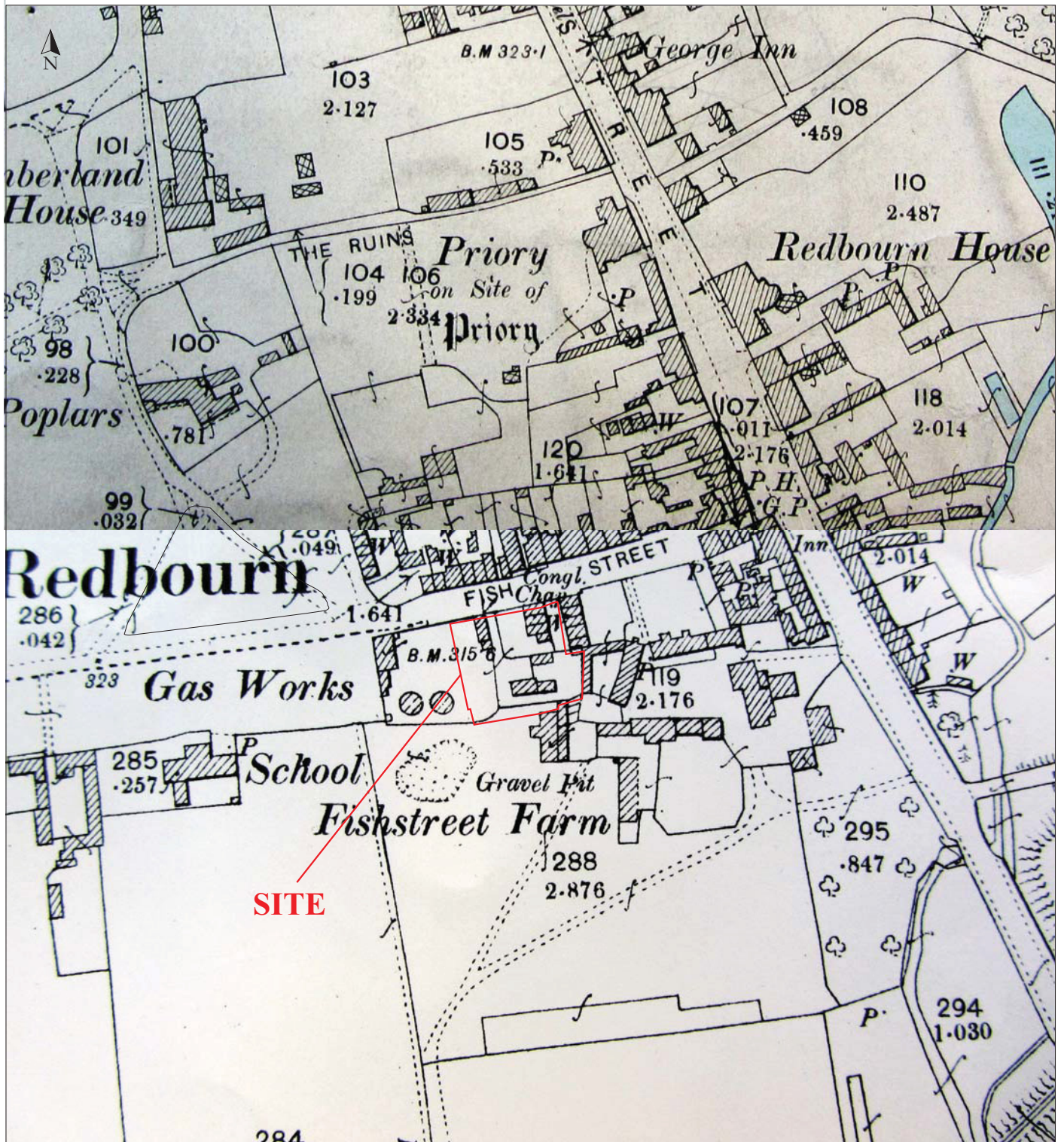
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3b Post-medieval HER data
 Scale 1:8000 at A4
 26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire (P6150)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 Tithe map, 1841
Not to scale
26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Herts (P6150)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 1st Ed. OS map, 1878
Not to scale
26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire (P6150)



