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THE FORMER BARLEY MOW PUBLIC HOUSE,
BARLEY MOW LANE, ST ALBANS, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING
MONITORING AND RECORDING

Authors: Tansy Collins MSt Kathren Henry	
NGR: TL 1892 0597	Report No: 5475
District: St Albans	Site Code: AS 1916
Approved: Claire Halpin MfA	Project No: 5201
	Date: 22 December 2017

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**P I House, Rear of 23 Clifton Road, Shefford,
Bedfordshire, SG17 5AF
Tel: 01462 850483**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>The Former Barley Mow Public House, Barley Mow Lane, Colney Heath, St Albans, Hertfordshire</i>		
Summary:			
<i>In September 2017 AS carried out an a programme of historic building monitoring and recording at The Former Barley Mow Public House, Barley Mow Lane, Colney Heath, St Albans, Hertfordshire. The work was commissioned in order to fulfil a condition of planning consent to demolish the building and develop the site.</i>			
<i>The monitoring and recording expanded on a previous investigation at the site, and the appearance and proportions of the building as well as areas of original brickwork suggested the original building was consistent with a late 18th or early 19th century date. It was originally named Sion Cottage but by the late 19th century was the Barley Mow Public House.</i>			
<i>A fire in 1919 substantially damaged the building which was largely rebuilt in Fletton brick, though retaining some areas of original brickwork in the outer walls and the chimney stacks. Repeated modification throughout the second half of the 20th century saw the public house altered with mock timber framing and modern windows and doors, while extensions saw the removal of much of the external walling. As it existed prior to demolition, there were no fixtures and fittings surviving and only traces of its former historic character survived.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>7th and 14th September 2017</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work	<i>-</i>
P. number	<i>5201</i>	Site code	<i>AS1916</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic building building monitoring and recording</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Residential dwelling, former public house</i>		
Planned development	<i>Demolition and residential development</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Early 20th century with some earlier fabric</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>St Albans</i>	<i>Colney Heath</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER (HHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>AL4 0RP</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.275m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 1892 0597</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>Approx 74-76m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tansy Collins</i>		
Funded by	<i>Central Developments (UK) Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>The Former Barley Mow Public House, Barley Mow Lane, Colney Heath, St Albans, Hertfordshire. Historic building monitoring and recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Collins, T.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5475</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>December 2017</i>		

THE FORMER BARLEY MOW PUBLIC HOUSE, BARLEY MOW LANE, COLNEY HEATH, ST ALBANS, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In September 2017 AS carried out an a programme of historic building monitoring and recording at The Former Barley Mow Public House, Barley Mow Lane, Colney Heath, St Albans, Hertfordshire. The work was commissioned in order to fulfil a condition of planning consent to demolish the building and develop the site.

The monitoring and recording expanded on a previous investigation at the site, and the appearance and proportions of the building as well as areas of original brickwork suggested the original building was consistent with a late 18th or early 19th century date. It was originally named Sion Cottage but by the late 19th century was the Barley Mow Public House.

A fire in 1919 substantially damaged the building which was largely rebuilt in Fletton brick, though retaining some areas of original brickwork in the outer walls and the chimney stacks. Repeated modification throughout the second half of the 20th century saw the public house altered with mock timber framing and modern windows and doors, while extensions saw the removal of much of the external walling. As it existed prior to demolition, there were no fixtures and fittings surviving and only traces of its former historic character survived.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an a programme of historic building monitoring and recording at The Former Barley Mow Public House, Barley Mow Lane, Colney Heath, St Albans, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 1892 0597; Figs.1 - 2). The work was commissioned by CAMM Architects on behalf of their client Central Developments (UK) Ltd in order to fulfil a condition of planning consent to demolish the building and develop the site (St Albans City and District Council: SADC Planning Approval Ref. 5/2016/0037). The condition also required a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording to be conducted during groundworks for the new residential dwellings and this will be the subject of a separate report by AS.

1.2 The monitoring was carried out in accordance with the requirements of St Albans City and District Council (SADC) and a written scheme of investigation compiled by AS (21st June 2017) and approved by SADC. It conformed to the Historic England document *Understanding Historic Buildings a guide to good recording practice* (2016) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014) as well as following the requirements of the document

Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and the ClfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014).

1.3 The principal objectives of the historic building element of the project were:

- the monitoring of the works and recording of any further historic fabric revealed during the soft-stripping and demolition of the former public house in order to augment the existing record produced in 2013.
- The provision of an appropriately detailed project report and production of a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition.

1.4 The objective of the below ground element of the project is:

- the archaeological monitoring of any areas of the site where works are to be conducted that affect any below ground deposits
- the recording of features of archaeological interest that may be exposed and any additional research/recording necessary to place the findings of the recording in their context.

1.5 As noted, the archaeological monitoring of groundworks will be the subject of a separate report by AS.

Planning policy context

1.6 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.

1.7 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 assessment site is located on the north-east side of a bend in Barley Mow Lane 3km to the south-east of the centre of St Albans. The closest settlement is Colney Heath which lies 1km to the east from which it is now divided by the A414 North Orbital Road. The site itself is approximately L-shaped (Fig. 2) and the former public house in the western corner close to the road. To the south-east lies open grass paddocks as well a plot of land containing the Grade II listed Woodrake Cottage, beyond which lies the course of the A414. The south-west side is bounded by Barley Mow Lane as well as a further small lane which continues to the river Colne to the south-east, while a public footpath extends west-east to the north of the site. The site latterly comprised a scaffolding supply yard, which has now been cleared and the proposed development consisted of the construction of 8 dwellings (Fig. 16).

2.2 The former public house is not listed on the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) but is considered that it has the potential to provide some information regarding the history of such buildings.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The site was subject to a desk-based assessment and historic building appraisal in 2013 (Thompson and Collins 2013)) and much information has been reproduced from that to form a complete record. The information found in that report was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.

Archaeological databases and historic/cartographic sources

3.2 The Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted in 2013 for entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site. Entries within that radius are listed in Appendix 1 and where relevant to the historic building are discussed in Section 4. Further evidence such as historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and historic photographs were obtained from Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS) office and provide good evidence regarding the plan form and appearance of the building, while other evidence was gathered from AS's own reference library. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced as Figs. 3-13.

Secondary sources

3.3 The principal source of secondary material was the HHER and AS's own library, while previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments have been consulted. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

Geological/geotechnical information

3.4 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of

any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the British Geological Survey.

Fieldwork - historic building monitoring and recording

3.5 The site work for the original historic building appraisal was conducted in 2013 (Thompson and Collins 2013). The site was visited on the 7th and 14th September 2017 in order to undertake the monitoring and recording of the soft-stripping and demolition of the building.

3.6 The photographic recording was conducted using a Canon 80D digital SLR camera (24 megapixels) and included general shots and more detailed shots that provide evidence of the history of the building. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used where possible. A pictorial index of the digital photography is included below together with location plots and this includes the survey from the 2013 project and the current monitoring and recording (Figs. 14 and 15).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Topography, geology and soils

4.1 The assessment site is located on a plateau between approximately 74-76m AOD. The river Colne flows 600m to the south and contains a series of small lakes resulting from sand and gravel extraction. The local soils comprise plateau and glaciofluvial drift of the Hornbeam I association, described as deep, fine coarse loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoil, and slightly seasonal waterlogging. The underlying solid geology is Cretaceous Upper Chalk.

4.2 The local soils in St Albans are un-surveyed due to their urban nature, though Archaeological Solutions carried out a large archaeological trial trench evaluation 2km to the south of the site (Doyle and Weston 2007). Here, a mid orange/ brown clayey silt topsoil overlay subsoil consisting of a mid greyish orange/brown, firm clayey silt with moderate chalk and flint gravel. The natural geology below found in that area comprised mid brown/orange silty clay with flint gravel pockets.

Archaeological and historical background

4.3 There were a number of landowners in the area in the medieval period. This included St Albans Abbey which under the patronage of Paul de Caen became one of the richest and powerful foundations in the country (Niblett and Thompson 2005, 196), while close by Tyttenhanger Manor (1.4km to the south of the site) is not known in Domesday but was probably part of the manor of Shenley before it was acquired by the Abbot Richard (1326-1335) who built the manor there. It was subsequently abandoned before being rebuilt along with two new barns by 1411 and subsequently used as a place of resort for the abbots and for the entertainment of guests, and it was large enough to accommodate Henry VIII and his queen (Katharine of Aragon) for a fortnight in 1528.

4.4 The manor was granted to Sir Thomas Pope in 1547, while the present house (HHER 9669) was built by Sir Henry Blount in 1654-1660 on the site of the medieval building. A dispute about the rights of chase was raised between 1427 and 1428 between the abbot of the abbey and the lord of North Mimms (to the east) and this defined an area of 30 acres to the north of Tyttenhanger Manor, which by the 15th century had expanded to over 310 acres and probably covered the area of the site. Alternatively, the next manorial site closest to the assessment site appears to be the manor of Cell Barnes which belonged to Sopwell Nunnery which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument located 1.7km to the north-west in the Highfield area of St Albans (HHER 9872). After the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539, the manor was eventually incorporated into the Sopwell Estate.

4.5 In 1547 Thomas Pope also acquired a portion of the deer park known as The Warren centred 1km south-east of the assessment site, where he allowed local people to graze their livestock. It was subsequently considered a lawless place, and particularly between the mid 18th and 19th centuries was the haunt of prize fighters, cock fighters and highwaymen (Website 1).

4.6 To the south of the site, Woodrake Cottage is listed Grade II on the NHLE (Entry no. 1103015) and described as timber-framed of late 17th or early 18th century in date with mid-19th century alterations, though the history of the building itself begins later.

The assessment building

4.7 The earliest documentary or cartographic evidence consulted for the site comprises Bryant's map produced in 1822 and while the detail is poor it suggests there are buildings in existence by this point (Fig. 3). The tithe map of St Stephen's parish was produced in 1840 and both the map and the accompanying apportionment provides useful detail regarding the earlier history of the building. The map shows the building following an L-shaped plan form with small units, possibly porches, on the south and east with a large outbuilding to the east and small structures to the south-east and north (Fig. 4). At this point the property is named Sion Cottage and the apportionment records it as occupied by Edward Langridge although the land was owned by one Richard Plobury (Appendix 4).

4.8 It is not known when the cottage was converted to a public house, but the 1879 OS map does not label the building (Fig. 5). The building is shown with a generally square plan with projections on the south and east as before and it may be that the re-entrant angle of the building has been infilled creating the square plan. The outbuildings remain present with some alteration, while track ways are now defined and a small pond is visible to the west.

