



HERITAGE NETWORK



THE TURNFORD MASSEY PH **13 High Road, Turnford**

HN536

*Desk-based Archaeological Assessment
& Historic Buildings Impact Assessment*



THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

THE TURNFORD MASSEY PUBLIC HOUSE

13 High Road, Turnford, Herts.

HN536

Desk-Based Archaeological Assessment and Historic Buildings Impact Assessment

Prepared on behalf of Mr and Mrs Ho

by

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Contents

	Summary	Page i
Section 1	Introduction	Page 1
Section 2	Evidence	Page 2
Section 3	Building Record	Page 7
Section 4	Assessment of Risk	Page 9
Section 5	Sources Consulted	Page 13
Section 6	Illustrations	following Page 14
Appendix 1	Extract from the Hertfordshire Sites and Monuments Record	Page 15
Appendix 2	Photographic Log	Page 17

The cover photograph shows a view of the Turnford Massey PH, looking NE

Acknowledgements

The desk-based research for this project was undertaken by Helen Ashworth, and the historic building recording was undertaken by Chris Turner and David Kaye, under the direction of David Hillelson. Archive and report illustrations were prepared by David Kaye, Chris Turner and David Hillelson, and the report was edited by David Hillelson.

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Summary

Site name and address:	Turnford Massey Public House, 13 High Road, Turnford, Herts.		
County:	Hertfordshire	District:	Broxbourne
Village/town:	Turnford	Parish:	Cheshunt
Planning reference:	7/05/0345	NGR:	TL 36464 04527
Client name and address:	Mr & Mrs Ho, c/o GJT Architect, 148 Barrells Down Road, Bishops Stortford, Herts		
Project Reference:	HN536	Other Reference:	N/a

Synopsis:

In order to assess the archaeological risk posed by a proposal to demolish the Turnford Massey Public House, 13 High Road, Turnford, Hertfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owners to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site, and an appraisal of the standing structures.

A study of archive and database material relating to Turnford has indicated that there is a *High* risk that evidence for prehistoric activity, particularly dating to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age may survive on the site. Cartographic evidence has shown that a building has stood in this location since at least the late 18th century.

None of the extant buildings on the site are considered to be of intrinsic historical or cultural merit or value.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared on the instructions of Gary Treadwell, RIBA, on behalf of Mr & Mrs Ho, as part of the archaeological assessment of a proposed development site at the Turnford Massey Public House, 13 High Road, Turnford, Herts. The determination of the planning application for the redevelopment of the site to Broxbourne Borough Council (BBC) has been referred back to the applicants for further information on the archaeological potential of the site. This is in accordance with the provisions set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note No.16 (PPG16) on Archaeology and Planning. The scope of the required investigation has been defined in a Design Brief for Historic Building Impact Assessment and Archaeological Assessment prepared by the County Archaeology Office (CAO) of Hertfordshire County Council, acting as advisers to BBC (ref. JS 18/05/2005). The specification for the work carried out is contained in the Heritage Network's approved Project Design dated July 2005.

1.2 The site, centred on NGR TL 36464 04527, is located on the east side of Turnford High Road, on the north side of its junction with Nursery Road. It is bounded on the north by the Brookview and nos.7 to 11 Nunsbury Drive, and on the east by an electricity sub-station (Figure 1). The pub building is considered by the CAO to be worthy of recording, in line with the advice contained in the published regional research agenda (Brown and Glazebrook 2000). The site also lies in a documented archaeological landscape, with features of Palaeolithic, Late Bronze Age and Iron Age date recorded in the vicinity.

1.3 The aim of the historic buildings impact assessment has been to consider the historic value of the pub buildings, and provide a detailed record and historical context for any which are considered to be of significance.

1.4 The aim of the desk-based research has been to provide a comprehensive overview of the development of land use on and in the vicinity of the site from readily accessible sources, and an assessment by period of the risk that development of the site might encounter archaeological remains which could affect the design, layout or timetable of any such development.

1.5 The full archive for the project will be deposited with the Lowewood Museum, Hoddesdon. It includes drawn floor plans, original medium-format black and white photographic negatives and contact sheets, and digital images.

1.6 This report is intended to provide the planning authority with sufficient information to allow it to consider the archaeological implications of the proposed development, and to determine what further, if any, mitigation measures may be required to allow the development to proceed.

2. Evidence

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The present site lies at c. 24m AOD, in the floodplain of the River Lea. The underlying geology consists of a series of north to south aligned river gravel terraces formed by the River Lea. These are cut by streams, such as Turnford Brook and Rags Brook, which run eastwards to the river from the higher ground, formed by the edge of the London Clay.

2.2 Locally the soils are derived from the Fladbury 1 Association (813b) and comprise river alluvium of stoneless clayey soils, variably affected by groundwater and at risk of flooding (SSEW, 1984). A number of brickyards were established in the locality in the 19th century, exploiting the clayey soils.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic to the Iron Age (1,000,000BC - 100BC)

2.3 The evidence from the vicinity of the study area shows human exploitation of the river edge throughout the prehistoric period. An unusually large number of early prehistoric implements has been recovered from the gravel terraces of the River Lea, including a worn Palaeolithic (c.1,000,000 – 10,000 BC) Levallois flint core (SMR 2091), which was found at Turnford brickyard, approximately 400m to the southwest of the study area. Flint implements of later date were also collected from the same site, including Mesolithic (c. 10,000 – 3,500 BC) axes, graters and scrapers and Neolithic (c. 3,500 – 2,500 BC) arrowheads (SMR 1768).

2.4 Occupation evidence has also been recorded from the Turnford brickyard. Bronze Age (c.2,500 – 800 BC) and early Iron Age (c.800 – 100 BC) pottery and flint implements (SMR nos. 2972 & 6414) were recovered by Hazzledine Warren and are now in the British Museum.

2.5 Archaeological excavations off Halfhide Lane (SMR 6484), approximately 200m to the southwest, and at Canada Field (SMR 6816) approximately 400m to the southwest, have recovered evidence for a large settlement of late Bronze Age and early Iron Age date. The main focus of activity appears to have been in the vicinity of the Halfhide Lane site, where features associated with Bronze Age metal working were identified (Stewart, 1983). Finds of pottery, baked clay loom weights and sling shot indicate domestic occupation. The site at Canada Field appears to have used for flint-working in the Mesolithic period, though the evidence did not point to large-scale settlement in the area (Cooper-Read, 1990). The late Bronze Age / early Iron Age features, which included pits, ditches and postholes, were concentrated along the eastern edge of the site, close to the Great Cambridge Road frontage, implying that it lay on the southwestern periphery of the main settlement (ibid).

Late Pre-Roman Iron Age and Romano-British Period (100BC - 410AD)

2.6 No evidence for late Iron Age activity has been recorded from the Cheshunt area (Thompson & Hunns, 2003). This is extremely unusual for Hertfordshire and is probably a false impression (ibid., 3). Although the Roman town at Cheshunt appears not to have developed from

an Iron Age settlement, it is likely that smaller estates in the vicinity originated as late Iron Age farms or villages.

2.7 Little evidence of Roman occupation has been discovered within 1km of the study area, despite the proximity of Ermine Street, approximately 1.5km to the west. This was one of the most important Roman roads and ran between London and York. It was constructed in the mid 1st century AD, but probably followed the line of earlier trackways, at least for part of its length.

2.8 A settlement, marked by spreads of pottery and building material, developed along Ermine Street, to the northwest of the present town of Cheshunt (Williamson, 2000, 54). This appears to have no late Iron Age precursor, but grew to serve traffic along the road.

2.9 Slight evidence of occupation was recorded during excavations at Canada Field in 1989 (SMR 6816). Worn pottery sherds of 1st/2nd century date, including samian, were recovered from the fill of ditch DL (Cooper-Reade, 1990). A single sherd of Roman pottery (SMR 1352) was found in Nunnery Farm Field, approximately 600m to the southeast, probably when the field was quarried in 1956.

Medieval

2.10 Very few Saxon finds have been recovered from the Cheshunt area (Thompson & Hunns, 2003, 5). Those that have appear to be concentrated on the southern side of the town, including a scramasax from Rammey Marsh (SMR 1635) and a spearhead from near Churchgate (SMR 0304). It is thought that the Lea Valley formed part of the boundary between Mercia and the Danelaw, at least for a time (Thompson & Hunns, 2003, 5). Place name evidence, including the names of Cheshunt and Turnford, also indicates that this area was occupied during the Saxon period.