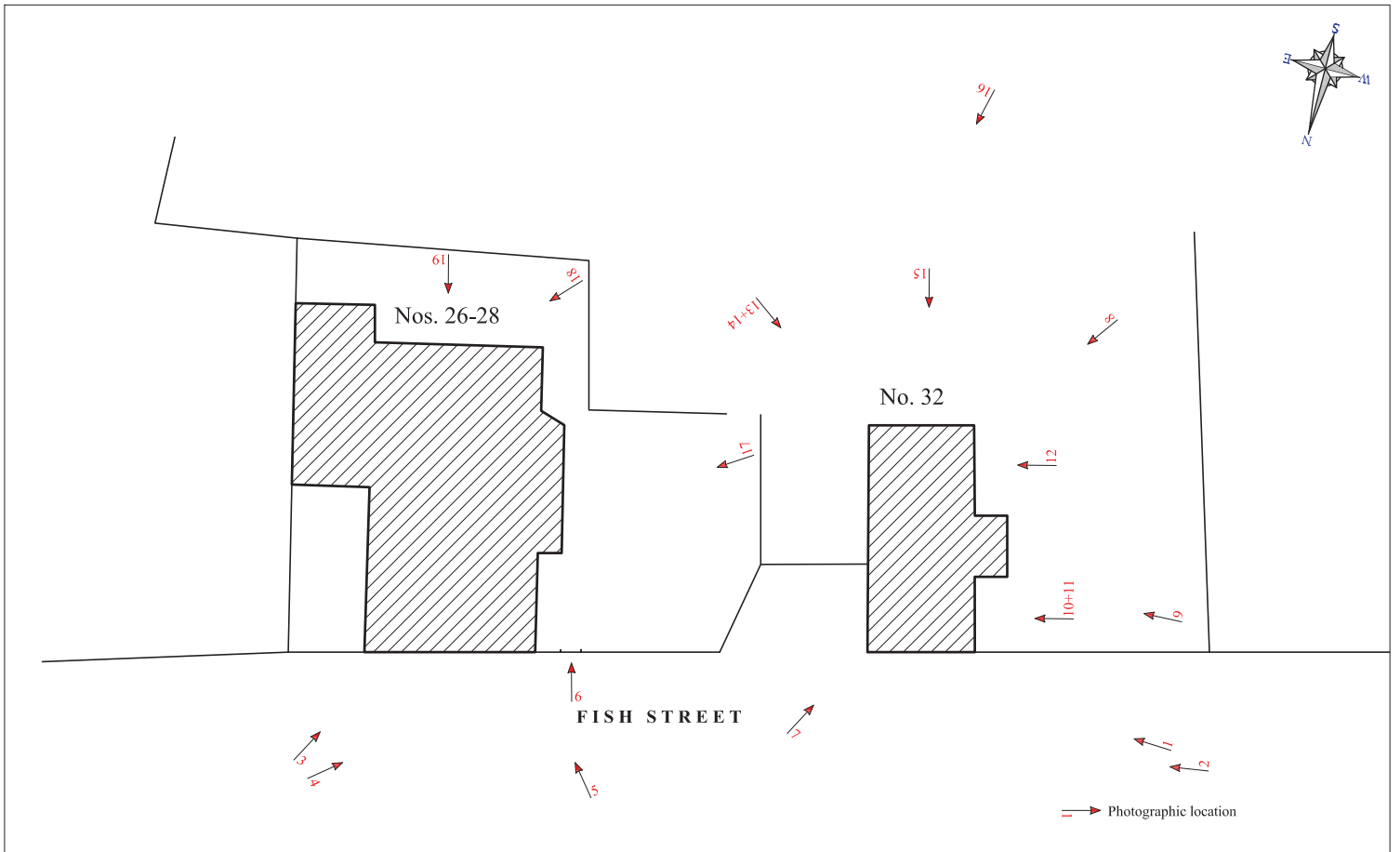
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Fig. 6 2nd Ed. OS map, 1898
Not to scale
26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire (P6150)