4.9 The building is first named the Barley Mow on the 1898 OS map (Fig. 6) where it is also labelled as a beer house and shown in a convenient position partly on the bend in the road where the plot is triangular in form and perhaps representing post-medieval encroachment into the roadway (HHER 18608). The building is shown slightly altered with a square plan and a small projection on the east side, while the large outbuilding to the east has been extended and a pump is depicted. Otherwise, little has altered.

4.10 Kelly's Directory of Hertfordshire lists the Barley Mow as a public house in 1907 when Sydney Durrant was the owner or proprietor. He is also named as a commercial beer retailer for the year before. A number of photographs were taken between 1904 and 1919 which have been reproduced as Figs. 7-9. Signage indicates an invigorating stout was served and was accommodating to cyclists. One photograph taken in 1918 (Fig. 9) was perhaps taken at the end of World War One and includes both soldiers and civilians outside the public house.

4.11 Misfortune befell the public house in the early 20th century and a 1919 photograph shows the building as substantially damaged by fire; the roof is mostly gone (Fig. 10). The existing building follows the same footprint and although no fixtures and fittings survived when the building was viewed in 2013 it was thought that the earlier building may have remained in outline and the current investigation provides evidence regarding this, see below.

4.12 Following restoration, historic sources record William Frederick Hart as landlord between 1923 and 1927 with George Sydney Robbins coming after until at least 1949, while Lew West was proprietor in 1956. In the later 20th century stable buildings were constructed to the north-west and a scaffolding yard developed. The plan form during this time can be traced through subsequent OS maps and in 1924, there is little change depicted in the layout of the site apart from the addition of a discrete range to the south of the public house (Fig. 11).

4.13 Between 1924 and 1937, the public house was extended to the north-east and the small range to the south removed (Fig. 12). The mid-20th century saw the removal of the range immediately to the north and its replacement with a small rectangular block visible on the 1971 OS map (Fig. 13), which corresponds to the toilet block present during the 2013 survey. By 1973 the Barley Mow is no longer listed in Kelly's Directory, though this is perhaps due to an increased focus on urban areas (Kelly's Directory for Hertfordshire, Kelly's Directory for St Albans, Harpenden and Hatfield, Post Office Directory of Hertfordshire).

4.14 In 1976 McMullens Brewery sold the public house to Tom Simpson who transformed it to a successful freehouse serving 18 real ales. The subsequent landlord, John Blackwell continued the real ale focus, but in the early 1980s sold the public house to a commercial brewery, Watney's, and shortly after it closed down (Website 2). Mr and Mrs Myland bought the building in 1994 at which point it was in fairly poor condition. They ran the building as a freehouse for a number of years before converting it for residential use.

5 HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL – 2013 (FIGS. 14 and 15)

5.1 The following section includes the appraisal undertaken in 2013 to provide context for the monitoring and recording, with additions and alterations where new areas were accessible for inspection.

Exterior

5.2 The building is a large rectangular two-storey building aligned approximately north-north-east to south-south-west, though this is referred to as north to south for ease of description. The roof is pitched and there are three chimney-stacks, one on the south-east and two on the northeast, though one here has been capped at roof level. The building has been much extended on all sides though the main range is largely visible. It is clad in rough-cast render with fictive timber-framing elements, some consisting of applied flimsy pieces and some simply painted. The roof is covered in modern peg-tiles and the rafter feet project. The north façade was likely the principal façade and has two windows at first floor level framing a large sign (Plate 1). The ground floor has been extended with a single-storey projecting sun room unit with a double pitched roof. Double doors give access to the interior and to either side continuous glazing wraps around the corners. The gables are decorated with applied timber elements. The windows and doors are all of modern brown uPVC. The roof space has also been converted for accommodation and is lit by modern velux roof lights.

5.3 The west elevation fronts onto the unnamed road and presents the gabled end of the main range with extensions to the east. The ground floor is pierced by a single window set in a painted brick surround with a cambered arch, while to the east a square bay window projects and is glazed all round with a pitched roof as on the west. At first floor level two windows lie to either side of a sign depicting an agricultural process and above is a further pub sign along with further fictive timber elements, the gable framed by wide bargeboards. As before all the windows are modern.

5.4 The south elevation is largely obscured by modern extensions though a chimney stack projects and two small windows are visible, one of bullseye profile and the second a modern single light. The first extension was apparently constructed in the 1980s and projects as a pitched-roofed unit. This in turn continues with a recent conservatory unit also rising to a pitched roof but set perpendicular to the adjoining range. The latter has fictive timber-framing to the gable end but is otherwise of exposed red brick and glazing. The windows and doors are brown uPVC as elsewhere.

5.5 The east elevation houses the two chimney stacks noted above and in addition, two 20th century single-storey extensions have been added in the 20th century. One unit has a pitched roof and houses the kitchen, and the second is a flat-roofed unit which formerly comprised the beer cellar for the public house.

Interior

5.6 The interior of the house reflects the 1990s public house use and at ground floor level presents a mock-Tudor refurbishment as was common at that time. The treatment throughout is of applied timber-framing and other fictive elements which extend to both walls and ceilings, and includes a mixture of artificially distressed timber as well as recycled historic timber, these pieces obtained by the former owners from a sale in Hemel Hempstead. All timber elements are treated with a dark varnish and do not perform any structural function, being mostly attached with nails.

5.7 Plans of the building are reproduced as Fig. 14 which displays the existing layout though there is little of note surviving within the building. The main block is currently laid out with a long dining room (GF02) on the north extending the width of the house, with a living room (GF03) and office (GF04) to the south. An inglenook fire heats the living room and is brick-built but has been clad to give a stone-built effect (Plate 2). The 1990s public space was fairly open plan with a central bar, this having been removed with the conversion for domestic use and new timber-framed effect features inserted (Plate 3).

5.8 The small extension housing the kitchen is attached on the north-east side and while no structural fabric is exposed it appears on historic maps by 1937. A doorway connects Room GF02 in main range and this extension (GF05) which has seen the truncation of a chimney stack (Plate 4), but it is likely that this occurred with the conversion of this extension to a kitchen carried out by the previous owners.

5.9 A utility room (GF06) and 'beer cellar' (GF07) to the south retains little of interest though the chimney stack is expressed in Room GF06 but now contains modern shelving (Plate 5).

5.10 The single-storey extension attached to the south elevation of the main range houses the current entrance to the building as well as WCs and staircase, but as elsewhere has been extensively modernised and refurbished. There is no sign for the position of the original staircase in the main range though it may not have survived the reconstruction after the fire.

5.11 The final unit comprises the conservatory addition at the south end (GF09) and is a recent construction.

5.12 First floor rooms occupy the main range of the house. They have all been thoroughly modernised and at least two of the rooms consolidated to create a larger space and other partitions rearranged. The staircase rises from the south to a landing in the centre (FF06) and a new staircase leads up to the attic rooms. The west side of the building contains a large bedroom (FF05) which has been consolidated from two rooms and has a canted chimney stack in the north-east corner of which there is no sign from the exterior and the fire surround itself is fairly modern (Plate 6).

5.13 The rooms to the east are all plain and include a bathroom and WC (FF03 and FF04) and a further bedroom in the south-east corner (FF02). A further room at this level has been created in the roof space over the southern attached range which is reached through a small doorway punched through the wall of the main range and a mid-late 20th century window lights the space from the south.

5.14 Similarly the roof space has been converted to bedrooms in the recent past.

6 HISTORIC BUILDING MONITORING AND RECORDING

6.1 The site was visited during the course of the programme of soft-stripping and the demolition of the building and observations were made which augment and

expand the previous building appraisal. The objective of the monitoring and recording was to provide evidence regarding the level of rebuilding conducted following the early 20th century fire at the property and to record what, if anything, survived from the former building.

6.2 The following section includes those observations.

6.3 The programme of soft-stripping included the removal of fictive timber framing, door surrounds, windows and frames and other ephemeral fixtures and fittings, none of which held any historic value (Plate 7). The structural fabric exposed following this removal and during the demolition suggests that rebuilding in the earlier 20th century was extensive with remodelling in the later 20th century as well.

6.4 The internal walls within the main range were found to be largely of Fletton brickwork (Plate 8), with some areas of later blockwork. At upper level, the removal of uPVC windows revealed that the jambs were also of Fletton brickwork (Plate 9), and furthermore the partitions between Rooms FF02 and FF03 were found to be of modern blockwork. The flimsy partition between Rooms FF03 and FF04 was of modern studwork, while floorboards in the vicinity were narrow softwood boards of 20th century date.

6.5 Room FF05 on the west appears to consist of a two rooms consolidated into one space though the partitions to the staircase are revealed to be of modern blockwork demonstrating extensive alterations to the plan form.

6.6 Inspection of the attic rooms reveals that the gable ends are constructed in Fletton brickwork of 20th century date with the roof structure being of slender softwood members with some reinforcement in steel (Plates 10 and 11). The former owners asserted that the roof was replaced during their ownership, and there may be some rebuilding from that time with some remaining from the rebuilding after the fire in the early 20th century, but the whole re-clad

6.7 During the demolition of the building further evidence was exposed which suggests that following the fire, large sections of the external brick walls were rebuilt in Fletton brickwork. A notable pattern observed was that the principal areas of earlier brickwork included the existing chimney stacks and outer walls in the immediate vicinity (Plate 12). This suggests that following the fire, the stack retained their structural integrity and it was therefore economical to retain the chimney stacks rather than expend time and materials on rebuilding these more complex structures. The bricks used in these areas were red with no frog and fairly creased. They measured 8¼" x 4" x 2¼" – 2½" (210mm x 102mm x 57mm – 64mm) and there is an occasional brick with diagonal skintles, which is consistent with a late 18th or early 19th century date (Plate 14). The Fletton bricks are also worthy of comment and include some of the earlier 20th century markings in the frogs. HICKS & CO, FLETTON was visible on some bricks during the demolition. Hicks & Co. Ltd. were brickmakers of Fletton, which began as a small brickworks established by Henry Hicks in 1882 and then subsequently was named Hicks and Gardener Co. in 1891 and then Hicks & Co. Ltd in 1911, later to be controlled by the London brick Company. PHORPRES bricks were used after 1901 and were so named because such bricks were pressed four times in the Bedfordshire brickworks as opposed to

twice elsewhere.