2.11 Turnford lies on the northern edge of the parish of Cheshunt, along the Great Cambridge Road. Its name is probably a compound of *tun* and *ford*, possibly the ford by the farm, but the exact sense is not clear (Gower et al, 1938, 222). This suggests that the hamlet existed by the late Saxon period, probably as an outlying farm belonging to the manor of Cheshunt.

2.12 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records that Edeva the Fair held Cheshunt before 1066 (Morris, 1976). In 1086 it was held by Count Alan and answered for 20 hides (approximately 2,400 acres). Seventy eight individuals are recorded on the manor, comprising 41 villagers, a priest, 12 smallholders, 10 merchants and 6 slaves. This gives an estimated total population of between 310 and 390 people.

2.13 The estate appears to have been considerable, with enough arable land for 23 plough teams, meadow to feed the oxen and the lord's horses and woodland to support 1200 pigs. A mill and a weir were also recorded. The combined annual value of Cheshunt and its outlier at Hoddesdon was £24.00.

2.14 Two religious houses were established within 1km of the present site. A Benedictine Nunnery (SMR 2041) was established in the 12th century on Turnford Marsh, approximately 500m to the southeast. It stood in an isolated position on meadowland to the east of Cheshunt wash. During the 13th century the nunnery was relatively wealthy and independent. In 1240 it was granted all the property of Cathale Priory, to the south of Cuffley. Following two fires the establishment

declined from 13 nuns, their servants and chaplains in 1290, to 4 nuns at the surrender in 1536. The property became a farm, called Nunnery Farm, after the Dissolution. Part of the medieval buildings survived as part of the later farmhouse until the early 19th century. Nunnery Farm was destroyed by gravel quarrying in 1955.

2.15 Part of a moat was also destroyed during the gravel quarrying at Nunnery Farm (SMR 2966). This suggests that the position of the nunnery, on meadowland close to the River Lea, may have necessitated a moat to control the river and keep the foundations dry.

2.16 In the 13th century a priory cell for Augustinian canons (SMR 2954) was established at Wormley, within 1km to the north. Little is known about this establishment, apart from the fact that it ceased to exist in c.1510.

2.17 The Cheshunt nunnery was responsible for the upkeep of a bridge (SMR 5080) over Turnford Brook at Cheshunt Wash, approximately 200m to the north. In the medieval period it was known as the Nun's Bridge. It was repaired in 1696 and replaced by a timber footbridge in 1725. A modern road bridge, dated 1923, stands on the site.

2.18 An usually large and well-preserved moated site (SMR 2227) lies in Hell Wood, approximately 900m to the northwest. The moat measures up to 4m in depth, with associated pond-bays and an overflow channel. The evidence suggests that this was high status site, rather than a small homestead.

2.19 The medieval village of Wormley (SMR 6297) lies approximately 900m to the north. The present village dates to the 14th-16th century, but there was a small settlement recorded as a separate manor at Wormley in 1086 (Morris, 1976). Three holy wells or springs (SMR 6110) which supplied water to Waltham Abbey were located at Wormley. The water was transported through an aqueduct, built in 1220. In 1907 part of a large wooden conduit (SMR 6090) was discovered in Wormley, possibly beneath Springs House, approximately 600m to the north.

Post-medieval and modern

2.20 Turnford remained a small hamlet until the later 19th century. In the 1880s the nursery industry began to move out of north London to escape the spread of the new housing in the suburbs (Thompson & Hunns, 2003, 24). Landowners around Cheshunt sold huge tracts of land for glasshouses producing items including grapes, tomatoes, cucumbers and flowers, which were sent to Covent Garden every morning. The main businesses were Rochfords, Hamiltons and William Stevens. Thomas Rochford acquired thousands of tons of unwanted soil from the excavations for the London Underground. The remains of brick walls, relating to former glasshouses (SMR 12032) were identified during an archaeological evaluation in 2001 at Canada Fields, approximately 400m to the west. The line of a tree lined boundary or track (SMR 12031) shown on post-medieval maps between the 18th century and 1938, was also recorded during the same evaluation.

2.21 During the late 1900s Hazzeldine Warren discovered a large number of prehistoric artefacts at Turnford Brickworks and Gravel Pit (SMR 11558) approximately 400m to the southwest. The pits were excavated between 1880 and 1898 and are shown as 'Old Gravel Pits' on the 3rd edition OS map of 1914.

SITE SPECIFIC DATA

2.22 The study area is located on the eastern side of High Road, Turnford. This road probably replaced Ermine Street as the main road north when the settlement at Cheshunt moved southeast in the medieval period.

2.23 Map evidence shows that until the late 19th century the land to the rear (east) of the study area was open and undeveloped. By the 1890s this land was covered with glasshouses, with Covent Nurseries to the north and Turnford Hall Nurseries to the south. A guide book of 1902 referred to Turnford as *Rochfordville* (Thompson & Hunns, 2003, 22).

2.24 Although Turnford was only a small hamlet until the late 19th century, two public houses, with very similar names, were established on opposite sides of the road. The inn on the western side appears to have been called the Bull's Head, whilst the present site was known as the Old Bull's Head, the Old Bull or the Bull, until 1980 (Branch Johnson, 1962, 48; Jolliffe & Jones, 1995, 37, 41). It has proved very difficult to disentangle their histories.

2.24.1. The earliest reference to a licensed premises at Turnford dates to 1603, when the inhabitants petitioned the justices against Robert Trimmer, who was not fit to keep a victualling house (*ibid*). There was a Bull at Turnford, kept by John Bull, by 1633. It was recorded as being kept by Robert Broughton in 1669. The evidence is unclear as to which of the two public houses is referred to in the early documents.

2.24.2. By 1851 there was The Bull's Head, kept by James Ballard, and The Old Bull's Head, kept by John Searing. Each landlord had the right to graze two cows on Turnford Marsh. In 1870 the Old Bull's Head came into the possession of Hawkes and Partners, brewers of Bishops Stortford. It was omitted from Kelly's Directory in the 1890s, which has led to the suggestion that it was rebuilt at this time (Jolliffe & Jones, 1995, 41). Both public houses appear in subsequent volumes, with the Old Bull's Head sometimes recorded as the Old Bull. It closed in 1980 and re-opened, as the Turnford Massey, in 1985.

2.25 A photograph of 1948, held at Lowewood Museum (ref: 1997.1500), shows the study area with the adjacent site to the north having been demolished.

Cartographic

2.26 The earliest map consulted is dated 1782-5 (HALS D/EX 667 P1) (Figure 2). This shows a long L-shaped block, fronting High Road, and lying in a triangular plot measuring 1 rood and 5 perches. The southern end of the building is adjacent to a lane which runs east from the High Road.

2.27 The Enclosure Map of 1799 (HALS PC 419) shows very little detail of the study area.

2.28 A map of 1802 (HALS D/ECr 125/3) (Figure 3) shows no significant change to the buildings and boundaries (although the block is not depicted as being L-shaped). It records the plot as number 167, which was owned by I. Thomas. There is no evidence that it was licensed premises at this period.

2.29 The Tithe Map of 1842 (HALS DSA4/30/2) (Figure 4) shows some changes to the study area. The triangular plot had been subdivided into four smaller plots. A small rectangular building had been erected in the eastern plot, fronting on to the lane. No changes are visible in the layout of the block.

2.30 The 1st edition 25” scale Ordnance Survey plan of 1878 shows several changes to the layout of the study area (Figure 5). The block fronting High Road is shown subdivided into a number of smaller, terraced, properties, with the present site forming the southern end. An extension had been added to the rear of the building, which ran eastwards, along the northern boundary, to the fence established between the late 18th century and 1842. The Bull’s Head, on the opposite side of the road, is marked, but the fact that the present site was also a public house is unrecorded. It may be suggested that the layout of the main buildings on the present site had been established by this date.

2.31 Significant changes had taken place in Turnford by 1898. The 2nd edition OS map (Figure 6) shows glasshouses covering the former fields and meadows to the rear of the property. A number of terraced cottages had also been erected fronting the road and the lane to the south of the study area.

2.32 The 3rd edition OS map of 1914 (Figure 7) shows no change to the layout of the buildings.

2.33 The 1:2500 OS map of 1973 shows a number of changes to the study area (Figure 8). The terraced cottages immediately to the north had been demolished and replaced by semi-detached dwellings set back from the road, and the houses along Nunsbury Drive had been established.

3. Building Record

3.1 The site consists of the two principal blocks with a number of extensions, a courtyard and gardens to the rear (Figures 9 and 10, Plates 1 - 4).