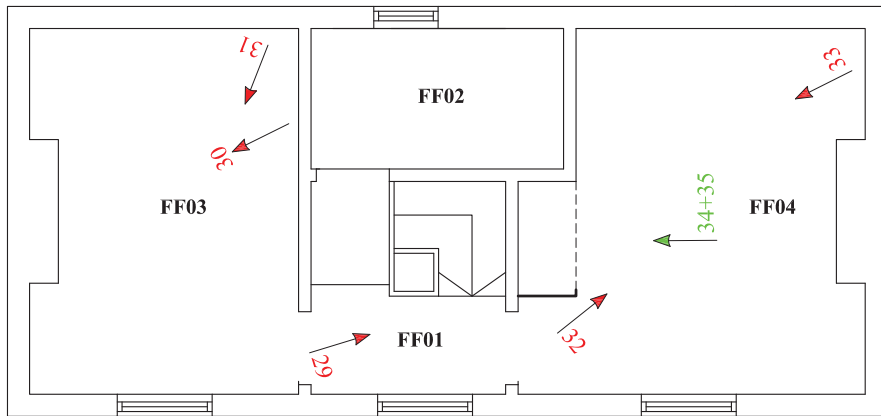
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1924
Not to scale
26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Herts (P6150)



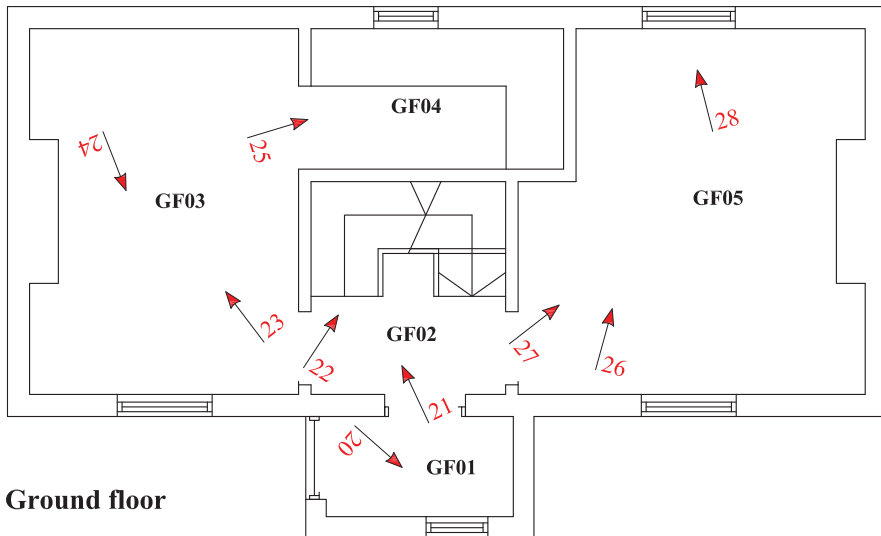
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 8 OS map, 1971
Not to scale
26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire (P6150)



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Fig. 9 Photographic plan - exterior
 Scale 1:100 at A3
 26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire (P6150)