6.8 Removal of the ceiling structures suggests that the softwood timber is of early to mid-20th century date, with some even later. The joist ends are stamped with marks suggesting the softwood is imported though the timber merchant is not known and the form of the stamp is much as was used from the early-mid 20th century through to the present day, and the appearance and fittings appears to suggest a later date. The mark is RON*AS.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 The historic building monitoring and recording expanded on a previous investigation which found that the early history of the Barley Mow Public House was not easy to determine from the physical fabric due to the level of alteration and change evident at the building. Historic photographs provide some clues and the current programme of monitoring and recording conducted during the soft-stripping of the interior and subsequent demolition of the building allowed further conclusions to be drawn.

7.2 Early 20th century photographs show the building in 1904 and the small quantity of historic fabric observed during the demolition comprised typically late 18th / early 19th century bricks which suggests the building as depicted on the 1822 map was fairly new built. The tithe apportionment named the building Sion Cottage though by the late 19th century was named the Barley Mow having been converted to a public house. The building was largely destroyed by fire in 1919 and no historic fixtures and fittings of any age or interest survived, while evidence indicated that the building was substantially rebuilt and re-roofed after the 1919 fire and most areas of outer walling included Fletton brickwork marked PHORPRES and HICKS & CO. LTD. The earlier masonry was retained in certain places, most noticeably the chimney stacks where it must have been considered economical to retain the stacks where possible.

7.3 The building had been extended on all sides since the 1980s with single-storey extensions, fictive timber-framing and modern roofing materials and doors leaving the building only recognisable as historic in the most general sense. Internally, the décor reflected the buildings use as a late 20th century public house that was subsequently converted for domestic use and the rooms entirely modernised, with further rebuilding and insertion of new blockwork.

7.4 The monitoring and recording allowed the previous suggestion that the Barley Mow P.H. incorporated elements of the late 18th or early 19th century historic building to be confirmed, but also confirmed that in most respects the historic fabric of the original building was largely lost leaving only isolated piers and the chimney stacks surviving at lower level.

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed according to Historic England (MoRPHE) 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 would like to thank Mr Yiovis Servas of Central Developments (UK) Ltd for funding the works and for his assistance, and CAMM Architects for all their assistance.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the staff of Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies Library (HALS), based in County Hall, Hertford, and the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Simon West of St Albans City and District Council.

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Thompson, P. and Collins, T 2013 *The former Barley Mow Public House, Colney Heath, St Albans, Hertfordshire. Archaeological desk-based assessment / historic building appraisal*. Archaeological Solutions Ltd unpublished report no. 4272

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Historic England 2016 *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* Swindon

Niblett, R. and Thompson, I. 2005, *Alban's Buried Towns: an assessment of St. Albans' Archaeology up to AD1600*, Oxbow Books/ English Heritage, Oxford/ London

Page, W. 1908, 'Parishes: Ridge', *A History of the County of Hertford. Volume 2* (1908), 386-392. <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report>

Peachey, A. 2012, *4 Pondwicks Close, St. Albans, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Desk-Based Impact Assessment*, Archaeological Solutions Ltd unpublished report no. 4163

Directories

Kelly's Directory for Hertfordshire
Kelly's Directory for St Albans, Harpenden and Hatfield
Post Office Directory of Hertfordshire

Web resources

Website 1 Colney Heath Parish Council

<http://www.colneyheathparishcouncil.gov.uk/common.html>

Website 2 Pubs Galore website

<https://www.pubsgalore.co.uk/pubs/14803/>

APPENDIX 1 HER INFORMATION

HER Number	National Grid Reference	Details
Prehistoric <500, 000 BC – AD 43		
9751	194 060	Palaeolithic handaxe, Rainbow Pit, Smallford, Colney Heath: An Acheulean flint core, 11.1cm long, thinned and pointed at one end and having the appearance of a roughout handaxe. Found during gravel digging at the Rainbow Pit in 1972, at the given NGR by Verulamium Museum staff, about 4.5m below modern ground surface.
9219	184 054	Prehistoric occupation at Mouldings Field, Tyttenhanger Green: Surface collection and evaluation in and around an area of proposed tree planting in this field in 1994 produced 14 pieces of struck flint and a large hammerstone or anvil, possibly of late Neolithic-early Bronze Age date, and a flint-gritted sherd; another similar sherd was found during the watching brief on the tree planting. The finds suggest short term, low density occupation
Romano-British AD 43-410		
18078	18465 06239	Cropmarks of ditches, pits and enclosures, north of Hill End Farm, Colney Heath: A complex area of buried ditches, pits and enclosures, seen as cropmarks in an area of shallower soil. These features extend into the southern adjacent field, and appear to represent settlement perhaps of late Iron Age to Roman date. See also (18079), in the adjacent field, and others in the vicinity
4656	194 059	Supposed line of Roman road between St Albans and Cheshunt: Length of the Viatores' road 212 in the parish of Colney Heath, running from TL 1712 0644 to TL 2119 0553 at the district boundary. See (4660) for the whole road; its existence has not been confirmed by excavation. A gravel surface sectioned at Colney Heath (9532) was not dated.
Anglo-Saxon 410-1066		
Medieval 1066-1539		
Post-medieval 1539-1900		
5734	198 059	Coal duty marker on the river Colne at Park Corner. Grade II listed square cast iron column with bevelled corners, consisting of a cap, a collar a little below, and a base c.4ft high. Has the coat of arms of the city of London on it. Remains in good condition, although the Corporation of London plaque on it has now gone. Has probably been slightly moved since the Johnson survey when the bridge over the stream was widened. It was not by the bridge; when the marker was set up Church Lane crossed the river through a ford, and the marker is shown the 1880 OS map some 15m east of Church Lane by the district boundary.
13518	182 053	Site of Tyttenhanger Green, Little Farm, Highfield Lane, Colney Heath: group of farm buildings around a yard, at a bend in the lane at the south end of Tyttenhanger Green. By 1924 a large house named High Wick had been built south of the farm; this was an Edwardian villa, recently demolished (its later 20th century name was Highfield Manor). The farm was demolished and cleared during the 20th century.
16446	189 065	Site of Hollybush Hall, Colney Heath Lane: Hollybush Hall is shown on and subsequent OS mapping until after 1937; the site is now a patch of woodland with three small ponds. The maps show at least nine buildings ranged around an irregular yard, with a large barn, an orchard, and the three ponds. By 1937 two of the smaller buildings had gone but the layout remained essentially the same
18608	18915 05971	Post-medieval beer-house: The Barley Mow is first named on the 1898 OS map, as 'Barley Mow (B.H.)' (beer house). It was a square building at a wide right-angled bend in the road, at the junction with a lane leading south-east to the river Colne (now a path, cut by the North Orbital road). It had two small outbuildings to the south, and larger outbuildings on its

		north side. These were partly in the bend itself, making a triangular yard. The plot is long, narrow, and triangular, and may represent post-medieval encroachment into the roadway. The 1879 OS map shows the same arrangement of buildings, already present although not named. The 1924 map shows no change; it was later in the 20th century that Barley Mow Farm was built north of the beer house. The beer house itself has been much extended to the south, and the outbuildings have gone. The pub has now closed.
Modern 1900+		
Multi-period		
9195	184 053	Roman tile and medieval pottery, Mouldings Field, Tyttenhanger Green: Roman roof tiles, and a small quantity of Roman pottery, were retrieved from the field's surface during a watching brief/evaluation carried out in 1994 prior to tree planting. A mortarium sherd was found in one of the trenches for the new trees. Also present was an assemblage of coarse sherds dated to c.1150-1250. There was no focus to the finds, and the material was possibly derived from elsewhere and spread in field manuring during the medieval period
Undated		
4408	192 053	Cropmark of a roughly oval enclosure (4408) cut by a modern field boundary; approximately 75% of the ditch is visible. One curved side, two roughly parallel straight sides. Dimensions (incomplete), 30m x 25m. A gap in the ditch circuit may be an entrance, facing north-west. A rectangular enclosure is 200m to the south.
7979	184 054	Earthworks of linear bank and drainage ditches, Knights Wood, Coney Heath: Earthworks of a linear bank and a network of ditches within Knights Wood. The linear bank is close to the south-west corner of the wood. The drainage ditches all appear to feed into several large ponds, the largest of which is in the east corner of the wood. The ditches and ponds may form part of a medieval or post-medieval agricultural drainage system
9218	183 053	Cropmarks of rectangular enclosure, Mouldings Field: Possibly walls, measuring 0.76m wide and enclosing an area of 7m square; to the WNW further marks measuring 3m x 2.75m: possibly a building, perhaps a Roman corn dryer, oven or kiln with an associated stokehole. The mark is adjacent to an area of recent tree planting, and evaluation trenches before the planting found nothing. The area of the cropmark itself was not affected. See also (9195, 9219)
9532	194 060	Undate road section at Colney Heath: 'In November 1959, a trial section was excavated near the North Orbital Road, where a low agger is visible. Under 6 in. of topsoil there was a layer 1-2 in. thick of small pebble, then 4 in. gravel on 4 in. of fair-sized gravel with some flints'. This was taken to be part of the Viatores' route 212 and Roman in date. It had no dating evidence and appears too slight to be Roman. The position has now been quarried away.
2667	191 050	Cropmark of a rectangular enclosure. Three sides are visible, two cut by a modern field boundary. Dimensions 40m x 25m (incomplete). No apparent entrances. A curvilinear enclosure is 200m to the north.
18080	188 063	Cropmarks of possible ditched enclosures, Barley Mow Lane: An extensive complex of cropmarks; they may mark buried ditched enclosures, but may be natural.
18081	186 063	Cropmarks of possible ditched enclosure, Barley Mow Lane: The cropmark of a possible buried ditched enclosure; this may, however, be a natural feature. See also (18080), in the same field.
18082	181 061	Cropmarks of ditches and pits, Hixberry Lane: Fragmentary cropmarks of buried ditches and pits which are likely to be part of a wider area of archaeological deposits. They continue to the north (18083) and are cut by the modern field boundary.