Exterior

3.2 The two-storey front block, on the street frontage, is aligned north-south and is rectangular in plan, excepting that the south west corner has been chamfered on a 45-degree angle. This was originally intended to provide an entrance from the street corner as shown in a photograph of 1948 (Plate 6), although this has since been blocked and replaced by a window. Above this, the pub sign, which is set within an opening, may occupy the site of a former window opening. The block is constructed of brick with a pitched slate roof and a four flue central chimney with a cornice formed of simple brick offsets. The windows in the front elevation, which are sashed and of six panes arranged three over three, with simple splayed headers and sills, are set within inset panels and separated by a three-brick wide string course. The whole has been painted white and decorated with appliqué timbers and stucco.

3.3 The two-storey rear block is also rectangular in plan and aligned north-south. It butts on to the eastern elevation of the front block, flush with the southern elevation, but extends to only three-quarters of the length of the front block. It is also constructed of brick with a pitched slate roof (creating a valley between the two blocks) and a twin flue projecting chimney breast, with tumbled-in brickwork at the shoulders, set against the eastern elevation. The southern elevation has a sash window on each storey, each of six panes arranged three over three, with simple splayed headers and sills. The upper storey southern elevation has appliqué timbers and stucco similar to those on the front block. The eastern upper elevation has a square two light casement window at its northern end.

3.4 An extension to the front block occupies the space between the north of the rear block and the property boundary which is offset slightly to the north. The extension has a sloping slate roof, running down from the eaves of the front block, with a flat-roofed five light dormer built into it to provide a second storey. This extension links to a pair of single-storey lean-to extensions running along the eastern elevation. A brick-built outhouse with pent roof runs along the southern boundary of the yard area, and this has been joined to the rear block with an enclosed passage.

Interior

3.5 The ground floor interiors of the front and rear blocks have been significantly remodelled with the removal of internal partitions to provide an open bar area, and the insertion of a lattice of modern encased beams to support the upper floor (Plate 5). The chimney breast, which remains the only significant original feature, separates the northern and southern parts of the bar. Decorative timbers have been added to the walls throughout.

3.6 The upper floor interiors have also been remodelled to provide living accommodation including living room, two bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom.

Discussion

3.7 The Turnford Massey public house is formed from two separate blocks and a number of extensions. The main blocks appear to be broadly contemporary, while the extensions appear to be largely modern. The whole ensemble has been severely remodelled in recent times.

3.8 The cartographic evidence is insufficiently precise to provide a guide to the age of the buildings and despite Jolliffe and Jones' suggestion that the pub was rebuilt in the 1890s, the general style of the two main blocks is mid 19th century. They are simply designed, decorative features being limited to the inset panels of the front elevation, which are reminiscent of industrial buildings of the period, and the tumbled-in brickwork of the rear chimney. It is likely that the front block was purpose-built as a public house, with the rear block intended as a service wing for the landlord.

3.9 None of the buildings on the site is considered to be of intrinsic historical or cultural merit or value. The record created of the buildings should be considered sufficient to satisfy local interest.

4. Assessment of Risk

4.1 Although no sites or find spots in the immediate vicinity of the present site have been recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER), the evidence indicates that the study area lies within an established archaeological landscape exploiting the gravel terraces of the river Lea from the earliest times. The risk that development of the site could disturb archaeological remains has been modelled on the basis of the data contained in the HER within a 1000m radius and has been classified as *Low*, *Moderate* or *High* according to the presence, frequency and proximity of such recorded data. The potential significance of such remains, if discovered, has been classified as *Low*, *Moderate* or *High* according to the criteria set out by period in the published regional research agenda (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000).

Prehistoric

4.2 The valley of the River Lea is an area known for the relatively large numbers of prehistoric artefacts recovered from the river gravels. Archaeological evidence from the vicinity of the study area shows that it has been subject to human exploitation since the Palaeolithic period. Artefacts, including flint implements and pottery dating from the Palaeolithic to the early Iron Age (SMR nos: 1768, 2091, 2972, 6414) were collected from the Turnford Brickyard and Gravel Pits, approximately 400m to the southwest of the study area.

4.3 Evidence for a large late Bronze Age / early Iron Age settlement has also been recorded from archaeological excavations at Canada Field (SMR 6816) approximately 400m to the southwest and at Halfhide Lane (SMR 6484) approximately 200m to the southwest. The features identified on Canada Field appeared to lie on the edge of the settlement, whilst those at Halfhide Lane appeared to be located at the core of the settlement. If this is the case, then the evidence suggests that the occupation area is likely to spread northwards, towards the study area.

4.4 On this basis the risk of encountering finds and features of prehistoric date, particularly of late Bronze Age / early Iron Age date, may be considered to be *High*.

4.5 The present site lies on the gravel terraces of the Lea Valley, which have produced a relatively large amount of evidence for prehistoric activity and occupation, from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age. Evidence for Mesolithic flint working, Bronze Age metalworking and a late Bronze Age / early Iron Age settlement has been recorded within 500m of the study area. The published Regional Research Agenda indicate that the examination of prehistoric sites in the Lea Valley would enable a fuller understanding of the inter-relationship between occupation sites and 'scatter' sites in the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods (Austin, 2000, 7). The pattern and density of Bronze Age settlements, and the transition period between the Bronze Age and Iron Age have also been identified as topics of significant interest (Brown & Murphy, 2000, 10-12). The potential significance of any remains of prehistoric date occurring within the study area should, therefore, be considered to be *High*.

Late Pre-Roman Iron Age

4.6 No evidence for late Iron Age finds and features has been identified within 1km of the study area.

4.7 On this basis the risk of encountering finds and features of Late pre-Roman Iron Age date may be considered to be *Low*.

4.8 A number of relevant research topics have been highlighted for the Late Iron Age in the regional research agenda (Bryant, 2000, 16-17). These include the development of farming, the organisation of the rural landscape and the development of settlements. Given the apparent dearth of settlement of this period in this part of the county, the potential significance of any remains of Late pre-Roman Iron Age date occurring within the study area should be considered to be *High*.

Romano-British

4.9 Very little evidence for Roman occupation has been recorded within the immediate vicinity of the study area, despite the proximity of Ermine Street, approximately 1.5km to the west. A small settlement developed along the road, to the north of the present town of Cheshunt, but this appears not to have spread eastwards. The only evidence for Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the present site is in the form of pottery sherds in a ditch at Canada Field (SMR 6816), approximately 400m to the southwest.

4.10 On this basis the risk of encountering features and finds of Roman date may be considered to be *Low*.

4.11 A number of relevant research topics have been identified in the regional research agenda, including research into the late Iron Age – Roman transition period, rural settlement layout and economy, the identification of Roman woodland and iron ore recovery and smelting, and the Roman road network (Going & Plouviez, 2000, 19,21). Therefore, the potential significance of any remains of Romano-British date occurring within the study area should be considered to be *High*.

Anglo-Saxon

4.12 Although the name ‘Turnford’ appears to have Saxon origins, and it is likely that it originated as a satellite farm on the manor of Cheshunt, no features or finds relating to this period have been identified in the immediate vicinity of the hamlet. Evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation appears to have been concentrated to the south of the present town of Cheshunt, over 1km to the south of the study area..

4.13 On this basis, the risk of encountering features and finds of Saxon date is considered to be *Low*.

4.14 Given that the present site may have originated as an outlying farm for the manor of Cheshunt, and that, at least for a time, it may have lain close to the boundary between Mercia and the Danelaw, a number of relevant topics have been highlighted in the regional research agenda as being worthy of further study. These include the relationship between rural and urban settlements; the relationships between towns and their hinterlands; and the impact of colonists (Wade, 2000,

23-26). As the present site may have formed part of, or lain close to, an outlying manorial farm, the potential significance of any remains of this period occurring on the site should be considered to be *High*.

Medieval

4.15 The hamlet of Turnford, although physically separate from the town, is likely to have formed part of the manor of Cheshunt. It developed along the main road north from the medieval town. The medieval road appears to have attracted small settlements along its length, the village of Wormley lies within 1km to the north of Turnford.

4.16 Approximately 500m to the southeast lay the Benedictine nunnery of Cheshunt (SMR 2014). This was established in an isolated position to the north of the town and overlooking the river. Fragments of a moat (SMR 2966), probably associated with the nunnery, were destroyed during the digging of gravel pits at Nunnery Farm in the 1950s.

4.17 On this basis, the risk of features and finds of medieval date occurring in the study area is considered to be *Low to Moderate*.