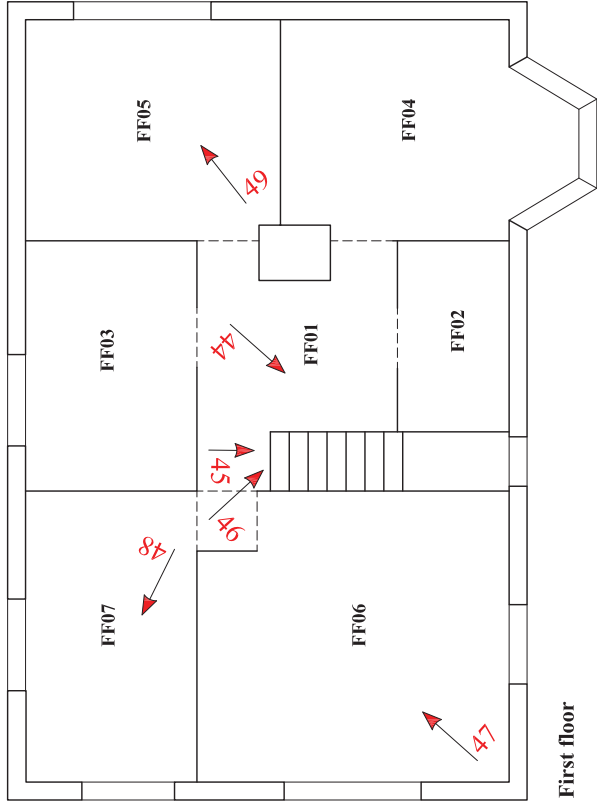
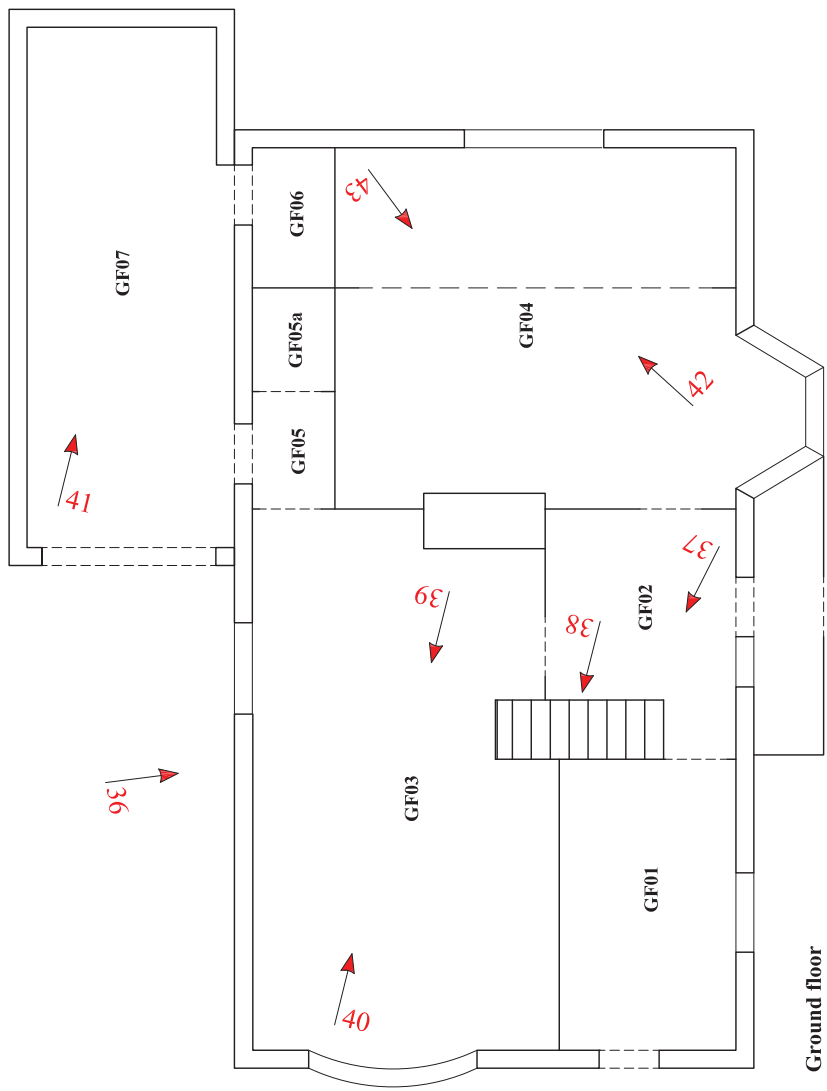
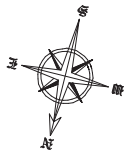
First floor



Ground floor

→ Photographic location

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Fig. 10 No. 32 - Photographic location plan
Not to scale
26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire (P6150)



—▶ Photographic location

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Fig. 11 Nos. 26-28 - Photographic location plan

Not to scale

26-32 Fish Street, Redbourn, Hertfordshire (P6150)