18083	181 062	Cropmarks of ditches, Hixberry Lane: Cropmarks of buried ditches, probably a continuation of ditches seen to the immediate south (18082) and cut by the modern field boundary
LISTED BUILDINGS		
HER No.	NGR (TL)	Details
5734	198 059	Coal duty marker on the river Colne at Park Corner. Grade II listed square cast iron column with bevelled corners, consisting of a cap, a collar a little below, and a base c.4ft high. Has the coat of arms of the city of London on it. Remains in good condition, although the Corporation of London plaque on it has now gone. Has probably been slightly moved since the Johnson survey when the bridge over the stream was widened. It was not by the bridge; when the marker was set up Church Lane crossed the river through a ford, and the marker is shown the 1880 OS map some 15m east of Church Lane by the district boundary.
9491	184 060	Hill End Farm, Colney Heath: Grade II listed, 'Incorporates a two-storey range of two 3m bays, which may be of the 15C. The comparatively low ground-floor rooms and the fact that the chimney-stack is clearly an addition argue that this range is the cross-wing of an open hall that was demolished and replaced by brick buildings of the 18C and later, which themselves form cross-wings to the older fragment.
11237	197 061	Anglican Church: Grade II listed. Parish church built in 1845, in a Norman and early Gothic style of North Italian inspiration. Single aisled church with apsidal east end, and a north-west campanile tower with a sprocketed spire. Campaigner House, adjacent to and south-west of the church, is the former rectory; the present vicarage, to the north-west, and the church hall, south of the church, are modern, as is the graveyard extension further to the south.
18607	19020 06605	Smallford Farm, Colney Heath: Redhouse Farm until the 20th century, a Grade II listed post-medieval farmstead with 17th century or earlier farmhouse. The farmhouse at Smallford Farm, now a private house called Smallford Cottage, is a timber-framed and weatherboarded house with mid 17th century features but possibly with an earlier core (the weatherboarding is 20th century). Later in the 20th century a new Smallford Farm was built just to the east of the access track, and the old buildings converted to domestic use. Redhouse Farm is documented in 1782 and 1827 as Red House.
163537 (LB number)	18941 05911	Woodrake Cottage, Barley Mow Lane, Cottage. Grade II listed late C17 or early C18; early-mid C19 casing and details. Timberframe. White-painted weatherboarding. Steep pitched plain tile roof with 2 weatherboarded casement dormers. 1 storey and attics. Ground floor with 3 2-light glazing bar casements the right one in a lean-to addition. Plank door on left centre.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Fig. No.	Map	Date	Scale	Reference	Source
1	Site Location	Modern	1:25,000	-	OS Explorer
2	Detailed Site Location	Modern	1:1000	-	Client
3	Bryant's map of Hertfordshire	1822	-	Map 3	HALS
4	Tithe map of the parish of St Stephen's	c.1840	-	DSA4.89.2	HALS
5	OS map first edition	1879	1:2,500	35.9 and 35.13	HALS
6	OS map second edition	1898	1:2,500	35.9 and 35.13	HALS
11	OS map	1924	1:2,500	35.9 and 35.13	HALS
12	OS map	1937	1:2,500	35.9 and 35.13	HALS
13	OS map	1971	1:2,500	TL 1806/1906 and 1805/1905	HALS

APPENDIX 3 TITHE APPORTIONMENT (DS4/99/2)

Plot	Owner	Occupier	Name	Use	A.R.P. (acre.rood.perch)
2178	Richard Plobury	Edward Langridge	Meadow	Grass	1, 2, 38
2179	"	"	Sion Cottage		0, 1, 33
2180	Sir Charles Lamb	Joseph Harris	Cottage and garden		0, 0, 19
2181	Richard Plobury	Edward Langridge	Meadow	Grass	1, 3, 16
2182	"	"	Meadow	Grass	3, 1, 8

APPENDIX 4 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: <i>The Former Barley Mow Public House, Barley Mow Lane, Colney Heath, St Albans</i>					NGR: TL 1892 0597		
County: Hertfordshire				Museum Collecting Area: St Albans			
Site Code: AS1916				Project Number: 5201			
Date of Work: September 2017				Related Work: Arch M&R			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
Advice letter		Yes		21st June 2017		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
Architect's Drawings:							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings on CD	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
5475		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 5 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	<i>The Former Barley Mow Public House, Barley Mow Lane, Colney Heath, St Albans</i>
County: Herts	District: St Albans
Village/Town:	Parish: <i>Colney Heath</i>
Planning application reference:	SADC Planning Approval Ref. 5/2016/0037
Client name/address/tel:	<i>Central Developments (UK) Ltd</i>
Nature of application:	Demolition and new residential development
Present land use:	Domestic dwelling (former public house) – empty.
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated <i>c.275m²</i>
NGR (8 figures):	<i>TL 1892 0597</i>
Site Code:	AS 1916
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Historic building monitoring and recording
Date of work:	7 th and 14 th September 2017
Location of finds/Curating museum:	St Albans
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: early 19 th century and later
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In September 2017 AS carried out an a programme of historic building monitoring and recording at The Former Barley Mow Public House, Barley Mow Lane, Colney Heath, St Albans, Hertfordshire. The work was commissioned in order to fulfil a condition of planning consent to demolish the building and develop the site. An associated programme of below ground archaeological monitoring and recording will be the subject of a separate report by AS.</i></p> <p><i>The monitoring and recording expanded on a previous investigation at the site, and the appearance and proportions of the building as well as areas of original brickwork suggested the original building was consistent with a late 18th or early 19th century date. It was originally named Sion Cottage but by the late 19th century was the Barley Mow Public House.</i></p> <p><i>A fire in 1919 substantially damaged the building which was largely rebuilt in Fletton brick, though retaining some areas of original brickwork in the outer walls and the chimney stacks. Repeated modification throughout the second half of the 20th century saw the public house altered with mock timber framing and modern windows and doors, while extensions saw the removal of much of the external walling. As it existed prior to demolition, there were no fixtures and fittings surviving and only traces of its former historic character survived.</i></p>
Author of summary: T Collins	Date of Summary: October 2017

PLATE



Plate 1 North elevation of the building, taken from the south (DP03)



Plate 2 View of the living room (GF03), taken from the north (DP05)



Plate 3 View of the dining room (GF02), taken from the east (DP28)



Plate 4 View of Room GF05 with truncated chimney stack, taken from the north-east (DP 42)



Plate 5 Former fireplace on the west side of Room GF06, taken from the east (DP 40)



Plate 6 View of the first floor bedroom (FF05) on the west side of the house, taken from the south (DP 13)



Plate 7 East end of Room GF03 showing fictive timber framing removed, taken from the south-west (DP 21)



Plate 8 Detail of the internal partition between Rooms GF03 and GF04 showing Fletton brick, taken from the west (DP 22)



Plate 9 Room FF02 following removal of the window, taken from the north-west (DP 58)



Plate 10 Room SF02, taken from the west (DP 37)



Plate 11 East end of Room SF02 showing Fletton brickwork in the gable, taken from the west (DP 37)



Plate 12 Eastern side of the building during demolition showing mix of Fletton brickwork with occasional earlier bricks, taken from the south-west (DP 51)



Plate 13 East side of the building during demolition showing rear of chimney stack with some earlier brickwork, taken from the west (DP 52)



Plate 14 Example of an earlier brick with a diagonal skittle (DP 46)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX – 2013 RECORDING



DP 01

East elevation of the building with single-storey extensions, taken from the south-east



DP 02

Small toilet block present in 2013, taken from the north-west



DP 03

North elevation of the building, taken from the south



DP 04

West elevation of the building, taken from the north-west



DP 05

West elevation and south side of the building, taken from the south-west



DP 06

View of the living room (GF03), taken from the north



DP 07

East end of the living room (GF03), taken from the west



DP 08

View of the dining room (GF02), taken from the east



DP 09

View of the kitchen (GF05) with truncated chimney stack, taken from the north-east



DP 10

View of the former 'beer cellar' (GF07), taken from the north



DP 11

View of the office (GF04), taken from the north-west



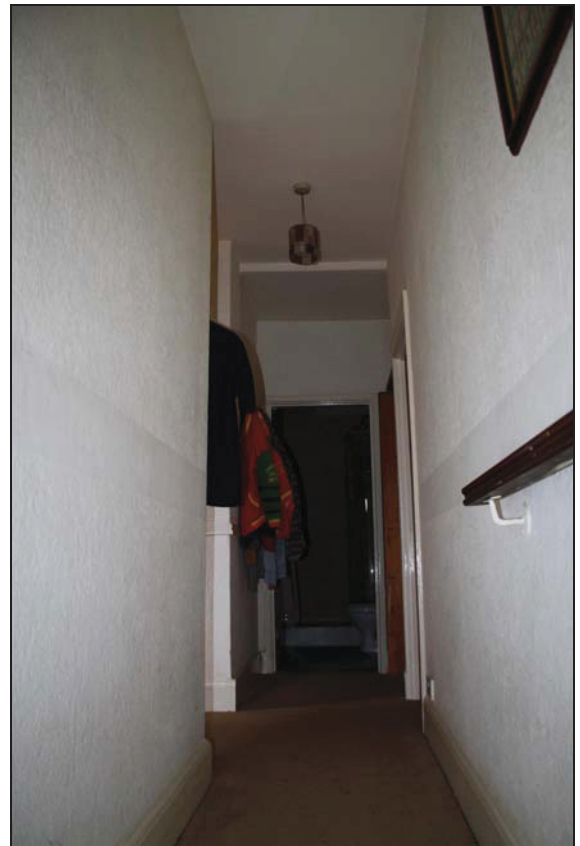
DP 12

View of the entrance lobby (GF08), taken from the north



DP 13

View of the first floor bedroom (FF05) on the west side of the house, taken from the south



DP 14

First floor hallway (FF01), taken from the south

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX – 2017 MONITORING AND RECORDING



DP 15

East elevation of the building during works, taken from the north-east



DP 16

East and north elevations of the building during works, taken from the north-east



DP 17

Pushed out narrow room (GF01) on the north side of the building, taken from the west



DP 18

View of Room GF02 during works, taken from the north-east



DP 19

South side of Room GF03 showing large fireplace, taken from the north-east



DP 20

Room GF02 with fireplace and pushed out window on the west, taken from the north-east



DP 21

East end of Room GF03 showing fictive timber framing removed, taken from the south-west



DP 22

Detail of the internal partition between Rooms GF03 and GF04 showing Fletton brick, taken from the west



DP 23

Detail of the internal partition between Rooms GF03 and GF02 showing Fletton brick, taken from the south



DP 24

Entrance vestibule GF08 showing position of staircase, taken from the south-west



DP 25

View of the staircase to first floor level, taken from the south



DP 26

Room FF02 following removal of the window, taken from the north-west



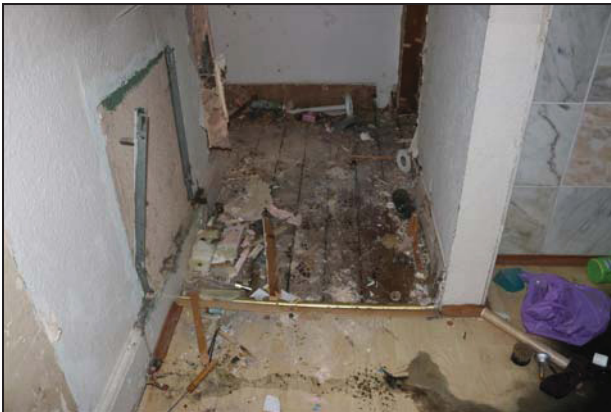
DP 27

Detail of the window aperture in Room FF02 showing mostly Flettons in the surrounding brickwork, taken from the north-west