4.18 The relationship between Turnford and the town of Cheshunt suggests that the hamlet was engaged in agricultural activity, probably growing produce for the town. A number of relevant research topics have been highlighted by the regional research agenda, including rural settlement diversity; medieval field systems and the relationship between towns and their hinterlands (Wade, 2000, 23-26). As the present site was located in a rural hinterland to an urban area, the potential significance of any remains dating to this period should be considered to be *High*.

Post-medieval

4.19 Cartographic evidence has demonstrated that the present site was occupied by buildings since at least the late 18th century. It appears that the block shown on the earliest map consulted, dated 1782-5 (Figure 2) underwent a number of changes, including apparent sub-division into 5 separate properties, between the late 18th and 19th centuries. For much of this period it is likely the building was a public house, known as ‘The Old Bull’s Head’, or ‘The Bull’.

4.20 On this basis the risk of finds and features of post-medieval date occurring in the study area may be considered to be *High*.

4.21 A number of topics have been highlighted as worthy of further research in the Regional Research Agenda, including the development of transport links and industrial archaeology (Gilman et al, 2000, 33-43). As the building was used as a public house since at least the mid 19th century, and probably earlier, the potential significance of any remains of this period should be considered to be *High*.

CONCLUSION

4.22 The present site is located in the valley of the River Lea. It lies in the core of the hamlet, at the junction between High Road and Nursery Road. The modern town of Cheshunt lies to the south and Ermine Street, the modern A10, is to the west.

4.23 There is a high probability that there was activity on the site during the prehistoric period, particularly of late Bronze Age / early Iron Age date. Any archaeological remains of those dates which were preserved on the site would be considered to be of potential significance when considered in the context of the established research agenda for the region.

4.24 The proposed development includes the demolition of the present building. Cartographic evidence shows that a building has stood on this site since at least the late 18th century, however, any phases of remodelling that may have taken place are not clearly shown in the maps. The building style suggests a mid-19th century date although documentary evidence may indicate that it dates to the 1890s (Branch Johnson, 1962, 48; Jolliffe & Jones, 1995, 41).

4.25 The land immediately to the east of the yard to the rear of the pub appears to have remained undeveloped since the late 18th century. Any groundworks in this area might reveal evidence of earlier features and finds.

4.26 Should they be present, it is likely that such remains would be damaged, destroyed or otherwise affected by the current development proposals. The actual nature of such remains could not be accurately characterised without intrusive investigation. The planning authority may require such an investigation to be carried out as part of their requirements in the event that consent for the development was granted.

5. Sources Consulted

ARCHIVES

Hertfordshire Sites and Monuments Record

See Appendix 1

Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS)

Plan of the Liberty Manor and Parish of Cheshunt, 1782-5, D/EX 667 P

Cheshunt Enclosure Map, 1799, PC419

Map of the Parish of Cheshunt, 1802, D/Ecr 125/3

Tithe Map, 1839, DSA4/19/2

Tithe Award, 1839, DSA 4/19/1

1st edition Ordnance Survey Plan, 1878, 25" scale, Sheet XLI.4

2nd edition Ordnance Survey Plan, 1898, 25" scale, Sheet XLI.4

3rd edition Ordnance Survey Plan, 1914, 25" scale, Sheet XLI.4

Ordnance Survey Plan, 1973, 1:2500 scale, Sheet TL 3604-3704

Lowewood Museum

Copy of photograph showing 'Bull's Head' and 'Old Bull's Head', 1902, ref:1997.1946

Copy of photograph showing the 'Old Bull's Head', 1948, ref: 1997.1500

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6. Illustrations

Figure 1.....	Site location
Figure 2.....	Plan of the manor of Cheshunt, 1782-5
Figure 3.....	Map of the Parish of Cheshunt, 1802
Figure 4.....	Cheshunt Tithe Map, 1842
Figure 5.....	Ordnance Survey, 1878
Figure 6.....	Ordnance Survey, 1898
Figure 7.....	Ordnance Survey, 1914
Figure 8.....	Ordnance Survey, 1973
Figure 9	Ground floor plan
Figure 10.....	First floor plan
Plate 1	North and west elevations
Plate 2.....	South and west elevations
Plate 3.....	South elevation
Plate 4.....	East (rear) elevation
Plate 5.....	Ground floor interior, looking east
Plate 6.....	Old Bull's Head, Turnford, 1948