DP 28

Room FF03, taken from the north-west



DP 29

Narrow softwood floorboards extending between Rooms FF03 and FF01, taken from the east



DP 30

Room FF05 showing downstand for former partition and corner chimney stack, taken from the south



DP 31

South end of Room FF05, taken from the north



DP 32

Room housed in the roof over the southern range (FF07), taken from the south



DP 33

Mid-late 20th century window on the south side of Room FF07, taken from the north-west



DP 34

Internal window on the north side of Room FF07, taken from the south-west



DP 35

Room SF01, taken from the west



DP 36

Room SF02, taken from the west



DP 37

East end of Room SF02 showing Fletton brickwork in the gable, taken from the west



DP 38

View of the south side of the building during the works, taken from the south



DP 39

Room GF07, taken from the north



DP 40

Former fireplace on the west side of Room GF06, taken from the east



DP 41

Room GF05, taken from the south-east



DP 42

View of Room GF05 with truncated chimney stack, taken from the north-east



DP 43

West side of the building during demolition, taken from the north-west



DP 44

West side of the building during demolition showing Fletton brickwork, taken from the south



DP 45

Demolition debris showing mix of Fletton bricks with some earlier brick, taken from the west



DP 46

Example of an earlier brick with a diagonal skintle



DP 47

West side of the building during demolition showing high number of Fletton bricks, taken from the north



DP 48

Northern half of the building showing blockwork and Fletton brickwork, taken from the west



DP 49

Eastern half of the building during demolition, taken from the west



DP 50

Eastern side of the building during demolition showing mix of blockwork with some earlier brickwork to the chimney stack, taken from the north-west



DP 51

Eastern side of the building during demolition showing mix of Fletton brickwork with occasional earlier bricks, taken from the south-west



DP 52

East side of the building during demolition showing rear of chimney stack with some earlier brickwork, taken from the west



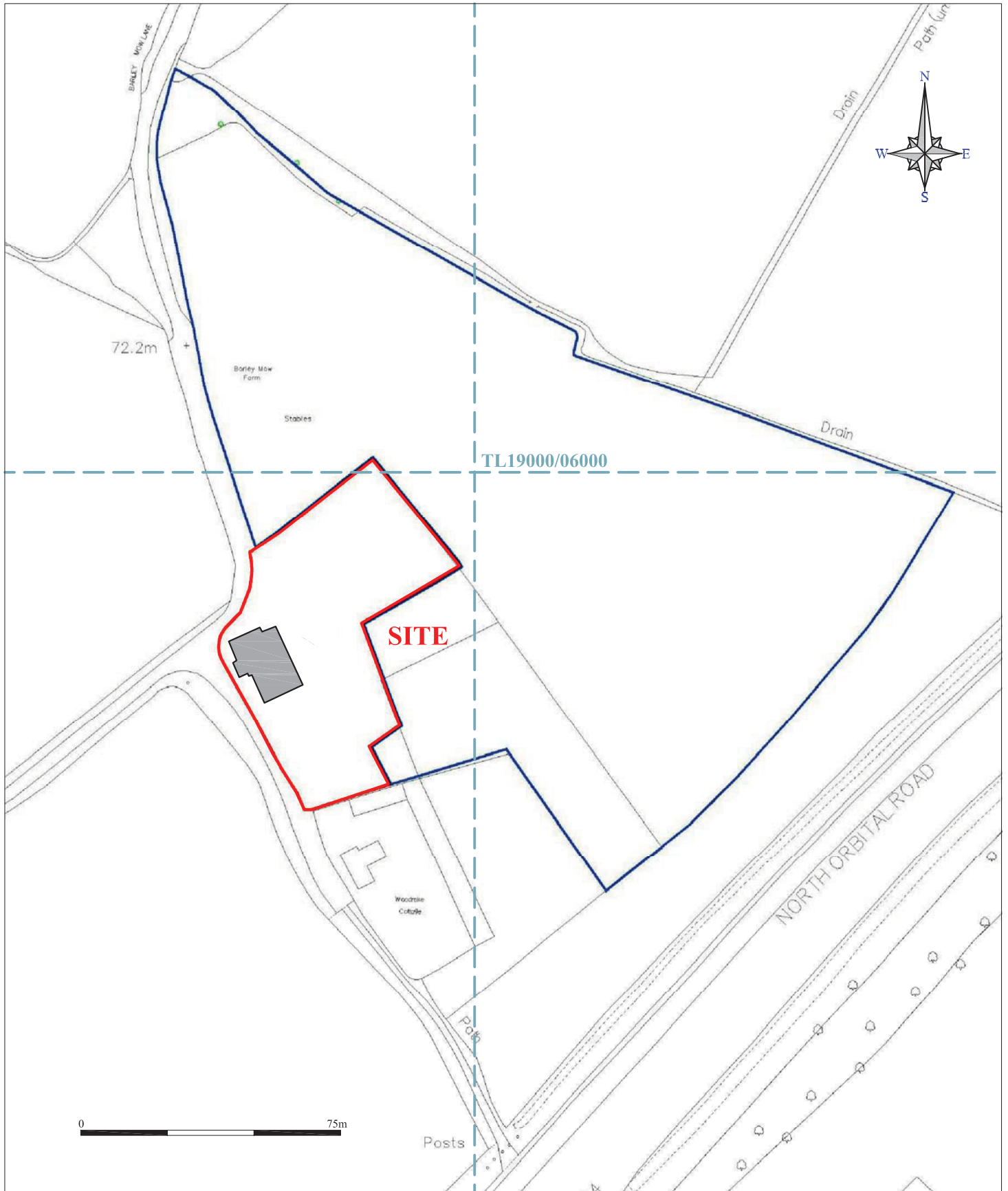
DP 53

Ceiling joist showing stamped timber mark in the end of the timber suggesting it was imported in the earlier 20th century



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Former Barley Mow PH, Colney Heath, Herts (P5201)

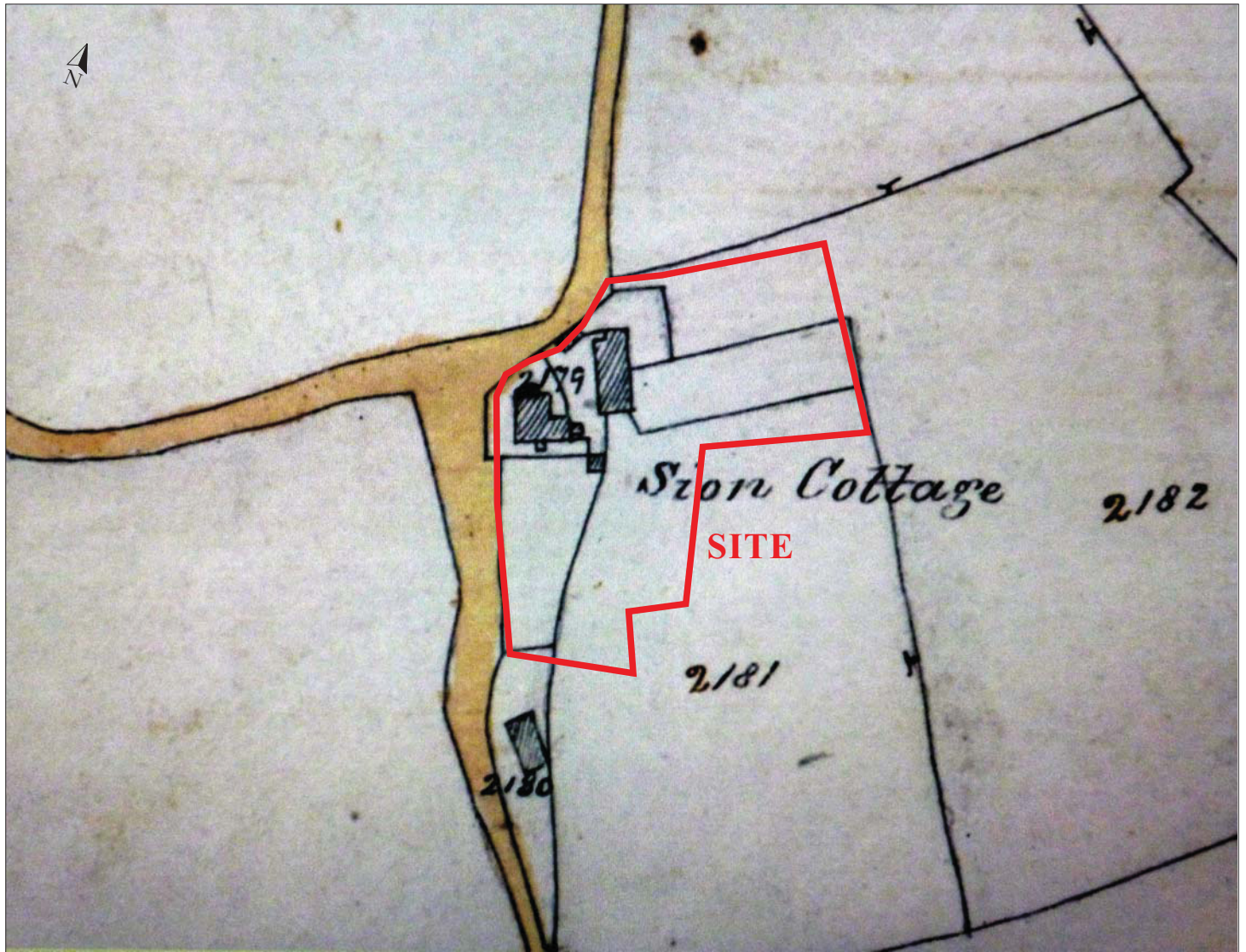
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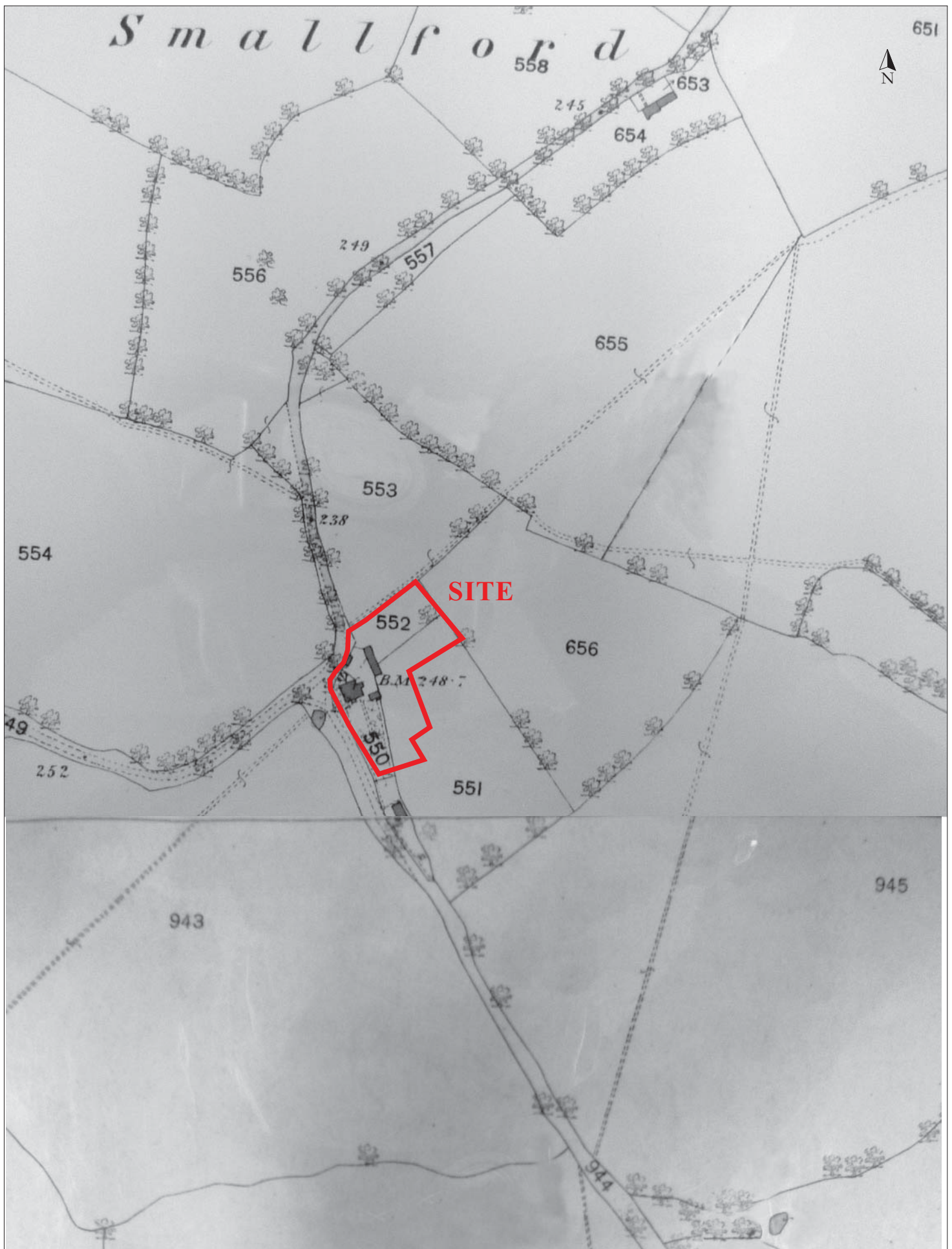
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1500 at A4
Former Barley Mow PH, Colney Heath, Herts (P5201)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 3 Bryant's map, 1822
Not to scale
Former Barley Mow PH, Colney Heath, Herts (P5201)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 Tithe map, 1840
Not to scale
Former Barley Mow PH, Colney Heath, Herts (P5201)

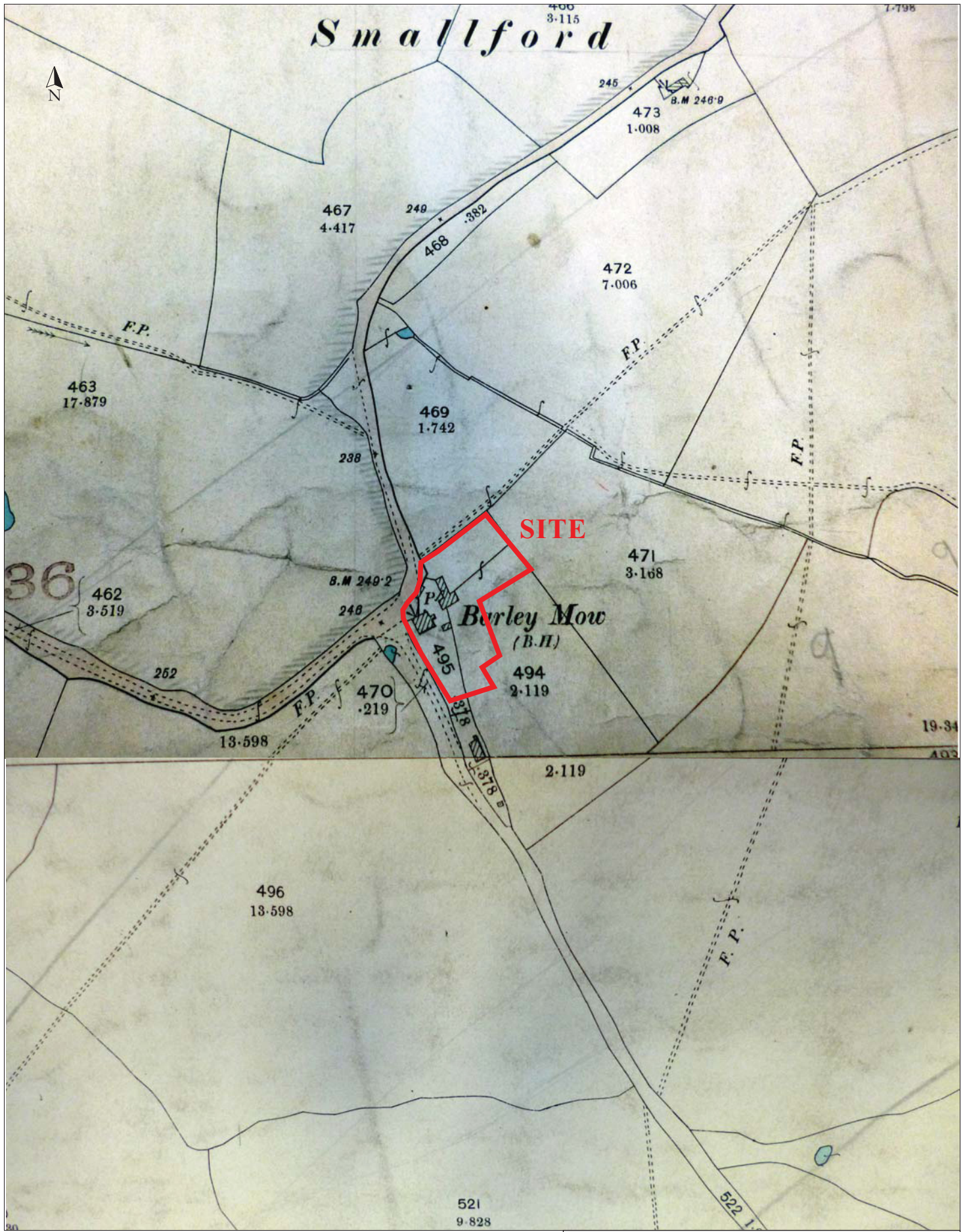


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Fig. 5 OS map, 1879

Not to scale

Former Barley Mow PH, Colney Heath, Herts (P5201)



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 Fig. 6 OS map, 1898
 Not to scale
 Former Barley Mow PH, Colney Heath, Herts (P5201)



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Fig. 7 The Barley Mow, 1904

Not to scale

Former Barley Mow PH, Colney Heath, Herts (P5201)



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Fig. 8 Singing for the pig competition, 1918

Not to scale

Former Barley Mow PH, Colney Heath, Herts (P5201)

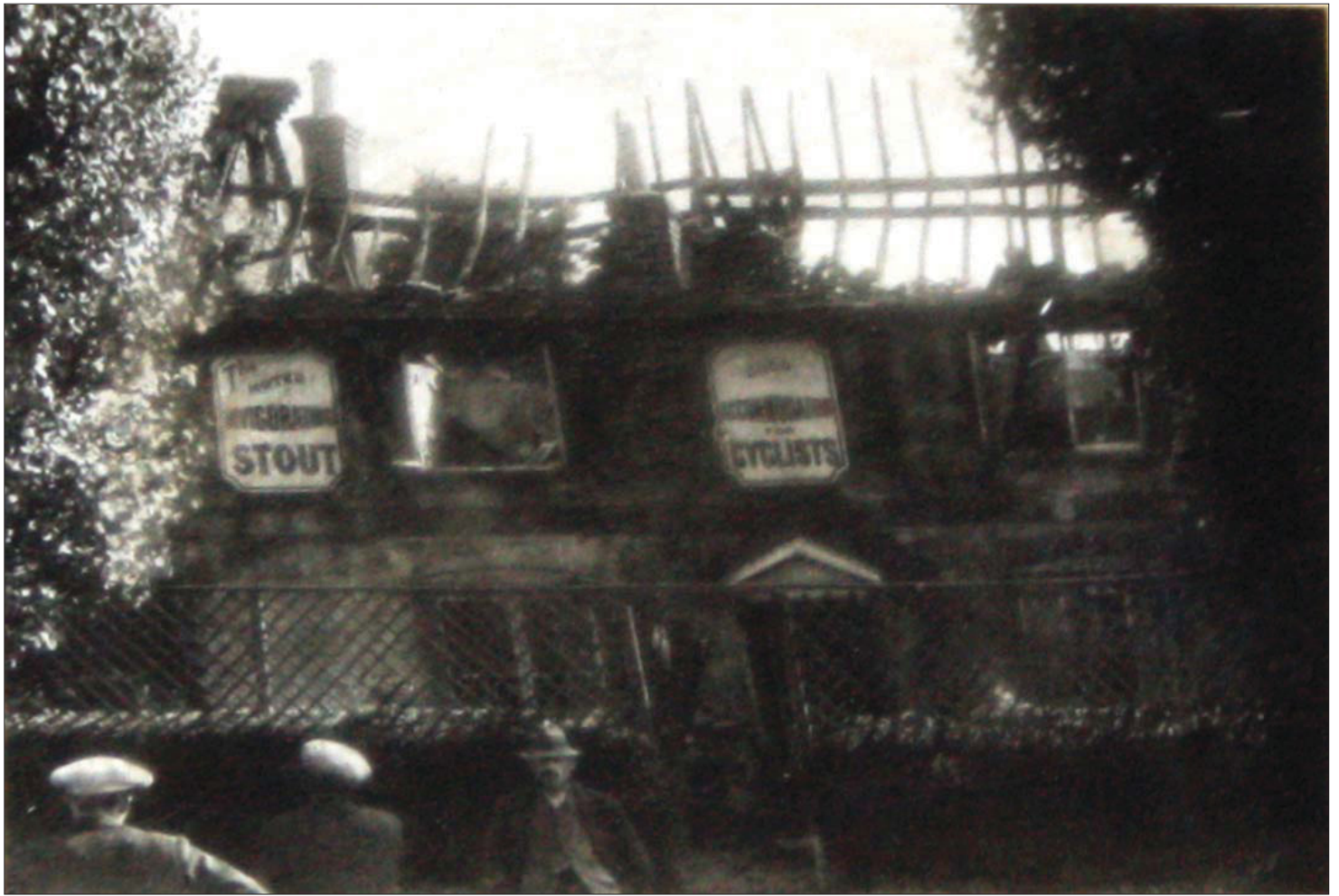


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Fig. 9 The Barley Mow, 1918

Not to scale

Former Barley Mow PH, Colney Heath, Herts (P5201)