Appendix 1

Extract from the Hertfordshire Sites & Monuments Record

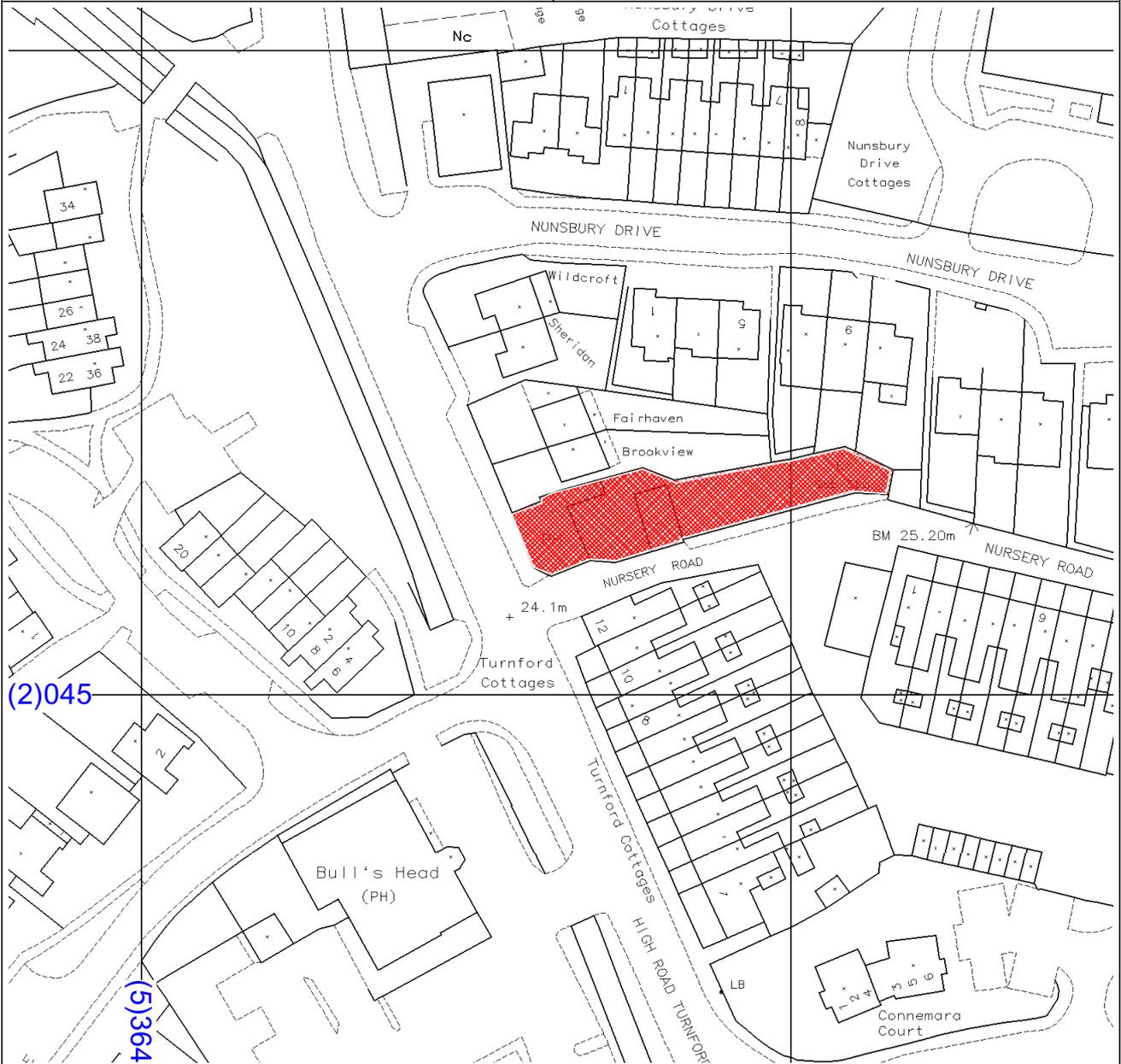
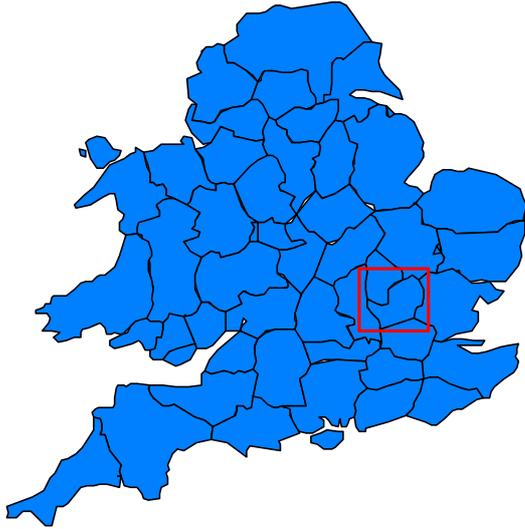
HSMR	NGR	Period	Remarks
1352	TL 3700 0420	Roman Medieval Prehistoric	Pottery sherds of Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval date, plus one Roman sherd, was collected from the north side of Nunnery Farm Field. Lea Valley Sand and Gravel Pit. The finds were probably made when the field was quarried in 1956.
1768	TL 362 043	Mesolithic Neolithic	Several Mesolithic stone implements, including axes with tranchet edge, graters, cores and flakes and Neolithic arrowheads, were collected by Warren from Turnford Brickyard. Part of the Warren collection at the BM
2041	TL 3695 0417	Medieval	Site of Cheshunt Nunnery, Turnford Marsh. Benedictine nunnery, first recorded 1183. Stood in isolated position on meadowland east of Cheshunt Wash, looking out over River Lea. Dissolved 1536, and became a farm. Last part of medieval structure demolished early 19 th C, though some garden walls & part of a moat survived. Nunnery Farm destroyed by gravel quarrying 1955.
2091	TL 360 044	Palaeolithic	Flint 'Levallois' core found at Turnford Brickyard.
2227	TL 3554 0470	Medieval	Double moated site, Hell Wood.
2283	TL 3545 0445	Modern	Hexagonal brick and concrete pillbox, Cheshunt Park Farm.
2445	TL 3592 0460	Modern	Site of pillbox alongside western edge of A10. Pillbox demolished to make way for new road in 1970s.
2532	TL 3628 0509	Modern	Pillbox standing on the W bank of the New River at Wormley. Line of 19 anti-tank obstacles stretch north from the pillbox.
2761	TL 3606 0490	Modern	Site of pillbox near southbound exit from A10 at Turnford roundabout. Probably destroyed by road building in the 1970s.
2954	TL 36 05	Medieval	Site of priory cell for Augustinian canons at Wormley. Founded c.1260-80, but possibly earlier. Ceased to exist c.1510.
2966	TL 3695 0417	Medieval	Part of a moat at Nunnery Farm, destroyed by gravel digging in 1955. Possibly associated with the nunnery (SMR 2041).
2972	TL 362 043	Bronze Age	Flint implements and pottery from Turnford Brickyard.
4122	TL 36 05	Iron Age	Quarter gold stater, found at Wormley.
4915	TL 3647 0518	Modern	Site of pillbox at junction of Slipe Lane and High Road. Demolished shortly after war as it was a traffic hazard.
5080	TL 3632 0468	Medieval Post Medieval	Cheshunt Wash bridge, over Turnford Brook, with concrete piers and girder and stone balustraded parapet. Plaque dates bridge to 1923. A bridge has stood on the site since the medieval period, known as the Nun's Bridge and was maintained by Cheshunt Nunnery.
5273	TL 3646 0450	Post Medieval	Wall letter box, High Road
5327	TL 3600 0445	Post Medieval	Pumping station, Turnford Well, Canada Lane. Built 1870 for the New River Company. Engine and pumps still in situ.
5714	TL 3685 0512	Post Medieval	City of London coal duty marker, Slipe Lane, Wormley.
5720	TL 3726 0500	Post Medieval	City of London coal duty marker, dated c.1861. Alongside Lea Navigation, Wormley.
5721	TL 3646 0523	Post Medieval	City of London coal duty marker, Wormley.
6090	TL 36 05	Medieval	Site of aqueduct, built 1220, to transport water to Abbey and town of Waltham from springs in Wormley. In 1907 part of a wooden conduit unearthed.
6110	TL 36 05	Medieval	Three holy wells or springs from which water conveyed through a tank and conduit to Waltham Abbey. Two adjacent to A10, possibly at Springs House (TL3653 0538) or possibly Small Wells (TL 3655 0454).
6279	TL 365 055	Medieval	Wormley village. Shrunken medieval village, probably dates from 14 th -16 th C.
6414	TL 362 043	Early Iron Age	Earlier Iron Age pottery (c. 800-100BC) found by Warren at Turnford Brickyard.
6484	TL 3628 0437	Late Bronze Age Early Iron Age	A late Bronze Age/early Iron Age occupation site off Halfhide Lane and Broomfield Avenue. Pottery, flint implements, sling shot and clay loom weights were recovered during excavations in 1983.
6672	TL 3660 0518	Modern	Site of anti-tank blocks, believed to have been located on N side of Slipe Lane, now demolished.
6673	TL 3685 0512	Modern	Pillbox and associated anti-tank obstacles, Slipe Lane railway crossing.

HSMR	NGR	Period	Remarks
6816	TL 361 043	Late Bronze Age Early Iron Age Roman	Excavation at Canada Field in 1989-90 found evidence for mainly LBA occupation on the periphery of the main settlement site at Turnford. Traces of a hut-like structure and tool-making from the Mesolithic onwards. Roman pottery, including samian, found in ditch.
6835	TL 3632 0468	Post Medieval	Road bridge over Turnford Brook. E side has stone balustrade & plaque dated 1923.
7058	TL 3615 0476	Post Medieval	Brick aqueduct carrying New River over Turnford Brook.
7257	TL 3727 0446	Post Medieval	Aqueduct Lock, River Lea Navigation, Wormley.
10463	TL 3554 0461	Prehistoric	Possible prehistoric features recorded during evaluations in the vicinity of Hell Wood.
11555	TL 3649 0430	Post Medieval	Site of milestone, High Road, Cheshunt Wash, Turnford, shown on 1 st edition OS map.
11558	TL 3625 0430	Post Medieval	Brick works and gravel pit shown on 2 nd edition OS map of 1898. Warren's collection of prehistoric artefacts were found at this site in the late 19 th C.
12031	TL 3626 0467	Post Medieval	Remains of a tree-lined boundary or track, shown on maps from late 18 th C to 1938, identified during evaluation at Canada Fields in 2001.
12032	TL 3614 0451	Post Medieval	Remains of brick walls, relating to nursery glasshouses shown on maps of the site between 1890s and 1970s. Identified during evaluation at Canada Fields, 2001

Appendix 2

Photographic Log

Digital	B & W ?	Description	Facing
HN536-001	Y	North and west exterior elevations	SE
HN536-002	Y	South and west exterior elevations	NE
HN536-003	Y	East exterior elevations (including extensions)	W
HN536-004	Y	East exterior elevations	W
HN536-005	Y	South exterior elevation	N
HN536-006	N	Southern bar area	W
HN536-007	N	ditto	ditto
HN536-008	N	Eastern bar area	N
HN536-009	N	ditto	E
HN536-010	N	Southern bar area	SE
HN536-011	N	Ditto	S
HN536-012	N	Northern bar area	E
HN536-013	N	ditto	SW
HN536-014	N	ditto	SW
HN536-015	N	ditto	W
HN536-016	N	Southern and eastern bar area	SE
HN536-017	N	First floor, top of stairs	E
HN536-018	N	ditto	N
HN536-019	N	ditto	NE
HN536-020	N	ditto	S
HN536-021	N	Room 1	S
HN536-022	N	ditto	SW
HN536-023	N	ditto	N
HN536-024	N	ditto	E
HN536-025	N	Kitchen	SE
HN536-026	N	Room 3	SE
HN536-027	N	Bathroom	N
HN536-028	N	ditto	NE
HN536-029	N	Room 2	SW
HN536-030	N	ditto	W



Site Location

Scale 1:1000



Figure 2: Plan of the Liberty, Manor and Parish of Cheshunt, 1782-5 (HALS: D/Ex 667P)