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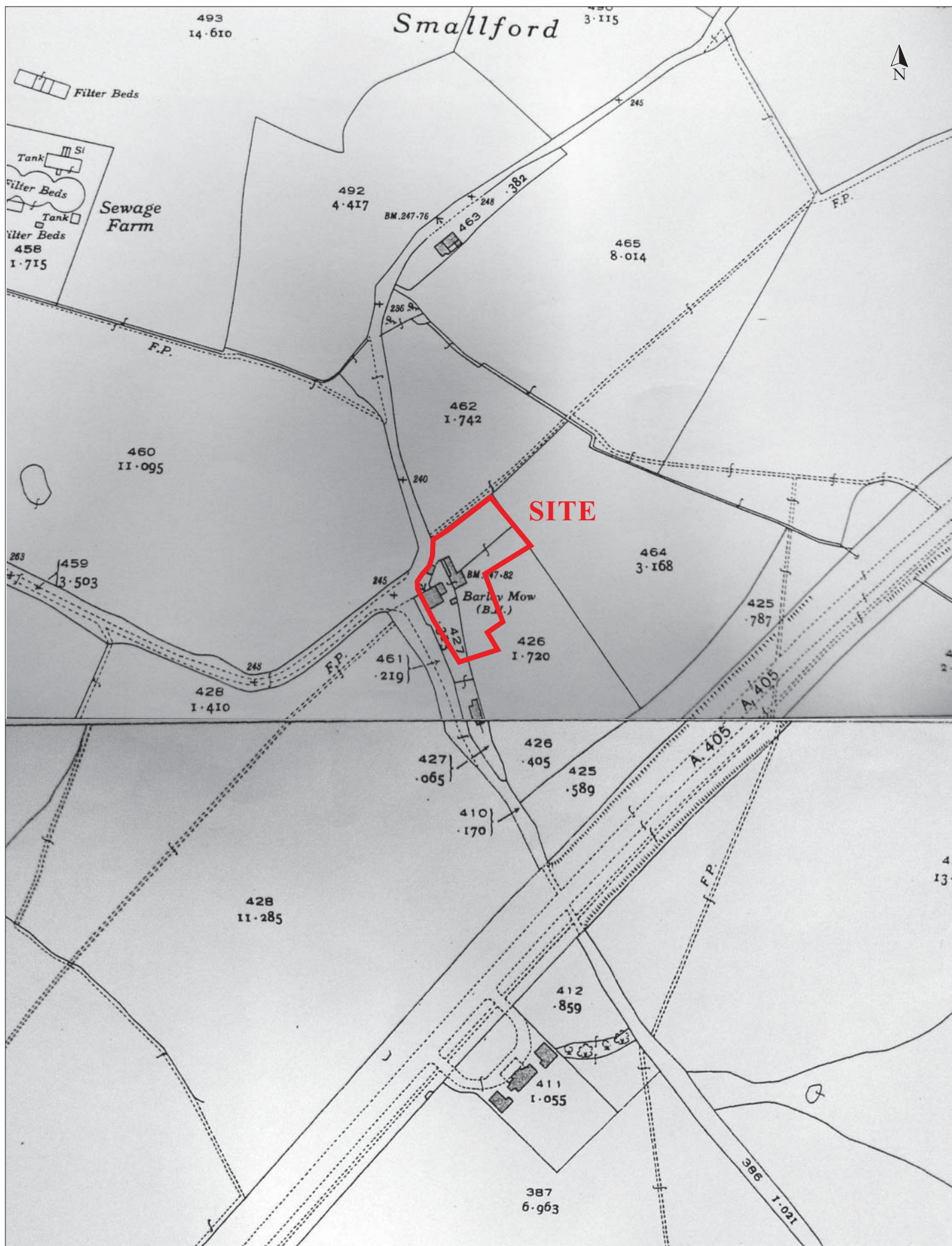
Fig. 10 The Barley Mow, 1919

Not to scale

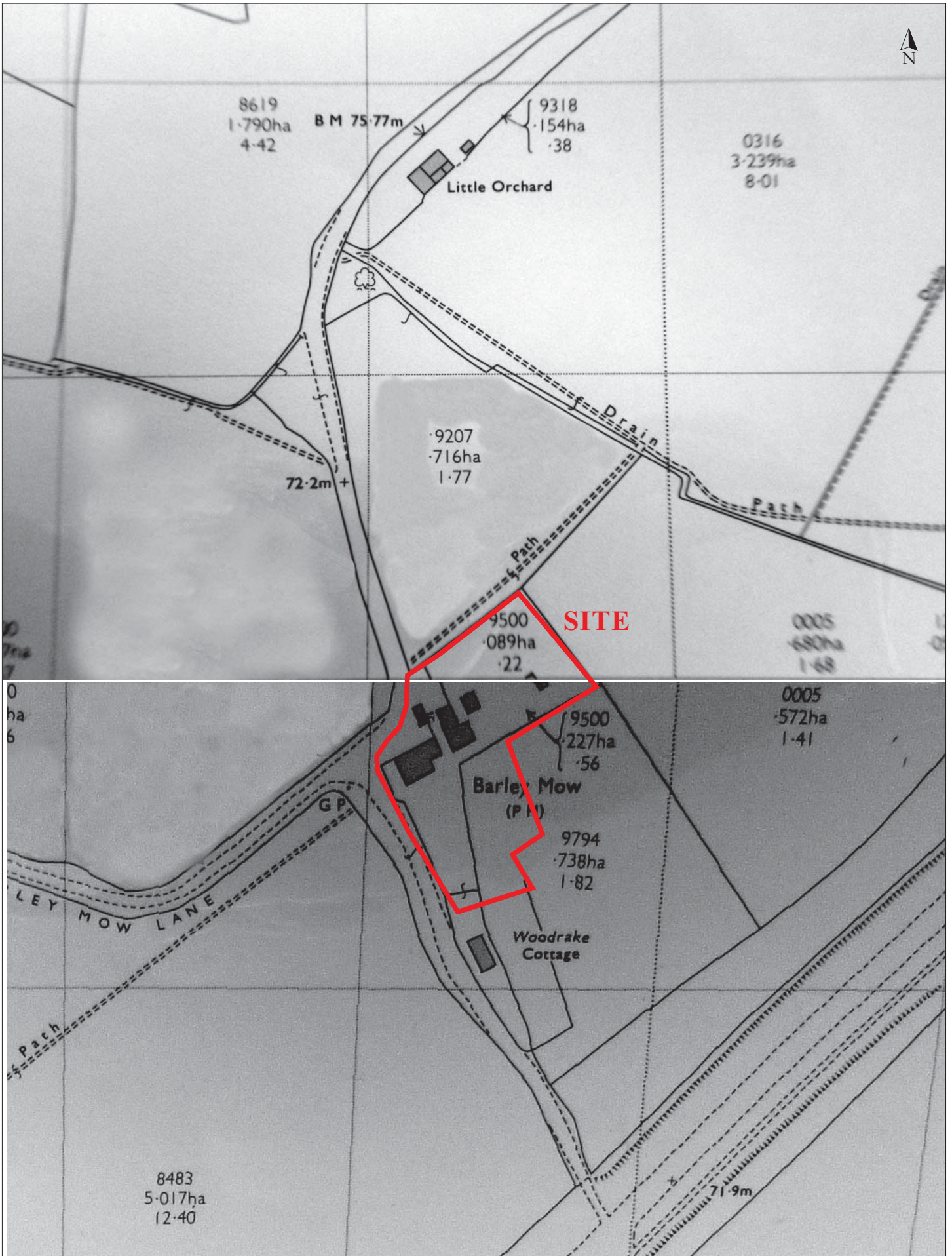
Former Barley Mow PH, Colney Heath, Herts (P5201)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 11 OS map, 1924
Not to scale
Former Barley Mow PH, Colney Heath, Herts (P5201)

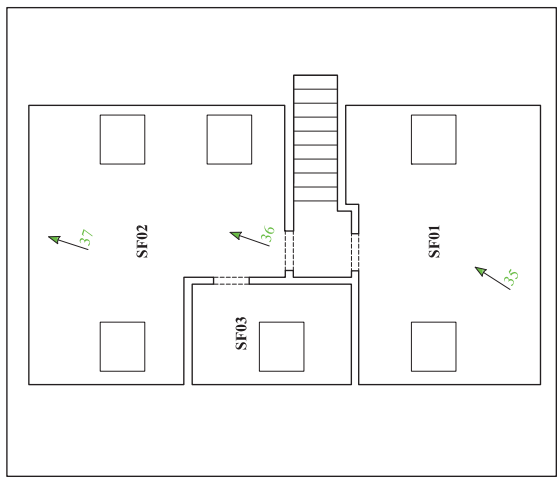


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 12 OS map, 1937
Not to scale
Former Barley Mow PH, Colney Heath, Herts (P5201)

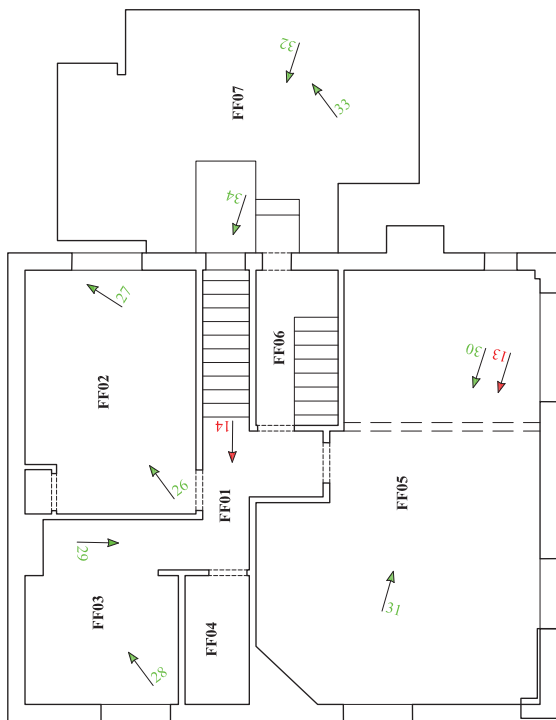


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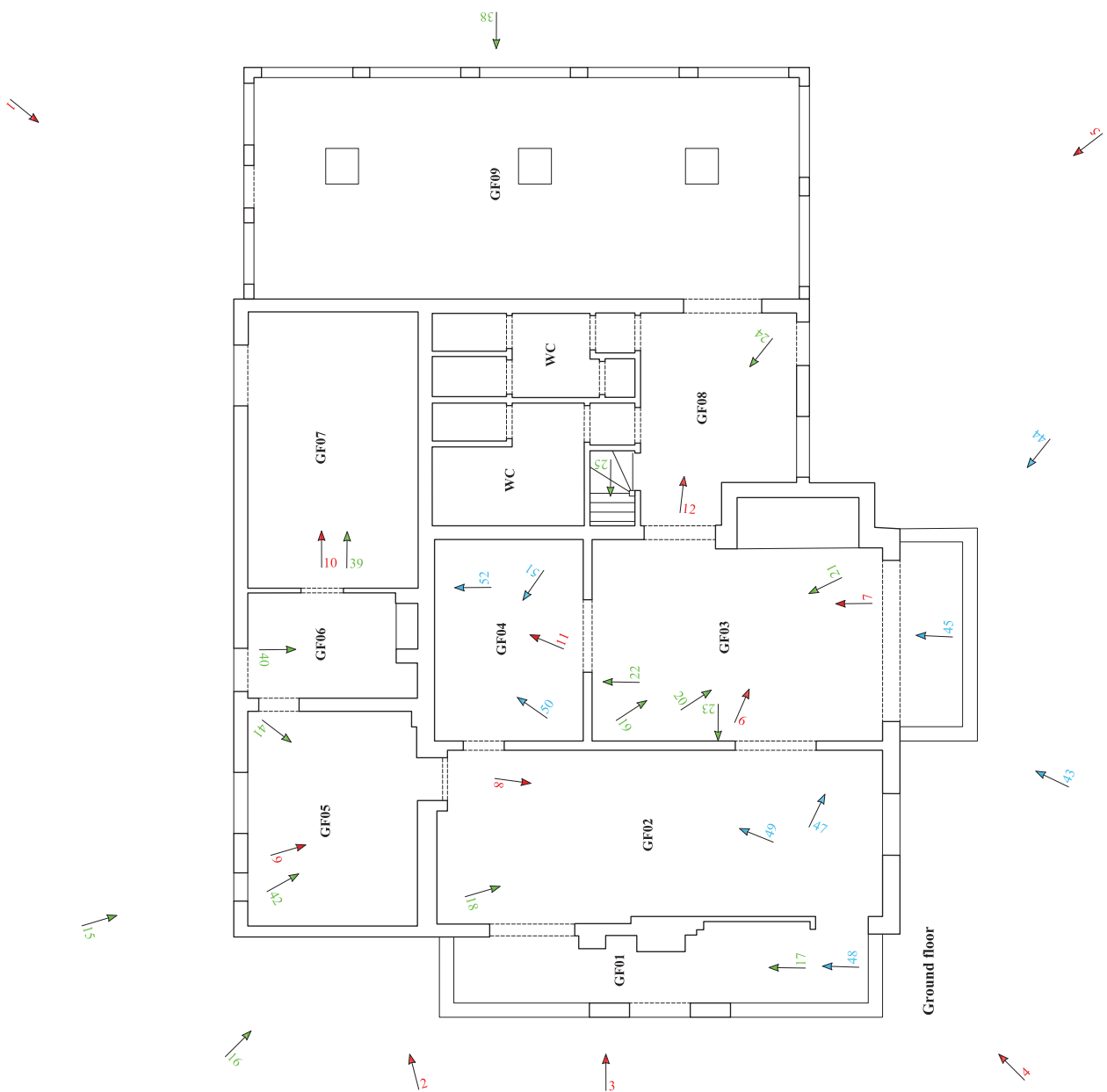
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 13 OS map, 1971
 Not to scale
 Former Barley Mow PH, Colney Heath, Herts (P5201)



Attic floor



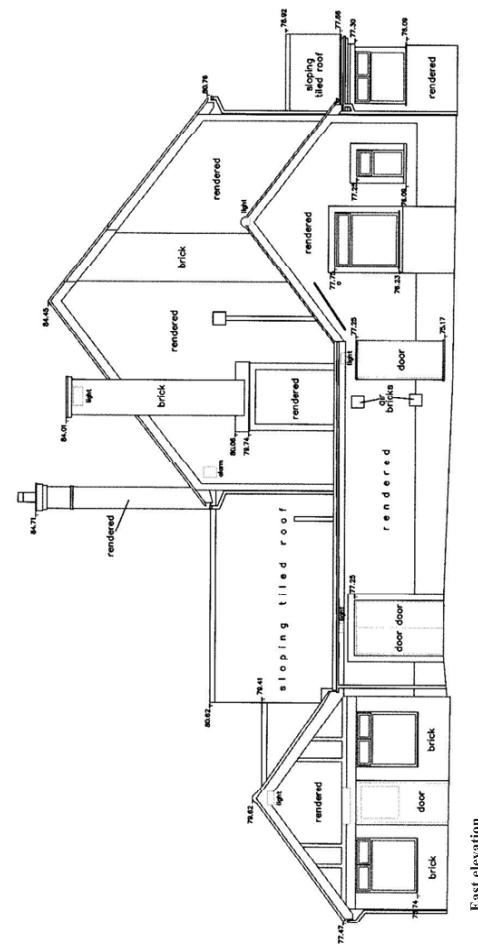
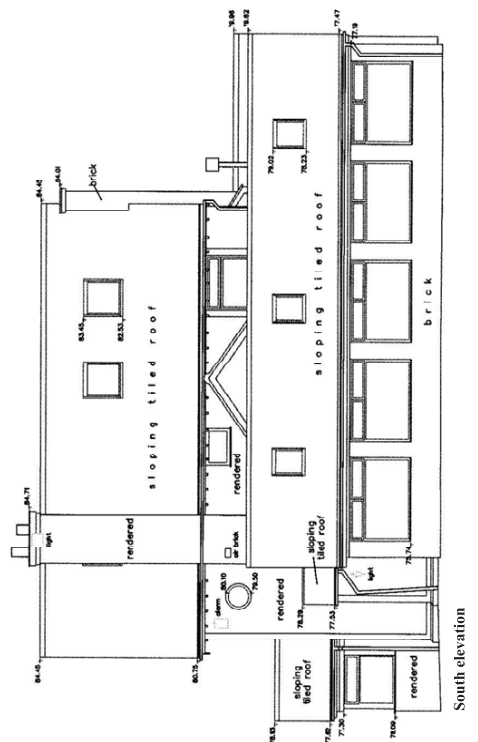
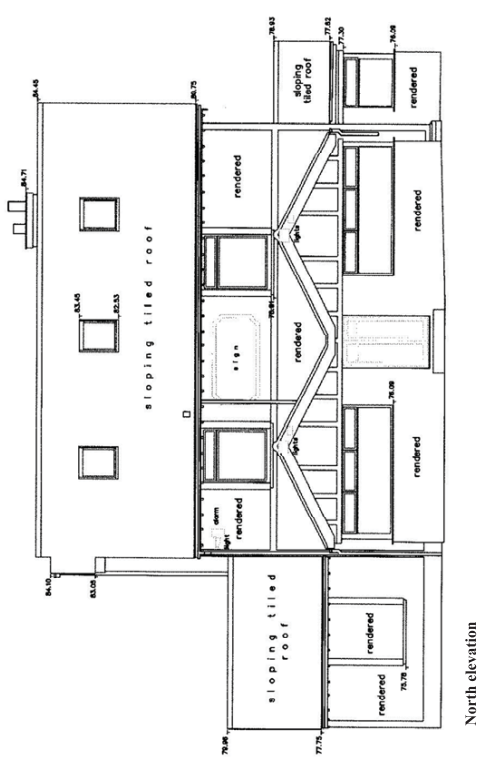
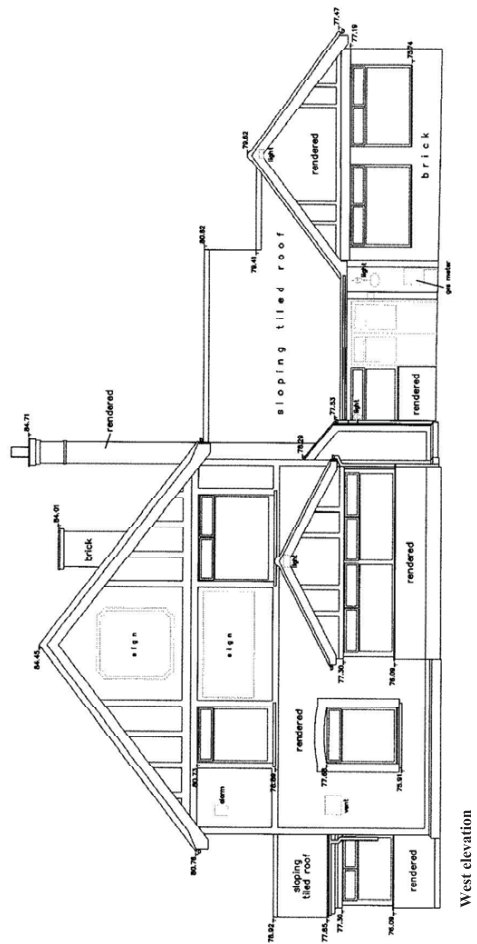
First floor



Ground floor

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Fig. 14 Floor plans
 Scale 1:100 at A3
 Former Barley Mow PH, Colney Heath, Herts (P5201)

- Photographic locations - 2013 survey
- Photographic locations - monitoring 07/09/17
- Photographic locations - monitoring 14/09/17



West elevation

North elevation

South elevation

East elevation



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 16 Proposed development

Scale 1:200 at A4
Former Barley Mow PH, Colney Heath, Herts (P5201)