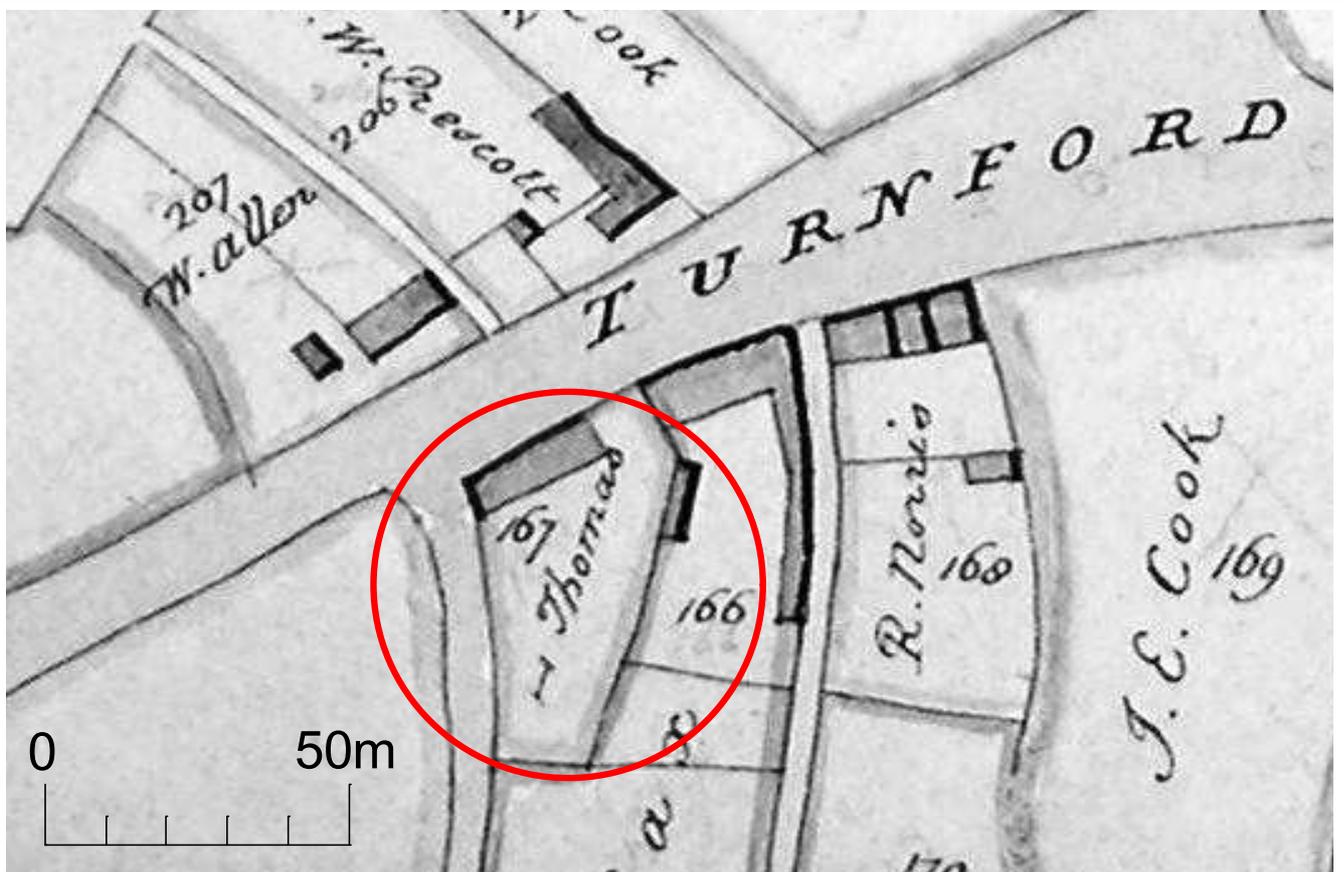


Figure 3: Map of Parish of Cheshunt, 1802 (HALS: D/ECr 125/3)

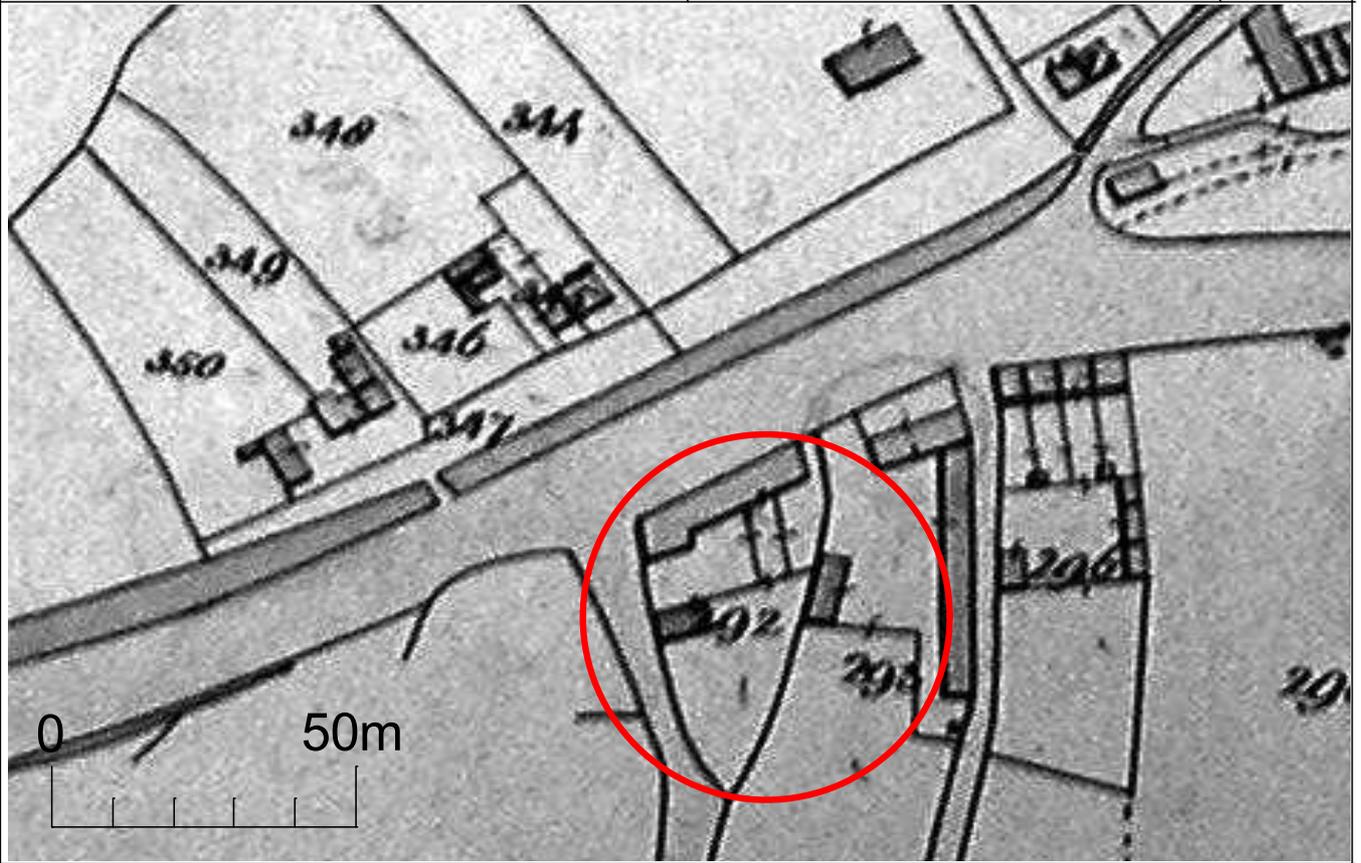


Figure 4: Cheshunt Tithe Map, 1842 (HALS: DSA4/30/2)

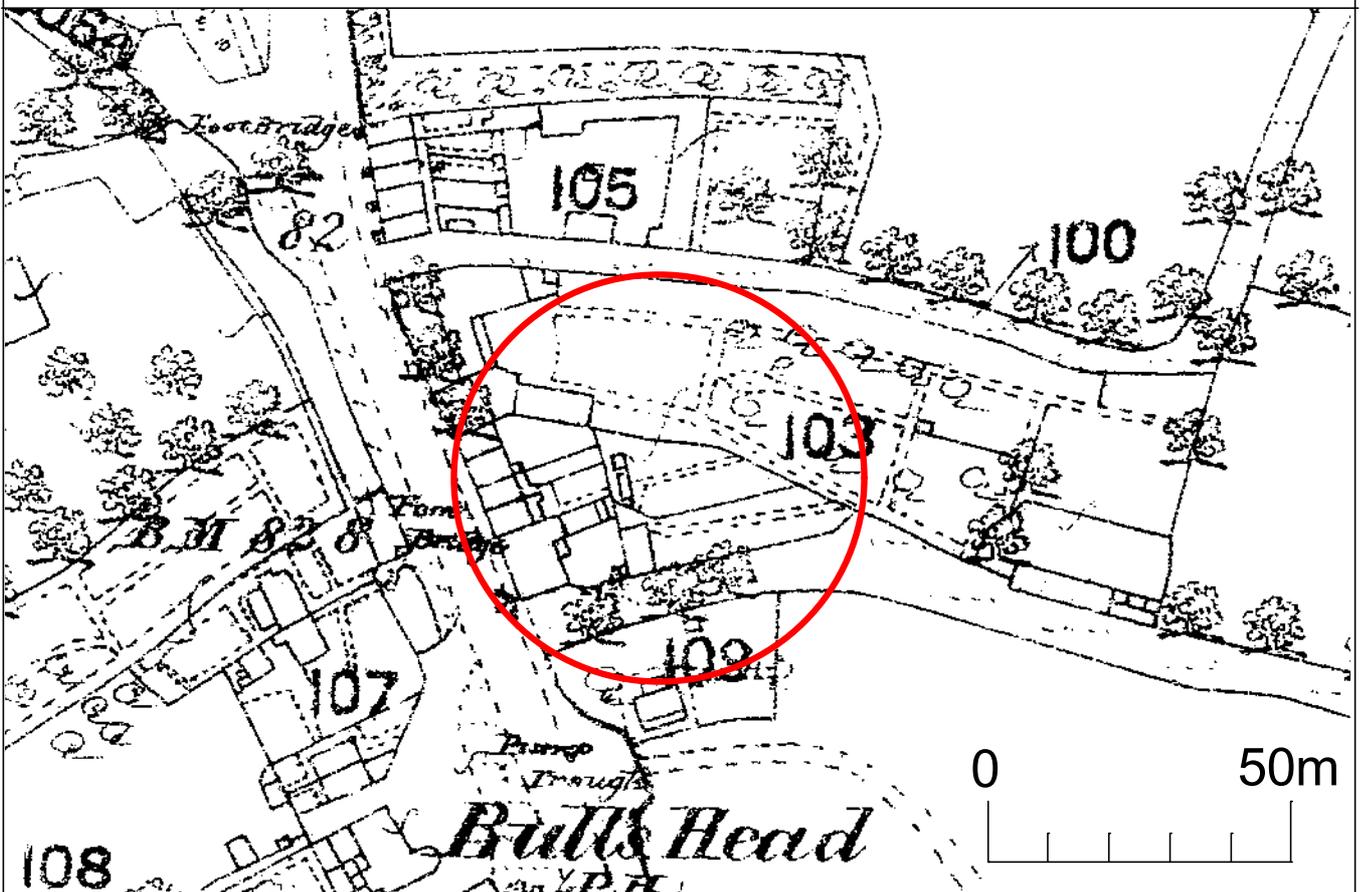


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey, 1878

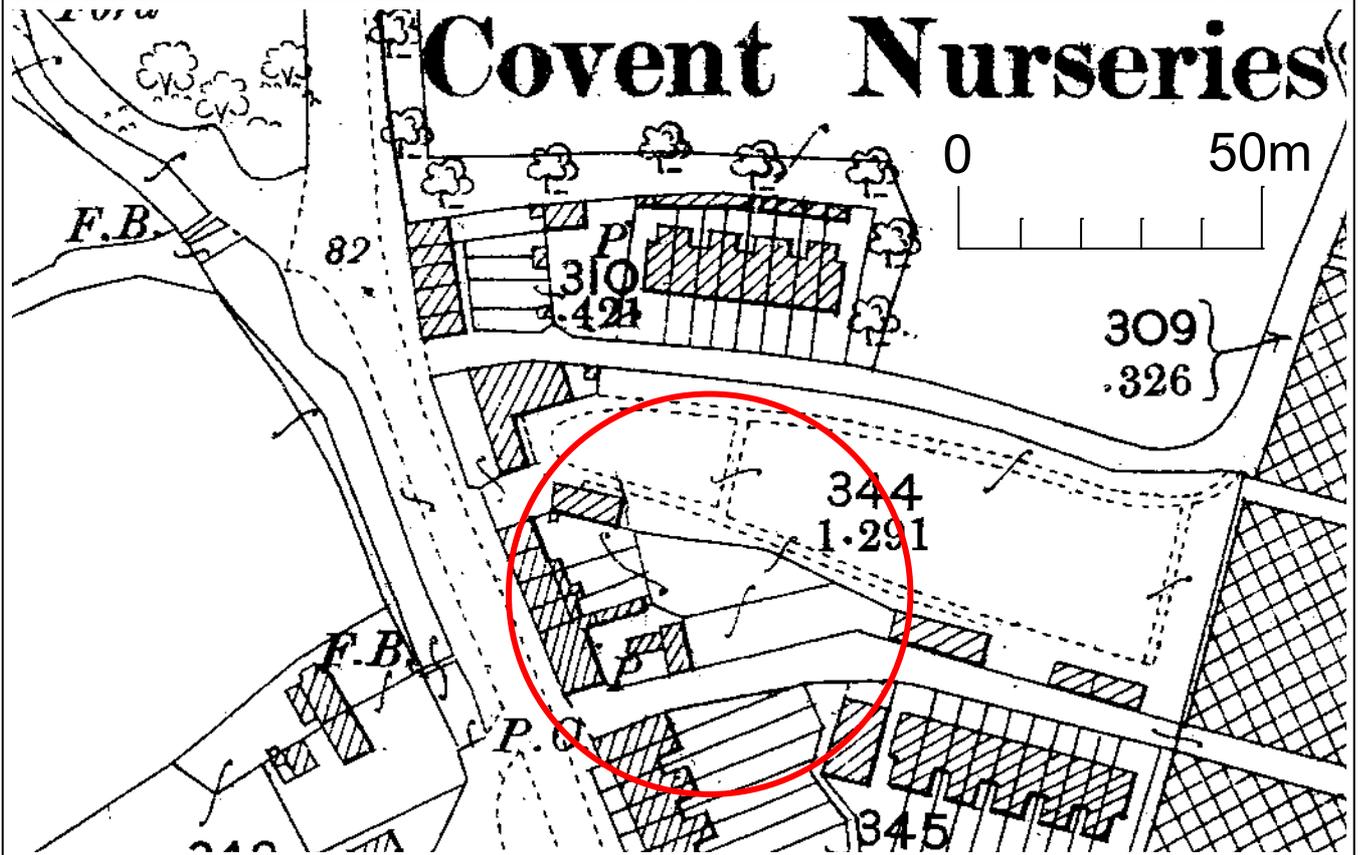


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey, 1898

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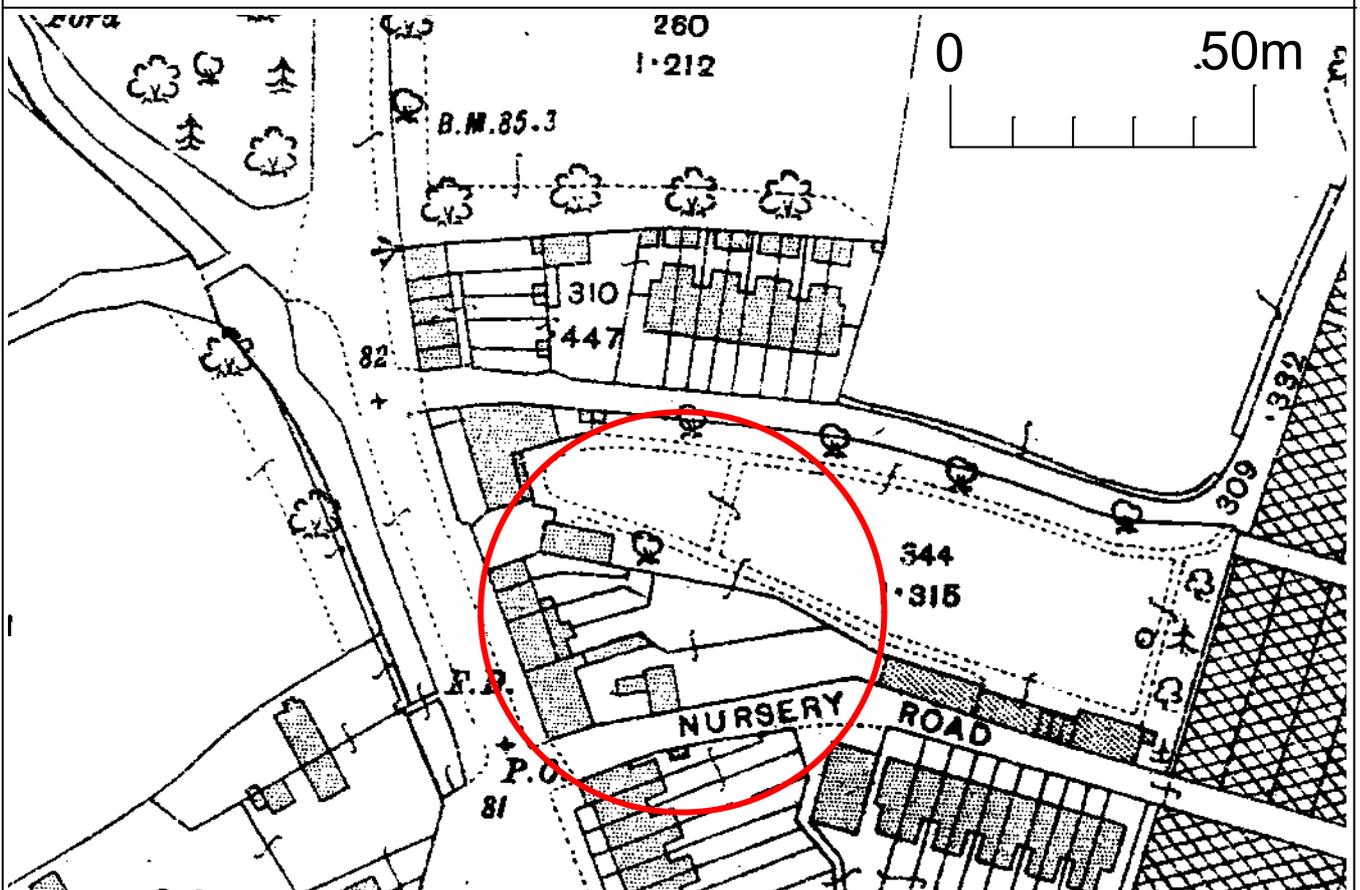
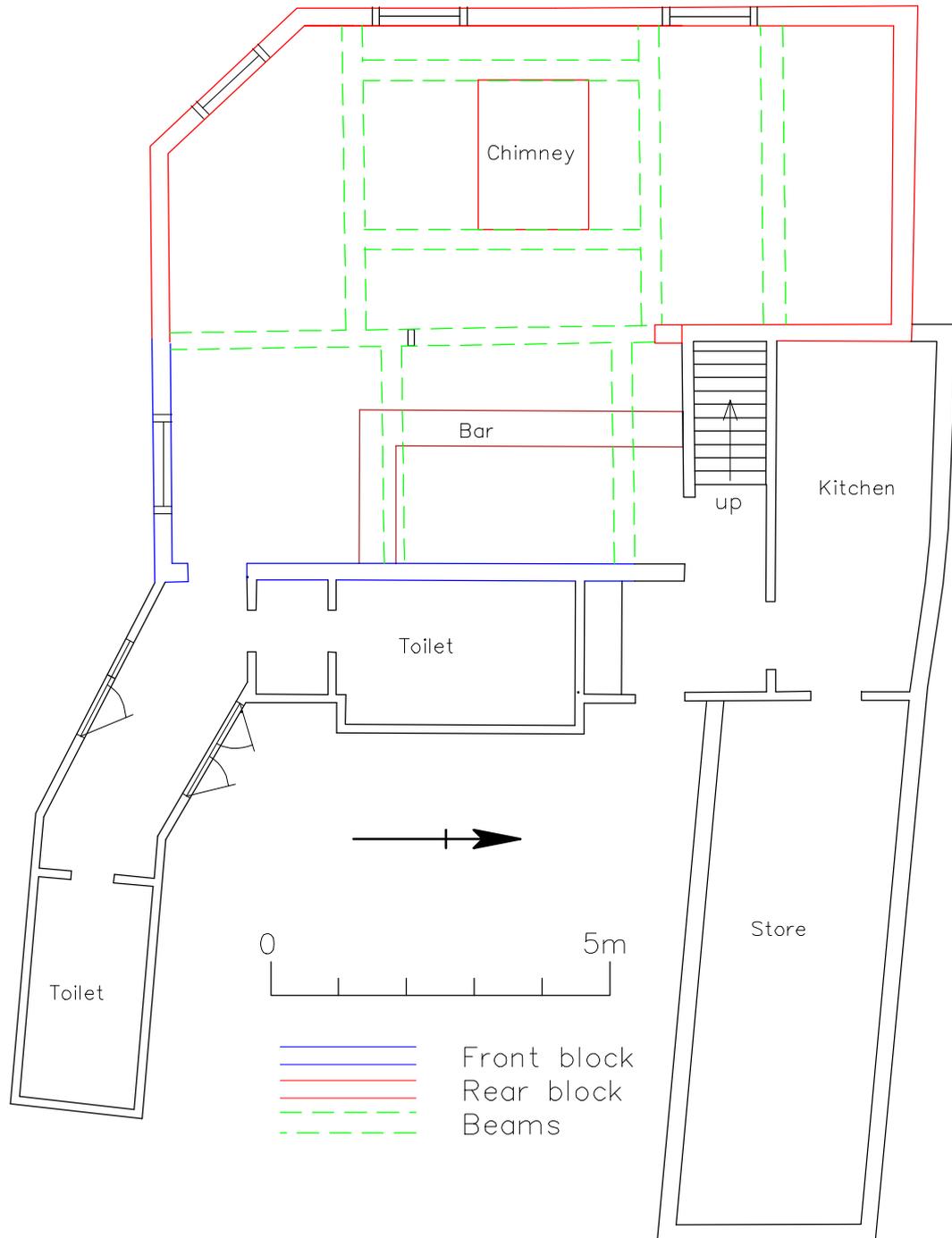


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey, 1914

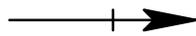
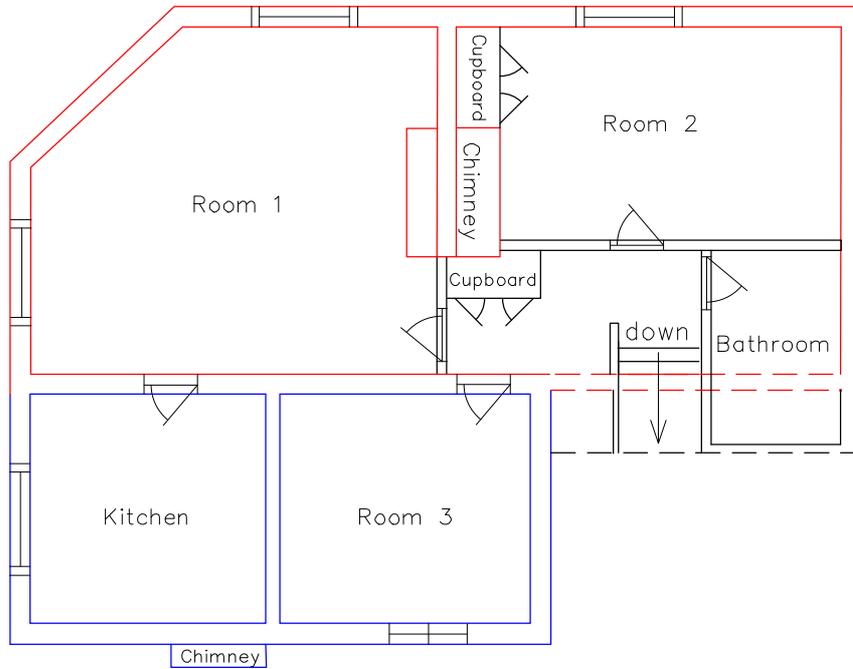
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Ground floor plan

Scale 1:100

Figure 9



-  Front block
-  Rear block
-  Beams

First floor plan

Scale 1:100

Figure 10



Plate 1: North and west elevations



Plate 2: South and west elevations



Plate 3: South elevation



Plate 4: East (rear) elevation



Plate 5: Ground floor interior, looking east



Plate 6: The Old Bull's Head, Turnford, 1948 (Lowewood Museum ref.1997-1500)



HN536-001



HN536-002



HN536-003



HN536-004



HN536-005



HN536-006



HN536-007



HN536-008



HN536-009



HN536-010



HN536-011



HN536-012



HN536-013



HN536-014



HN536-015



HN536-016



HN536-017



HN536-018



HN536-019



HN536-020



HN536-021



HN536-022



HN536-023



HN536-024



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HN536-026



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HN536-029



HN536-030